

## Sudan

### Commitment:

“We commend and will continue to support the African Union’s Mission in Sudan (Darfur), just as we are contributing to UNMIS’s operation in southern Sudan.”

*-Statement by the G8 and African Union on Sudan<sup>766</sup>*

### Background:

Propelled by the crisis in Darfur, Sudan first appeared on the G8’s agenda at the 2004 Sea Island Summit. Approximately 2.4 million people have been displaced by the Darfur crisis, and the death toll is estimated at 300,000, though numbers vary. A joint statement with the African Union (AU) renewed the G8’s focus on Sudan at the 2005 Gleneagles Summit. The statement expressed a renewed commitment to see an end to the Darfur conflict and to support the work of the African Union Mission in Sudan (AMIS) and the United Nations Mission in Sudan (UNMIS).

AMIS was established in February 2004 to monitor a ceasefire between the Sudanese government and two Darfur rebel groups, the Justice and Equality Movement and the Sudanese Liberation Army (SLM). Its mandate has grown to include providing security for humanitarian aid delivery and facilitating the return of refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs). UNMIS was established in March 2005 to support the implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) between the Sudanese government and the Sudan People’s Liberation Movement/Army. The CPA, signed in January 2005, ended a twenty-one year civil war between the two sides that caused an estimated 1.5 million deaths. Beyond the CPA, UNMIS is mandated to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian aid and the return of refugees and IDPs.

On 5 May 2006, the Sudanese government and Darfur’s largest rebel group, the Sudan Liberation Movement (SLM), signed the Darfur Peace Agreement. Efforts continue to convince other rebel groups, namely the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM) and the Abdel Wahid-led faction of the SLM, to sign on. The agreement is multifaceted and contains provisions for power and wealth sharing and security arrangements. In the immediate term, responsibility for enforcing the agreement falls to AMIS. However, on 10 March 2006, responding to widespread criticisms of ineffectiveness, the AU decided to support the transition of AMIS into a UN peacekeeping operation “at the earliest possible time.” UN Security Council Resolution 1679, passed unanimously on 16 May 2006, called on the parties to the Darfur Peace Agreement to accept AMIS’ transition into a UN force. As of late-May, Khartoum had not yet agreed; however, it agreed to a joint UN-AU team to travel to Sudan and lay the groundwork for a potential transition.

Team Leader: Mike Varey

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<sup>766</sup> Statement by the G8 and AU: Sudan, G8 2005 Gleneagles Summit (Gleneagles, Scotland), 6-8 July 2005. Accessed: 15 January 2006. [www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/sudan.pdf](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/sudan.pdf).

## Assessment:

	Lack of Compliance -1	Work in Progress 0	Full Compliance +1
Canada			+1
France			+1
Germany			+1
Italy			+1
Japan			+1
Russia		0	
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Overall			0.89

## Individual Country Compliance Breakdown:

### 1. Canada: +1

As noted in previous G8 Research Group compliance reports, Canada's efforts to address the crisis in Sudan have ranged from millions in humanitarian assistance to the chartering of helicopters in support of the AU mission in Darfur, and the deployment of civilian police with UNMIS.<sup>767</sup> The Darfur Peace Agreement, signed on 5 May 2006, and the likely transformation of the AU mission into a UN operation raises new opportunities for contribution. Canada, which currently is the fourth-largest financial contributor to the AU force, has pledged to continue to support the AU mission as this processes unfolds.<sup>768</sup> Permanent Representative to the UN Allan Rock travelled to Abuja to pressure the negotiating parties into successfully concluding the DPA. Upon the signing of the agreement, Rock stated that Canada will assist the region's transition by contributing experts in the area of democratic elections and humanitarian needs assessment.<sup>769</sup>

There has been much speculation, however, that Canada's military commitment to Afghanistan, which was recently extended by two years, will circumscribe the extent to which Canada can contribute to a future UN mission in Darfur.<sup>770</sup> Canadian Defence Minister Gordon O'Connor has told a Senate committee that Canada is stretched too thin to send troops.<sup>771</sup> Since such an operation will require large numbers of well-trained and well-equipped military personnel,

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<sup>767</sup> See, Canada: Active in Sudan, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa). Accessed: 25 May 2006. [www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/canadasudan/menu-en.asp](http://www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/canadasudan/menu-en.asp).

<sup>768</sup> Canada Welcomes African Union Decision to Support Transition to UN Peacekeeping Mission in Darfur, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa), 10 March 2006. Accessed: 26 May 2006. [w01.international.gc.ca/MinPub/Publication.asp?Language=E&publication\\_id=383736](http://w01.international.gc.ca/MinPub/Publication.asp?Language=E&publication_id=383736); Jennifer Ditchburn, Allan Rock: Canada played key role in Darfur deal, Canadian Press (Ottawa), 5 May 2005. Accessed 6 May 2006. [cnews.canoe.ca/CNEWS/Canada/2006/05/05/1566102-cp.html](http://cnews.canoe.ca/CNEWS/Canada/2006/05/05/1566102-cp.html).

<sup>769</sup> Jennifer Ditchburn, Allan Rock: Canada played key role in Darfur deal, Canadian Press (Ottawa), 5 May 2005. Accessed 6 May 2006. [cnews.canoe.ca/CNEWS/Canada/2006/05/05/1566102-cp.html](http://cnews.canoe.ca/CNEWS/Canada/2006/05/05/1566102-cp.html).

<sup>770</sup> See, for example, Eugene Lang, We Never Discussed the Real Afghan Option, Globe and Mail (Toronto), 19 May 2006. Accessed: 19 May 2006. [www.theglobeandmail.com/servlet/story/LAC.20060519.COAFGHAN19/TPStory/?query=darfur+afghanistan](http://www.theglobeandmail.com/servlet/story/LAC.20060519.COAFGHAN19/TPStory/?query=darfur+afghanistan).

<sup>771</sup> Jeff Sallot, Army stretched too thin for Darfur O'Connor says, Globe and Mail (Toronto), 9 May 2006. Accessed: 9 May 2006 [www.theglobeandmail.com/servlet/story/LAC.20060509.SECURITY09/TPStory/Front](http://www.theglobeandmail.com/servlet/story/LAC.20060509.SECURITY09/TPStory/Front).

Canada's exclusion will make the process of assembling the necessary force-level that much more difficult.

Analyst: Andrew Harder

## 2. France: +1

The French government registered a high level of compliance with Gleneagles' Sudan commitment through logistical, financial, and public support of the African Union Mission in Sudan (AMIS).

In mid-August 2005, France transported 104 civilian police officers from Nigeria to Sudan.<sup>772</sup> The airlift was part of a NATO-led effort to provide AMIS with logistical support. On 29 July 2005, French Foreign Minister Philippe Douste-Blazy announced that Paris would donate €3.5 million to AMIS' peacekeeping forces.<sup>773</sup> Further, in January 2006, France announced an additional US\$1 million in assistance to AMIS to cover the Mission's operational expenses. The money was part of an international effort to compensate for AMIS' predicted 2006 budget shortfall.<sup>774</sup> France's financial support to AMIS is also felt in the overall bilateral aid allocated to the crisis in Sudan through an increased contribution from €35 to €55 million over three years, as announced by the Minister Delegate for Cooperation, Development and Francophonie on 9 March 2006.<sup>775</sup>

Finally, France applauded the AU's 10 March 2006 decision to support the transition of AMIS to a UN peacekeeping force. Addressing the UN Security Council on 9 May 2006, Mr. Douste-Blazy noted Paris's plans to take action in order to "accelerate preparations for [the] transition".<sup>776</sup> The Foreign Minister further expressed France's recognition of the "essential role" played by AMIS at the Abuja peace talks, which led to the Darfur Peace Agreement.<sup>777</sup> France also supported Security Council Resolution 1679, which passed unanimously on 16 May 2006 and called for renewed support to AMIS and its transition to a UN peacekeeping force.

Analyst: Ioana Hancas

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<sup>772</sup> L'Armée de l'Air Soutient la Paix au Soudan, Ministère de la Défense (Paris), 19 August 2005. Accessed: 15 January 2006.

<sup>773</sup> France Promises 3.5 million Euro Boost for Sudan Peacekeepers, Sudan Tribune (Paris), 29 July 2005. Accessed: 15 January 2006. [www.sudantribune.com/article.php3?id\\_article=10850](http://www.sudantribune.com/article.php3?id_article=10850).

<sup>774</sup> AU Peacekeeping Mission in Sudan in Dire Need of Cash, Angola Press (Luanda, Angola), 13 January 2006. Accessed: 15 January 2006. [www.angolapress-angop.ao/noticia-e.asp?ID=407502](http://www.angolapress-angop.ao/noticia-e.asp?ID=407502).

<sup>775</sup> Working meeting of Mr. Douste-Blazy with the First Vice President of the Republic of Sudan and President of the Government of South Sudan, French Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Paris), 09 March 2006, Accessed: 18 May 2006. [www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files\\_156/sudan\\_248/working-meeting-of-mr.-douste-blazy-with-the-first-vice-president-of-the-republic-of-sudan-and-president-of-the-government-of-south-sudan-march-9-2006\\_4057.html](http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files_156/sudan_248/working-meeting-of-mr.-douste-blazy-with-the-first-vice-president-of-the-republic-of-sudan-and-president-of-the-government-of-south-sudan-march-9-2006_4057.html)

<sup>776</sup> Ministerial-Level United Nations Security Council Meeting — Address by M. Philippe Douste-Blazy, Minister of Foreign Affairs, French Embassy in the United Kingdom (London), 9 May 2006, Accessed: 18 May 2006. [www.ambafrance-uk.org/article.php3?id\\_article=7198](http://www.ambafrance-uk.org/article.php3?id_article=7198).

<sup>777</sup> Ministerial-Level United Nations Security Council Meeting — Address by M. Philippe Douste-Blazy, Minister of Foreign Affairs, French Embassy in the United Kingdom (London), 9 May 2006, Accessed: 18 May 2006. [www.ambafrance-uk.org/article.php3?id\\_article=7198](http://www.ambafrance-uk.org/article.php3?id_article=7198).

### 3. Germany: +1

Germany registered a satisfactory level of compliance with Gleneagles' Sudan commitments through financial and vocal support for the African Union Mission in Sudan (AMIS) and the United Nations Mission in Sudan (UNMIS). On 3 December 2005, the German parliament approved a cabinet decision of 29 November 2005 to extend support to AMIS for another six months.<sup>778</sup> That support consists of logistical flights, which began on 16 December 2004. Addressing the 60th Session of the United Nations General Assembly on 20 September 2005, Dr. Klaus Scharioth, State Secretary of the Foreign Office, highlighted the positive work of both UNMIS and AMIS and called for a greater international commitment to Sudan.<sup>779</sup>

On 9 March 2006, following a meeting with AU president Alpha Oumar Konaré, German Chancellor Angela Merkel praised the AU's "very significant" contribution in Darfur and added that the EU would be willing to get involved with the political process in Sudan if requested.<sup>780</sup> Also in March, the German Federal Cabinet decided to continue to participate in UNMIS, where up to 75 German military observers and staff officers have been deployed since April 2005.<sup>781</sup> Similarly, in mid-May 2006, Germany extended the mandate of its military airlift forces, which assist AMIS, through to 2 December 2006.<sup>782</sup> The operation includes up to 200 German troops.

Analyst: Mike Varey

### 4. Italy: +1

Italy registered a satisfactory level of compliance with Gleneagles' Sudan commitments through a material contribution to the United Nations Mission in Sudan (UNMIS) and vocal support of the African Union Mission in Sudan (AMIS). In December 2005, the Italian Embassy in Sudan supplied 40 metric tones of non-food aid to UNMIS for distribution to internally displaced persons.<sup>783</sup> Also of note, Rome's battalion of 220 soldiers with UNMIS was due to leave in late-December 2005 after successfully completing their mission in Khartoum guarding UNMIS headquarters. They are to be replaced by a contingent of Rwandan troops.<sup>784</sup> Finally, Rome expressed strong support for AMIS in a press release on 6 May 2006. The Italian Ministry of

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<sup>778</sup> Germany Extends its Support of AU Peacekeeping Mission in Sudan, German Federal Government (Berlin), 29 November 2005. Accessed: 15 January 2006. [www.bundesregierung.de/en/-,10001.926232/artikel/Germany-extends-its-support-of.htm](http://www.bundesregierung.de/en/-,10001.926232/artikel/Germany-extends-its-support-of.htm).

<sup>779</sup> Address by Dr. Klaus Scharioth, German Federal Foreign Office (Berlin), 20 September 2005. Accessed: 15 January 2006. [www.auswaertiges-amt.de/www/en/ausgabe\\_archiv?archiv\\_id=7621](http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/www/en/ausgabe_archiv?archiv_id=7621).

<sup>780</sup> Preventing Humanitarian Disasters, German Federal Government (Berlin), 9 March 2006. Accessed: 15 May 2006. [www.bundesregierung.de/en/-,10001.972329/artikel/Preventing-humanitarian-disast.htm](http://www.bundesregierung.de/en/-,10001.972329/artikel/Preventing-humanitarian-disast.htm).

<sup>781</sup> Germany extends participation in Sudan mission, German Embassy to the United States (Washington), 22 March 2006. Accessed: 20 May 2006. [www.germany.info/relaunch/politics/new/pol\\_sudan\\_mission\\_03\\_2006.html](http://www.germany.info/relaunch/politics/new/pol_sudan_mission_03_2006.html).

<sup>782</sup> Germany to extend peace mission in Kosovo, Darfur, Xinhua (Beijing), 18 May 2006. Accessed: 20 May 2006. [www.sudantribune.com/article.php3?id\\_article=15718](http://www.sudantribune.com/article.php3?id_article=15718).

<sup>783</sup> Press Briefing, Office of the Spokesperson, United Nations Mission in Sudan (Khartoum), 28 December 2005. Accessed: 5 January 2006. [www.unmis.org/english/documents/weeklyPB/05-dec28.pdf](http://www.unmis.org/english/documents/weeklyPB/05-dec28.pdf).

<sup>784</sup> Press Briefing, Office of the Spokesperson, United Nations Mission in Sudan (Khartoum), 21 December 2005. Accessed: 15 January 2006. [www.unmis.org/english/documents/weeklyPB/05-dec21.pdf](http://www.unmis.org/english/documents/weeklyPB/05-dec21.pdf).

Foreign Affairs noted Italy's intention to work with the African Union towards the implementation of the Darfur Peace Agreement, signed in Abuja on 5 May 2006.<sup>785</sup>

Analyst: Ioana Hancas

## 5. Japan: +1

Japan registered a high level of compliance with Gleneagles' Sudan commitments through material and financial support for the African Union Mission in Sudan (AMIS) and the United Nations Mission in Sudan (UNMIS). On 19 October 2005, Tokyo donated 27 four-wheeled vehicles, 60 landmine detection devices, and 20 large tents to UNMIS.<sup>786</sup> The donation was announced on 29 July 2005, and the equipment will be used by UNMIS' African troops. On 25 October 2005, Japan extended roughly US\$2.8 million to the Japanese Trust Fund for Human Security for a project titled Capacity Building for African Union Troops in Darfur.<sup>787</sup> Among other things, the project provides international humanitarian and human rights law training to AMIS troops currently deployed in Darfur. In early May 2006, following a visit to African Union headquarters, Japanese Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi announced further assistance to AMIS totalling roughly US\$8.7 million.<sup>788</sup> The assistance, an "emergency grant aid," was made official by the Japanese government on May 16 and will be used for public information operations and humanitarian assistance conducted by AMIS, among other things.<sup>789</sup>

Also of note, Tokyo announced its support of AMIS' transition to a UN peacekeeping force. On 9 May 2006, Yasuhisa Shiozaki, Japan's Senior Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, noted that Japan "greatly appreciates" AMIS' efforts in addressing the situation in Darfur. He called for AMIS to be strengthened in order to improve the security situation. To this end, he noted that Japan supported the transition of AMIS into a UN peacekeeping operation and pledged Japanese support.<sup>790</sup>

Analyst: Mike Varey

## 6. Russia: 0

Since the signing of the Darfur Peace Agreement on 5 May 2006, Russia has pledged to "give every support to further efforts for a political settlement in Darfur as a factor of strengthening the unity and territorial integrity of Sudan, and stability and security in the region." Russia has sent

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<sup>785</sup> Press Release and Notes — Information paper — Satisfaction at the MFA Over the Signature of the Darfur Peace Accord, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome), 6 May 2006, Accessed: May 19 2006. [www.esteri.it/eng/6\\_38\\_90\\_01.asp?id=2365&mod=1&min=0](http://www.esteri.it/eng/6_38_90_01.asp?id=2365&mod=1&min=0).

<sup>786</sup> Equipment Donation Ceremony to the United Nations Mission in Sudan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo), 13 October 2005. Accessed: 15 January 2006. [www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2005/10/1013.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2005/10/1013.html).

<sup>787</sup> Capacity Building of African Union Forces in Darfur: A Project in Sudan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 25 October 2005. Accessed: 15 January 2006. [www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2005/10/1025.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2005/10/1025.html).

<sup>788</sup> Statement by H.E. Mr. Yasuhisa Shiozaki, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo), 9 May 2006. Accessed 20 May 2006. [www.mofa.go.jp/announce/speech/un2006/un0605.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/speech/un2006/un0605.html).

<sup>789</sup> Emergency grant to the African union, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo), 16 May 2006. Accessed: 20 May 2006. [www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2006/5/0516.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2006/5/0516.html).

<sup>790</sup> Statement by H.E. Mr. Yasuhisa Shiozaki, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo), 9 May 2006. Accessed 20 May 2006. [www.mofa.go.jp/announce/speech/un2006/un0605.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/speech/un2006/un0605.html).

military observers and civilian police officers, and has pledged to deploy a helicopter group, in support of UNMIS.<sup>791</sup>

The Russian discomfort with a harsh line toward the Khartoum Government noted in previous G8 Research Group compliance reports remains in evidence. Along with China and Qatar, Russia abstained on the 25 April Security Council Resolution (SC RES 1672) imposing targeted sanctions on four individuals accused of human rights violations in Darfur.<sup>792</sup> Foreign Minister Lavrov labelled Sudan “a very promising partner of Russia,” and recently noted that UNSC Resolution 1679 on the possible transformation of the African Union mission in Darfur into a UN peacekeeping operation reflects the Russian position that any transformation be done “in close consultation” with the Government of Sudan.<sup>793</sup> The Foreign Ministry has declared that “an obligatory condition of the establishment of a UN peacekeeping presence in Darfur has to be having the Sudan government's agreement.”<sup>794</sup> Furthermore, Russia hastened to insist that the mention of Chapter VII in 1679 “does not alter the character of the existing UNSC decisions regarding Sudan and does not predetermine the mandate of a future UN peacekeeping presence in Darfur.”<sup>795</sup> In fairness, there is little appetite among the G8 for a UN mission that does not have the permission of the Sudanese authorities, and the UN itself is paying close attention to the relationship between a potential UN force and Khartoum.<sup>796</sup>

Despite using the threat of a veto to water down past resolutions on Sudan, Russia nevertheless joined with the rest of the Council in support of 1679, the basis upon which the international community will proceed in its efforts to address security in the region.

Analyst: Andrew Harder

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<sup>791</sup> Visit to Moscow of Sudanese Minister of Foreign Affairs Lam Akol, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation (Moscow), 18 May 2006. Accessed: 18 May 2006.

[www.in.mid.ru/brp\\_4.nsf/e78a48070f128a7b43256999005bcbb3/312eecd867ed3d5c325717200423ced?OpenDocument](http://www.in.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/e78a48070f128a7b43256999005bcbb3/312eecd867ed3d5c325717200423ced?OpenDocument).

<sup>792</sup> See Security Council Report, May 2006 Forecast, [www.securitycouncilreport.org](http://www.securitycouncilreport.org).

<sup>793</sup> Transcript of Remarks and Replies to Media Questions by Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation Sergey Lavrov at Press Conference Following Talks with Sudanese Minister of Foreign Affairs Lam Akol, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation (Moscow), 17 May 2006. Accessed: 20 May 2006.

[www.in.mid.ru/brp\\_4.nsf/e78a48070f128a7b43256999005bcbb3/b4a862c8dc2e3c3257172004bd1da?OpenDocument](http://www.in.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/e78a48070f128a7b43256999005bcbb3/b4a862c8dc2e3c3257172004bd1da?OpenDocument).

<sup>794</sup> Press Release: UN Security Council Resolution on Resolving the Crisis in Darfur, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation (Moscow), 17 May 2006. Accessed: 20 May 2006.

[www.in.mid.ru/brp\\_4.nsf/e78a48070f128a7b43256999005bcbb3/a53d300d9b2d291ac32571720025d3a2?OpenDocument](http://www.in.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/e78a48070f128a7b43256999005bcbb3/a53d300d9b2d291ac32571720025d3a2?OpenDocument).

<sup>795</sup> Press Release: UN Security Council Resolution on Resolving the Crisis in Darfur, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation (Moscow), 17 May 2006. Accessed: 20 May 2006.

[www.in.mid.ru/brp\\_4.nsf/e78a48070f128a7b43256999005bcbb3/a53d300d9b2d291ac32571720025d3a2?OpenDocument](http://www.in.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/e78a48070f128a7b43256999005bcbb3/a53d300d9b2d291ac32571720025d3a2?OpenDocument).

<sup>796</sup> See, Annan sends envoys to Sudan to speed up plans for UN peacekeeping force in Darfur, UN News Service (New York), 19 May 2006. Accessed: 20 May 2006.

[www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=18550&Cr=Sudan&Cr1=](http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=18550&Cr=Sudan&Cr1=).

## 7. United Kingdom: +1

Britain registered a high level of compliance with Gleneagles' Sudan commitments through its continued support of the African Union mission in Sudan (AMIS) and the United Nations mission in Sudan (UNMIS).

In the most recent pre-budget report, filed 5 December 2005, HM Treasury stated that the Government will continue its financial support of African led peacekeeping operations.<sup>797</sup> On 20 September 2005, Armed Forces Minister Adam Ingram announced an extra £200, 000 to be allocated to assist in the training of over 17, 000 Nigerian troops.<sup>798</sup> A large contingent of Nigerians currently serves with AMIS, and there is a strong likelihood that many of the troops in question will also serve with AMIS.

London also gave AMIS strong vocal support. In a February 2006 speech in Abuja, UK Foreign Secretary Mr. Jack Straw paid tribute to AMIS, noting that it does an “excellent job under very difficult circumstances” and that the UK will continue to support AMIS “to the hilt.”<sup>799</sup> Similarly, on 5 January 2006, London's United Nations envoy, Mr. Emyr Jones Parry, reiterated the British government's support for AMIS and called on the world community to increase their involvement in Darfur.

Finally, the UK supported Security Council Resolution 1679, which passed unanimously on 16 May 2006 and called for renewed support to AMIS and its transition to a UN peacekeeping force. Speaking on the occasion, the Foreign and Commonwealth Minister for Africa, Lord Triesman of Tottenham, spoke of the need to accelerate the transition to a UN force and noted London's total to date contribution to AMIS of over £52 million.<sup>800</sup> He further noted that Britain will continue to press Khartoum to drop its objections and accept a UN peacekeeping force.<sup>801</sup>

Analyst: Mark Lavery

## 8. United States: +1

The United States registered a high level of compliance with Gleneagles' Sudan commitments through material and vocal support of the African Union mission in Sudan (AMIS) and the United Nations Mission in Sudan (UNMIS).

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<sup>797</sup> 2005 Pre-Budget Report, HM Treasury (London), 5 December 2005. Accessed: 5 January 2006. [www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/media/FA6/2F/pbr05\\_chapter5\\_203.pdf](http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/media/FA6/2F/pbr05_chapter5_203.pdf).

<sup>798</sup> UK Trains an Extra 17, 000 Nigerian Peacekeepers, Ministry of Defence (London), 20 September 2005. Accessed: 16 January 2005. [news.mod.uk/news/press/news\\_press\\_notice.asp?newsItem\\_id=3565](http://news.mod.uk/news/press/news_press_notice.asp?newsItem_id=3565).

<sup>799</sup> UK foreign secretary speech to Darfur peace talks, Sudan Tribune (Paris), 15 February 2006. Accessed: 20 May 2006. [www.sudantribune.com/article\\_impr.php3?id\\_article=14091](http://www.sudantribune.com/article_impr.php3?id_article=14091).

<sup>800</sup> Minister Welcomes UN Resolution on Darfur, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London), 16 May 2006. Accessed: 20 May 2006.

[www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1007029391638&a=KArticle&aid=1145897061012](http://www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1007029391638&a=KArticle&aid=1145897061012).

<sup>801</sup> Minister Welcomes UN Resolution on Darfur, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London), 16 May 2006. Accessed: 20 May 2006.

[www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1007029391638&a=KArticle&aid=1145897061012](http://www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1007029391638&a=KArticle&aid=1145897061012).

On 17 July 2005, the United States began transporting 1800 Rwandan soldiers to Darfur.<sup>802</sup> The airlift was part of a NATO-led effort to provide logistical support to African Union troops. The Department of Defense allotted US\$6 million to assist the project. In October 2005, the Office of Transition Initiatives' Sudan Program, an arm of the United States Agency for International Development, helped to organize a series of meetings between Sudanese citizens and representatives of UNMIS.<sup>803</sup> The meetings aimed to increase accountability among UNMIS personnel and community leaders and to encourage continued collaboration between peacekeepers and the community. USAID's Office of Transition Initiatives provides short-term aid to countries undergoing a transition from violence to peace or from authoritarianism to democracy. To date, Washington has donated roughly US\$220 million to AMIS and over US\$200 million to UNMIS.<sup>804</sup>

On 6 April 2006, the U.S. House of Representatives passed the Darfur Peace and Accountability Act, which called on the United States to assist in measures to strengthen and expand AMIS. To this end, Washington has been influential in forwarding the transition of AMIS to a UN peacekeeping force. At a Security Council meeting on 9 May 2006, the United States circulated a draft resolution that aimed to accelerate planning and assistance for the transition and called on the parties to the Darfur Peace Agreement to accept a UN peacekeeping force in the region. The resolution, unanimously passed as Resolution 1679 on 16 May 2006, also called for expanding UNMIS' mandate to support the implementation of the new peace agreement.<sup>805</sup> On 9 May 2006, US Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice noted that while AMIS had done "an excellent job," its work had expanded and the AU had requested a new mission. She continued to say that resolution 1679 would "make certain" that the US and the Security Council are ready to honour the AU's request.<sup>806</sup>

Analyst: Mike Varey

## 9. European Union: +1

The European Union (EU) registered a high level of compliance with Gleneagles' Sudan commitments through financial and public support of the African Union Mission in Sudan (AMIS) and the United Nations Mission in Sudan (UNMIS). On 18 July 2005, the Council of the European Union adopted a plan to provide AMIS with civilian and military aid.<sup>807</sup> The military component included the provision of planning and technical assistance to all levels of AMIS'

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<sup>802</sup> United States Accomplishments in Sudan, Embassy of the United States in Sudan (Khartoum). Accessed: 15 January 2006. [khartoum.usembassy.gov/accomplishments.html](http://khartoum.usembassy.gov/accomplishments.html).

<sup>803</sup> USAID/OTI Sudan Hot Topics, United States Agency for International Development (Washington), October 2005. Accessed: 15 January 2006. [www.usaid.gov/our\\_work/cross-cutting\\_programs/transition\\_initiatives/country/sudan/topic1005b.html](http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/cross-cutting_programs/transition_initiatives/country/sudan/topic1005b.html).

<sup>804</sup> United States Policy on Sudan, US Department of State (Washington, DC), 8 May 2006. Accessed: 20 May 2006. [www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900SID/KHII-6PM547?OpenDocument](http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900SID/KHII-6PM547?OpenDocument).

<sup>805</sup> The Situation in Darfur, US Embassy to Sudan (Khartoum), 8 May 2006. Accessed: 20 May 2006. [khartoum.usembassy.gov/dar\\_050806f.html](http://khartoum.usembassy.gov/dar_050806f.html).

<sup>806</sup> World Mobilization Urged for Darfur Accord, US Department of State (Washington, DC), 9 May 2006. Accessed: 20 May 2006. [usinfo.state.gov/xarchives/display.html?p=washfile-english&y=2006&m=May&x=20060509171103atiayduj0.7786219&t=livefeeds/wf-latest.html](http://usinfo.state.gov/xarchives/display.html?p=washfile-english&y=2006&m=May&x=20060509171103atiayduj0.7786219&t=livefeeds/wf-latest.html).

<sup>807</sup> Press Release of the 2674th Council Meeting, Council of the European Union (Brussels), 18 July 2005. Accessed: 15 January 2006. [ue.eu.int/ueDocs/cms\\_Data/docs/pressData/en/gena/85786.pdf](http://ue.eu.int/ueDocs/cms_Data/docs/pressData/en/gena/85786.pdf).



command structure and the training of African troops and observers. The civilian component included the provision of senior EU police advisers and the training of local police officers. In December 2006, the EU and the African Union signed a Contribution Agreement to provide AMIS with an additional €70 million to cover operational costs.<sup>808</sup> The funds were mobilized through the EU's African Peace Facility, which is aimed at financing African peace support operations. In a press release on 12 December 2005, the Council of the European Union reiterated its support for both UNMIS and AMIS and encouraged member states to investigate ways to improve the latter's efficiency.<sup>809</sup> Finally, the EU voiced support for AMIS' transition to a UN peacekeeping force. At a European Council meeting on 15 May 2006, the Council noted its willingness to contribute further financial support to AMIS, called for a strengthened mandate, and underlined its support for a transition to a UN force.<sup>810</sup>

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<sup>808</sup> European Union Signs Agreement with AU to Provide 70 million Euros for AMIS, Ethiopian News Agency (Addis Ababa), 16 December 2005. Accessed: 15 January 2006. [www.ena.gov.et/default.asp?CatId=7&NewsId=190486](http://www.ena.gov.et/default.asp?CatId=7&NewsId=190486).

<sup>809</sup> Press Release of the 2700th Council Meeting, Council of the European Union (Brussels), 12 December 2005. Accessed: 16 January 2006. [ue.eu.int/ueDocs/cms\\_Data/docs/pressdata/en/gena/87502.pdf](http://ue.eu.int/ueDocs/cms_Data/docs/pressdata/en/gena/87502.pdf).

<sup>810</sup> Council Conclusions on Sudan, European Union (Brussels), 15 May 2006. Accessed: 20 May 2006. [www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900SID/EVOD-6PTJP8?OpenDocument&cc=sdn&rc=1](http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900SID/EVOD-6PTJP8?OpenDocument&cc=sdn&rc=1).