

United Nations



Nations Unies

Executive Office of the Secretary-General
Cabinet du Secrétaire général

To: Mr. KIM, *76*

14/04/11

Please find attached for your approval on behalf of the SG, his report to the Security Council on the **Darfur Political Process**.

The report focuses on the enabling environment of the DPP and its sequencing with the Doha negotiations. In the observations, the SG empathizes with current frustrations but urges unified support for the Darfur process. He calls on the GoS to lift the emergency law immediately and to exercise fully its sovereign responsibility to protect and promote the civil and political rights of the people of Darfur, including the participants in the DPP, and to establish a mechanism to address any violation of their rights. The enabling environment also includes a security aspect, and he calls on the parties to halt the current fighting. He calls on the parties to finalize a peace agreement in good time, and on Abdul Wahid to join and Minni Minawi to reconcile with the GoS.

As to the complementarity and sequencing of Doha and the DPP, the SG concludes that the processes are complimentary, and sequential – any timely outcome of Doha should form the basis of the DPP, and the DPP should build and deepen indigenous support for it, enhance it as necessary, and create the momentum for its implementation. [The AU has taken the view that the two should be concurrent]. He recommends that the SC provide its full support to the way ahead he has outlined, and to do all necessary to help the parties realize a negotiated peace in

11-03239

United Nations



Nations Unies

Executive Office of the Secretary-General
Cabinet du Secrétaire général

Doha and to support the involvement of the people of Darfur through the DPP in the medium term. He thanks Qatar, supports fully Bassole, and commends the work of Gambari and Mbeki.

The report was consulted with Lamamra (AU), Bassole and Gambari. DPKO expects to discuss it with SC members between now and the meeting on the 20th. While China and Russia will likely support the AU PSC/Mbeki position, the P3 had taken a firmer and more stringent view on the enabling environment -- the report takes the middle ground on this.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, consisting of a stylized 'N' followed by a horizontal line.

Nicholas Haysom
14 April 2011

Cc: VN

11-03239

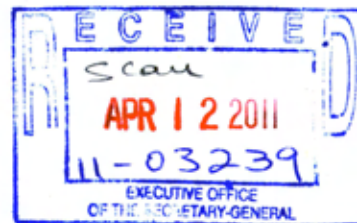
ACTION
COPY

NH
VN } (w encls)

UNCLASSIFIED

Most Immediate

Note to Mr.Nambiar



**Report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council
on the Darfur Political Process** //

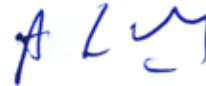
1. Please find attached the draft report of the Secretary-General, prepared in accordance with the request of the Security Council under its Presidential Statement of 9 February 2011 (S/PRST/2011/3), wherein the Council requested that the Secretary-General provide a report by the end of February 2011 on issues related to the Darfur Political Process (DPP), including an assessment of the enabling environment.
2. The late submission of this report is due to the ongoing discussion among stakeholders on the way forward and its impact on the peace process in Darfur. We had discussed with Council members the possibility of providing an update on the DPP through an oral brief. The Council recently informed us that it would prefer a written report and would intend to consider it at the time it considers the UNAMID progress report on 20 April 2010.
3. The present report provides an overview of the background to the DPP, the status of the negotiations taking place in Doha toward an inclusive and comprehensive peace agreement, the role of the DPP in bringing peace to Darfur, and the enabling environment for the DPP.
4. In the observations and recommendations section, the Secretary-General takes note of the differing views on the complementarity and sequencing of the DPP vis-à-vis the Doha negotiations, including the 8 April communiqué of the African Union Peace and Security Council (attached for ease of reference), calling for the immediate commencement of the DPP by 1 May 2011. The Secretary-General nevertheless notes his continued belief that the DPP should be based on the outcome of the Doha negotiations, which he hopes will take place in the short-term. He also outlines the enabling environment for the DPP, including the lifting of emergency law by the Government of Sudan, which it has indicated its intention to do, the monitoring of any violations of the political and civil rights of participants by UNAMID, and unfettered access, at least during the period of the DPP, by UNAMID, the AUHIP and humanitarian agencies. In the meantime, the Secretary-General calls on all concerned to provide their full support for the peace negotiations in Doha and notes that he will monitor the situation closely and make any further recommendations to the Security Council as may be required.



PKG/04/001

UNCLASSIFIED

5. We would be most grateful if you would seek the Secretary-General's early approval of this report. //



Alain Le Roy
11 April 2011

Secretary-General's Report to the Security Council on the
Implementation of the Darfur Political Process

76
Approved on behalf
of the Secretary-General

I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to the 9 February 2011 Statement of the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/2011/3), wherein the Council requested that I provide a report by the end of February 2011 on issues related to the Darfur Political Process (DPP), including an assessment of the enabling environment. I rely on the Council's understanding for the late issuance of this report, which is due to the ongoing discussion among stakeholders on the way forward and its impact on the peace process in Darfur.

2. The present report provides an overview of the background to the DPP, the status of the negotiations taking place in Doha toward an inclusive and comprehensive peace agreement, the role of the DPP in bringing peace to Darfur, the enabling environment for the DPP, and my observations and recommendations on the way forward.

Background to the DPP

3. It will be recalled that the initiative to hold the DPP arose from the consultations conducted by the African Union High-Level Panel on Darfur (AUPD) in the preparation of its October 2009 report on the quest for peace, justice and reconciliation in Darfur. After extensive consultations with Darfurian constituencies, the Panel concluded that the Darfur conflict could be resolved only through a renewed approach to peace in

APR 14 2011

1856/CENTRAL

Darfur, conforming to three principles, i.e., that peace must be inclusive, in that it must involve all stakeholders in Darfur; peace must fully address the multiple dimensions and layers of the conflict and must include the establishment of peace at the local level, and peace must be sensitive to the broader national context, taking into account the wider national challenges facing Sudan. The United Nations fully shares these principles.

4. At its Summit on 29 October 2009, the Peace and Security Council of the African Union endorsed the AUPD's report and its recommendations and decided that they would form the basis of African Union engagement in Darfur and its interaction with its international partners. At its 2010 January/February Summit, the African Union Heads of State and Government endorsed this decision.

5. It will be recalled that in its press statement dated 21 December 2009, the members of the Security Council welcomed the report, underlined their appreciation for the balanced and comprehensive nature of its recommendations to promote peace, justice and reconciliation in Darfur and Sudan as a whole and looked forward to the implementation of a holistic approach to the problems facing Sudan. Agreeing with the report that the causes and consequences of the conflict in Darfur had yet to be addressed, Council members reiterated their support for the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) and the work of the United Nations-African Union Joint Chief Mediator (JCM), Djibril Bassolé, to promote a lasting political settlement for Darfur, and called for the Government of Sudan and other parties in Sudan and the region to work with President Mbeki and his colleagues in coordination with the international community as appropriate.

6. It will also be recalled that in its resolution 1935 (2010) of 30 July 2010, the Security Council demanded that all parties to the conflict enter into talks under the JCM with a view to completing an inclusive and comprehensive agreement to bring a stable and durable peace to the region. The Council also reaffirmed the importance of promoting the AU-UN led political process for Darfur, and in this regard, underlined the need for the systematic and sustained engagement of all Darfurian stakeholders, including newly elected officials, civil society, including women and women-led organizations, community groups and tribal leaders, in order to create a conducive environment for peace and security through constructive and open dialogue. The Council also welcomed the priority given to the continuing efforts of UNAMID to promote such engagement in support of and to complement the work of the JCM and the AU-UN led political process for Darfur, and welcomed the work of the African Union High Level Implementation Panel for Sudan (AUHIP) in this regard.

7. In its meeting of 20 January 2011, the African Union Peace and Security Council reiterated the importance of the prompt commencement of the Darfur Political Process as an important mechanism in enabling the people of Darfur to participate fully in resolving their political conflicts. It underlined the need to create an enabling environment, including, *inter alia*, protection of the civil and political rights of participations such that they can exercise their views without fear of retribution, freedom of speech and assembly to permit open consultations, freedom of movement of participants and UNAMID, and proportional participation among Darfurians. The African Union Peace and Security Council also noted that any positive

outcome of the Doha negotiations, whatever form it takes place, should form the basis of the DPP, which would provide the required inclusive forum.

8. On 18 February 2011, the Joint Special Representative (JSR) of UNAMID, Ibrahim Gambari, convened a retreat of the Special Envoys and representatives of member states and United Nations partners in Nyala (South Darfur). The participants agreed that the DPP would, through extensive and sustained engagement with the people of Darfur, enhance popular support for a peace agreement, and better enable them to be involved in the implementation of the outcomes of the Doha negotiations. They stressed that establishing an enabling environment for this process, which would include freedom of movement, assembly and expression of all participants, including the freedom from harassment, arbitrary arrest, intimidation, and of interference by the government or armed movements, would be essential for the credibility of the DPP. The participants also welcomed further clarification on the DPP as it takes shape, pending the outcome of the Doha process.

9. At its meeting on 8 April 2011, the Peace and Security Council of the African Union reviewed the situation in the Sudan in light of a briefing provided by the JSR, former President Thabo Mbeki on behalf of the AUHIP and a statement made by the Government of the Sudan. The Council called for the immediate commencement of the DPP with a proposed date of 1 May 2011 and requested UNAMID to make all necessary preparations for the DPP as a matter of priority, emphasizing that it should proceed in a manner concurrent with and complementary to the negotiations in Doha.

10. The Council expressed its regret that the necessary coordination and harmonization between the Doha process and the DPP and other African Union policies did not yet exist and requested that the Commission issue instructions to the JCM to consult with it and the AUHIP, before taking any further decisions, especially those relating to any extension of the Doha peace process. The Council further requested that the Mediator provide a comprehensive report on his activities and any future plans by 30 April 2011.

11. The Council noted that an expedited and coordinated conclusion to the Doha peace process was particularly important in view of the Sudanese national timetable, which included the independence of South Sudan on 9 July 2011, and subsequent adoption of a permanent national constitution. The Council stressed that Darfur was an integral part of Sudan, and that it was essential that the peace process and the political process in Darfur were accelerated so that the national political process was not held up, or that the people of Darfur were not left behind in the national political process.

12. The Council also welcomed the stated commitment of the Government of Sudan to contribute to the creation of an enabling environment for the DPP, including suspending the State of Emergency in Darfur. The Council called on all Darfurian communities, stakeholders, political parties and armed movements to participate in the DPP, which should enjoy the confidence of all the people of Darfur.

13. The Council also encouraged the Government of Sudan and other stakeholders, as may be necessary, to implement the recommendations of the report of the African Union High-Level

Panel on Darfur, particularly in the fields of justice, reconciliation and security. The Council also requested the United Nations Security Council to continue extending and strengthening partnership and support to the African Union, under the leadership of the AUHIP, in resolving Sudan's political challenges in a manner consistent with the fundamental principles of the two Organizations.

III. Status of the Darfur Negotiations in Doha

14. The parties to the negotiations in Doha - the Government of Sudan, the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM) and the Liberation and Justice Movement (LJM) - are presently discussing a set of draft texts that together will serve as a framework for a final comprehensive agreement. These texts are based on the outcomes of negotiations, talks and consultations, including with stakeholders, representatives of the larger civil society and international partners. The texts include six chapters on (1) wealth sharing; (2) compensation and the return of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees; (3) justice and reconciliation; and (4) human rights and fundamental freedoms. All three Parties have submitted to the Mediation their positions on these texts, with no substantive disagreement. The Parties are now considering and discussing the final texts on (5) power sharing and (6) security arrangements. The Mediation plans, thereafter, to review the entire text in the light of the positions of the parties and, where there are divergences, recommend compromise language. The JCM intends to hold an All Darfur Stakeholders Conference from 28 April to 3 May for participants to discuss and together endorse the full text as a peace agreement/framework for Darfur. The Conference will also provide an opportunity for the Mediation to seek

international support for the implementation of the provisions of the agreement.

15. In the meantime, the LJM and JEM have reaffirmed their commitment to the negotiation process and noted their intent to work together in reaching a comprehensive settlement to the conflict. The JEM has also indicated that it has reached out to SLA-Abdul Wahid and SLA-Minni Minawi to join the process. When the JSR met him on 21 March, Abdul Wahid stated that he would not join the peace negotiations in Doha or, for that matter, any peace talks until his pre-conditions were met. Nevertheless, five of Abdul Wahid's military commanders have indicated to the JCM their intent to meet Abdul Wahid in the coming days in order to convince him to join the talks in Doha. The commanders have indicated that if they fail to do so, they will proceed themselves to Doha.

IV. The Role of the DPP in Bringing Peace to Darfur

16. As noted above, the DPP has been foreseen as a forum for extensive and sustained engagement of the people of Darfur in those processes necessary to resolve the political conflict in Darfur. It has been envisaged that the DPP would enhance popular support for the outcome of the negotiations in Doha and better enable the people of Darfur to be involved in their implementation, which is essential for its long-term success.

17. Issues related to the sequencing and complementarity of the DPP and the peace negotiations taking place in Doha have yet to be fully clarified. As noted above, the Special Envoys and

representatives of member states at the 18 February retreat of the JSR, welcomed further clarification on the DPP as it takes shape, pending the outcome of the Doha process. The African Union Peace and Security Council, as reflected in its communiqué of 8 April 2011, is of the view that the DPP should take place as a matter of priority, in a manner concurrent with and complementary to the negotiations in Doha. While all agree that the processes are complementary, debate remains whether they should be held sequentially or concurrently.

18. In the meantime, a DPP Secretariat has been established at UNAMID headquarters to oversee the implementation of the DPP. The Secretariat comprises representatives of the UNAMID Political Affairs, Civil Affairs, Human Rights, Gender Advisory, Humanitarian Liaison, Darfur-Darfur Dialogue and Consultations, Legal Affairs, Rule of Law, Joint Mission Analysis Centre, Security, Joint Logistics Operations Centre and Mission Support sections, as well as staff of the AUHIP. The Secretariat is responsible for strategic planning and management of the DPP; overseeing its implementation by sector-level staff; and monitoring and maintaining an overview of substantive discussions during the DPP. Among its many roles, the DPP Secretariat will be responsible for analyzing and reporting on the enabling environment. The DPP Secretariat reports directly to the JSR and the chair of the AUHIP. DPP sub-units are also being established at each sector office in El Fasher, Nyala, El Geneina and Zalingei.

19. Participants in the DPP will include representatives of relevant stakeholder groups, including women, pastoralists, native administration, internally displaced persons, refugees, civil society organizations, youth, religious leaders, political

parties and elected representatives in the Darfur state legislatures and National Assembly.

20. While there will also be an opportunity for the armed movements to participate in the DPP, the armed movements -- including the JEM, SLA-MM and SLA-AW -- have expressed reservations about the holding of the DPP, alleging that the process and its outcome would be unduly influenced by the Government. For its part, the LJM has expressed support for the DPP, but only after the full conclusion of the negotiations, with a signed agreement. The armed movements would nevertheless have a responsibility to demonstrate their commitment to peace in Darfur by, at a minimum, allowing all Darfurians, including IDPs and refugees, to participate in the DPP freely and without fear of harassment.

III. The Enabling Environment for the DPP

Civil and Political Rights

21. As noted by the African Union Peace and Security Council, the DPP must take place in an environment that will guarantee its credibility by ensuring (1) the civil and political rights of participants such that they can exercise their views without fear of retribution, (2) freedom of speech and assembly to permit open consultations, (3) freedom of movement of participants and UNAMID, and (4) proportional participation among Darfurians. The 18 February meeting of the JSR and Special Envoys further defined these conditions to include (5) freedom from harassment, arbitrary arrest, and intimidation, and (6) freedom of interference by the Government or armed movements.

22. The Government has indicated to the JSR and AUHIP that it fully supports and agrees on the requirement of such an enabling environment to guarantee the credibility of the DPP. In the JSR's meeting with the President of Sudan on 21 March 2011, the President confirmed that his Government intended to not only suspend the emergency laws in Darfur but abolish them altogether in order to facilitate the DPP and other political efforts geared towards an inclusive and comprehensive political solution to the Darfur conflict.

23. The abrogation of emergency law will represent a significant step not only toward establishing an enabling environment for the DPP, but ending the conflict in Darfur. By abrogating emergency law, the Government will have committed itself to guaranteeing the civil and political rights of the people of Darfur, not only those participating in the DPP, in an unrestricted and unfettered manner. This will necessarily entail that the Government, especially its security, military and intelligence organs, takes concrete action to guarantee that freedom and protection are extended to the civilian population in Darfur, in order to fully participate in the political process, without hindrance or limitations. UNAMID and the AUHIP intend to work with the Government toward the establishment of a mechanism to address any violations of the enabling environment for the DPP, including the conditions related to the political and civil rights of the participants as guaranteed through the abrogation of emergency laws and free access for UNAMID and AUHIP personnel in carrying out their DPP related activities in Darfur.

Security Situation

24. In addition to the protection of the civil and political rights of DPP participants and other enabling conditions noted above, the security situation, including military activity and banditry, must also be taken into account to ensure the process can be launched in conditions of safety and without interruption. It cannot be assumed that hostilities will be fully halted by the time the process is to commence. UNAMID is working to mitigate these risks by, among other things, calling upon the parties to cease hostilities, urging international actors to apply pressure on the parties to cease fighting and conducting robust security patrols in and around areas affected by conflict. The continued robust engagement of UNAMID and international partners will be required to ensure Government forces and the armed movements take responsibility for facilitating the security of the process and safety of its participants.

25. It should also be noted that since its establishment, UNAMID has conducted activities similar to those under the DPP and that will help promote the DPP, including facilitation of dialogue among Darfuri stakeholders. These activities include UNAMID-led Darfur-Darfur Dialogue and Consultations (DDDC), and workshops on peace process issues attended by representatives from diverse stakeholder groups. Since the establishment of UNAMID, restrictions have been encountered in facilitating these activities. However, since the Government agreed in a meeting with UNAMID and the AUHIP in December 2010 to facilitate the enabling conditions for the DPP, no such restrictions have been encountered in the pursuance of such activities, including some 17 workshops and consultations on conflict resolution and reconciliation, justice and accountability, DDDC consultations to re-establish permanent traditional (Ajaweed) conflict

resolution mechanisms, the outcomes of the second Doha civil society conference and issues related to women and conflict. These activities involved representatives of many of the same stakeholder groups that are envisaged to participate in the DPP.

V. Observations and Recommendations

26. The Darfur peace negotiations, which started in Abeche, Chad, in September 2003, have gone on for too long. The war affected people of Darfur -- torn from their homes and families, living in make-shift dwellings, dependent on aid groups for sustenance, up-rooted by renewed conflict, and suffering the loss of loved-ones -- deserve more from the Government and armed movements, who claim to represent their interests, than delays and round after round peace negotiations, despite sustained efforts of the mediators. The responsibility for failure, and eventual success, lies squarely with the armed movements and the Government.

27. Notwithstanding the responsibilities of the parties to halt hostilities immediately and resolve the conflict, the subject of this report is the enabling environment of the DPP and its sequencing vis-à-vis the peace negotiations based in Doha.

28. I am concerned that the international community has shown signs of division around, on the one hand, support for the negotiation process in Doha and, on the other hand, an inclination to commence the DPP with or without a negotiated outcome. I understand the frustration of some over the negotiation process, as it has gone on for too long. I understand the claim that the parties are not truly interested in a comprehensive and inclusive peace, as they themselves have

thus far failed to live up to their responsibility and obligations to the people of Darfur to create the chance for peace. I also understand the view of others that conditions on the ground do not allow for a free and fair consultative process, given the state of emergency, the incidents of arbitrary detentions, restricted space to exercise civil and political rights, and ongoing conflict, including aerial bombardments.

29. The international community must join together in speaking with one voice and supporting one roadmap toward peace in Darfur. I commend the way the international community joined together in supporting the parties to the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, the United Nations Mission in Sudan (UNMIS) and the AUHIP, in holding the referendum. I call on the international community to take action in showing the same robust, dedicated support for the parties to the Darfur peace process, and the facilitators -- the JCM, UNAMID, and the AUHIP -- in reaching a comprehensive and inclusive agreement as soon as possible.

30. In regard to the enabling environment, I commend the Government of Sudan for its decision to abrogate the state of emergency. I call on the Government to lift emergency law immediately and to make every effort to ensure that it is able to exercise fully its sovereign responsibility to protect and promote the civil and political rights of the people of Darfur, including the participants in the DPP. I have full faith that the Government will live up to its commitment and call on it to work with UNAMID and the AUHIP in establishing a mechanism to address any violation of the rights of the participants in the DPP.

31. I take this opportunity to express my full agreement with the call of the African Union Peace and Security Council in its 8 April communiqué to the Government of Sudan and other stakeholders to implement the recommendations of the report of the African Union High-Level Panel on Darfur, particularly in the fields of justice, reconciliation and security, and thereby strengthen the rule of law and the protection of human rights.

32. As noted in this report, the enabling environment for the DPP is related not only to the protection and promotion of the civil and political rights of its participants, but to their safety and security. The current military situation in Darfur adversely affects trust and confidence in the Government and contributes to skepticism among the general population about the willingness of the Government to establish an enabling environment for the DPP. I call on the Government and the armed movements to halt all hostilities immediately, not only for the DPP, but for the security of all people of Darfur and to promote the overall conditions for peace.

33. While I take note of the Government's positive action to facilitate DPP related activities in the past several months without restrictions, I must also take note of the continued restrictions of access for humanitarian and United Nations personnel in Darfur. Recognizing that hostilities may not be halted by the commencement of the DPP, the Government and the armed movements must nevertheless, as an enabling condition of the DPP, ensure the full freedom of movement of UNAMID, AUHIP and humanitarian personnel throughout the period. I remind the Government and the armed movements that freedom of movement should, ideally, remain a permanent condition of United Nations and humanitarian work in Darfur.

34. I also call on the armed movements to put their trust in the United Nations and the African Union to mediate a comprehensive and inclusive agreement in Doha and to work toward putting in place the enabling conditions for the DPP described in this report. I recognize that the JEM and LJM are in Doha and call on them and the Government to finalize a peace agreement in good time. I call on Abdul Wahid to join the process and Minni Minawi to reconcile with the Government and rejoin the search for peace.

35. In addition to the enabling environment of the DPP, the question of its complementarity and sequencing vis-à-vis the peace negotiations in Doha remains an outstanding question. These are not uncomplimentary processes. It is well recognized that comprehensive negotiations with the armed movements must take place through a fully impartial mediation process. While the parties have yet to give up the military option, these negotiations must take place outside of Darfur. I commend the significant support provided by the Government of Qatar toward this end. It is also well recognized that for peace to be sustained in the long-run, the people of Darfur must support the agreements, take part in the process, and be fully involved in the implementation of its outcomes. Further to the All Darfur Stakeholders Conference, the DPP provides an opportunity for the broad based and sustained involvement of the people of Darfur in the peace process.

36. Moreover, I agree with the views expressed by the African Union Peace and Security Council on the inviolable nature of the settlement of the Darfur conflict to the national political process. I underline the necessity to resolve the conflict in

Darfur so that the people of Darfur may be fully involved, as all Sudanese, as the country moves forward in the post-CPA interim period in building a solid and pluralist national political dispensation.

37. On the issue of sequencing, I continue to be of the view that any timely outcome of the negotiations in Doha should form the basis of the DPP and that the DPP should provide a forum to build and deepen indigenous support for it, enhance it as necessary and to create the momentum for its implementation. At the same time, I understand the need to find a resolution to the conflict in Darfur within a reasonable timeframe. I therefore call on all concerned, in particular the Government of Sudan and the armed movements, with the support of international partners, to make every effort to ensure a successful Darfur Stakeholders Conference in Doha from 28 April to 3 May that results in an agreement/framework for Darfur.

38. At the same time, I hope and expect that the Government and the armed movements will in the meantime take the decisions and actions necessary to establish the conditions described in this report for the enabling environment for the DPP.

39. Toward this end, I have requested the JSR for UNAMID to provide the full support of the Mission for the success of the Darfur Stakeholders Conference, while at the same time continuing to work with the AUHIP and the Government toward the creation of the enabling environment for the DPP and to commence the necessary consultations on the ground with concerned stakeholders toward the commencement of the DPP, pending the outcome of the Doha negotiations.

40. Flexibility to take advantage of opportunities and to avoid pitfalls is required in any peace process. With this in mind, I have instructed my Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Alain Le Roy, to maintain close contact with the JSR, JCM, AUHIP and African Union in the implementation of the above steps and to recommend to me any adjustments that may be necessary. I will keep the Security Council closely advised of progress and recommend any changes in the way forward that may be necessary. In the meantime, I recommend that the Security Council consider providing its full support to the outline of the way ahead described in this report and to ensure that it does all necessary to bring the international community together to speak with one voice and provide the full support necessary to the parties, including the Government and the armed movements, to realize a negotiated peace in Darfur through the Doha process in the short term, as well as to support the involvement of the people of Darfur in the political process through the DPP in the medium term, and to support the full implementation of any and all agreements toward sustainable peace in the long term.

41. In closing, I reiterate my full support to the work of the Joint Chief Mediator, Djibril Bassolé, and commend him and his team for their tireless efforts to facilitate a negotiated, comprehensive and inclusive agreement to the conflict in Darfur. I once again thank the Government of Qatar for its unfailing support to this process. I thank the Joint Special Representative for UNAMID, Ibrahim Gambari, and all the women and men of UNAMID for their commitment and sacrifice, all too often under life-threatening conditions, to bring peace to the people of Darfur. I have instructed the JSR and JCM to work in a fully transparent and consultative manner with the AUHIP in

these matters. I also thank and commend the AUHIP under the Chair of former President Thabo Mbeki and the African Union for its work and achievements in helping the Sudanese people bring achieve peace.