

**Memorandum to the African Union Peace and Security Council**  
**And the African Union Heads of State Summit**

Greetings, to the Chairman and members of the African Heads of State,

And to the Chairman and members of the African Union Peace and Security Council,

The African Union Peace and Security Council (AUPSC) have rendered a great service for Sudan in appointing the Panel on Darfur. It constituted a high level representation of the continent, with a capable backup of experts.

True to its credentials, the Panel did an excellent job in the execution of its mandate. It visited the Sudan four times, and held numerous meetings with all the stakeholders. It established contacts with the armed movements, with Sudan's neighbours as well as meetings with members of the International Community. This was the most extensive homework done in the pursuit of Peace in Darfur, covering as it did a six months period.

We, the undersigned, welcome the contents and recommendations of the report and endorse it as recipe for dealing with the problems of Sudan. Previous Peace Processes have been launched before a thorough diagnosis of the situation, they have been confined to the combatants and lacked inclusivity.

Since 2002 to date, Darfur crisis has become a National, Regional and International focal point. In 2004 Ceasefire Agreements were reached but not implemented, and in 2006 a partial Darfur Peace Agreement was signed, without establishing peace. Since then, the AU and the UN have become highly involved in Sudan's crisis in Darfur. Numerous Security Council Resolutions have been passed, and a joint UN and AU force, UNAMID, has been deployed in Darfur to protect civilians, to guard Humanitarian Relief activities, to observe the ceasefire and to keep the peace.

Between then and now several new factors have emerged, namely:

- Actual combat has receded, but the combatants are potentially poised for engagement.

- There is actual and potential proxy fighting across national borders.
- The Humanitarian condition in the Region has deteriorated.
- The inhabitants of the camps of IDPs and refugees have become more politicized.
- Intertribal conflicts have increased reflecting to some extent the prevalence of fire arms and deterioration in administration and security.
- Many of the tribal elements, which were involved in the official anti-insurrection activities, have come to express their own views about the future of Darfur.
- The hitherto silent majority in Darfur representing political, civil and tribal societies and the intelligentsia inside and outside the country are more vocal about participation in the peace process.
- A national consensus about a Road Map for Peace in Darfur has emerged in several conferences and meetings, the most important fora are: the Juba Conference of September 2009, the political parties and civil society organizations' meeting of October 2009 in Umdurman, and indeed the meetings with the African Panel.

The Juba Conference was convened by the SPLM and attended by all Sudanese Political Parties except the National Congress Party (NCP) and its allies. The Umdurman Darfurian meeting was attended by Darfurian elements from all the political parties including NCP elements who expressed reservations. The Panel met with all political parties, civil society organizations, indeed all the stakeholders as detailed in their report.

That consensus involves the following points:

1. That the crisis in Darfur is National and must be resolved in an inclusive National Forum.
2. That the unity of Darfur as a region must be restored, along with representation in the presidency, restoration of tribal land tenure rights, and the boundaries between Sudan's regions.
3. That the Peoples of Darfur are entitled to a share of National power and wealth proportional to the size of the Region's population.
4. That the victims of the violent conflict are entitled to individual and

collective compensation.

5. There must be accountability for Human Rights violations committed in Darfur as a necessary precondition for peace and stability, as such a formula is needed to reconcile accountability with stability.
6. The establishment, by law, of Truth and Reconciliation Commission, to study and recommend measures necessary for retribution, rehabilitation and compensation.
7. That the present ceasefire Agreements between the combatants should be updated.
8. That all these points should constitute an updated Declaration of Principles to constitute an Agenda for Comprehensive Darfurian meeting to be held as soon as possible in an agreed venue.
9. That the security problems between Sudan and its neighbours have become so intertwined to warrant a Regional Security Conference involving Sudan and its neighbours to reach a Regional Security Pact.

The Peoples of Sudan have been following the activities of the AU Panel with great interest, being aware of the stature and competence of its members, and the extensive all-embracing contacts they made.

Therefore, we studied their recommendations carefully, and concluded that they are consistent with the reality of the situation, and the legitimate demands of the Peoples of Darfur, and the National interest of Sudan.

We appeal to your excellencies to study the Panel's recommendations and give it full support to implement them as soon as possible.

Sudan is constitutionally tied to a tight schedule, namely, General Elections in 2010, and a process of self-determination in the South in 2011.

We, the undersigned, will give the panel all the support it requires. We believe the ideas expressed in the recommendations would be broadly welcomed by the armed Darfurian movements.

If adopted, the Panel recommendations will provide a suitable platform for peace, justice and reconciliation in Darfur. And contribute to comprehensive peace in the Sudan.

Signatures,

1. Fadlalla Burma Nasir, National Umma Party
2. Farouq Abu Isa, Coalition of National Forces
3. Ibrahim El Sheikh, SCP
4. Amir Babiker Abdalla, SNA
5. Gamal Idris Moamed, NUD
6. Eltigani Mustafa Yassin, BASP
7. Mohamed Diaa, BBA
8. El Amin Hamouda, SP
9. Busara Jumaa, JP
10. Hala Halim, HAQ
11. Mohamed Ali Gadin, SBP
12. Galaa Ismael El Azhari, UDUP
13. Hassan Abdalla El Hussein, PC
14. Almotwakel Mohhamed Musa, SLM
15. Ahmed Al Naiem, Baath Party
16. Isa Karakon Kortona, SDA
17. Mubarak El Mahdi, Umma Party
18. Zeidan Abdelkarim Yousif, DPUUG (NGO)