

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 Sudan⁷⁰⁸

Background

Propelled by the crisis in Darfur, Sudan first appeared on the G8’s agenda at the 2004 Sea Island Summit. Approximately 2 million people have been displaced by the Darfur crisis, and the death toll is estimated at 200, 000, though numbers vary.⁷⁰⁹ 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. 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.⁷¹⁰ Beyond the CPA, UNMIS is mandated to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian aid and the return of refugees and IDPs. The G8-AU statement noted the potential for the instability in Darfur to undermine the work of UNMIS and the fragile CPA. On 23 September 2005, the United Nations Security Council unanimously adopted Resolution 1627, which extended UNMIS’ mandate for another six months.

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⁷⁰⁸ Statement by the G8 and AU: Sudan, G8 2005 Gleneagles Summit, (Gleneagles, Scotland), 6-8 July 2005. Date of Access: 15 January 2006. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/sudan.pdf>.

⁷⁰⁹ Leaders: Failure in Sudan – Stop the Killing, Again, Economist, (London), 3 December 2005. Date of Access: 15 January 2005. Proquest.

⁷¹⁰ Country Profile: Sudan, BBC News UK Edition, (London), 3 November 2005. Date of Access: 15 January 2006. http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/middle_east/country_profiles/820864.stm

Assessment

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

Individual Country Compliance Breakdown

1. Canada: +1

The Canadian government has made few new commitments since the G8 Summit in Gleneagles and continues to register a high level of compliance with the G8's pledge to end the crisis in Darfur and support the North-South peace process. On 28 July 2005, Ottawa announced that it would lend the African Union Mission in Sudan (AMIS) 105 surplus armoured vehicles for one year.⁷¹¹ In November 2005, Canada's Special Advisory Team, headed by the Prime Minister's Personal Representative for Africa, Mr. Robert Fowler, was slated to visit the country.⁷¹² The Team aims to determine ways in which Canada can assist in reaching a peace agreement for Darfur, to observe the African Union Mission in Sudan (AMIS) and assess Canada's contribution to the mission, and to consult with the Government of Sudan.

Previous commitments from the Canadian government included the announcement of CAD\$170 million for the peace process and increased assistance for AMIS, and a CAD\$90 million aid package promised at the April 2005 Oslo Donors Conference on Sudan. At the May 2005 African Union conference on the expansion of AMIS, Ottawa made the single largest contribution of any country in support of the Mission's expansion to 7700 personnel. The Canadian government has also contributed CAD\$500,000 to the International Criminal Court to assist with the investigation of crimes committed in Darfur.⁷¹³

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⁷¹¹ Canada to Send 105 Armoured Vehicles to Sudan, Agence-France Press, (Paris), 28 July 2005. LexisNexis; Graham Fraser, Canada Boosts Efforts to Bring Peace to Darfur, Toronto Star, (Toronto), 19 November 2005: A18.

⁷¹² Prime Minister's Special Advisory Team to Visit Sudan, Office of the Prime Minister, (Ottawa), 9 November 2005. Date of Access: 15 January 2006. <http://pm.gc.ca/eng/news.asp?id=634>.

⁷¹³ Canada: Active in Sudan, Government of Canada, (Ottawa), 18 November 2005. Date of Access: 15 January 2006. <http://www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/canadasudan/background-er-contributions-en.asp>; Statement by Minister Pierre Pettigrew on Recent Attacks on African Union Mission in Sudan Personnel, Foreign Affairs Canada, (Ottawa), 10 October 2005. Date of Access: 15 January 2006. http://w01.international.gc.ca/MinPub/Publication.asp?Language=E&publication_id=383161; Canada Contributes \$500,000 to International Criminal Court for Darfur Investigations, Foreign Affairs Canada, (Ottawa), 4 April 2005. Date of Access: 15 January 2006. http://w01.international.gc.ca/minpub/Publication.asp?Language=E&publication_id=382368.

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, Paris transported 104 civilian police officers from Nigeria to Sudan.⁷¹⁴ The airlift was part of a NATO-led effort that provided AMIS with logistical support. On 29 July 2005, French Foreign Minister Philippe Douglas-Blazy announced that France would donate €3.5 million to AMIS' peacekeeping forces.⁷¹⁵ Finally, in January 2006, the French government 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.⁷¹⁶

The French government also gave AMIS vocal public support. On 2 September 2005, following an escalation of violence in Darfur, Paris reiterated its support for AMIS.⁷¹⁷ The government also restated its support for AMIS in October 2005 following a violent attack on AMIS personnel that resulted in the death of two Nigerian soldiers.⁷¹⁸ Finally, in his 10 January 2006 address to the French diplomatic corps, French President Jacques Chirac noted France's active and continuing support for the African Union's efforts in Darfur.

Analyst: Mike Varey

3. Germany: +1

The German government 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.⁷¹⁹ 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.⁷²⁰

Analyst: Mike Varey

4. Italy: +1

The Italian government registered a satisfactory level of compliance with Gleneagles' Sudan commitments through a material contribution to the United Nations Mission in Sudan (UNMIS). In December 2005, the Italian Embassy in Sudan supplied 40 metric tones of non-food aid to UNMIS for distribution to internally displaced persons.⁷²¹ Also of note, Rome's battalion of 220 soldiers with UNMIS

⁷¹⁴ L'Armée de l'Air Soutient la Paix au Soudan, Ministère de la Défense, (Paris), 19 August 2005. Date of Access: 15 January 2006. http://www.defense.gouv.fr/sites/air/base/breves/larmee_de_lair_soutient_la_paix_au_soudan/

⁷¹⁵ France Promises 3.5 million Euro Boost for Sudan Peacekeepers, Sudan Tribune, (Paris), 29 July 2005. Date of Access: 15 January 2006. http://www.sudantribune.com/article.php3?id_article=10850.

⁷¹⁶ AU Peacekeeping Mission in Sudan in Dire Need of Cash, Angola Press, (Luanda, Angola), 13 January 2006. Date of Access: 15 January 2006. <http://www.angolapress-angop.ao/noticia-e.asp?ID=407502>.

⁷¹⁷ Escalation of Violence, French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, (Paris), 25 September 2005. Date of Access: 15 January 2006. http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files_156/sudan_248/escalation-of-violence-03-09-05_2058.html?var_recherche=sudan.

⁷¹⁸ Deadly Attack of African Union Forces in Darfur, French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, (Paris), October 2005. Date of Access 15 January 2006. http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files_156/sudan_248/deadly-attack-11-10-05_2081.html.

⁷¹⁹ Germany Extends its Support of AU Peacekeeping Mission in Sudan, German Federal Government, (Berlin), 29 November 2005. Date of Access: 15 January 2006. <http://www.bundesregierung.de/en/-,10001.926232/artikel/Germany-extends-its-support-of.htm>.

⁷²⁰ Address by Dr. Klaus Scharioth, German Federal Foreign Office, (Berlin), 20 September 2005. Date of Access: 15 January 2005. http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/www/en/ausgabe_archiv?archiv_id=7621.

⁷²¹ Press Briefing, Office of the Spokesperson, United Nations Mission in Sudan, (Khartoum), 28 December 2005. Date of Access: 5 January 2006. <http://www.unmis.org/english/documents/weeklyPB/05-dec28.pdf>.

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.⁷²²

Analyst: Mike Varey

5. Japan: +1

The Japanese government 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.⁷²³ The donation was announced on 29 July 2005, and the equipment will mostly be used by UNMIS' African troops. The Japanese government also dispatched a diplomat to work with UNMIS. The diplomat will be analyzing regional information for an expected six month period beginning September 2005.⁷²⁴ Finally, on 25 October 2005, Tokyo 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.⁷²⁵ Among other things, the project provides international humanitarian and human rights law training to AMIS troops currently deployed in Darfur.

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6. Russia: 0

The Russian government's professed commitment to ending the crisis in Darfur and supporting the missions in Sudan remains only vaguely supported by actions. Notably, in December 2005 Moscow offered up to 200 servicemen and four MI-8MT military transport planes for the United Nations Mission in Sudan (UNMIS). This contingent will give helicopter support to rapid-deployment forces, carry airborne reserves, perform medical functions, conduct aerial observation, and transport UN property and personnel.⁷²⁶ However, the Russian government has abstained from several UN Security Council Resolutions that imposed sanctions on human rights violators in Darfur and has not offered any new commitments since the previous Summit.⁷²⁷ Last year, the Russian government sold 12 MiG-29 planes, several helicopters, and an unknown quantity of firearms and ammunition to the Sudanese government, while 500 Russian military advisers were thought to be assisting the Sudanese army.⁷²⁸

Analyst: Andrew Harder

7. United Kingdom: +1

The British government registered a high level of compliance with Gleneagles' Sudan commitments through renewed and new financial support for the African Union Mission in Sudan (AMIS). In the most recent pre-budget report, filed 5 December 2005, HM Treasury stated that the Government will continue

⁷²² Press Briefing, Office of the Spokesperson, United Nations Mission in Sudan, (Khartoum), 21 December 2005. Date of Access: 15 January 2006. <http://www.unmis.org/english/documents/weeklyPB/05-dec21.pdf>.

⁷²³ Equipment Donation Ceremony to the United Nations Mission in Sudan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, (Tokyo), 13 October 2005. Date of Access: 15 January 2006. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2005/10/1013.html>.

⁷²⁴ Press Conference Held by Foreign Minister Nobutaka Machimura, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, (Tokyo), 26 August 2005. Date of Access: 15 January 2006; http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/fm_press/2005/8/0826.html#2.

⁷²⁵ Capacity Building of African Union Forces in Darfur: A Project in Sudan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, (Tokyo) 25 October 2005. Date of Access: 15 January 2006. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2005/10/1025.html>.

⁷²⁶ Russian Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Alexander Yakovenko Answers a Media Question Regarding Consideration in the Federation Council of the Federal Assembly of the Question of Assigning a Russian Troop Unit to the United Nations Mission in Sudan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia, (Moscow), 27 December 2005. Date of Access: 15 January 2006. http://www.in.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/0/5f27619b69c859d0c32570e400588204?OpenDocument; Marat Hairullin, Russia will Send 200 Troops to Sudan, Gazeta, (Moscow), 22 December 2005. LexisNexis.

⁷²⁷ UN imposes sanctions over Darfur, BBC News, (London), 30 March 2005. Date of Access: 15 January 2006. <http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/africa/4392605.stm>.

⁷²⁸ Marat Khairullin, Russia will send its Airborne Forces to Africa, Gazeta, 22 December 2005. LexisNexis.

its financial support of African led peacekeeping operations.⁷²⁹ 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.⁷³⁰ 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. Finally, in January 2006,

The UK government also gave AMIS public support. 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.

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8. United States: +1

The United States government 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). On 17 July 2005, the United States began transporting 1800 Rwandan soldiers to Darfur.⁷³¹ The airlift was part of a NATO-led effort to provide logistical support to African Union troops in Darfur. 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.⁷³² 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.

At the same time, in November 2005, the House of Representatives broke a previous pledge to AMIS of US\$50 million by cutting the funding from the FY2006 Foreign Appropriations Bill.⁷³³ The State Department has been trying to raise funds for AIMS, though a personal appeal by Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice proved ineffective in preventing the cut from being made to the bill in question.⁷³⁴ Despite the cut, as of late-November 2005, the Darfur Peace and Accountability Act, was working its way through Congress.⁷³⁵ Among other things, the bill calls for strengthening the size and mandate of AMIS.

Finally, the Washington publicly reiterated its support for both AMIS and UNMIS. On 10 October 2005, following attacks on AMIS personnel, including the detainment of one American citizen, the United States government strongly reiterated its support for AMIS.⁷³⁶ On 9 November 2005, speaking at the University of Khartoum, Mr. Robert B. Zoellick, Deputy Secretary of State, noted that the United States had already committed US\$167 million to AIMS and reiterated Washington's support for both AMIS and UNMIS.⁷³⁷

Analyst: Mike Varey

⁷²⁹ 2005 Pre-Budget Report, HM Treasury, (London), 5 December 2005. Date of Access: 5 January 2006. http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/media/FA6/2F/pbr05_chapter5_203.pdf.

⁷³⁰ UK Trains an Extra 17, 000 Nigerian Peacekeepers, Ministry of Defence, (London), 20 September 2005. Date of Access: 16 January 2005. http://news.mod.uk/news/press/news_press_notice.asp?newsItem_id=3565.

⁷³¹ United States Accomplishments in Sudan, Embassy of the United States in Sudan, (Khartoum). Date of Access: 15 January 2006. <http://khartoum.usembassy.gov/accomplishments.html>.

⁷³² USAID/OTI Sudan Hot Topics, United States Agency for International Development, (Washington), October 2005. Date of Access: 15 January 2006. http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/cross-cutting_programs/transition_initiatives/country/sudan/topic1005b.html.

⁷³³ Megan Fowler, African Union Mission in Sudan Cannot Protect Civilians in Darfur Without Greater US and UN Support, Reuters AlertNet, (London), 9 November 2005. Date of Access: 15 January 2006. <http://www.alertnet.org/thenews/fromthefield/219053/113155520856.htm>.

⁷³⁴ U.S. Supports U.N. Sending Troops to Help in Darfur, Reuters AlertNet, (London), 13 January 2006. Date of Access: 15 January 2006. <http://www.alertnet.org/thenews/newsdesk/N13327303.htm>.

⁷³⁵ S. 1462: Darfur Peace and Accountability Act of 2005, GovTrack, (Washington), 18 November 2005. Date of Access: 16 January 2006. <http://www.govtrack.us/congress/bill.xpd?bill=s109-1462>.

⁷³⁶ Sudan: Darfur Violence, United States Department of State, (Washington), 10 October 2005. Date of Access: 15 January 2006. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2005/54637.htm>.

⁷³⁷ Sudan: The Hard Work of Peace, United States Department of State, (Washington), 9 November 2005. Date of Access: 15 January 2006. <http://www.state.gov/s/d/rem/56654.htm>.

9. European Union: +1

The European Union (EU) registered a high level of compliance with the 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.⁷³⁸ The military component included the provision of planning and technical assistance to all levels of AMIS' 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.⁷³⁹ The funds were mobilized through the EU's African Peace Facility, which is aimed at financing African peace support operations. Finally, 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.⁷⁴⁰

Analyst: Mark A. Lavery

⁷³⁸ Press Release of the 2674th Council Meeting, Council of the European Union, (Brussels), 18 July 2005. Date of Access: 15 January 2006. http://ue.eu.int/ueDocs/cms_Data/docs/pressData/en/gena/85786.pdf.

⁷³⁹ European Union Signs Agreement with AU to Provide 70 million Euros for AMIS, Ethiopian News Agency, (Addis Ababa), 16 December 2005. Date of Access: 15 January 2006. <http://www.ena.gov.et/default.asp?CatId=7&NewsId=190486>.

⁷⁴⁰ Press Release of the 2700th Council Meeting, Council of the European Union, (Brussels), 12 December 2005. Date of Access: 16 January 2006. http://ue.eu.int/ueDocs/cms_Data/docs/pressdata/en/gena/87502.pdf.