

Promoting Physical and Human Security

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As we look at the big picture in Sudan peacemaking, we cannot underestimate the importance of security arrangements for the two main military groups:

- Rebels - armed, 20 years of fighting
- Government - came to power in military coup, led by General al-Bashir

Most Important Issues

- Status of the armed forces
- Compromises made by both sides
- Breakthroughs:
 - SPLA agreed to have integrated units.
 - GOS agreed to recall remaining forces from the South.

Spoilers

- 1.) LRA -Uganda remains relevant
- 2.) Sudanese militia - hostile to SPLA
- 3.) Darfur

Hot Spots

- 1.) Abyei
- 2.) NM/SBN - if dissatisfied with arrangements and if Darfur remains an issue
- 3.) Juba - many anti-SPLA southerners
- 4.) Oilfields - jobs, control, security

Challenges of Implementing Security Arrangements

- Transparency of the military budget
- What happens to private security and intelligence elements?
- How inclusive will be the southern regional government to undermine militias?
- Who will go through DDR?
- Referendum as security issue

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Antidotes

- UN observer mission has to prioritize dealing with militias and their resupply
- Security assistance and military reform/professionalization for central and southern governments
- World Bank/IMF oversight of budgets, especially security sector and oil revenues
- Troika/ IGAD engagement in support of implementation