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Human rights situations that require the Council's attention

Written statement* submitted by the Society Studies Centre (MADA ssc), 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.

[15 August 2012]

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

The challenges of the human rights situation in Sudan

Despite the improvement in the human rights situation in Sudan over the decade, still there are need for the establishment of new mechanisms, institutions purposely to promote and protect human rights and upgrading the adoption of standardized measures and legislative structure. However, the, to accomplish this many challenges arise so the bigger relatively to the Sudan situation and its people these some of these challenges are:

First of challenges, is the harmonization of two Sudan's relations on the eve of negotiation to settle the thorny CPA pertaining remaining issues aftermath the successfully ending the longest internal armed conflict in Africa by concluding CPA:

- Acknowledging that self-determination had been exercised by southern peoples in accordance to interim Constitution of 2005 articles that was embedded into CPA Yielded into a new born state. Nevertheless, bilateral contested issues Oil, boarder demarcation are jeopardizing peaceful neighbouring igniting war between them which already at the brink.
- The dire bilateral relationship between them spell over the boarder areas of southern Kordofan and Blue Nile which victimized their population for a proxy war that incurred many human rights violations.

SSC MADA in soliciting for the welfare of the two Sudan's people welfare welcomes the agreement reached on the oil in Addis Ababa last August, optimistically this agreement can support in paving the way for a comprehensive agreement on the remaining issues, especially the security arrangements that will lead to a secure border between the two countries and the easy flow of oil, trade, commodities and the movement of the citizens across the joint border.

Also, the (ssc mada) welcomes the Sudanese government agreed to the tripartite initiative of the United Nations, African Union and the Arab League to provide humanitarian assistance in the affected areas of Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile states, according to nine general principles, which include commitment to the sovereignty of Sudan, urging all parties to fulfilling its obligations towards this initiative, and work to facilitate in speedy manner and remove all obstacles that hinder the access to make the humanitarian assistance to reach the needy people.

The second challenge, is Doha peace agreement's implementation, it was concluded as result of heavy consultations among all the Darfur stakeholders. Most of its articles were implement raising the aspiration of Darfur for better life and flicker of hopes, but some hands are still stretching to suffocate and abort this hopes and wishes, so we call for Sudan government and the non-Doha signatory and international community to do the following:

- Call the international community to exercise, exert pressure upon the Non-signatory of Doha Peace agreement to stop violence, table their concerns, reservations and join peace process immediately, so as to preserve the peace and stability in the torn region.
- The government of Sudan should abide by and fulfil all the obligations provided for and stipulated under Doha Peace Agreement for the welfare of Darfur people.

The third challenges, is enforcement of the Universal Periodic Review recommendations of the Sudan, which amounted to more than one hundred recommendations.

The above mentioned challenges its burden is interchangeable between Sudan government and the international community; the failure of international community to honor its pledges to build the capacity of human rights government relevant departments human

rights base approached civil societies had contributed negatively in the human rights situation prevailing in Sudan. So, inextricably the short fall of Sudan government, international community and the human rights approach civil society operating in or outside Sudan are expected to make UPR recommendations dipping its feet into the ground.

Summing up our report we conclude by stating that despite the Sudan recovery from the protracted domestic armed conflict the laws that have been adopted and mechanisms that are configured to protect and promote human rights in the Sudan have moderately contributed to improving the general environment, but needs more support in the field of training and capacity building. Relatively the establishment of the Commission of Human Rights and the recent appointment of its members in January 2012 optimistically will contribute.

Lastly we hope that we can gain expected support that we are soliciting for national human rights institutions and mechanisms and NGOs, which might enables them to carry out their responsibilities in the promotion and protection of human rights in Sudan.
