

# UN starts talks in Sudan to resolve post-coup crisis

Author:

AFP

ID:

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Mon, 2022-01-10 19:36

KHARTOUM: The UN said it was starting consultations in Sudan on Monday to try to salvage the country's move to democracy after a military coup.

UN officials were contacting parties to look for a way forward, and the army had raised no objections to the initiative, UN special representative Volker Perthes told reporters. "We want to move quickly," he said.

The UN plan amounts to the only substantial effort at present to resolve the political crisis.

The military takeover in October wrecked a power-sharing arrangement with civilian leaders that was meant to pave the way to elections after the overthrow of leader Omar Al-Bashir in 2019.

The coup also halted a Western-backed opening up of the economy after decades of isolation and sanctions.

Protesters have regularly taken to the streets demanding civilian rule, and medics aligned with the protest movement say more than 60 people have died in clashes with security services.

"I do hope that these consultations can become something like a confidence-building measure and would help to at least reduce the violence," Perthes said.

Protest groups and the political parties ousted by the coup have so far refused to negotiate directly with the military.

So the United Nations would start by approaching groups individually, in the hope of moving onto to a second phase of direct or indirect negotiations, Perthes said.

The first sessions on Monday afternoon would involve civil society groups.

"We will have every day a mix of stakeholders we are talking to," he said.

UN officials have asked the groups to present their visions for a way forward, with the aim of producing a consensus on points of agreement and disagreement at the conclusion of talks.

In a statement late on Monday, the military-led Sovereign Council welcomed the initiative and called on the inclusion of the African Union.

Perthes said that only Bashir's former ruling party and the Sudanese Communist Party had rejected the initiative outright.

He said it would be tricky to set a timeframe for concluding talks and starting negotiations and that if one or two more weeks were needed, hard deadlines would not be imposed. "Time is precious, we know that. There's a lot of pressure on the situation in Sudan and on us."

Unless a new course for the transition and a path to credible elections is found, Sudan's economic plight could worsen and instability could spread inside and outside its borders, analysts and diplomats say.

Perthes told Reuters he would find ways to make use of offers of support from

international players including the US and Saudi Arabia, both key donors, and that others including European states and Kenya had also offered backing. “The US, the Saudis, and a couple of others are very heavily involved, they helped in developing some ideas,” he said. More mass protests against the military are planned, with another round expected on Wednesday.



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Second Sudanese protester dies after Sunday protest – medics0IC hails launch of UN-facilitated dialogue in Sudan

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## [Magnitude 4.5 quake strikes Iraq's Sulaymaniyah](#)

Mon, 2022-01-10 22:46

LONDON: An earthquake with a magnitude of 4.5 was registered in Sulaymaniyah

governorate, east of Iraq's Kurdistan Region, on Monday, with no immediate reports of injuries or damage, Iraq's state news agency said citing the Ministry of Transport.

"The earthquake was recorded at 09:29 p.m. local time, its magnitude was 4.5, and it was (located) 14 km north-east of Chamchamal district of Sulaymaniyah province," the General Authority for Meteorology and Seismic Monitoring said. It added that the quake was felt by residents in the area, and urged the public to "take caution, avoid rumors and false news, and abide by the seismic recommendations" issued by the authority.



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Biden names Kosovo, Iraq war veteran as Central Command chief

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# [UAE reiterates support for stability in Kazakhstan](#)

Author:

Mon, 2022-01-10 22:13

LONDON: Abu Dhabi Crown Prince Sheikh Mohammed bin Zayed stressed the UAE's support for stability in Kazakhstan and for preserving its peace, security, and institutions.

His comments came during a call with Kazakh President Kassym-Jomart Tokayev on Monday, where he was briefed on the latest developments in Kazakhstan and the measures taken to establish security and protect the country's institutions, state news agency WAM reported.

Nearly 8,000 people in Kazakhstan were detained by police during protests that descended into violence last week and marked the worst unrest the former Soviet nation has faced since gaining independence 30 years ago, authorities said on Monday.

During the call, Sheikh Mohammed "expressed his confidence in the ability of the Kazakhstan government and people to overcome this difficult period quickly," the statement said.

Tokayev thanked the Emirati crown prince for his support for Kazakhstan, praising the strong ties between the two counties in various fields.

The two leaders also discussed bilateral relations and ways to develop them. *(With AP)*



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UAE and UK to explore hydrogen collaboration '164 killed in week of Kazakh riots'

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## **Libya's peace remains fragile as election disputes defy resolution**

Sun, 2022-01-09 23:27

DUBAI: Libya occupies a sensitive position for the security of Arab and European countries and in managing the Mediterranean region's migration flows. Yet a road map for the restoration of the oil-rich nation's security and stability continues to elude the international community.

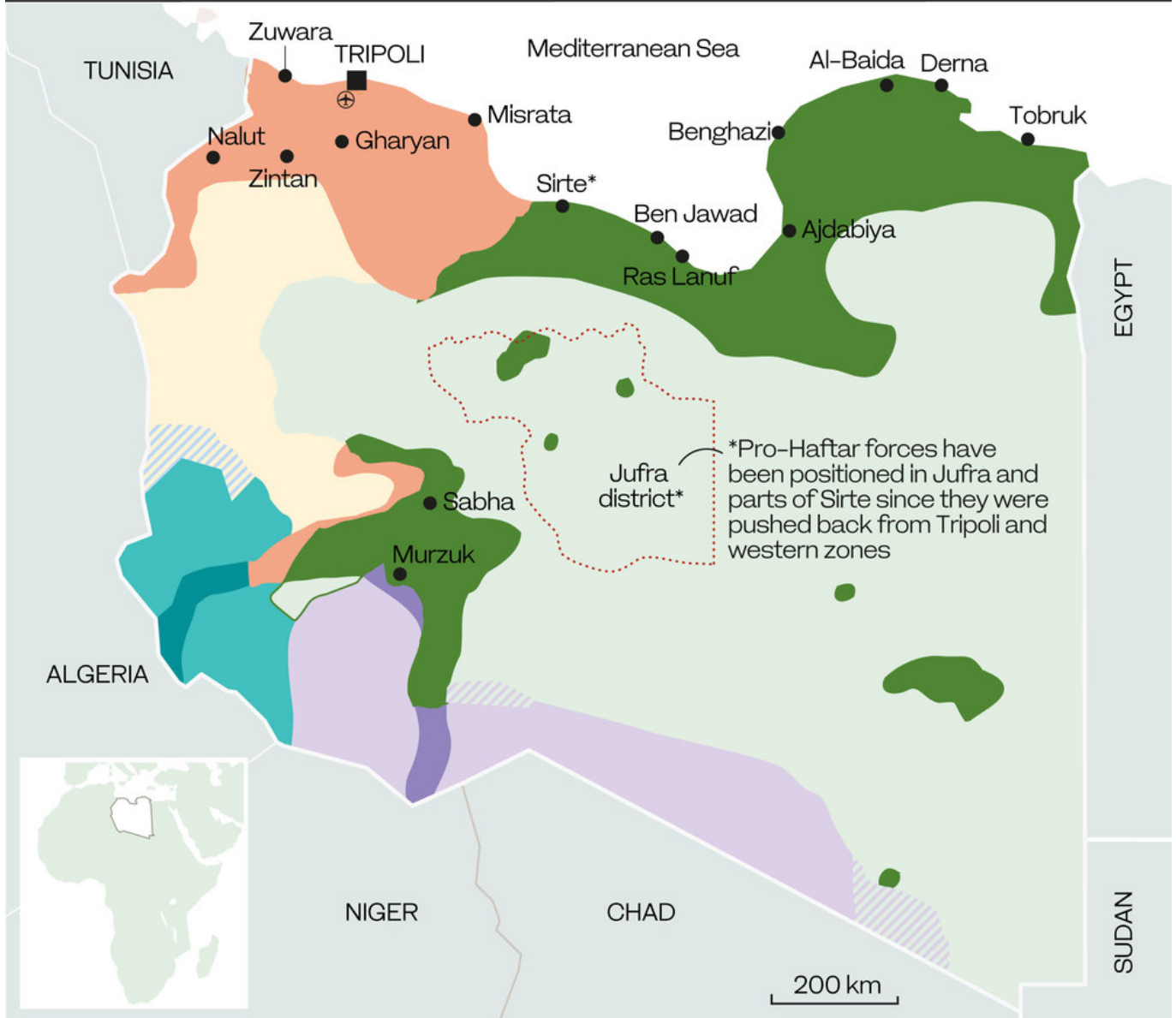
Libya's first presidential election since the overthrow of dictator Muammar Qaddafi in 2011 was due to take place on Dec. 24, amid hopes of finally unifying the war-torn North African country after years of bitter upheaval.

However, just two days before the UN-sponsored polls were due to open, the vote was postponed amid logistical hurdles and ongoing legal wrangling over election rules and who is permitted to stand.

Libya's electoral board called for the election to be postponed for a month, until Jan. 24, after a parliamentary committee tasked with overseeing the process said it would be "impossible" to hold the vote as originally scheduled.

# FORCES IN LIBYA

An interim govt. is running the country until elections in December



Controls territory

Has influence (sparsely populated area)

- Abdul Hamid Dbeibah's Government of National Unity (GNU) and allies
- Rival Libyan National Army (LNA), led by Khalifa Haftar, and allies
- Tuareg militia
- Tubu tribal militia

Source: Risk Intelligence, AFP bureaus as of June 21, 2021

ARAB NEWS

Even now, 10 days into the new year, it is unclear whether the election will go ahead at all. Many fear that the fragile peace in the country could collapse if disputes over the election are not resolved quickly.

Any further delay would deal a significant blow to the international community's hopes of reunifying the country.

"This is a critical moment for Libya and the indications are increasing, day

by day, that we are running out of time to have a free and fair election,” Ben Fishman, a senior fellow at the Washington Institute for Near East Policy, told Arab News.

“The multiple court cases against leading candidates has limited the campaign season. This all shows that these elections are not being run on an agreed constitutional basis. More time is needed to resolve fundamental issues, not just on who is able to run but also on what the powers of the president will be.”

Without an agreement concerning those powers, Fishman said, the election could result in an “increasing recipe for more polarization, as well as an increasing potential for more violence and not less.”

One particularly controversial candidate to emerge ahead of the vote is Saif Al-Islam Qaddafi, the son of Muammar Qaddafi and a strong contender for the presidency.

On Nov. 24, a court ruled him ineligible to run. His appeal against the decision was delayed for several days when armed militiamen blocked the court. On Dec. 2, the ruling was overturned, clearing the way for him to stand.





A handout picture released by the Libyan High National Commission on Nov. 14, 2021, shows Seif Al-Islam Kadhafi (right) registering as presidential candidate. (AFP/Libyan High National Electoral Commission)

A Tripoli court sentenced Qaddafi to death in 2015 for war crimes committed during the battle to prolong his father's 40-year rule in the face of the 2011 NATO-backed uprising. However, he was granted an amnesty and released the following year by the UN-backed government. He remains a figurehead for Libyans still loyal to the government of his father.

Qaddafi is not the only divisive candidate. Field Marshal Khalifa Haftar, who in September temporarily suspended his command of the Tobruk-based Libyan National Army to run for office, also faces legal proceedings for alleged war crimes.





Khalifa Haftar submits documents for his candidacy for the Libyan presidential election at the High National Election Commission in Benghazi on Nov. 16, 2021. (AFP)

According to Jonathan Winer, a scholar at the Middle East Institute and a former US special envoy for Libya, the chances of success for the election were seriously undermined from the beginning when the Libyan House of Representatives devised the rules.

“These elections have become increasingly chaotic,” he said. “The process over who gets disqualified and who doesn’t is, at least, somewhat flawed, imperfect, and with so many candidates the idea that anyone would get a majority is ludicrous – no one will get a majority.”

Given the ongoing disputes, Dalia Al-Aqidi, a senior fellow at the Center for Security Policy, believes even Jan. 24 is overambitious for a rescheduled vote.

“Despite all the continuous calls for the importance of holding the Libyan presidential elections to help the country to cross to safety and prevent a new wave of violence, the possibility of this happening is slim due to the lack of agreement between the major key players, divisions on the ground, and foreign interference,” Al-Aqidi said.

“Holding elections in January is a difficult task since none of the obstacles that led to postponing the electoral process were addressed or dealt with by local leaders nor the international community.

“Less than one month is not enough time to solve all the issues that

prevented the Libyans from casting their votes and that includes the conflict over the nomination of candidates.”

## **FASTFACTS**

Factions continue to disagree over basic electoral rules and who can run for office.

Parliamentary committee said it would be “impossible” to hold the vote as scheduled.

Al-Aqidi is concerned that factional fighting could resume if foreign interference continues. “The likelihood of violence and chaos is very high, especially with the increase of the Muslim Brotherhood’s efforts in the country due to its loss everywhere else in the region,” she said.

“The group, which is supported by Turkey, is looking at Libya as an alternative to Tunisia, which was its last stronghold.”

The Washington Institute’s Fishman also doubts the election will take place later this month, but remains cautiously optimistic that a serious uptick in violence can be avoided if dialogue continues.

“It appears now that an immediate threat of violence is less likely as different actors are talking about next steps,” he said. “Because of these talks, the date is likely to be extended beyond late January, or even several months after.

“The international community should support these internal Libyan talks and UN-brokered conversation and not take a specific position right now on the timing of elections until a better consensus is more clear.”

The appointment on Dec. 7 of Stephanie Williams as UN special adviser on Libya offers some hope of getting the process back on track. Williams led the talks that resulted in the October 2020 ceasefire in Libya.

“She’s deeply immersed in the issues and knows all the parties, and can hopefully pull a rabbit out of a hat and do what her predecessor was not able to do and come up with a game plan and a timeline,” said Fishman.

The road to the presidential election in Libya was never going to be easy. In August 2012, after the fall of Muammar Qaddafi, the rebel-led National Transitional Council handed power to an authority known as the General National Congress, which was given an 18-month mandate to establish a democratic constitution.

Instability persisted, however, including a string of major terrorist attacks targeting foreign diplomatic missions. In September 2012, an assault on the US consulate in Libya’s eastern city of Benghazi left US ambassador Chris Stevens and three other Americans dead.

Responding to the threat, Haftar launched an offensive against armed groups in Benghazi in May 2014. He named his forces the Libyan National Army.

Elections were held in June 2014, resulting in the eastern-based parliament, the House of Representatives, which was dominated by anti-Islamists. In August that year, however, Islamist militias responded by storming Tripoli and restoring the GNC to power.

The Haftar-affiliated House of Representatives took refuge in the city of Tobruk. As a result, Libya was divided, left with two governments and two parliaments.

In December 2015, after months of talks and international pressure, the rival parliaments signed an agreement in Morocco establishing a Government of National Accord. In March 2016, GNA chief Fayez Al-Sarraj arrived in Tripoli to install the new administration. However, the House of Representatives did not hold a vote of confidence in the new government and Haftar refused to recognize it.

In January 2019, Haftar launched an offensive in oil-rich southern Libya, seizing the capital of the region, Sabha, and one of the country's main oilfields. In April that year he ordered his forces to advance on Tripoli.

By the summer, however, after Turkey deployed troops to defend the administration in Tripoli, the two sides had reached a stalemate.

A UN-brokered ceasefire was finally agreed in Geneva on Oct. 23, 2020. It was followed by an agreement in Tunis to hold elections in December 2021.





A Libyan man registers to vote inside a polling station in Tripoli on November 8, 2021. (AFP)

A provisional Government of National Unity, headed by Abdul Hamid Dbeibah, was approved by lawmakers on March 10, 2021. On September 9, however, Aguila Saleh, the speaker of Libya's parliament, ratified a law governing the presidential election that was seen as bypassing due process and favoring Haftar.

Subsequently, the parliament passed a vote of no-confidence in the unity government, casting the election and the hard-won peace into doubt.

Even if an election does take place in January, Libya still has a long way to go before a stable administration is formed and a sustainable peace is achieved.

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 UN calls on Libyan authorities to honor millions who registered to vote  
 Arab League urges Libyan parties to uphold national interest  
 Libya urged

to reschedule presidential vote 'swiftly'

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## [Relying on more home COVID tests, Israel looks to lower costs](#)

Author:

Sun, 2022-01-09 23:38

JERUSALEM: Israel sought on Sunday to ease access to home COVID-19 tests after a decision to allow most vaccinated people to use the kits to decide whether or not to quarantine led to shortages in shops and complaints about high prices.

"We are mindful of the public's distress," Prime Minister Naftali Bennett said at the weekly Cabinet meeting, announcing that every child in kindergarten or elementary school in Israel would be issued three free kits in the coming days.

The government was also negotiating price reductions with major pharmacy chains, Bennett said, adding: "In any event, costs will come down in the near future because the market will be flooded with millions of kits that will arrive in Israel."

The kits cost around 25 shekels to 35 shekels (\$8 and \$11) in Israeli stores, many of which have reported running out.

Nachman Ash, director-general of the Health Ministry, told 103 FM radio that unit price should be no more than 10 shekels (\$3).

With a surge in COVID-19 infections and hours-long queues at mandatory testing stations, Israel last week said PCR and professionally administered antigen tests would only be required for people over the age of 60 or with weak immune systems. Other vaccinated people could now rely on home tests. But there was some skepticism about efficacy.

Israel's Channel 12 TV news reported that a Defense Ministry technology team had found that the kits missed 47 percent of confirmed COVID-19 carriers and had a false-positive rate of 37 percent. A ministry spokeswoman declined comment.

Salman Zarka, Israel's pandemic-response coordinator, said self-testing and self-reporting would compromise efforts to track cases.

"We will not know the scale of morbidity with the home antigen kits," he told Kan radio.

Israel hopes new antiviral COVID-19 medications will help keep hospital



admissions and severe cases down, even as daily cases are expected to rise to record highs in the coming weeks.

About 60 percent of its 9.4 million population is fully vaccinated, according to the Health Ministry.



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Israeli MP faces heat for remarks on settlers Israel to start reopening to foreigners even as omicron surges