

The Future of Sudan: Challenges Ahead

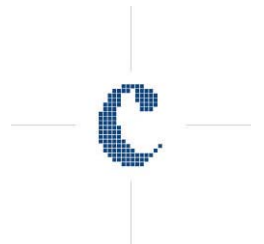
Brussels 9 December 2010

VENUE : Club Prince Albert – Salle MADOU A
Rue des Petits Carmes 20

OBSERVATOIRE
DE L'AFRIQUE



EGMONT



BACKGROUND

Devastated by a two-decades long conflict (1983-2005) between its Southern and Northern parts, the future of Sudan is still at stake with the uncertainty of the referendum in January 2011 and the end of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) framework in June 2011. Sudan, the largest African country, benefits of important oil revenues but is unequally developed as a whole: a strong centre (located in the North along the Nile valley) concentrates most of the wealth and power. Its geopolitical location, with nine neighbouring states, links it to all the major ongoing crises in the Horn and Central Africa. A stable Sudan (united or as two entities) could help bring stability to the whole region.

Since the signature of the CPA in 2005, peacebuilding efforts between the North and the South have received support from a wide range of international and regional actors, though the implication of some players in these efforts has however proven ambiguous since they often sought (and are still seeking) to promote their own agenda rather than helping to find solutions to the Sudan crisis. With two major missions deployed in Sudan (UNMIS and UNAMID), the UN has been playing a critical role in the country. The AU has been facilitating bilateral talks between the NCP and the SPLM as to reach a framework agreement. The EU has recently designed a new strategy towards Sudan.

The CPA interim period will end in 2011, six months after the South and Abyei referenda and popular consultations in Blue Nile and Southern Kordofan on the implementation of the CPA. The voting is expected to take place on 9th of January but preparations for the referendum and other consultations are running late.

While the prospect of the January referenda fuels antagonisms between NCP and SPLM, with both sides accusing each other of troop-build up along the North-South border, serious issues are still to be negotiated in the framework of the CPA. These include wealth sharing, management of oil revenues, border definition, citizenship and nationality. The future of the Abyei region remains a contentious issue as well, while the Darfur crisis is far from being resolved. No matter what will be the outcome of the January referendum, if the two parties do not reach any definitive agreement on these issues by June 2011, the risk of a relapse into civil wars is real. To reach an agreement between the NCP and SPLM on these critical issues, there is a need for dialogue including other political forces from all over the country.

The follow-up of the CPA implementation shows that it is a hard task requiring constant efforts and mobilisation from all actors at all levels. The post referendum period may well require as much effort as the CPA itself. The question of the political and economic viability of the hypothetical two new entities of South and North Sudan is of great importance: if they are to separate, the risks and constraints concerning the future of each entity have to be kept in mind. This will require a strong regional and international cooperation and well prepared multilateral negotiations in which the EU may want to play a role.

PROCESS AND PRACTICAL INFORMATION

As a follow up to its 2009 seminar and reports, the EUISS will convene a seminar dealing with the challenges facing Sudan in the future.

By gathering key experts on Sudan from the country itself but also from a large range of states and organisations involved in the peace processes, the seminar will discuss the local, regional and international dimensions of Sudan's post-referendum era, while providing a number of scenarios and potential options for policy makers, and addressing the new EU strategy towards Sudan and challenges ahead of its implementation.

The following issues will be discussed:

- 1) The readiness of Sudan for the referendum and its aftermath
- 2) Scenarios for the future of governance and conflicts in Sudan
- 3) International and regional actors perspective

The event will take place in Brussels on Thursday 9 December with the support of the *Observatoire de l'Afrique*.

The working language will be English. The seminar will be held under the Chatham House rule.

PROGRAMME

- 09.00 – 09.15 Registration
- 09.15 – 09.30 **Opening**
Mr. Álvaro de Vasconcelos, EUISS Director
Mr. Hans Hoebeker, Senior Research fellow – Egmont Institute
- 09.30 – 11.30 **Session I. Is Sudan ready for the referendum and its aftermath?**
Keynote Interventions:
 - **H.E. Mr Almansour Bolad**, Ambassador of the Republic of Sudan in Brussels
 - **Dr. Francis Nazario**, Principal Liaison Officer of the Government of Southern Sudan to the Kingdom of Belgium and the EUChair: **Mr. Mohammed Nagi**, Chief Editor, Sudan Tribune
 - *EU referendum observation mission*, **Ms. Malgorzata Wasilewska**, Head of Unit at European Commission, RELEX DDG1
 - *The situation in the transitional areas: Blue Nile, Abyei and Nuba Mountains*, **Ms. Marina Peter**, Senior Analyst, Sudan Ecumenical Forum
 - *The situation in Darfur*, **Dr. Jérôme Tubiana**, Independent researcher
- 11.30 – 11.50 *Coffee break*
- 11.50 – 13.15 **Session II. Future scenarios for governance and conflicts in Sudan**
Chair: **Mr. Jort Hemmer**, Research fellow, Clingendael
 - *Short term governance and security challenges*, **Mr. Suliman Baldo**, Director of Africa Program, The International Center for Transitional Justice
 - *Conflict and governance in South Sudan*, **Dr. Tim Allen**, Professor, London School of Economics
 - *Long term challenges and post referendum arrangements*, **Mr. Peter Dixon**, Chief Executive, Concordis International
- 13.15 – 14.45 *Lunch*
- 14.45 – 16.15 **Session III. The future of Sudan in regional and international diplomacy**
Chair: **Mr. Rashid Saeed Yagoub**, Chief Editor, TTU
 - *Regional Actors perspectives*, **Mr. Alain Délétraz**, International Crisis Group
 - *European perspectives*, **Ms. Rosalind Marsden**, EU Special Representative for Sudan
- 16.15 – 16.30 **Conclusions**
Dr. Damien Helly, Research fellow, EUISS