

## Darfur Plan of Action

### Objective:

The objective is to create conditions for the restoration of peace, security, stability and development in Darfur. To this end GOS commits itself to the following action plan to provide early indications to the international community that they have made positive progress in compliance with UNSCR 1556, by the original deadline set of 30 August 2004 and with the commitments in UN/GOS communiqué of 3 July 2004. Whilst it is acknowledged that the GOS may not be able to fulfill all the requirements of UNSCR 1556 by this deadline, there are several actions that they can take now to demonstrate commitment to comply.

The following action plan has been drawn up in the light of discussions and suggestions made at the second meeting of the JIM chaired from the Sudanese side by Dr Mustafa Osman Ismail, Minister for Foreign Affairs and from the UN side by Mr. Jan Pronk, SRSG, on 2/8/2004.

### Actions:

#### 1- Identify and Secure Safe Areas:

The GOS would identify parts of Darfur that can be made secure and safe within 30 days. This could include existing IDP camps, and areas around certain towns and villages with a high concentration of local population. The GOS should then provide secure routes to and between these areas. These tasks should be carried out by Sudan police forces to maintain confidence already created by redeployment of GOS armed forces. This will allow people to reach the areas initially and also conduct business essential to life support such as:

- Movement to and from water/food sources.
- Tend to animals.
- Work on their land.

This can be achieved by a number of means that could include:

- Establish static defences around towns/camps.
- Checkpoints on relevant routes.
- Providing escorts to convoys.

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## 2- Control Activities of GOS Armed Forces.

All offensive military operations by GOS armed forces in the Proposed safe areas would cease immediately. This includes any offensive actions against rebel groups. The GOS armed forces will also exercise restraint and avoid retaliation against rebel activities notwithstanding their right of self defense. They will then be redeployed in such a way that they are not in direct contact with the camps and the civilians. This will demonstrate political will and help build confidence amongst the local population.

## 3- Control and Restrain Activities by Rebel Groups:

In accordance with the ceasefire agreement, GOS will ask the rebel groups participating in the Darfur peace talks immediately to cease offensive military operations in the proposed safe areas. GOS expects that the AU and other international partners to pressurize the rebel groups to fully maintain the current ceasefire and lay down their weapons. These weapons could later be collected as part of a DDR programme.

## 4- Control and Restrain Activities by armed Militias:

GOS would identify and declare those militias over whom it has influence and instruct them to cease their activities forthwith and lay down their weapons. These weapons could later be collected as part of an agreed DDR programme which would include disarming of the rebels and other armed militias.

## 5- Agreement on Military Observers:

GOS would invite CFC to monitor and report on the observance of the above commitments

## 6- Demonstrate Political commitment to Peace Talks:

GOS would make an unequivocal declaration of commitment to start the Darfur peace talks as soon as possible in any venue to be proposed by the AU. They will renew their commitment to bringing these talks to a successful and speedy conclusion, in order to ensure security and to take away the root causes of the conflict. GOS expects the Security Council and the AU to pressurize the rebel to do likewise.

7- GOS would request support from AU and the League of Arab States to assist in resolving the crisis by providing financial and logistic resources as well as monitors.

8- Request Support from other Partners in the International Community:  
GOS would request, through the UN, provision of financial and logistic resources as necessary to meet the tasks outlined above within the timeline agreed in UNSCR 1556.

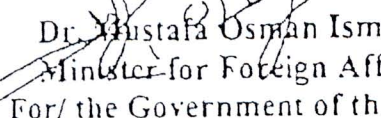
9- GOS would sign an agreement with IOM to oversee and assist in the voluntary return of the IDPs to their homes. The GOS confirms its policy of no-involuntary return.


10- GOS will engage local leaders; it will hold a conference to seek their help in building confidence and take more responsibility in security, administration and in resolving disputes.

11- GOS shall maintain and further improve the humanitarian situation of the population in Darfur with the support of the international community. To this end GOS commits itself to extending the fast track procedure regarding access until July 2005.

12- GOS will start talks with community leaders and others with the aim of establishing a commission for rehabilitation, recovery, development and reconciliation in Darfur.

Signatures

  
Dr. Mustafa Osman Ismail  
Minister for Foreign Affairs  
For/ the Government of the Republic  
of the Sudan

  
Jan Pronk  
Special Representative of the  
Secretary General  
For/ the United Nations

Khartoum: 5 August 2005

Briefing Note on the Creation of Secure and Safe Areas in accordance with paragraph 1 of the Darfur Plan of Action

This note and the attached map propose areas that should "be made secure and safe within 30 days" in accordance with paragraph 1 of the Darfur Plan of Action.

The priority areas for the 30-day period starting on 5 August, the date the Darfur Plan of Action was signed, should be selected on the basis of:

- The level of recent insecurity in the area; and
- Need and size of IDP concentration.

The following is a list of proposed areas that is based on a preliminary assessment following these two criteria. It will be imperative that protection measures are undertaken to ensure that security incidents in these areas are prevented and brought down to near-zero levels over the 30-day period.

While insecurity with respect to the protection of civilians is prevalent in all three Darfur states, the situation in West and South Darfur is considered worse than that in North Darfur. Most of the proposed areas are therefore in West and South Darfur.

West Darfur: Ardamata, Zalingi, Garsilla, Sisi, Mornei

South Darfur: Kalma, Kass, Nyala

The following measures should be taken in the proposed areas, in addition to those identified in the Darfur Plan of Action:

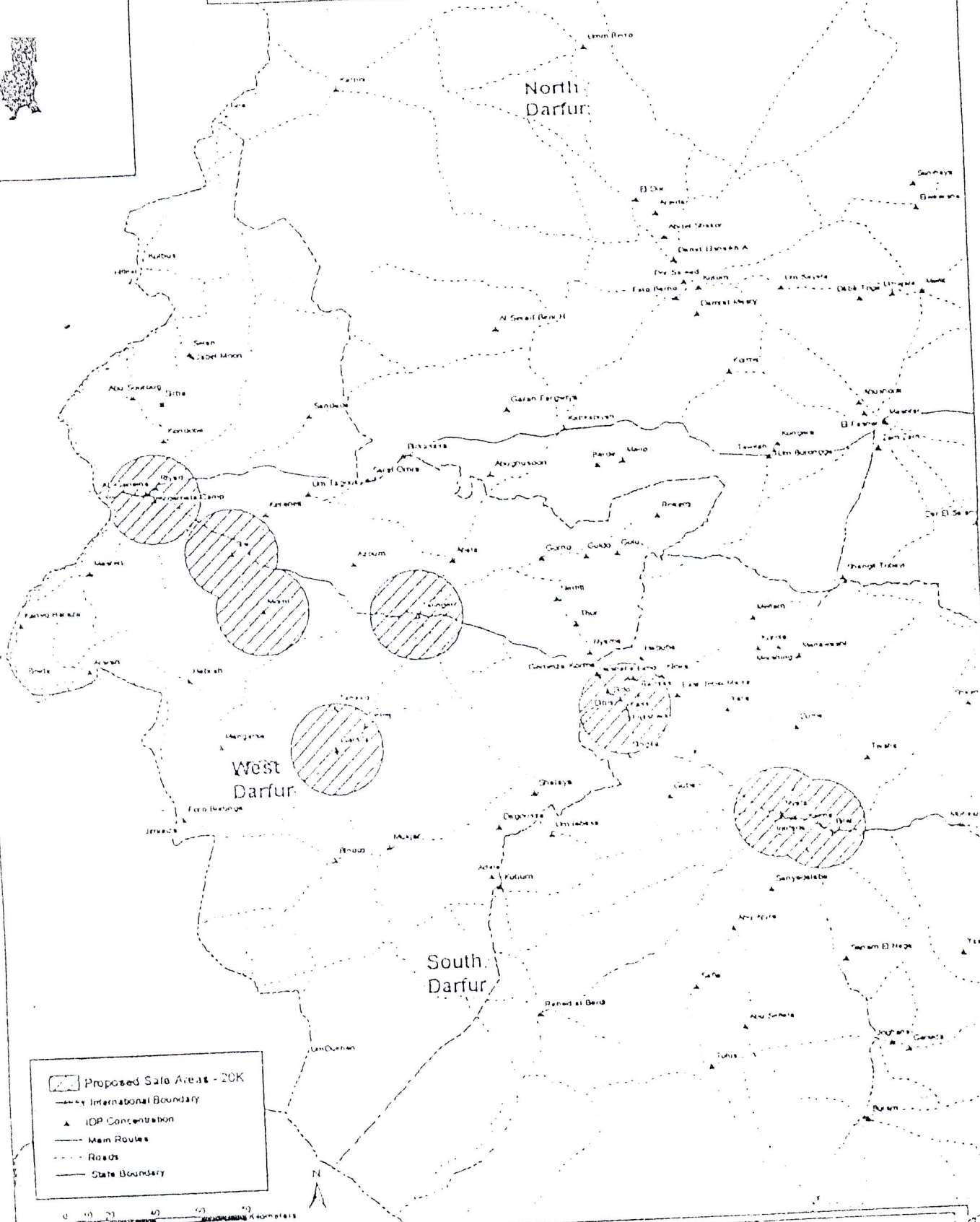
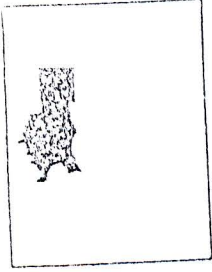
1. A secure perimeter for each area of 20 km should be established and patrolled by both National, regular, military forces and by African Union military observers. Where villages of origin fall into these zones, these villages should also be protected.
2. The areas themselves should be demilitarized. No militia of any kind should remain inside the areas. Subsequently, Government armed forces should be re-deployed in accordance with the Plan of Action.
3. Monitoring and maintenance of law and order within the areas should be carried out only by civilian police. No weapons should be allowed in the areas except for those carried by the police.
4. There should be regular consultations with the IDP communities inside and outside the areas, as well as with the humanitarian community on the ground.

Other Areas:

In addition, urgent measures have to be taken to improve security in all other areas with IDPs and where security incidents occur. In particular, immediate action should be taken by an adequate and credible police force to apprehend and charge perpetrators, as well as other measures that are provided for in the Joint Communiqué.

The establishment of safe and secure areas can only be a first and immediate step over the initial 30-day period towards the rapid and progressive re-establishment of security and protection throughout Darfur. A major concern is that the creation of safe and secure areas can act as a "magnet", drawing in larger numbers of IDPs in to a relatively small area, creating a strain on humanitarian services and increasing the risk of overcrowded and unsanitary conditions. Swift action to ensure security, full access and assistance in all areas of Darfur will be critical to prevent this pull effect from occurring.

# Proposed Secure and Safe Areas For Plan of Action



Proposed Safe Areas - 20K  
 International Boundary  
 IDP Concentration  
 Main Routes  
 Roads  
 State Boundary

0 10 20 40 60 80 Kilometers

Prepared & Compiled by HIC Darfur  
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 The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply  
 any endorsement or acceptance by the Government of Sudan or the United Nations.

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