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**IMPLEMENTATION OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 60/251
OF 15 MARCH 2006 ENTITLED “HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL”**

**Written statement* submitted by the International Federation of Human Rights
Leagues (FIDH), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status**

The Secretary-General has received the following written statement which is
circulated in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31.

[31 May 2007]

* This written statement is issued, unedited, in the language(s) received from the
submitting non-governmental organization(s).

Human Rights situation in Sudan

The International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH) and the Sudan Organization against Torture (SOAT), would like to express their deep concern over the continuing deterioration of the human rights and security situation in Darfur. The Darfur Peace Agreement (DPA) continues to be unworkable and its flaws have unfolded the much feared consequences.

The numerous recommendations adopted by UN international bodies and human rights mechanisms, since the beginning of the conflict, remain largely unheard and today we are faced with a situation of widespread past and present human rights violations threatening stability, peace and security in Sudan and the wider region.

The Government of Sudan has shown little real commitment to the DPA. Sudanese security forces have continued to carry out attacks on villages in South Darfur causing deaths and displacement of civilian population.

The Government has failed to disarm the *Janjaweed* militias in accordance with article 27, paragraph 367, of the Darfur Peace Agreement, and continues to support and rely on the *Janjaweed* in its attacks against armed groups and civilian population both inside Darfur and in the cross border attacks in Chad.

The Government in its ongoing aerial bombings campaign against armed groups, north of Kutum in North Darfur, has made itself responsible of indiscriminate attacks, destruction, deaths and further displacement of civilian population.

Violence against women continues, with the latest incident reported on 3 May 2007, in which five women were seized by a group of *Janjaweed* and subjected to torture and several rounds of rape near Saliaa town, north Darfur.

Government resistance to a full and unconditional deployment of a AU/UN hybrid force has further aggravated the security situation of the civilian population and of humanitarian aid workers and AMIS soldiers who have been the target of banditry, assaults and victims of deadly attacks. This has resulted in humanitarian agencies having to pull out or restrict their activities leaving hundred of thousands of internally displaced deprived of any assistance.

The Government has failed to ensure accountability and to end impunity for crimes committed in Darfur and continues to refuse to collaborate with the International Criminal Court, despite UN Security Council Resolutions.

Despite the Government's establishment of the Special Criminal Court for the Events in Darfur, to date most perpetrators have not been brought to justice and only low ranking soldiers have been prosecuted and command responsibility remains largely unaccounted for. Furthermore, immunity for members of the security forces and the interference of military and security officials in cases involving members of the security forces have caused indefinite delays in the examination of cases or lead to their outright dismissal.

FIDH and SOAT call upon the Human Rights Council to:

- **condemn the continuing violence in Darfur against civilian population and the campaign of indiscriminate aerial bombardments in Northern Darfur.**

FIDH and SOAT urge the Government of Sudan to:

- **fully comply with the Group of Experts, established by HRC resolution A/HRC/4/L.7/Rev.2, to ensure the effective follow-up and foster the implementation of the resolutions and recommendations of UN human rights institutions on Darfur;**
- **grant without further delay immediate, unimpeded and secure access to the UN-AMIS hybrid force in Darfur to ensure protection of the civilian population and guarantee the full access and safety of humanitarian personnel and human rights observers ;**
- **immediately disarm and disband the Janjaweed militias in Darfur;**
- **enable a more inclusive and participatory peace process, that includes non-signatory rebels and representatives of civil society;**
- **demonstrate its commitment to the promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by fully cooperating with the International Criminal Court in bringing perpetrators of grave human rights violations committed in Darfur to justice.**
