

A Geopolítica do Sudão: Um Estado dilacerado por conflitos

POLÍTICA INTERNACIONAL E GEOPOLÍTICA

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17/4/2018

PARTE I – Enquadramento histórico-geopolítico do Sudão

Sudão: dados geopolíticos de base (1)

[FONTE: Encyclopædia Britannica]



Sudão: dados geopolíticos de base (2)

[FONTE: Encyclopædia Britannica]



The [Mahdist War](#) was fought between a group of Muslim dervishes, called [Mahdists](#), who had over-run much of Sudan, and the British forces.

Sudão: dados geopolíticos de base (3)

[FONTE: Wikipedia]

Sudan or **the Sudan** (US: /suˈdæn/ (🔊listen), UK: /suˈdɑːn, -ˈdæn/;^{[9][10]} Arabic: السودان *as-Sūdān*), officially the **Republic of the Sudan**^[11] (Arabic: جمهورية السودان *Jumhūriyyat as-Sūdān*), is a country in Northeast Africa. It is bordered by Egypt to the north, the Red Sea to the northeast, Eritrea to the east, Ethiopia to the southeast, South Sudan to the south, the Central African Republic to the southwest, Chad to the west, and Libya to the northwest. It has a population of 39 million people (2016 estimate)^[12] and occupies a total area of 1,886,068 square kilometres (728,215 square miles), making it the third-largest country in Africa.^[13] Sudan's predominant religion is Islam,^[14] and its official languages are Arabic and English. The capital is Khartoum, located at the confluence of the Blue and White Nile. Since 2011, Sudan is the scene of ongoing military conflict in its regions South Kordofan and Blue Nile.

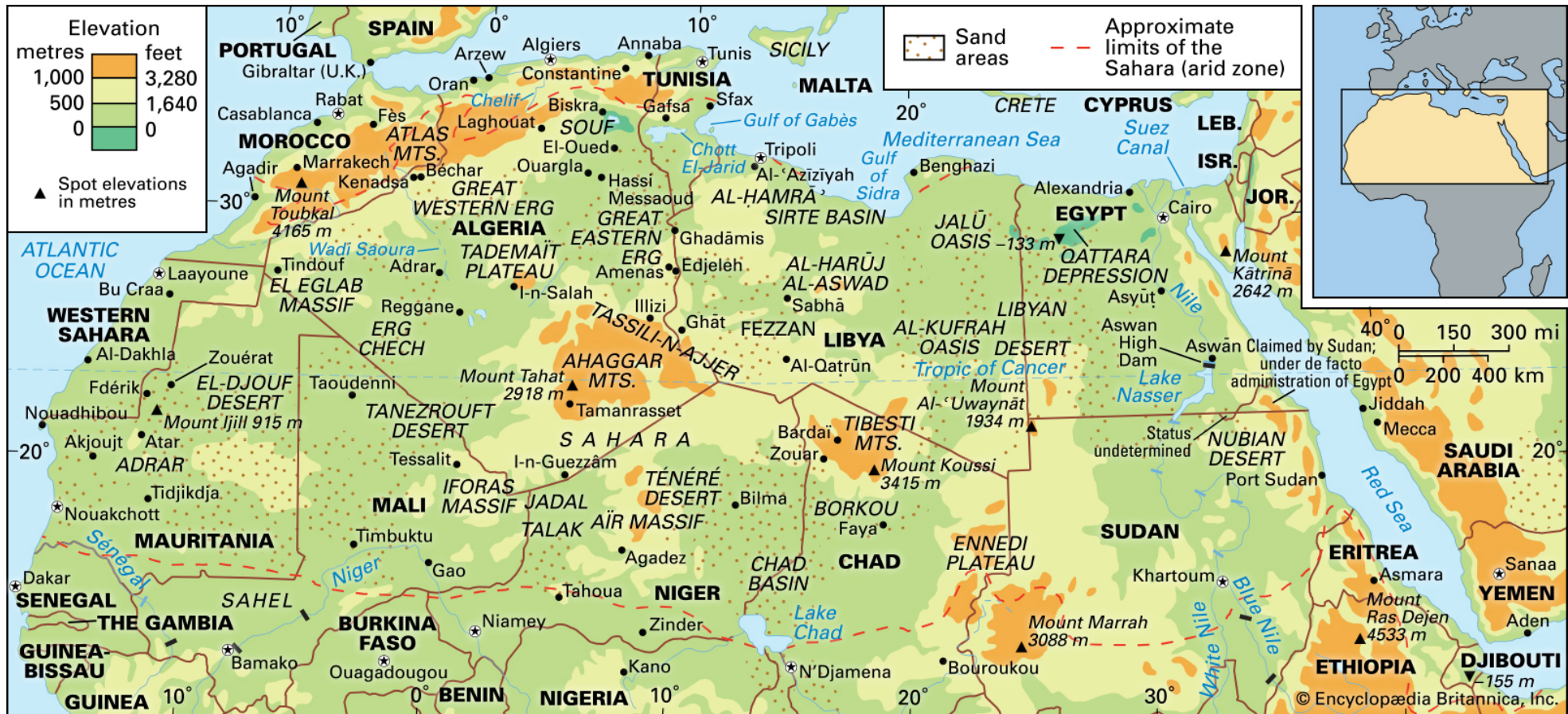
Sudan's history goes back to the Pharaonic period, witnessing the kingdom of Kerma (c. 2500 BC–1500 BC), the subsequent rule of the Egyptian New Kingdom (c. 1500 BC–1070 BC) and the rise of the kingdom of Kush (c. 785 BC–350 AD), which would in turn control Egypt itself for nearly a century. After the fall of Kush the Nubians formed the three Christian kingdoms of Nobatia, Makuria and Alodia, with the latter two lasting until around 1500. Between the 14th and 15th centuries much of Sudan was settled by Arab nomads. From the 16th–19th centuries, central and eastern Sudan were dominated by the Funj sultanate, while Darfur ruled the west and the Ottomans the far north. This period saw extensive Islamization and Arabization.

From 1820 to 1874 the entirety of Sudan was conquered by the Muhammad Ali dynasty. Between 1881 and 1885 the harsh Egyptian reign was eventually met with a successful revolt led by the self-proclaimed Mahdi Muhammad Ahmad, resulting in the establishment of the Caliphate of Omdurman. This state was eventually destroyed in 1898 by the British, who would then govern Sudan together with Egypt.

The 20th century saw the growth of Sudanese nationalism and in 1953 Britain granted Sudan self-government. Independence was proclaimed on 1 January 1956. Since independence, Sudan has been ruled by a series of unstable parliamentary governments and military regimes. Under Gaafar Nimeiry, Sudan instituted Islamic law in 1983.^[15] This exacerbated the rift between the Islamic north, the seat of the government and the animists and Christians in the south. Differences in language, religion, and political power erupted in a civil war between government forces, strongly influenced by the National Islamic Front (NIF) and the southern rebels, whose most influential faction was the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA), eventually concluding in the independence of South Sudan in 2011.^[16] In April 2019, following contentious protests that faced fierce resistance from the Omar al-Bashir regime, the Sudanese military, under the command of Ahmed Awad Ibn Auf, took control of the nation and established a Transitional Military Council. This move deposed al-Bashir and dissolved the constitution.^[17] A day after the establishment of the Transitional Military Council, Ahmed Awad Ibn Auf stepped down due to the continued protests against his decision not to extradite Bashir to the International Criminal Court.

Sudão: dados geopolíticos de base (4)

[FONTE: Encyclopædia Britannica]



Sudão: dados geopolíticos de base (5)

[FONTE: Encyclopædia Britannica]



Pyramids at Meroe, Sudan.

Sudão: dados geopolíticos de base (6)

[FONTE: Encyclopædia Britannica]



Pyramids at Meroe, Sudan.

Sudão: dados geopolíticos de base (7)

[FONTE: Encyclopædia Britannica]



OFFICIAL NAME

Jumhūriyyat al-Sūdān^{1, 2}
(Republic of the Sudan)

FORM OF GOVERNMENT

military-led transitional
government³

HEAD OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT

President: Awad Ibn Auf
(interim)⁴

CAPITAL

Khartoum⁵

OFFICIAL LANGUAGES

Arabic⁶; English⁶

OFFICIAL RELIGION

See footnote 7.

MONETARY UNIT

Sudanese pound (SDG)

POPULATION

(2018 est.) 43,121,000

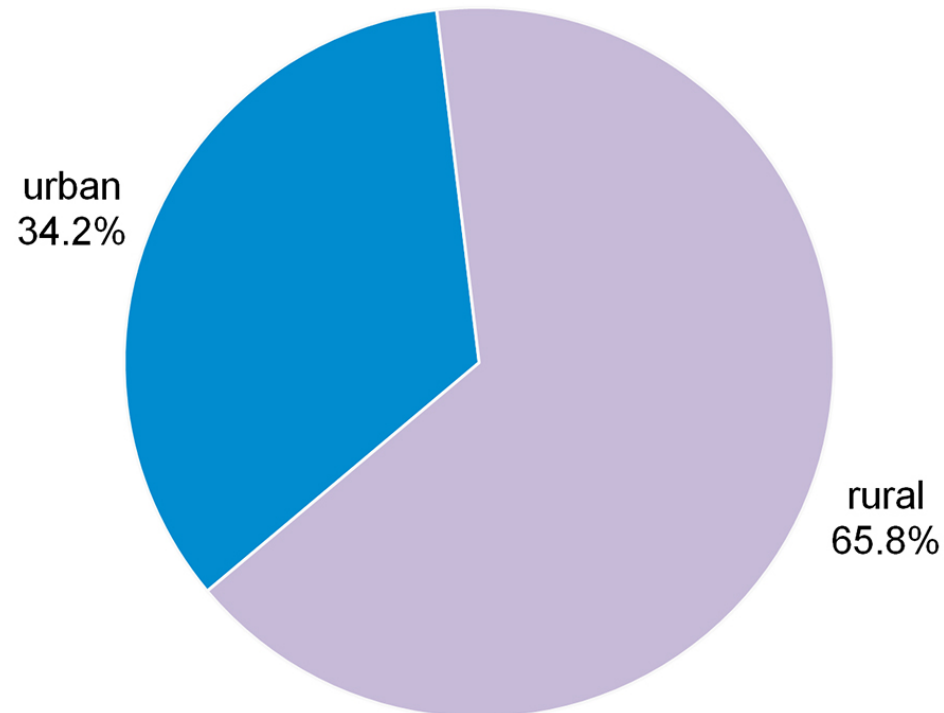
TOTAL AREA (SQ MI)

712,280

Sudão: dados geopolíticos de base (8)

[FONTE: Encyclopædia Britannica]

Sudan urban-rural (2017)

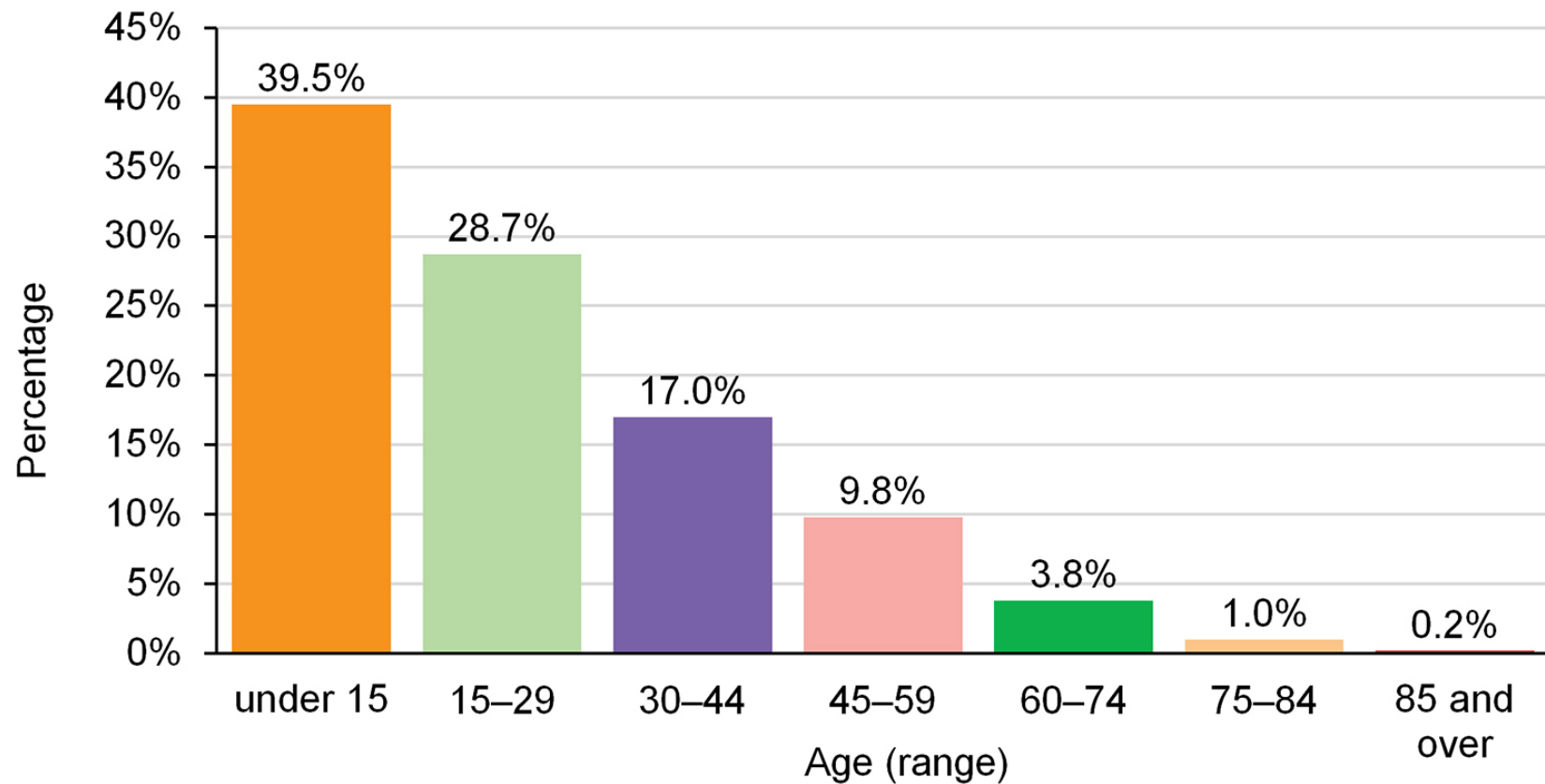


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Sudão: dados geopolíticos de base (9)

[FONTE: Encyclopædia Britannica]

Sudan age breakdown (2016)



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Sudão: dados geopolíticos de base (10)

[FONTE: The World Fact Book, 2019]

AFRICA ▢ SUDAN

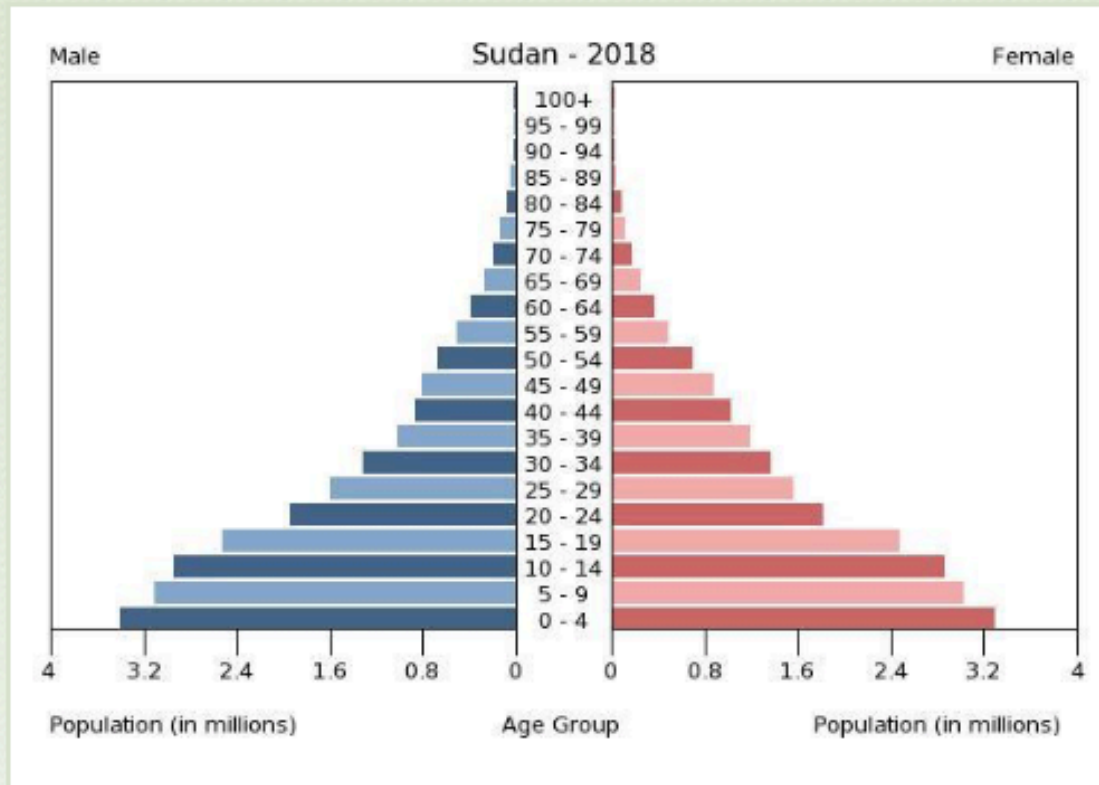


Image Description

This is the population pyramid for Sudan. A population pyramid illustrates the age and sex structure of a country's population and may provide insights about political and social stability, as well as economic development. The population is distributed along the horizontal axis, with males shown on the left and females on the right. The male and female populations are broken down into 5-year age groups represented as horizontal bars along the vertical axis, with the youngest age groups at the bottom and the oldest at the top. The shape of the population pyramid gradually evolves over time based on fertility, mortality, and international migration trends.

For additional information, please see the entry for Population pyramid on the Definitions and Notes page under the References tab.

Sudão: dados geopolíticos de base (11)

[FONTE: The World Fact Book, 2019]

People and Society :: SUDAN

Population:

43,120,843 (July 2018 est.)

country comparison to the world: [33](#)

Nationality:

noun: Sudanese (singular and plural)

adjective: Sudanese

Ethnic groups:

unspecified Sudanese Arab (approximately 70%), Fur, Beja, Nuba, Fallata

Languages:

Arabic (official), English (official), Nubian, Ta Bedawie, Fur

Religions:

Sunni Muslim, small Christian minority

Age structure:

0-14 years: 43.07% (male 9,434,634 /female 9,136,951)

15-24 years: 20.22% (male 4,459,335 /female 4,259,341)

25-54 years: 29.8% (male 6,236,954 /female 6,612,593)

55-64 years: 3.93% (male 876,614 /female 819,048)

65 years and over: 2.98% (male 688,391 /female 596,982) (2018 est.)

Sudão: dados geopolíticos de base (12)

[FONTE: The World Fact Book, 2019]

Military regimes favoring Islamic-oriented governments have dominated national politics since independence from Anglo-Egyptian co-rule in 1956. Sudan was embroiled in two prolonged civil wars during most of the remainder of the 20th century. These conflicts were rooted in northern economic, political, and social domination of largely non-Muslim, non-Arab southern Sudanese. The first civil war ended in 1972 but another broke out in 1983. Peace talks gained momentum in 2002-04 with the signing of several accords. The final North/South Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), signed in January 2005, granted the southern rebels autonomy for six years followed by a referendum on independence for Southern Sudan. The referendum was held in January 2011 and indicated overwhelming support for independence. South Sudan became independent on 9 July 2011. Sudan and South Sudan have yet to fully implement security and economic agreements signed in September 2012 relating to the normalization of relations between the two countries. The final disposition of the contested Abyei region has also to be decided.

Following South Sudan's independence, conflict broke out between the government and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile states (together known as the Two Areas), and has resulted in 1.1 million internally displaced persons or severely affected persons needing humanitarian assistance. A separate conflict broke out in the western region of Darfur in 2003, displacing nearly 2 million people and causing thousands of deaths. Fighting in both the Two Areas and Darfur between government forces and opposition has largely subsided, however the civilian populations are affected by low-level violence including inter-tribal conflict and banditry, largely a result of weak rule of law. The UN and the African Union have jointly commanded a Darfur peacekeeping operation (UNAMID) since 2007. Peacekeeping troops have struggled to address insecurity in Darfur and have increasingly become targets for attacks by armed groups. Sudan also has faced refugee influxes from neighboring countries, primarily Ethiopia, Eritrea, Chad, Central African Republic, and South Sudan. Armed conflict, poor transport infrastructure, and denial of access by both the government and armed opposition have impeded the provision of humanitarian assistance to affected populations.

PARTE II – Um Estado dilacerado por conflitos

Os conflitos do Darfur e do Sul do Sudão (1)

[FONTE: Wikipedia]

Darfur

Darfur (Arabic: دار فور *Dār Fūr*, English: "Realm of the Fur") is a region in western Sudan. *Dar* is an Arabic word meaning *home of* - the region was named *Dardaju* (Arabic: دار داجو) while ruled by the Daju, who migrated from Meroë c. 350 AD, and it was then renamed *Dartunjur* (Arabic: دار تنجر) when the Tunjur ruled the area. Darfur was an independent sultanate for several hundred years,^[1] incorporated into Sudan by Anglo-Egyptian forces in 1916. The region is divided into five federal states: Central Darfur, East Darfur, North Darfur, South Darfur and West Darfur. Because of the war in Darfur between Sudanese government forces and the indigenous population, the region has been in a state of humanitarian emergency since 2003.

The First historical mention of the word 'Fur' occurs in 1664 in the account by J. M. Vansleb, a traveler, of a visit to Egypt (Petermann (1862-3). Mittheilungen, Ergänzungsband II). It is claimed that, like *sudan*, *fur* means "blacks", and was the name given by the early light-colored Berber sultans of Darfur to the original inhabitants of the country such as the Binga, Banda, etc. Those original inhabitants agreed to become muslims and submit to the sultan's rule, the alternative being to be attacked and either killed or enslaved. As the historic dynasty's physical appearance became more "Africanized" from intermarriage with black wives and concubines, the appearance of the sultans darkened correspondingly and they became known by the appellation of their black subjects, *Fur*.^[2]

Darfur	
دار فور	
	
Capital	Al-Fashir
Official languages	Arabic, Fur
Demonym(s)	Darfuri, Darfurian and Darfurese
Area	
• Total	493,180 km ² (190,420 sq mi)
Population	
• 2017 estimate	9,241,369
• Density	18.7/km ² (48.4/sq mi)

Os conflitos do Darfur e do Sul do Sudão (2)

[FONTE: Wikipedia]



Os conflitos do Darfur e do Sul do Sudão (3)

[FONTE: Encyclopædia Britannica]

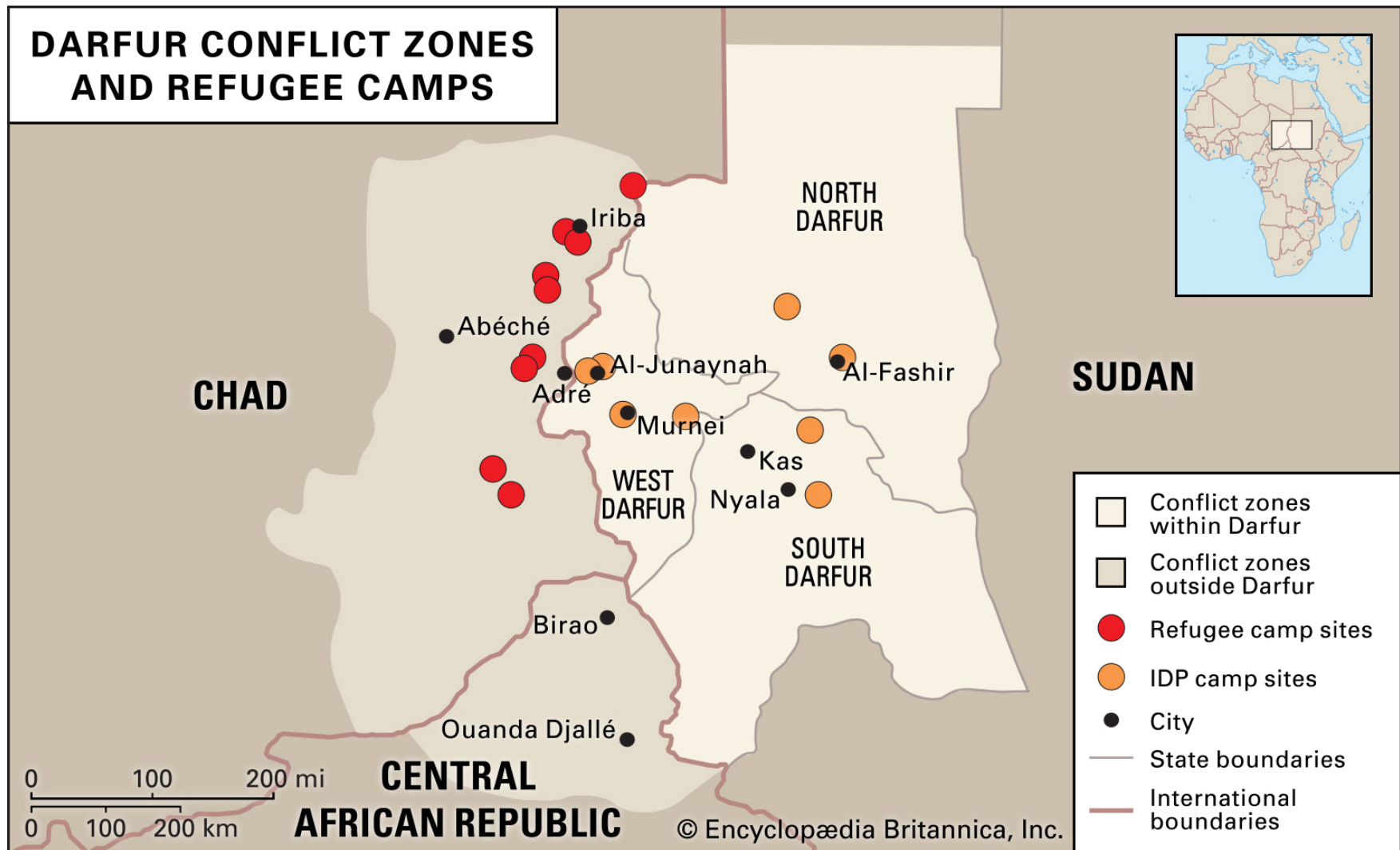
Conflict in Darfur

A separate conflict that remained unresolved centred on the [Darfur](#) region in western Sudan. The conflict began in 2003 when rebels launched an insurrection to protest what they contended was the Sudanese government's disregard for the western region and its non-Arab population. In response, the government equipped and supported Arab militias—which came to be known as [Janjaweed](#) (also Jingaweit or Janjawid)—to fight against the rebels in Darfur. The militias, however, also terrorized the civilians in the region and prevented [international aid](#) organizations from delivering much-needed food and medical supplies. Despite a 2004 cease-fire and the presence of [African Union](#) (AU) troops that followed, by 2007 the conflict and resulting humanitarian crisis had left hundreds of thousands of people dead and more than two million displaced, internally as well as externally, as they were forced to flee from the fighting. On July 31, 2007, the [United Nations Security Council](#) authorized a joint UN-AU peacekeeping mission (UNAMID) to replace the AU mission, although UNAMID troop deployment did not begin until 2008.

In July 2008 an [International Criminal Court](#) (ICC) prosecutor alleged that Bashir, as president of Sudan, bore criminal responsibility for the crisis in Darfur. The prosecutor accused Bashir of orchestrating [genocide](#), war crimes, and crimes against humanity in the region and sought a warrant for his arrest; the Sudanese government denied the charges and proclaimed Bashir's innocence. On March 4, 2009, the ICC issued an arrest warrant for Bashir on charges of war crimes and crimes against humanity but not genocide. The warrant marked the first time that the ICC had sought the arrest of a sitting head of state. A year later, in July, another warrant was issued for Bashir on the charge of genocide.

Os conflitos do Darfur e do Sul do Sudão (4)

[FONTE: Encyclopædia Britannica]



Os conflitos do Darfur e do Sul do Sudão (5)

[FONTE: Encyclopædia Britannica]

Darfur genocide

The **Darfur genocide** refers to the systematic killing of Darfuri men, women, and children which occurred during the ongoing conflict in Western Sudan. It has become known as the first genocide of the 21st century.^[1] The genocide, which is being carried out against the Fur, Masalit and Zaghawa tribes, has led the International Criminal Court (ICC) to indict several people for crimes against humanity, rape, forced transfer and torture. According to Eric Reeves, more than one million children have been "killed, raped, wounded, displaced, traumatized, or endured the loss of parents and families".^[2]


The crisis and ongoing conflict in Sudan's Western Darfur Region have developed from several separate events. The first is a civil war that occurred between the Khartoum national governments and two rebel groups in Darfur: the Justice and Equality Movement and the Sudan Liberation Army. Initially, the rebel groups were formed in February of 2003 due to Darfur's "political and economic marginalization by Khartoum". However, in April of 2003, when the rebel groups attacked the military airfield and kidnapped an air force general, the government launched a counterattack. It led to a response from the Khartoum government where they armed militia forces to eliminate the rebellion. This resulted in mass violence against the citizens in Darfur.^[3]

The second is a civil war that has occurred between the Christians, the animist black southerners, and the Arab dominated government since the country's independence from the United Kingdom in 1956,. The violence that took place for about 11 years left more than a million people displaced by the hostilities: fleeing to other places around Sudan or across the border to Chad.




Os conflitos do Darfur e do Sul do Sudão (6)

[FONTE: Tribunal Pena Internacional]



**Cour
Pénale
Internationale**
**International
Criminal
Court**



**Trying individuals for genocide, war crimes,
crimes against humanity, and aggression**

ENFR

HomeAboutSituations and casesNewsGet involvedStates partiesTrust fund for victimsResources forShortcuts

Home › Darfur › The Prosecutor v. Omar Hassan Ahmad Al Bashir

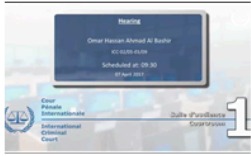
Al Bashir Case

The Prosecutor v. Omar Hassan Ahmad Al Bashir
ICC-02/05-01/09

Pre-trial

The first warrant for arrest for Omar Hassan Ahmad Al Bashir was issued on 4 March 2009, the second on 12 July 2010. The suspect is still at large.


Next steps: Until Omar Al Bashir is arrested and transferred to the seat of the Court in The Hague, the case will remain in the Pre-Trial stage. The ICC does not try individuals unless they are present in the courtroom.



7 April 2017, Session 1

Video (MPEG-4) for download:
[English](#)


Audio(MPEG-3) for download:
[English](#)



7 April 2017, Session 2

Video (MPEG-4) for download:
[English](#)

Audio(MPEG-3) for download:
[English](#)




7 April 2017, Session 3

Video (MPEG-4) for download:
[English](#)

Audio(MPEG-3) for download:
[English](#)

Case information sheet: [English](#), [Français](#), [العربية](#)



Omar Hassan Ahmad Al Bashir

[At large](#)

President of the Republic of Sudan since 16 October 1993 at time of warrants. Arrest warrants: 4 March 2009 and 12 July 2010

Charges: five counts of crimes against humanity: murder, extermination, forcible transfer, torture, and rape; two counts of war crimes: intentionally directing attacks against a civilian population as such or against individual civilians not taking part in hostilities, and pillaging; three counts of genocide: by killing, by causing serious bodily or mental harm, and by deliberately inflicting on each target group conditions of life calculated to bring about the group's physical destruction, allegedly committed at least between 2003 and 2008 in Darfur, Sudan

[More](#)

Os conflitos do Darfur e do Sul do Sudão (7)

[FONTE: The Conversation, 12/04/2019]

Al-Bashir: why the ICC is between a rock and a hard place

April 12, 2019 12.59pm BST



The ICC has tried and failed - to prosecute deposed Sudanese president Omar al-Bashir. KHALED ELFIQ/EPA-EFE

Os conflitos do Darfur e do Sul do Sudão (8)

[FONTE: The Conversation, 12/04/2019]

The conundrum

The idea behind attempted prosecutions of sitting heads of state is that they should be prosecuted – irrespective of their position – in instances when crimes of huge magnitude have been committed.

Originally, the idea was to discourage sitting heads of states from committing heinous crimes by putting in place limits to the exercise of sovereign statehood. In other words, knowing that your position of power is not going to prevent international prosecution, should ideally act as a deterrent.

Unfortunately, when the ICC attempted to turn this idea into pragmatic action, it met extraordinary resistance. In Kenya, [for instance](#), the prosecution against the current sitting Head of State Uhuru Kenyatta, was dropped in 2014 after the Chief Prosecutor of the ICC, Fatou Bensouda, said it was impossible to investigate the crimes further. This was because witnesses were terrified to testify and the Kenyan government refused to cooperate.

In recent years the [the African Union](#) has gone as far as suggesting that in the future the court should rather focus on mid-level officials.

But if the ICC doesn't prosecute al-Bashir, it will give credit to critics who think that the court is essentially powerless against the most powerful political figures in a country.

On the other hand, if it does, it would suggest that powerful individuals can only be prosecuted when they leave their positions of power.

And here lies my preoccupation.

If the Court prosecuted al-Bashir right now, it would be sending a worrying message to other dictators: do whatever you want, as long as you maintain power. Or, to be even more explicit, do whatever you can to maintain power.

Os conflitos do Darfur e do Sul do Sudão (9)

[FONTE: The Conversation, 12/04/2019]

Dangerous message

The first problematic message that taking al-Bashir to court would send involves war-torn countries.

The fact that many of the cases in which the ICC is expected to act happen in regions and countries at war, the message is likely to hinder the resolution of a conflict by providing an extra incentive to those in power not to step down.

Syria provides an interesting example. In the context of the country's civil war, an al-Bashir prosecution at this stage would warn Syrian leader Bashar Hafez al-Assad about what could happen if he stepped down. Given that recent diplomatic [talks](#) to end the Syrian conflict largely revolved around Assad renouncing his presidency, seeing al-Bashir facing trial could stiffen Assad's position even more.

The second problem is one of perception. To see al-Bashir face trial at The Hague, the Court needs the cooperation of the newly installed military government. But, as academic and Sudan expert Alex de Waal [points out](#), al-Bashir was a spider at the centre of an intricate web. And it's almost certain that at least parts of the new government have been involved in the crimes for which al-Bashir is wanted. Cooperation has historically meant that the Court would need to implicitly agree with the new government that it wouldn't prosecute its members.

There's an uncomfortable precedent to this. The memory of Luis Moreno Ocampo, the former Chief Prosecutor of the ICC, posing for pictures with Uganda's Yoweri Museveni's government are still vivid. Back then, the major concern was about impartiality. As Mark Kersten has pointed out, this was [seen as](#) the ICC neglecting state-perpetrated crimes. The Court still needs [to recover from] this incident.

Where does this leave the ICC? The situation isn't easy to solve. It seems that the power that states still retain over the Court is an insurmountable obstacle in the prosecution of sitting heads of state. In particular, their willingness, or not, to cooperate.

In this sense, I think that the ICC is in a lose/lose situation.

Os conflitos do Darfur e do Sul do Sudão (10)

[FONTE: CIA, The World Fact Book]

Geography :: SOUTH SUDAN

Location:

East-Central Africa; south of Sudan, north of Uganda and Kenya, west of Ethiopia

Geographic coordinates:

8 00 N, 30 00 E

Map references:

Africa

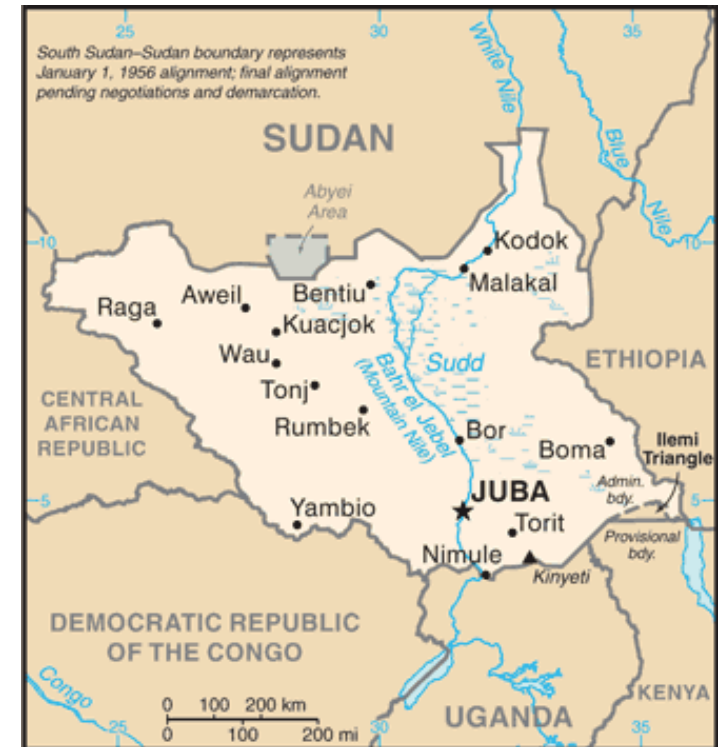
Area:

total: 644,329 sq km

land: NA

water: NA

country comparison to the world: 43



Os conflitos do Darfur e do Sul do Sudão (11)

[FONTE: CIA, The World Fact Book]

People and Society :: SOUTH SUDAN

Population:

10,204,581 (July 2018 est.)

country comparison to the world: 89

Nationality:

noun: South Sudanese (singular and plural)

adjective: South Sudanese

Ethnic groups:

Dinka 35.8%, Nuer 15.6%, Shilluk, Azande, Bari, Kakwa, Kuku, Murle, Mandari, Didinga, Ndogo, Bviri, Lndi, Anuak, Bongo, Lango, Dungotona, Acholi, Baka, Fertit (2011 est.)

Languages:


English (official), Arabic (includes Juba and Sudanese variants), regional languages include Dinka, Nuer, Bari, Zande, Shilluk

Religions:

animist, Christian

Os conflitos do Darfur e do Sul do Sudão (12)


[FONTE: UNMIS]

United Nations Peacekeeping

Local Time 22:28 - 14 Apr

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UNITED NATIONS MISSION IN SUDAN



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Closure of UNMIS

UNMIS wound up its operations on 9 July 2011 with the completion of the interim period agreed on by the Government of Sudan and Sudan People's Liberation Movement in the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), signed on 9 January 2005.

The mission ended its six years of mandated operations the same day South Sudan declared independence, following a CPA-provided referendum on 9 January 2011 that voted overwhelmingly in favour of secession.

In support of the new nation, the Security Council established a successor mission to UNMIS – the UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) – on 9 July for an initial period of one year, with the intention to renew for further periods as required.

PHOTOS

VIDEOS

Referendum Coverage

STATE INFORMATION: ABYEI AREA

[Click here for the state's briefing pack \[PDF\]](#)



Photo: UNMIS/Frederick Noy

TRAVEL INFORMATION

- [UNMIS flight schedule \[PDF\]](#)
- [Liability form \[PDF\]](#)
- [NON-UN movement of personnel \[PDF\]](#)
- [Policy and procedures on use of UNMIS flights by non-UN personnel \[PDF\]](#)

MAPS



General Information:

Abyei is located within the southern portion of the Southern Kordofan State, Sudan
Population: 52,000

The heavy rains that occurred previously caused the deterioration of roads leading to both the North and South. Some are even inaccessible thereby hampering movements of commuters. In addition, though light vehicles can now access the road from the northern portion of Abyei (Diffra) some heavy vehicles were reported to be stranded along some portions of the road in Nyama.

The Main local language in Abyei Area is Dinka but Arabic is the official government language

Os conflitos do Darfur e do Sul do Sudão (13)

[FONTE: BBC, 21/06/2018]

Salva Kiir: South Sudan's president in a cowboy hat



AFP

Salva Kiir Mayardit became the first president of Africa's newest country - South Sudan - in 2011, and within two years was presiding over a civil war that has created the largest refugee crisis on the continent and a famine.

Always seen in public with his trademark cowboy hat, the former rebel commander, who specialised in military intelligence, is an accidental politician.

A poor public speaker, he was seen as a moderate within the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM), and its armed wing the SPLA, during the long fight for independence from northern Sudan.

Observers say this may well have been why he was chosen to assume the leadership of the SPLM in 2005 following the sudden death of its founding leader John Garang in a helicopter crash.



AFP

There was jubilant scenes when independence was achieved

For Mr Kiir, the choice was always clear - either be a "second-class" citizen in Sudan or a "free person" in your own homeland, as he put in 2005.

Unlike Mr Garang, he is not an intellectual.

More comfortable speaking Juba Arabic than English, Mr Kiir comes over better in person, is able to work a crowd - and is greeted with cheers and popular affection when he speaks at rallies.

A committed Christian, he regularly speaks at the Roman Catholic cathedral in Juba, the capital.

Os conflitos do Darfur e do Sul do Sudão (14)

[FONTE: Mapas Encyclopædia Britannica e The Economist]



Os conflitos do Darfur e do Sul do Sudão (15)

[FONTE: Foreign Policy, 6/06/2018]

Conflict in Abyei Could Reignite South Sudan's Civil War

If the U.N. withdraws peacekeepers from a long-contested oil-rich enclave, it's likely to spark further fighting in an already unstable region.

[Sam Mednick](#) June 6, 2018, 6:54 AM



An Ethiopian U.N. peacekeeper patrols the Amiet Market in Abyei. The market has become the largest trading hub in the region and a symbol of peace between the Misseriya nomads from Sudan and the Ngok Dinka from South Sudan. Local leaders use the market to resolve issues of conflict and are working together to bring stability to the area, which has been contested for more than ten years. (Sam Mednick)

Os conflitos do Darfur e do Sul do Sudão (16)

[FONTE: Foreign Policy, 6/06/2018]

ABYEI, Sudan/South Sudan — Landlocked and lawless, the region of Abyei straddles Sudan and war-torn South Sudan's borders, yet the arid expanse belongs to neither country. When the two countries signed a comprehensive peace agreement in 2005, which led to South Sudan's independence, they couldn't agree on boundary lines. As a result, Abyei's The oil-rich Abyei box, as it's called, is shared by the Misseriya Arab nomads from the north and the Ngok Dinka, a South Sudanese cattle-herding tribe. After fighting erupted in 2011, Sudan and South Sudan agreed to allow a neutral peacekeeping mission to foster security until a political solution was reached.

After fighting erupted in 2011, Sudan and South Sudan agreed to allow a neutral peacekeeping mission to foster security until a political solution was reached.

Seven years later, political stalemate in the contested region is threatening to destabilize an already fragile region. With no government, judicial system, or police force, Abyei's 165,000 Sudanese and South Sudanese inhabitants depend on thousands of Ethiopian peacekeepers, part of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei, to maintain stability.

But their mission may be winding down. In May, the U.N. Security Council agreed to extend the peacekeeping mission's mandate in the disputed area while scaling back troops. Unless both South Sudan's and Sudan's governments show "measurable progress" on border demarcation, the U.N. says the peacekeeping mandate won't be renewed after the six-month extension, which expires in October. The mandate also states that without progress, the number of authorized troops in Abyei will decrease to 3,959 in October from 4,500.

Os conflitos do Darfur e do Sul do Sudão (17)

[FONTE: Global Witness]



South Sudan is the world's newest country and one of Africa's biggest oil producers. At independence, its oil was identified as its most important source of income. It was hoped that it that could help fund the country's development and future prosperity. Yet much of this hope has now evaporated. The country is wracked by civil conflict and boasts some of the world's worst humanitarian indicators on record. More than half of school-age children have never set foot in a classroom.

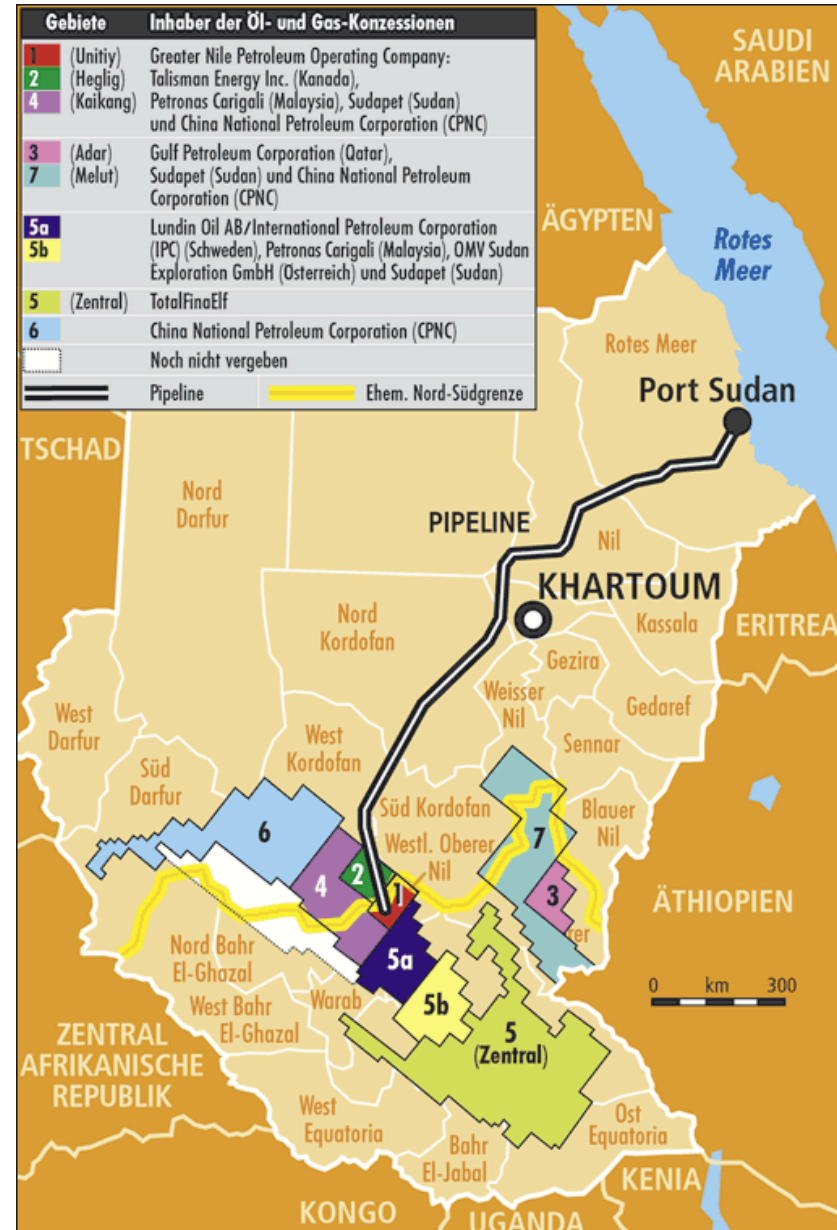
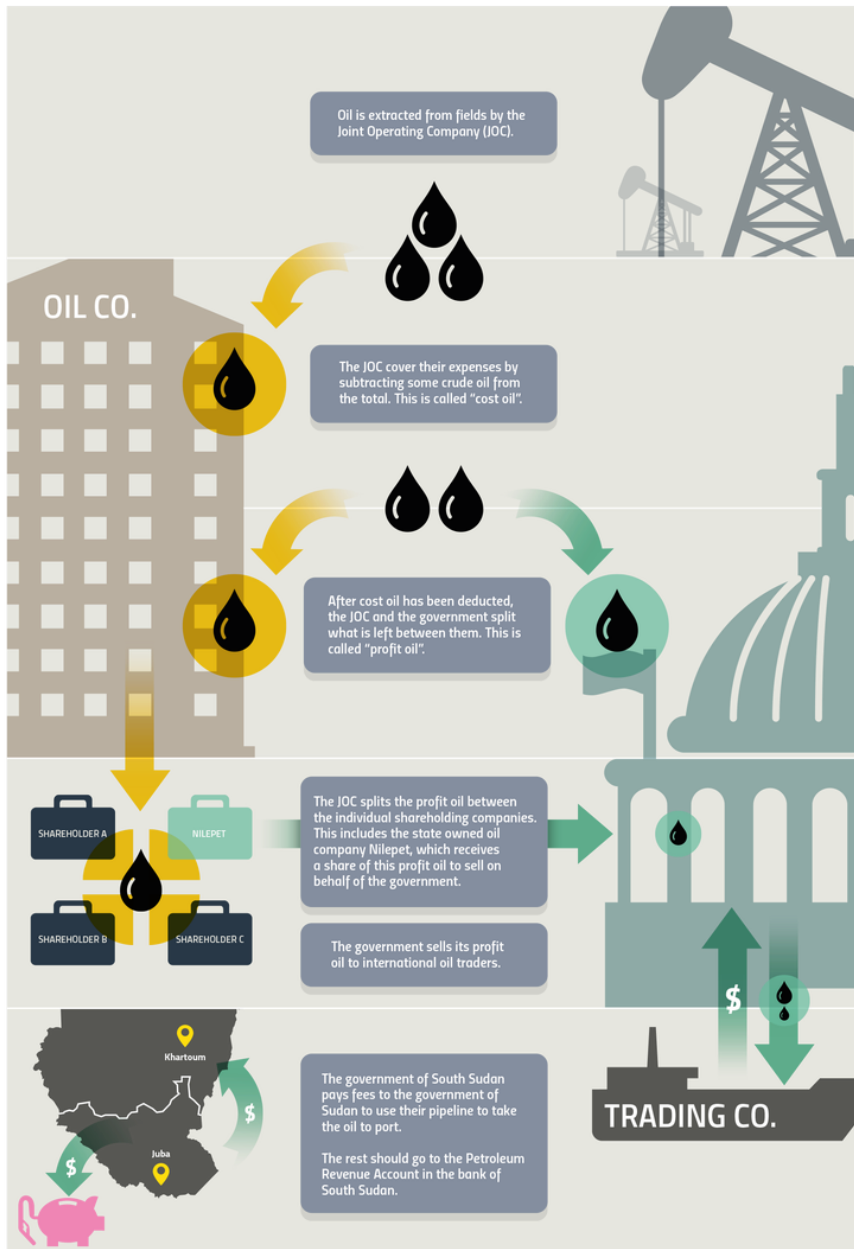
The government, with support from donor bodies and NGOs like Global Witness, has passed key legislation to govern the oil sector. But it has yet to be properly implemented. **There is little evidence that oil revenue is reaching those who need it most** and the industry is shrouded in secrecy. **Oil is also a key driver of the devastating conflict.** The oilfields have become a key strategic target for the rebels. **Battles to control them have displaced communities and destroyed existing infrastructure.**

The citizens of South Sudan have lived through almost uninterrupted civil war for decades. As a result, they are some of the poorest on earth. The current conflict has displaced 1.9 million people - or 1 in 5 of the population. Despite the huge government income generated from oil, most of the revenue is being spent on the military, the war effort and **serving debts owed to oil companies.** Just five per cent of the latest budget [2013/14] was used on healthcare, education and infrastructure combined.

Global Witness investigates the oil sector in South Sudan to expose the links between corruption, conflict and oil. We campaign to ensure the **country's oil wealth benefits its citizens.** The government must urgently secure a meaningful peace deal and halt the issuing of new oil contracts until law and order has been restored.

Os conflitos do Darfur e do Sul do Sudão (18)

[FONTE: Global Witness e Wikipedia]



PARTE II – O fim de uma era política?

O poder no Sudão: entre o autoritarismo e o islamismo radical (1) [FONTE: Wikipeda+ia]

National Islamic Front

The **National Islamic Front** (Arabic: الجبهة الإسلامية القومية; transliterated: *al-Jabha al-Islamiyah al-Qawmiyah*) was an Islamist political organization founded in 1976^[1] and led by Dr. Hassan al-Turabi that influenced the Sudanese government starting in 1979, and dominated it from 1989 to the late 1990s. It was one of only two Islamic revival movements to secure political power in the 20th century (the other being the followers of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini in the Islamic Republic of Iran).^[2]

The NIF emerged from Muslim student groups that first began organizing in the universities during the 1940s, and its main support base has remained the college educated.^[2] It supported the maintenance of an Islamic state run on sharia and rejected the concept of a secular state. It took a "top down" or "Islamisation from above" approach of "infiltrating Sudan's state apparatus, army, and financial system".^[3] It demonstrated itself to be both politically adept and ruthless in its use of violence, in particular in the internal conflicts of the Second Sudanese Civil War and the Darfur conflict, as well in the provisioning of proxy forces such as the Lord's Resistance Army, West Nile Bank Front and Uganda National Rescue Front II against Uganda.

In the late 1990s, the Front changed its name to National Congress,^{[4][5]} and the "gross human rights violations" of the regime's early years gave way to "more subtle methods of social control such as restrictions on the right to freedom of expression, opinion, religion, association, and movement."^[2] In 1999 al-Turabi and his supporters were expelled from the Congress by Sudan's ruler Omar Hassan al-Bashir,^[6] and subsequently founded the rival Popular Congress Party which has remained in opposition.^[7]

National Islamic Front

الجبهة الإسلامية القومية

Abbreviation	NIF
Formation	1960s
Type	Political organisation
Purpose	Creation and maintenance of Sudan as Islamic state
Leader	Hassan al-Turabi
Affiliations	National Congress Political Wing

O poder no Sudão: entre o autoritarismo e o islamismo radical (2) [FONTE: Guardian, 6/03/2016]

Hassan al-Turabi, Sudan opposition leader who hosted Osama bin Laden, dies

Al-Turabi was an avid supporter of jihadists and Sharia law who called the US the 'incarnation of the devil'



▲ Veteran Sudan opposition leader Hassan al-Turabi has died of a heart attack. Photograph: Ashraf Shazly/AFP/Getty Images

Hassan al-Turabi, the Sudanese Islamist who played a key role in the 1989 coup that brought president [Omar al-Bashir](#) to power and who once hosted [Osama bin Laden](#), has died at the age of 84.

O poder no Sudão: entre o autoritarismo e o islamismo radical (3) [FONTE: Guardian, 6/03/2016]

Al-Turabi championed radical Islam in the 1990s, inviting bin Laden and his deputy Ayman al-Zawahri to **Sudan**, which became a safe haven for jihadists. He once called the United States the “incarnation of the devil” and hailed bin Laden as a hero.

But Sudan expelled al-Qaida under US and international pressure in 1996, and al-Turabi later remade himself as a mainstream politician.

Al-Bashir dismissed him as parliament speaker after he backed legislation aimed at curbing the president’s powers in 1999, and he went on to form the opposition Popular Congress Party and support rebels in southern Sudan and Darfur. Al-Turabi was jailed on a number of occasions and spent more than two years under house arrest from 2001 to 2003.

Born the son of a religious judge in 1932 in the north-eastern state of Kassala, al-Turabi was a lifelong scholar of Islam. The oft-smiling, soft-spoken cleric was among the few Islamic scholars to argue that Muslim women could marry Christian or Jewish men.

Al-Turabi obtained a law degree at the University of Khartoum, and later studied in the UK before obtaining a PhD from the Sorbonne in Paris in 1964. In addition to Arabic, he was fluent in English, French, and German.

He had joined the **Muslim Brotherhood** in Sudan, rising to become their leader in 1969, but the group was dissolved following a military coup that year which brought Jaafar al-Nimeiri to power.

Al-Turabi reconciled with the strongman in 1977, and al-Nimeiri awarded the politically savvy ideologue the post of attorney general two years later.

O poder no Sudão: entre o autoritarismo e o islamismo radical (4) [FONTE: Guardian, 6/03/2016]

The two began to introduce Islamic law in the 1980s, but al-Turabi did not fully succeed in securing the implementation of Shariah until al-Bashir came to power in a coup that was supported by the scholar's influential National Islamic Front, which went on to enforce the new regulations.

“The NIF police state and militias committed many human rights abuses, including summary executions, torture, ill treatment, arbitrary detentions, denial of freedoms of speech, assembly, and religion,” Human Rights Watch said of that era.

Al-Turabi “led the creation of the NIF police state and associated NIF militias to consolidate Islamist power and prevent a popular uprising,” the rights group said.

He was also an avid supporter of jihadists. In a 1998 interview with The Associated Press, al-Turabi said the US Embassy bombings in Kenya and Tanzania that year were “understandable.”

“Anyone who resists power or persecution - if you like him, you call him ... a freedom fighter, a revolutionary,” al-Turabi said. “It’s only when you don’t like him you use another language, that he’s a terrorist.”

Al-Turabi later adopted a more moderate stance, presenting himself as an opposition leader in favour of democratic change and a supporter of peripheral communities in the massive east African state.

O poder no Sudão: entre o autoritarismo e o islamismo radical (5) [FONTE: Encyclopædia Britannica]

Omar al-Bashir

Early life and military career

Bashir was born into a peasant family that later moved to [Khartoum](#), where he received his secondary education; he then joined the army. He studied at a military college in [Cairo](#) and fought in 1973 with the Egyptian army against Israel. Returning to Sudan, he achieved rapid promotion, and in the mid-1980s he took the leading role in the Sudanese army's campaign against the rebels of the southern Sudan [People's Liberation Army](#) (SPLA).

Head of the Revolutionary Council

Bashir, frustrated with the country's leadership, led a successful coup in 1989. He became chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council for National Salvation, which ruled the country. Bashir dissolved the parliament, banned political parties, and strictly controlled the press. He was supported by [Hasan al-Turabi](#), a Muslim extremist and leader of the National Islamic Front (NIF). Together they began to Islamize the country, and in March 1991 Islamic law ([Sharī'ah](#)) was introduced. This move further emphasized the division between the north and the mainly animist and Christian south.

Omar al-Bashir

QUICK FACTS



[View Media Page](#)

BORN

January 7, 1944 (age 75)

Hosh, [Sudan](#)

O poder no Sudão: entre o autoritarismo e o islamismo radical (6) [FONTE: Encyclopædia Britannica]

President of Sudan

In October 1993 the Revolutionary Council was disbanded, and Bashir was appointed president of Sudan; he retained [military rule](#), however. He was confirmed as president by an election held in 1996. Bashir's ally Turabi was unanimously elected president of the [National Assembly](#). On June 30, 1998, Bashir signed a new constitution, which lifted the ban on political parties. In December of that year, however, he used military force to oust Turabi, who, he believed, was plotting against him. On March 12, 2000, Bashir declared a three-month state of emergency, which, by stages, he thereafter extended indefinitely. After the December 2000

elections in which he was once again confirmed as president, he dismissed the cabinet.

Peace efforts with the south

Throughout this period, war with the SPLA continued, displacing millions of southerners. From time to time Bashir made tentative cease-fire agreements with fringe elements of the rebel force, but, when oil production started on a large scale in the border area between north and south in 1998, the dispute grew fiercer. Under international pressure, Bashir agreed in 2005 to form a peace pact with the SPLA.

O poder no Sudão: entre o autoritarismo e o islamismo radical (7) [FONTE: Encyclopædia Britannica]

Military retirement, continued rule, and secession

Meanwhile, in January 2010 Bashir retired from his post as commander of the armed forces, a position that he had held since the 1989 coup. He

did so to comply with legal requirements regarding candidate eligibility so that he would be able to accept the nomination of the National Congress Party (NCP; successor party of the NIF) and stand in the upcoming (April 2010) presidential election, part of the country's first multiparty elections in more than 20 years. Bashir was reelected in April with about 68 percent of the vote. However, the poll was clouded by the withdrawal of his two main opposition candidates prior to the contest, who [alleged](#) that there were already indications of fraudulent practices, and by the declaration by some international observers that the elections fell short of international standards.

As the 2015 elections approached, Bashir once again was the NCP's presidential candidate. In spite of a [boycott](#) of the elections by much of the opposition, there were still more than a dozen presidential candidates. Bashir, however, easily won reelection in the April 13–16 polls, with the official results showing that he received about 94 percent of the vote. In addition to the boycott by the opposition, the elections were also marred by low voter turnout—despite officials extending voting by an extra day—and international criticism of Sudan for not providing a [conducive environment](#) for credible elections.

O poder no Sudão: entre o autoritarismo e o islamismo radical (8) [FONTE: Encyclopædia Britannica]



O poder no Sudão: entre o autoritarismo e o islamismo radical (9) [FONTE: Encyclopædia Britannica]

Challenge to his rule

Bashir faced an unprecedented level of popular unrest that began in December 2018 and continued into the following year. What began as small spontaneous protests over frustrations with the country's struggling economy and its impact on Sudanese living conditions soon transformed into larger-scale organized anti-government marches and demonstrations, in which many protestors and opposition leaders called for Bashir to step down. He refused, saying that he would leave only if he were voted out of office.

In February 2019, in the face of continued protests, Bashir took several actions, including declaring a state of emergency, dissolving the central and state governments, appointing a new [prime minister](#), and banning unauthorized demonstrations. This did little to deter the organized protests, however. In March he resigned his position as head of the NCP and promised to hold a [dialogue](#) with the opposition and enact reforms. Bashir still would not step down, though, and demonstrations continued.

The largest protest of the movement to date occurred on April 6, 2019, as demonstrators marched to the military headquarters in Khartoum, the capital, and remained there for days. Harsh attempts by security forces to break up the crowds were met with resistance from some segments of the military, which moved to protect the demonstrators; their actions indicated that Bashir could no longer assume that he had the unwavering support of the country's various security and military forces. On April 11, 2019, Bashir was overthrown in a military coup and placed under arrest.

O poder no Sudão: entre o autoritarismo e o islamismo radical (10) [FONTE: BBC, 13/04/2019]

Sudan coup leader Awad Ibn Auf steps down



AFP

Mr Ibn Auf quit a day after becoming military council chief

The head of Sudan's military council has stood down a day after leading a coup that toppled long-time leader Omar al-Bashir amid a wave of protests.

Defence Minister Awad Ibn Auf announced his decision on state TV, naming as his successor Lt-Gen Abdel Fattah Abdelrahman Burhan.

The army has said it will stay in power for two years, followed by elections.

But protest leaders say they will not leave the streets until the military hands over to a civilian government.

Mr Bashir's downfall followed months of unrest that began in December over rising prices.

The new man in charge is also a top military figure, but the Associated Press news agency reports that his record is cleaner than other Sudanese generals. He is also said to have met with protesters to hear their views.



AFP

Lt-Gen Burhan could be seen talking to demonstrators on Friday

Mr Bashir has been indicted by the International Criminal Court (ICC) on charges of war crimes and crimes against humanity over the Darfur conflict.

However, the military council has said it will not extradite Mr Bashir, who denies the charges, although he may be put on trial in Sudan.

O poder no Sudão: entre o autoritarismo e o islamismo radical (11) [FONTE: BBC, 13/04/2019]

Sudan coup: Military leader vows to 'uproot regime'



AFP/HO/SUDAN TV

Lt-Gen Abdel Fattah Abdelrahman Burhan adopted a more conciliatory tone on TV

The leader of Sudan's interim military council has vowed to "uproot the regime" two days after a military coup.

Speaking on TV, Lt-Gen Abdel Fattah Abdelrahman Burhan announced the restructuring of state institutions, the end of a night curfew and the release of political prisoners.

Protests continue despite the ousting of long-time leader Omar al-Bashir.

Demonstrators have demanded an immediate move to civilian rule and vow to stay in the streets.

Gen Burhan, who replaced the coup leader after he resigned on Friday, also dissolved all provincial governments and pledged respect for human rights.

O poder no Sudão: entre o autoritarismo e o islamismo radical (12) [FONTE: Foreign Policy, 12/04/2019]

Military Factions Vie for Power After Coup in Sudan

Protesters vow to press on until they gain civilian rule.

[Justin Lynch](#) April 12, 2019, 7:57 PM



After Sudanese President Omar al-Bashir was ousted, members of the Sudanese military gather in a street with protestors in central Khartoum on April 11. (Ahmed Mustafa/AFP/Getty Images)

Omar al-Bashir led Sudan for 30 years. His successor, Defense Minister Ahmed Awad Ibn Auf, led the country for about 30 hours.

Ibn Auf stepped down as the head of Sudan's ruling military council Friday, just one day after leading a coup against Bashir. He did not explain his reasons for the resignation but promptly named another general, Abdel-Fatah al-Burhan Abdel-Rahman, as his replacement.

O poder no Sudão: entre o autoritarismo e o islamismo radical (13) [FONTE: Foreign Policy, 12/04/2019]

The Sudanese Professionals Association, a group that has spearheaded the protests, renewed its calls for a civilian-led political transition and called on citizens to continue their sit-in at the army headquarters.

The military council that took over following Bashir's ouster said on Friday it would lead a two-year transition that could end sooner under the right political conditions.

Some analysts said Ibn Auf's resignation might suggest that groups within Sudan's security forces are still vying for power behind the scenes—and pointed to two factions in particular.

One includes military officials with ties to Egypt, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates, among them Ibn Auf and Sudan's intelligence chief, Salah Gosh. Others apparently have the backing of Qatar and Turkey, countries that are pushing for more influence in Sudan in an extension of their regional rivalries with the other Gulf states.

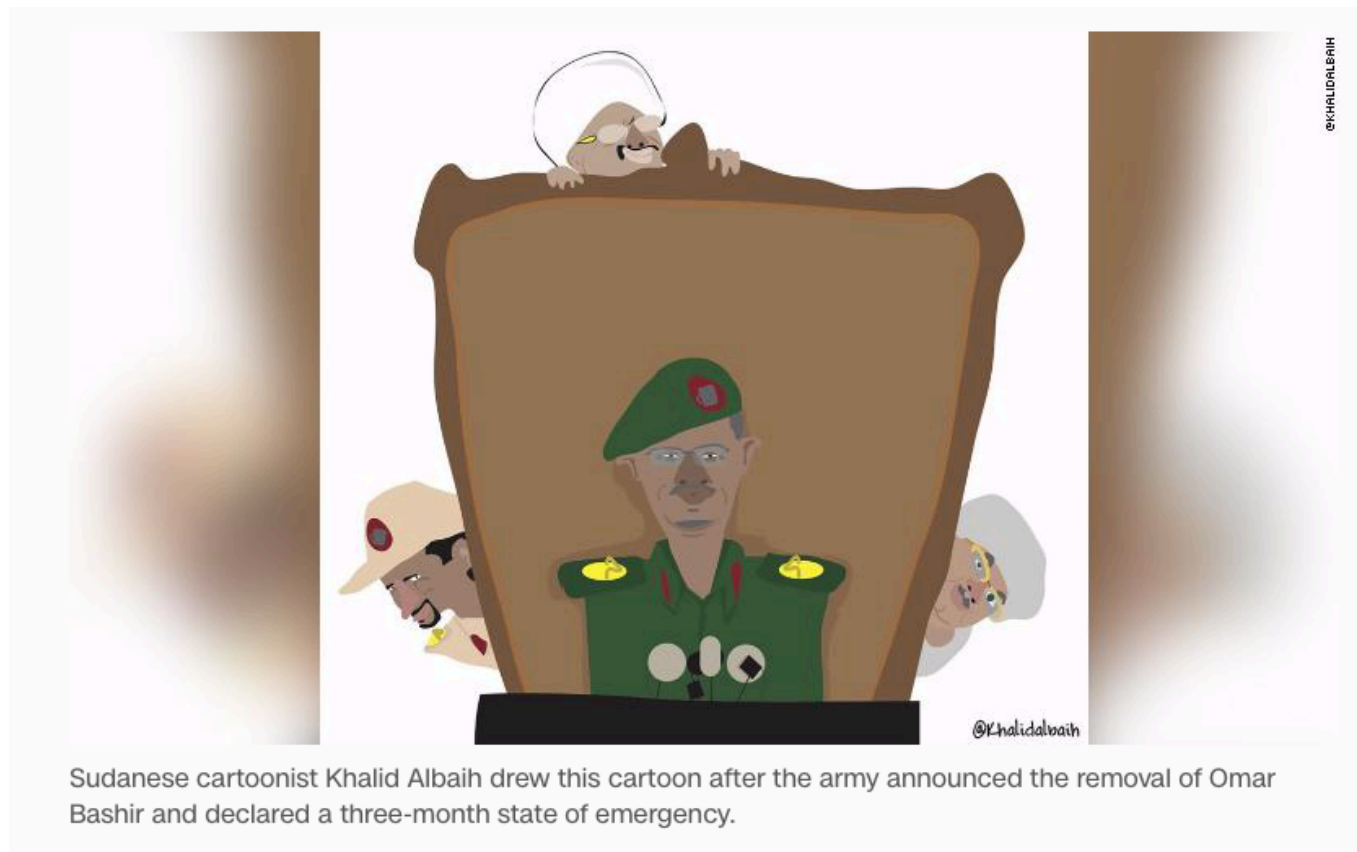
"Nobody's really agreed who will be in and who will be out," said Susan Stigant, the director of Africa programs at the United States Institute of Peace. "There's a risk of escalation of violence between those factions."

Payton Knopf, a former U.S. diplomat who worked on Sudan, said the United States should focus on ensuring that the regional rivalries are not exported there. "The nightmare scenario is that different camps in the Middle East get grafted onto the situation in Sudan," he said. "The U.S. is not going to solve this on its own, but it can lead an international consensus to a civilian-led transition"

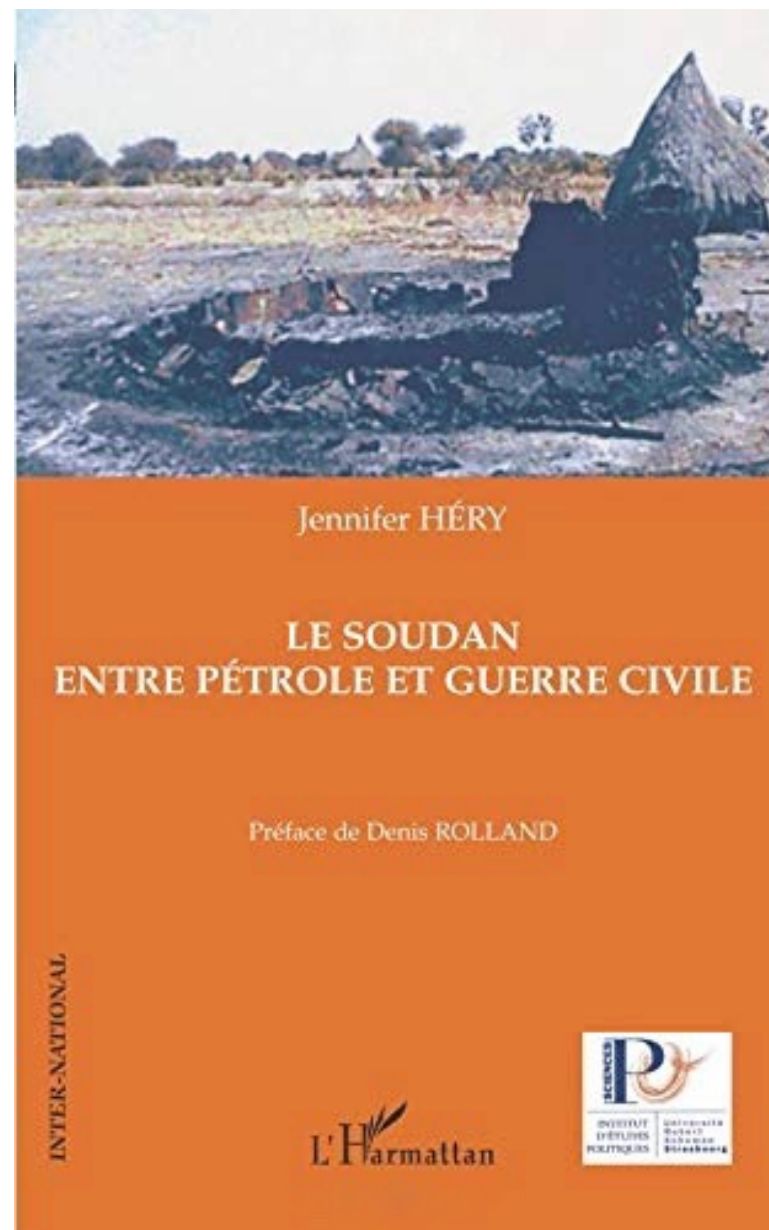
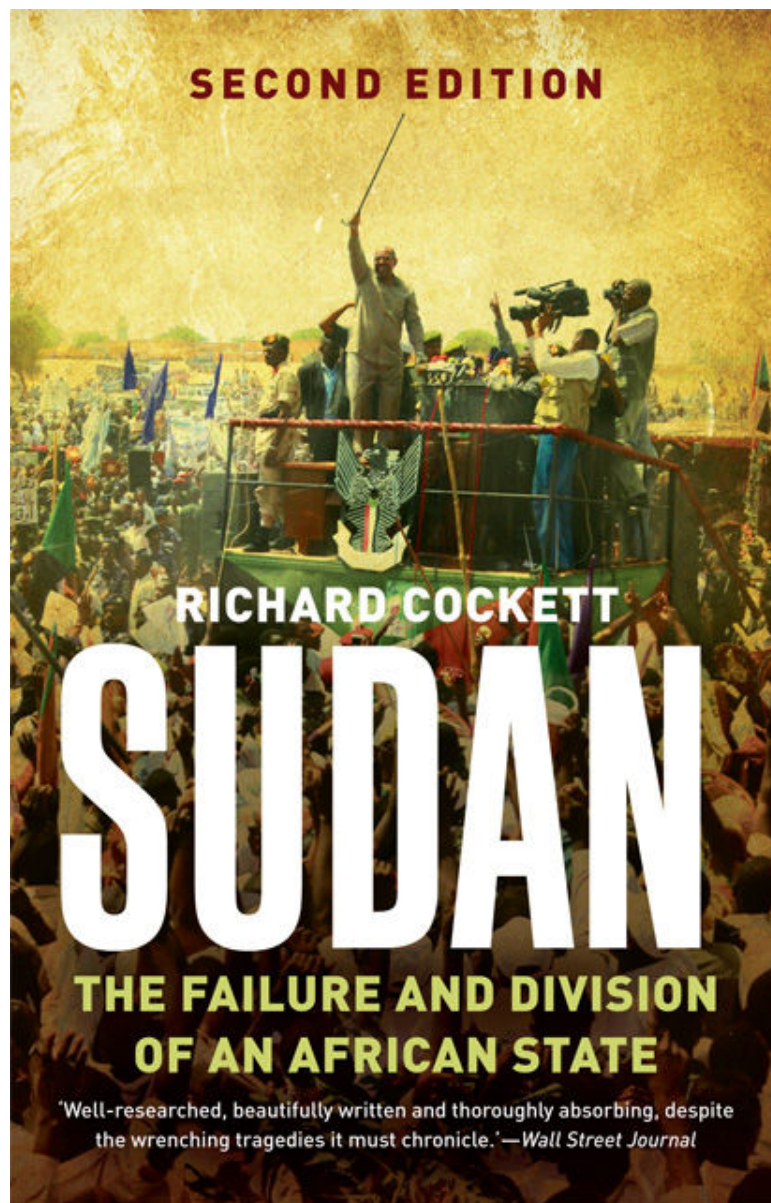
In the months before his ouster, Bashir was in talks with the Qataris and Saudis for more economic relief, trying to play the two regional rivals off one another, said Willow Berridge, a scholar on Sudan at Newcastle

O poder no Sudão: entre o autoritarismo e o islamismo radical (14) [FONTE: CNN, 12/04/2019]

Cartoon captures defiant mood of Sudanese people after coup



Bibliografia



Bibliografia

