

## Regional Security: Darfur

### Commitment

“We pledge our countries’ assistance in ending the conflicts in Sudan and in providing humanitarian aid to those in need.”<sup>939</sup>

*G8 Statement on Sudan*

### Background

The focus on regional security in Sudan at the 2004 Sea Island Summit was driven by the massive human rights violations that were taking place in the Darfur region of the country. At the time of the summit, 1.6 million people had been forced to flee their homes and 70,000<sup>940</sup> people had been killed in the Western region of Darfur. In June 2004, the United Nations called the situation in Darfur the world’s worst humanitarian crisis<sup>941</sup>. The pro-government Janjaweed Arab militias were accused of ethnic cleansing against Darfur’s black African population<sup>942</sup>. Following strong pressure from non-governmental organizations, the United Nations and the heads of six African countries, the G8 leaders adopted a strong position on the issue<sup>943</sup>. On the last day of the Sea Island Summit, the G8 leaders collectively called on the Sudanese government to disarm militias in Western Darfur. The G8 leaders took a united stand in blaming the Janjaweed and other armed groups for the massive rights violations and in pushing the Sudanese government to find a peaceful solution to the conflict. The G8 statement on Sudan called for an immediate end to the conflict and unimpeded delivery of humanitarian aid to those in need<sup>944</sup>.

---

<sup>939</sup> “G8 Statement on Sudan” 10 June 2004. G8 Information Centre (Internet Edition). Date of Access : 13 January 2005. [www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2004seaisland/sudan.html]

<sup>940</sup> “G8 Urges End to Darfur Killings.” 10 June 2004. BBC World News (Internet Edition). Date of Access: 14 January 2005. [news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/americas/3794041.stm]

<sup>941</sup> “G8 Summit Ends with Show of Unity.” 11 June 2004. BBC News (Internet Edition). Date of Access: 14 January 2005. [news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/americas/3796519.stm]

<sup>942</sup> Ibid.

<sup>943</sup> “G8 Urges End to Darfur Killings.” 10 June 2004. BBC World News (Internet Edition). Date of Access: 14 January 2005. [news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/americas/3794041.stm]

<sup>944</sup> Ibid.

## Assessment

Score	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			0.88

## Individual Country Compliance Breakdown

### 1. Canada: +1

Canada's efforts towards achieving a peaceful resolution to conflicts in Sudan have been considerable and ongoing since the Sea Island Summit. Having already contributed over \$37 million since 2003 in humanitarian assistance to Sudan, protection for those affected by the conflict and support for peace building efforts, Canada continues to assist the African Union mission in Sudan by providing helicopter support as well as expertise in military planning.<sup>945</sup> This has included close to \$2 million to charter helicopters in Darfur.<sup>946</sup> As of November, the helicopters, currently based in Al Fasher, Kabkabiya and Al Geneina, have transported supplies and over 330 UN officials, humanitarian workers and new AU observers from Nigeria, Rwanda, Egypt, Gambia and Ghana. Funds have also been allocated to the World Food Programme for operations in Sudan, including mine-clearing and road repair projects.<sup>947</sup> Prior to these commitments, Canada had provided \$1 million to Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights to extend its mission and to increase its capacity to investigate human rights abuses.<sup>948</sup> Prime Minister Martin visited Khartoum in November where he met with Sudanese President al-Bashir, while CIDA ministers Aileen Carroll has also visited Sudan, including Darfur.<sup>949</sup> Throughout the year, the government of Canada has remained engaged on the Sudan file both independently and within multilateral bodies.

---

<sup>945</sup> "News Release: Canada Supports Africa Union Position on Darfur Conflict". Foreign Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 21 December 2004. Date of Access: 3 January 2005. [webapps.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/minpub/Publication.asp?publication\_id=381920]

<sup>946</sup> "News Release: Prime Minister announces new initiatives toward increased security in Sudan". Foreign Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 25 November 2004. Date of Access: 3 January 2005 [www.pm.gc.ca/eng/news.asp?id=335.]

<sup>947</sup> Ibid.

<sup>948</sup> "News Release: Canada supports human rights monitoring and the protection of civilians in Sudan". Foreign Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 10 September 2004. Date of Access: 3 January 2005. [www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cida\_ind.nsf/dccfe1952450f552852568db00555b47/cb0b6e648ba8e69885256f0b006e0978?OpenDocument]

<sup>949</sup> Ibid.

## 2. France: +1

France has registered full compliance with the commitment on regional security in Darfur. On 30 July, President Jacques Chirac decided, in agreement with the government of Chad, to mobilize military capabilities in Darfur.<sup>950</sup> French troops in Chad contribute to the stabilization of the Chad/Sudan border through patrols along the border between the two countries. This patrol contributes to the maintenance of security around the Sudanese refugee camps. Moreover, Michele Alliot-Marie, France's Minister of Defence asserts, "France takes part in joint training activities and the RECAMP (Renforcement des capacités africaines de maintien de la paix) Programme, which aims at strengthening African peacekeeping forces."<sup>951</sup> France has supported the European Union's ceasefire monitoring commission deployed on the ground since July.<sup>952</sup> France adds that it is probable that it could consider enhancing the mandate of the EU's ceasefire monitoring commission and its troop strength.<sup>953</sup> In terms of bilateral aid, France has contributed nearly €9.5 million for food aid as of early October.<sup>954</sup> French aircrafts in Chad have transported more than 500 tons of material and equipment on behalf of humanitarian operations, representing more than €1.5 million in flight time.<sup>955</sup> M. Renaud Muselier, France's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, highlights France's contribution through the European Commission Humanitarian aid Office (ECHO) stating that 18% of ECHO's funds is given by France.<sup>956</sup> With regards to France's participation on UN Security Council, France supported Security Council Resolution 1556 adopted on 30 July. Ambassador Jean-Marc De la Sabliere, Permanent Representative of France to the U.N., states that the "resolution exerted strong pressure on the Government of Sudan" to comply with the ceasefire agreement signed in early April.<sup>957</sup> Moreover, France supported UNSCR 1564 in September 2004, which threatened sanctions against the Khartoum government.

## 3. Germany: +1

The German Government has taken both diplomatic and monetary steps towards full compliance. On 12 July 2004, Foreign Minister Joschka Fischer met with the Sudanese President, Vice-President and Foreign Minister, urging the government to provide security in the Darfur region and to disarm the militias attacking the civilian population. Fischer also affirmed Germany's support for an independent investigation of the Darfur situation.<sup>958</sup> In September, Germany

---

<sup>950</sup> "Darfur Crisis" 2 September 2004. Michel Alliot-Marie, French Minister of Defence (Paris). Date of Access: 2 January 2005. [[www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/actual/declarations/bulletins/20040907.gb.html](http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/actual/declarations/bulletins/20040907.gb.html)]

<sup>951</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>952</sup> "Darfur Statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Spokesperson" 9 October 2004. Foreign Affairs Canada (Ottawa). Date of Access: 5 January 2005.

[[www.un.int/france/documents\\_anglais/040910\\_mae\\_presse\\_afrique.htm](http://www.un.int/france/documents_anglais/040910_mae_presse_afrique.htm)]

<sup>953</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>954</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>955</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>956</sup> "Darfur Donors' Meeting" 6 March 2004. Renaud Muselier, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs (Paris) Date of Access: 6 January 2005 [[www.unint/france/documents\\_anglais/040603\\_mae\\_muselier\\_afrique.htm](http://www.unint/france/documents_anglais/040603_mae_muselier_afrique.htm)]

<sup>957</sup> "Security Council Demands Sudan Disarm Militias in Darfur" 16 August 2004. United Nations Security Council (New York). Date of Access: 2 January 2005. [[www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2004/sc8160.doc.htm](http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2004/sc8160.doc.htm)]

<sup>958</sup> "Fischer calls upon Sudanese government to provide security in Darfur region." 13 July 2004. Bundesregierung (Berlin). Date of Access: 6 January 2005. [[www.bundesregierung.de/en/News-by-subject/International/News-10990.682983/artikel/Fischer-calls-upon-Sudanese-go.htm](http://www.bundesregierung.de/en/News-by-subject/International/News-10990.682983/artikel/Fischer-calls-upon-Sudanese-go.htm)]

cosponsored UN Security Council Resolution 1564, which threatened “actions to affect Sudan’s petroleum sector and the Government of Sudan or individual members of the Government of Sudan” if the Sudanese government did not cooperate with the expansion of the African Union monitoring presence in Darfur.<sup>959</sup> In August, the German Government pledged an additional €20-million to aid Sudanese refugees<sup>960</sup> and in October announced that it was sending experts from the Federal Agency for Technical Relief (THW) to maintain a workshop and drinking water laboratory in Al-Fashir, Darfur’s capital.<sup>961</sup>

#### 4. Italy: +1

Italy has taken some concrete steps towards ending the conflicts in Sudan and they have had some success but at the same time have come under major scrutiny. In July of 2004, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Margherita Boniver, declared that genocide was taking place in the Darfur Region of Sudan. Equally she stressed that Italy has earmarked €7.5 million for aid as well as sending a military observer to assist African Union officials. Politically, Italy has put pressure on Khartoum and has raised the issue in the European Union and United Nations.<sup>962</sup> In August of 2004 the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in cooperation with the NGO “InterSOS” sent two humanitarian relief flights carrying emergency relief supplies.<sup>963</sup> In September of 2004, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Franco Frattini, received the president of the “Sudan People’s Liberation Movement/Army,” John Garang to discuss the cessation of violence in Darfur.<sup>964</sup> Recently, from 19 to 21 December, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs Margherita Boniver was in Sudan on a humanitarian mission, where she visited some of the projects funded by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.<sup>965</sup> So far the Ministry of Foreign Affairs’ humanitarian aid to Darfur amounts to approximately €10 million and is allotted to both bilateral and multilateral initiatives; an additional €650,000 goes to supporting the African Union’s peace mission, in which an Italian official is participating in the context of a European contingent of military observers.<sup>966</sup> Italy, however, has come under criticism from NGO’s and aid agencies. Italy has been charged with not providing adequate aid for refugees fleeing the Darfur conflict; it has either expelled them or forced them to live illegally in Italy.<sup>967</sup> Aid agencies such as Oxfam,<sup>968</sup> Care International and

---

<sup>959</sup> [www.un.org/apps/news/storyAr.asp?NewsID=11972&Cr=sudan&Cr1=](http://www.un.org/apps/news/storyAr.asp?NewsID=11972&Cr=sudan&Cr1=)

<sup>960</sup> “German government increases aid for refugees in Sudan.” 02 August 2004. Bundesregierung (Berlin). Date of Access: 6 January 2005. [[www.bundesregierung.de/en/News-by-subject/International/News-10990.692189/artikel/German-government-increases-ai.htm](http://www.bundesregierung.de/en/News-by-subject/International/News-10990.692189/artikel/German-government-increases-ai.htm)]

<sup>961</sup> “Minister of State Kerstin Muller announces the Federal Foreign Office is to finance a Federal Agency for Technical Relief Operation in Darfur.” 04 October 2004. Auswaertiges Amt (Berlin). Date of Access: 6 January 2005. [[www.auswaertiges-amt.de/www/en/ausgabe\\_archiv?archiv\\_id=6247](http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/www/en/ausgabe_archiv?archiv_id=6247)]

<sup>962</sup> “Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Question and Answer Period on the Genocide in Sudan.” 25 July 2004. Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome). Date of Access: 28 December 2005.

[[www.esteri.it/eng/6\\_38\\_90\\_01.asp?id=1290&mod=2](http://www.esteri.it/eng/6_38_90_01.asp?id=1290&mod=2)]

<sup>963</sup> [[www.esteri.it/eng/6\\_38\\_90\\_01.asp?id=1341&mod=1](http://www.esteri.it/eng/6_38_90_01.asp?id=1341&mod=1)] Date of Access: 5 January 2005.

<sup>964</sup> [[www.esteri.it/eng/6\\_38\\_90\\_01.asp?id=1379&mod=1&min=1](http://www.esteri.it/eng/6_38_90_01.asp?id=1379&mod=1&min=1)] Date of Access: 5 January 2005.

<sup>965</sup> [[www.esteri.it/eng/6\\_38\\_90\\_01.asp?id=1548&mod=1](http://www.esteri.it/eng/6_38_90_01.asp?id=1548&mod=1)] Date of Access: 5 January 2005

<sup>966</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>967</sup> “Italy fails to provide access to asylum procedures for refugees fleeing from Darfur.” 06 October 2004. Date of Access: 5 January 2005. [[www.msf.org/countries/page.cfm?articleid=F6EE9433-6EBB-4690-BEBBFE58F0F06EAE](http://www.msf.org/countries/page.cfm?articleid=F6EE9433-6EBB-4690-BEBBFE58F0F06EAE)]

<sup>968</sup> “Donors fail to deliver for people of Sudan”. 22 June 2004 (Paris). Date of Access; 27 December 2005. [[www.oxfam.org/eng/pr040622\\_sudan\\_donors.htm](http://www.oxfam.org/eng/pr040622_sudan_donors.htm)]

Save the Children<sup>969</sup> have also condemned Italy as being one of the least generous countries in aid appropriation.

## 5. Japan: +1

Japan demonstrated a reasonable level of compliance regarding its commitment to regional security in Darfur. The contributions Japan made include monetary and material aid as well as mediation services. Japan did not concentrate their aid in any one area. Rather, they dispersed their donations over a number of different areas, all aimed at improving the situation in Darfur. Monetarily, Japan approved a grant of US\$500 000 allotted to increase food production for the refugees. Japan channeled this contribution through the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.<sup>970</sup> For more immediate relief, Japan contributed US\$3-million through the World Food Program (WFP), which provided sorghum, a staple of the Sudanese diet, to those affected by the conflict in Darfur.<sup>971</sup> In May 2003, Japan sent a survey crew to Chad. They visited three refugee camps of the seven that existed at the time, interviewed refugees and spoke with Chadian officials.<sup>972</sup> Based on the reports from that survey team, Japan donated US\$6 million in humanitarian relief. They followed this initial donation with another US\$15 million.<sup>973</sup> Japan channeled their support through NGOs and non-governmental organizations including the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, UNICEF, the United Nations Children's Fund, the International Organization for Migration and the International Committee of the Red Cross.<sup>974</sup> Materially, Japan contributed 700 tents, accommodating up to 7000 people.<sup>975</sup> These tents help to house some of the hundreds of thousands of refugees displaced by this conflict.<sup>976</sup> Mediation has been Japan's other major contribution. Both Japan's Prime Minister, Mr. Koizumi and Foreign Minister, Ms. Kawaguchi met with the Sudanese Foreign Minister Dr. Mustafa Osman Ismail while he was in Japan. Japan urged Ismail to promote peace talks between North and South Sudan. Japan is also sending their Ambassador in charge of Conflict and Refugee-Related issues in Africa into the region to assess how Japan might play a larger role.<sup>977</sup> Publicly, Japan registered its support for the mediation efforts of the African Union.<sup>978</sup> Japan further helps

---

<sup>969</sup> "Powell Declares Genocide in Sudan". 9 September 2004. Date of Access: 24 December 2005.

[[news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/africa/3641820.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/africa/3641820.stm)]

<sup>970</sup> "Grant Aid for the Increase of Food Production for Conflict-afflicted People in the Darfur Region" 12 November 2004 (Tokyo). Date of Access: 4 January 2005. [[www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2004/11/112-2.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2004/11/112-2.html)]

<sup>971</sup> "Food Aid for Conflict-Afflicted People in the Darfur Region, Republic of Sudan." 12 November 2004 (Tokyo). Date of Access: 5 January 2005 [[www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2004/11/112.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2004/11/112.html)]

<sup>972</sup> "Dispatch of a Refugee Survey Mission to Darfur, Sudan and Provision of Aid." Date of Access: 04 September 2004 (Tokyo). 3 January 2005. [[www.mofa.go.jp/region/africa/sudan/aid0409.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/africa/sudan/aid0409.html)]

<sup>973</sup> "Emergency Assistance for Improvement of the Humanitarian Situation in the Darfur Region in the Western Part of Sudan." 26 October 2004 (Tokyo). Date of Access: 4 January 2005.

[[www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/1004/10/1026.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/1004/10/1026.html)]

<sup>974</sup> Ibid.

<sup>975</sup> "Assistance in Kind for Sudanese Refugees in Chad." 5 October, 2004 (Tokyo). Date of Access: 4 January 2005.

[[www.mofa.go.jp/announce/annouce/2004/10/1005.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/annouce/2004/10/1005.html)]

<sup>976</sup> Ibid.

<sup>977</sup> "Measures of the Japanese Government to Address the Humanitarian Crisis in Darfur in Western Sudan." 22 September 2004 (Tokyo). Date of Access: 5 January 2005. [[www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2004.0922.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2004.0922.html)]

<sup>978</sup> "Statement by the Press Secretary/Director-General for Press and Public Relations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, on the signing of the "Darfur Plan of Action" between the Government of Sudan and the UN and the holding of the

to mediate this crisis by participating in a series of talks entitled the “Japan-Sudan Human Rights Dialogue.” The first of these talks was held in Khartoum, the second in Tokyo where human rights issues were discussed with a mind to finding potential areas for co-operation between the two states.<sup>979</sup>

## 6. Russia: –1

Russia’s efforts to comply with the G8’s commitment on Sudan, while not entirely counter-productive, have been questionable. Since the Sea Island Summit in June of 2004, Moscow has expressed “serious concern” about the situation in Darfur, Sudan, labelling the situation a “tragedy... fraught with a humanitarian disaster.”<sup>980</sup> This past November, Moscow declared that it would “continue actively facilitating, inter alia in the UN Security Council, a long-term and irreversible normalization of the situation in Sudan, including in Darfur, through close cooperation by the UN with the Sudanese government and African regional and sub-regional structures on the basis of the reached political understandings and the appropriate UNSC resolutions.”<sup>981</sup> While Russia’s response to the unanimously adopted UNSC Resolution 1574 was favourable, Moscow abstained on the vote to adopt UNSC Resolution 1564, insisting that the threat to impose sanctions against Sudan is “not at all the best method of inducing Khartoum to fulfill its obligations to the UN.” Russia insisted that the situation in Darfur would be best resolved through “lines of political settlement and more active use of the African Union’s capacities.”<sup>982</sup> The Russian Foreign Minister has, on several occasions, met and spoken by telephone with Sudanese Foreign Minister Mustafa Osman Ismail and the Sudanese President’s Special Representative in Darfur during which Russia reports having advocated for a political solution in cooperation with the African Union.<sup>983</sup> This July, Russia was criticized for proceeding with the sale of MiG-29 and MiG-24 fighter jets to the Sudanese government, with

---

Darfur Peace Talks.” 12 August 2004 (Tokyo). Date of Access: 5 January 2005.

[[mofo.go.jp/announce/announce/2004/8/0812.html](http://mofo.go.jp/announce/announce/2004/8/0812.html)]

<sup>979</sup> “Press Release: Japan-Sudan Human Rights Dialogue.” 02 March 2004 (Tokyo). Date of Access: 4 January 2005. [[mofo.go.jp/policy/human/dialog0302.html](http://mofo.go.jp/policy/human/dialog0302.html)]

<sup>980</sup> “Alexander Yakovenko, the Spokesman of Russia’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Answers a Media Question Regarding Aggravation of the Situation in Darfur, Sudan,” 26 November 2004. Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Moscow). Date of Access: 4 January 2005. [[www.ln.mid.ru/brp\\_4.nsf/e78a48070f128a7b43256999005bcb3/83a7a4c9fa234376c3256f580049ab3d?OpenDocument](http://www.ln.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/e78a48070f128a7b43256999005bcb3/83a7a4c9fa234376c3256f580049ab3d?OpenDocument)]; “Press Release: On the adoption by the UN Security Council of a Resolution on Sudan.” 20 September 2005. Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Moscow). Date of Access: 4 January 2005. [[www.ln.mid.ru/brp\\_4.nsf/e78a48070f128a7b43256999005bcb3/07bdcf9799cb7184c3256f1500441b62?OpenDocument](http://www.ln.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/e78a48070f128a7b43256999005bcb3/07bdcf9799cb7184c3256f1500441b62?OpenDocument)].

<sup>981</sup> “Concerning United Nations Security Council Resolution on Sudan,” 19 November 2004. Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Moscow). Date of Access: 5 January 2005 [[www.ln.mid.ru/brp\\_4.nsf/e78a48070f128a7b43256999005bcb3/9ab0c94e9c25b915c3256f54004503df?OpenDocument](http://www.ln.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/e78a48070f128a7b43256999005bcb3/9ab0c94e9c25b915c3256f54004503df?OpenDocument)].

<sup>982</sup> “Press Release: On the adoption by the UN Security Council of a Resolution on Sudan” 20 September 2005. Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Moscow). Date of Access: 6 January 2005. [[www.ln.mid.ru/brp\\_4.nsf/e78a48070f128a7b43256999005bcb3/07bdcf9799cb7184c3256f1500441b62?OpenDocument](http://www.ln.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/e78a48070f128a7b43256999005bcb3/07bdcf9799cb7184c3256f1500441b62?OpenDocument)].

<sup>983</sup> “Press Release: Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs Sergey Lavrov Meets with Abdel Rahim Mohamed Hussein, the Sudanese President’s Special Representative in Darfur.” 5 October 2004. Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Moscow). [[www.ln.mid.ru/brp\\_4.nsf/e78a48070f128a7b43256999005bcb3/c425f5fcd2f416ac3256f24004690d0?OpenDocument](http://www.ln.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/e78a48070f128a7b43256999005bcb3/c425f5fcd2f416ac3256f24004690d0?OpenDocument)]. “Press Release: Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs Sergey Lavrov Meets with Sudanese Minister of Foreign Affairs Mustafa Osman Ismail” 22 September 2004. [[www.ln.mid.ru/brp\\_4.nsf/e78a48070f128a7b43256999005bcb3/3104cf3be5c3256f17002c5441?OpenDocument](http://www.ln.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/e78a48070f128a7b43256999005bcb3/3104cf3be5c3256f17002c5441?OpenDocument)]

<sup>983</sup> “Press Release: Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs Sergey Lavrov Meets with Abdel Rahim Mohamed Hussein, the Sudanese President’s Special Representative in Darfur.” 5 October 2004. Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Moscow). [[www.ln.mid.ru/brp\\_4.nsf/e78a48070f128a7b43256999005bcb3/c425f5fcd2f416ac3256f24004690d0?OpenDocument](http://www.ln.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/e78a48070f128a7b43256999005bcb3/c425f5fcd2f416ac3256f24004690d0?OpenDocument)]. “Press Release: Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs Sergey Lavrov Meets with Sudanese Minister of Foreign Affairs Mustafa Osman Ismail” 22 September 2004. [[www.ln.mid.ru/brp\\_4.nsf/e78a48070f128a7b43256999005bcb3/3104cf3be5c3256f17002c5441?OpenDocument](http://www.ln.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/e78a48070f128a7b43256999005bcb3/3104cf3be5c3256f17002c5441?OpenDocument)]

[[www.ln.mid.ru/brp\\_4.nsf/e78a48070f128a7b43256999005bcb3/3104cf3be5c3256f17002c5441?OpenDocument](http://www.ln.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/e78a48070f128a7b43256999005bcb3/3104cf3be5c3256f17002c5441?OpenDocument)]

the US department of State voicing concern.<sup>984</sup> Russia claimed that “the implementation of the earlier contracts with the Sudanese government on military technology supplies is absolutely unrelated to the latest developments in Sudan and around it.”<sup>985</sup> In November, President Putin signed *A Decree on Measures to Implement United Nations Security Council Resolution 1556 of July 30, 2004*, under which “all state institutions, industrial plants, firms and persons under the jurisdiction of the Russian Federation are prohibited from selling or supplying arms, ammunitions and military equipment to all non-governmental entities, including Janjaweed armed units, operating in the states of Northern Darfur, Southern Darfur and Western Darfur of the Republic of Sudan.” Russia insists that the decree is being strictly implemented and that no violations have been observed.<sup>986</sup> Thus, while Russia has not directly blocked a solution to the situation in Sudan, the extent of Russian commitment to resolving the crisis, particularly insofar as any solution would require the fulfillment of certain obligations on the part of the Sudanese government, remains unclear.

## 7. United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom registered full compliance with their commitment to regional security in Darfur. As the largest cash donor, as well as the largest food aid donor, the UK has set an example for the rest of the international community.<sup>987</sup> Since 1991 the UK contributed 220 million pounds to humanitarian assistance in Darfur.<sup>988</sup> More recently, since September 2003, the UK committed 62.5 million pounds to a series of UN agencies, NGOs, many of which are British, and various other organizations working to improve the situation in Darfur.<sup>989</sup> This makes the UK the second largest overall bilateral donor, immediately behind the United States.<sup>990</sup> Britain’s 2 million pound donation to the African Union further underscores its support for peace in Sudan. Being the first cash donor to the African Union, the UK made an important statement about supporting Sudan’s neighboring African countries in their efforts to placate the crisis by monitoring the ceasefire.<sup>991</sup> Under pressure from Britain, the European Union also contributed 12 million Euros to support the Observer Protection Force created by the African

---

984 “Sudan: Russian Arms Sales to Sudan,” 22 July 2004. U.S Department of State (Washington). Date of Access: [6 January 2005. [www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2004/34628.htm](http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2004/34628.htm).]

985 “Alexander Yakovenko, the Spokesman of Russia’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Answers a Russian Media Question Regarding Supply of Russian MIG-29 Aircraft to Sudan,” 23 July 2004, Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Date of Access: 6 January 2005. [[www.ln.mid.ru/brp\\_4.nsf/e78a48070f128a7b43256999005bcb3/9dc26bfe1dfdd7dec3256eda00477a03?OpenDocument](http://www.ln.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/e78a48070f128a7b43256999005bcb3/9dc26bfe1dfdd7dec3256eda00477a03?OpenDocument)]

986 “Alexander Yakovenko, the Spokesman of Russia’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Answers a Question from Moscow Times Correspondent Regarding Russian Arms Supplies to Sudan” 18 November 2004. Date of Access: 7 January 2005. [[www.ln.mid.ru/brp\\_4.nsf/e78a48070f128a7b43256999005bcb3/a18ca1572b7ace1cc3256f51003a4e2e?OpenDocument](http://www.ln.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/e78a48070f128a7b43256999005bcb3/a18ca1572b7ace1cc3256f51003a4e2e?OpenDocument)]

987 “UK Calls for Action in Sudan.” Date of Access: 6 January 2005.

[[www.number-10.gov.uk/output/page5928.asp](http://www.number-10.gov.uk/output/page5928.asp)]

988 “UK Development Assistance” Date of Access: 5 January 2005.

[[www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1007029394365&a=KCountryProfile&aid=1020687852749](http://www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1007029394365&a=KCountryProfile&aid=1020687852749).]

989 “Darfur.” Date of Access: 4 January 2005.

[[www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1007029394365&a=KCountryProfile&aid=1020687852749](http://www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1007029394365&a=KCountryProfile&aid=1020687852749)]

990 Ibid.

991 Ibid.

Union to assist in keeping peace in Darfur.<sup>992</sup> In June 2004, the UK committed an additional 15 million pounds to emergency humanitarian relief in Sudan.<sup>993</sup> Furthermore, in anticipation of a peace agreement, Britain allocated 35 million pounds to help rebuild Sudan in the coming year.<sup>994</sup> Britain's compliance extends beyond these monetary contributions. Sending three prominent political figures to meet with Sudanese officials, as well as to survey the situation clearly communicates Britain's commitment to peace in Darfur.<sup>995</sup> Foreign Secretary Jack Straw, International Development Secretary Hilary Benn and Chris Mullin, the Parliamentary Undersecretary of State, have all met with influential Sudanese leaders including President General Al Bashir, and the Foreign Minister Dr. Mustafa Osman Ismail on the issue of peace in Darfur.<sup>996</sup> They also visited Internal Displaced Persons camps giving them first hand insight into the conflict.<sup>997</sup> Britain further extends its political involvement in Darfur through the British embassy in Khartoum, through which the British helped mediate the Naivasha peace talks.<sup>998</sup> Britain also supported Security Council resolution 1556 to have the UN investigate the Darfur Crisis.<sup>999</sup> In addition, Britain gave 250 000 pounds to send eight human rights monitors to the region.<sup>1000</sup>

## 8. United States: +1

The United States (US) has registered full compliance with regard to its commitment to ending the regional conflict in Darfur and in providing humanitarian aid. The U.S. has achieved this primarily through its leadership in the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) and humanitarian aid efforts carried through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). On 30 July, the US along with six co-sponsors, introduced the United Nations (U.N.) Resolution 1556 which "called for measures to be considered against Sudan, including possible sanctions if Khartoum has not taken the necessary steps on Darfur."<sup>1001</sup> The Permanent Representative of the U.S. to the U.N., John Danforth, was the resolution's main sponsor.<sup>1002</sup> Moreover, the U.S., along with UNSC, passed Resolution 1564 in September 2004; UNSCR 1564 threatened sanctions against the Sudanese Government for its failure to comply with the

---

<sup>992</sup> Ibid.

<sup>993</sup> "PM's Speech on Africa" 7 October 2004. Date of Access: 3 January 2005.

[[www.number-10.gov.uk/output/page5928.asp](http://www.number-10.gov.uk/output/page5928.asp)]

<sup>994</sup> "UK Development Assistance" Date of Access: 6 January 2005.

[[www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1007029394365&a=KCountryProfile&aid=1020687852749](http://www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1007029394365&a=KCountryProfile&aid=1020687852749)]

<sup>995</sup> "Recent Visits" Date of Access: 5 January 2005.

[[www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1007029394365&a=KCountryProfile&aid=1020687852749](http://www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1007029394365&a=KCountryProfile&aid=1020687852749)]

<sup>996</sup> Ibid.

<sup>997</sup> Ibid.

<sup>998</sup> Ibid.

<sup>999</sup> Security Council Press Release SC/8160

<sup>1000</sup> "Darfur." Date of Access: 4 January 2005.

[[www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1007029394365&a=KCountryProfile&aid=1020687852749](http://www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1007029394365&a=KCountryProfile&aid=1020687852749)]

<sup>1001</sup> "Darfur," 5 August 2004. U.S Department of State (Washington). Date of Access: 4 January 2005.

[[www.state.gov/secretary/rm/34959.htm](http://www.state.gov/secretary/rm/34959.htm)]

<sup>1002</sup> "Security Council Demands Sudan Disarm Militias in Darfur" 16 August 2004. United Nations Security Council (New York). Date of Access: 7 January 2005. [[www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2004/sc8160.doc.htm](http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2004/sc8160.doc.htm)]



ceasefire agreement on 8 April. On 6 September, President Bush announced the appointment of an envoy for peace in the Sudan, John Danforth.<sup>1003</sup> In mid-October, the President directed Secretary of State, Colin Powell, to make available two military transport aircraft to support a portion of the deployment of the expanded AU mission.<sup>1004</sup> Recognizing the continued security problems in Darfur, the U.S. has been an advocate for an expanded AU mission in Darfur through the provision of additional observers and protection forces “to monitor the commitments of the parties more effectively, thereby enhancing security and facilitating the delivery of humanitarian assistance.”<sup>1005</sup> The US continues to support the work of African Union monitoring mission, which has been able to deploy to Darfur more than 100 international ceasefire monitors.<sup>1006</sup> On 18 November, the UNSC held a meeting in Nairobi, under the leadership of John Danforth.<sup>1007</sup> As of 30 December, the total FY05 USG Humanitarian Assistance to the Darfur Emergency amounts to \$US 115,039,563<sup>1008</sup> while the total FY2004 USAID assistance to Darfur totals \$US 186,167,134.<sup>1009</sup>

## 9. European Union: +1

The European Union (EU) has registered full compliance, primarily through humanitarian aid and support for the African Union’s (AU) efforts in Sudan. In November 2004, the EU earmarked 51 million euros in humanitarian aid for victims of conflict in Sudan, with 31 million of that money going to victims in Darfur. The aid was to be channeled through the EU’s humanitarian aid department, ECHO.<sup>1010</sup> On 10 June the EU announced that it would mobilize 12 million euros, through the African Peace Facility, to support the AU observer mission monitoring the implementation of a cease-fire agreement in Darfur.<sup>1011</sup> This was followed in

---

<sup>1003</sup> “President Appoints Danforth as Special Envoy to the Sudan.” John Danforth, U.S. Special Envoy to the Sudan and President George W. Bush (Washington). Date of Access: 4 January 2005.

[[www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2001/09/print/20010906-3.html](http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2001/09/print/20010906-3.html)]

<sup>1004</sup> “The Crisis in Darfur.” Colin Powell, U.S. Secretary of State (Washington). Date of Access: 6 January 2005.

[[www.whitehouse.gov/interactive/sudan\\_gen.html](http://www.whitehouse.gov/interactive/sudan_gen.html)]

<sup>1005</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>1006</sup> Andrew Natsios, Michael Ranneberger, & Roger Winter, “United States Policy in Sudan,” 27 April 2004. Date of Access: 4 January 2005. [[www.state.gov/p/af/rls/rm/31856.htm](http://www.state.gov/p/af/rls/rm/31856.htm)]

<sup>1007</sup> U.S. Agency for International Development, “Darfur- Humanitarian Emergency,” 26 November 2004. Date of Access: 4 January 2005.

[[www.usaid.gov/our\\_work/humanitarian\\_assistance/disaster\\_assistance/countries/sudan/fy2005/darfur\\_he\\_fs09\\_11-26-2004.pdf](http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/disaster_assistance/countries/sudan/fy2005/darfur_he_fs09_11-26-2004.pdf)]

<sup>1008</sup> “Darfur- Humanitarian Emergency,” U.S. Agency for International Development (Washington). Date of Access: 4 January 2005. [[www.usaid.gov/locations/sub-saharan\\_africa/sudan/darfur.html](http://www.usaid.gov/locations/sub-saharan_africa/sudan/darfur.html)]

<sup>1009</sup> “Darfur- Humanitarian Emergency,” U.S. Agency for International Development, (Washington) Date of Access: 4 January 2005.

[[www.usaid.gov/our\\_work/humanitarian\\_assistance/disaster\\_assistance/countries/sudan/fy2005/darfur\\_he\\_fs14\\_12-30-2004.pdf](http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/disaster_assistance/countries/sudan/fy2005/darfur_he_fs14_12-30-2004.pdf)]

<sup>1010</sup> “Sudan: Commission Earmarks a further 51 million Euros in Humanitarian Aid. 26 November 2004. Date of Access: 6 January 2005.

[[europa.eu.int/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/04/1411&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en](http://europa.eu.int/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/04/1411&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en)]

<sup>1011</sup> “EU Mobilizes 12 million Euros form Peace Facility to Support African Union.” 06 October 2005. European Commission (Brussels). Date of Access: 8 January 2005.

[[europa.eu.int/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/04/727&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en%20](http://europa.eu.int/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/04/727&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en%20)]

October by an additional pledge of 80 million euros to support the AU mission, again from the African Peace Facility.<sup>1012</sup> The EU has exercised political pressure as well on the Sudanese government, threatening it in September with sanctions for the “massive and severe” human rights abuses, which it failed to halt in Darfur.<sup>1013</sup>

*Compiled by* Kartick Kumar, Andrew Harder, Jenn Hood,  
Fauzia Issaka, Nenad Nevajda, Sam Yung

---

<sup>1012</sup> EU Mobilizes an Additional 80 Million from African Peace Facility to Observer Mission in Darfur, Sudan. 26 October 2004. European Commission (Brussels). Date of Access: 5 January 2005. [[europa.eu.int/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/04/1306&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en](http://europa.eu.int/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/04/1306&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en)]

<sup>1013</sup> “Sudan Faces EU Sanctions over Darfur Violence.” 13 September 2004. Genocide Watch (Washington). Date of Access 4 January 2005. [[www.genocidewatch.org/SudanFacesEUSanctionsOverDarfurViolence13sept2004.htm](http://www.genocidewatch.org/SudanFacesEUSanctionsOverDarfurViolence13sept2004.htm)]