



# AMERICA: HELPING THE PEOPLE OF SUDAN

Sudan is one of the highest foreign policy priorities for President Bush and his administration. We are seeing progress in Southern Sudan through the North-South Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) and the first steps toward a resolution to the humanitarian crisis in Darfur with the Darfur Peace Agreement (DPA). The CPA and DPA are being worked in parallel so that peace and democracy come to all Sudanese, the genocide in Darfur is ended, the guilty are punished, and refugees and displaced people can return home. Challenges remain, but the United States remains focused on full implementation of the CPA and DPA.

## U.S. Support to the DPA

- The U.S. worked with the African Union (AU) to successfully broker an agreement between Sudan's Government of National Unity (GNU) and the largest rebel group, the Sudan Liberation Movement led by Minni Minawi, who signed the DPA on May 5, 2006.
- The DPA establishes critical security, wealth-sharing, and power-sharing arrangements that address the long-standing marginalization of Darfur.
- The DPA is an important step on the long road toward reconciliation and healing.
- The unchecked Chad-Sudan cross-border incursions threaten the progress made toward peace. The increasing insecurity in Eastern Chad is due to both the unstable political situation in that country and the spillover of conflict from Darfur.

## U.S. Support to the CPA

- The U.S. helped broker the historic CPA on January 9, 2005, ending 21 years of civil war.
- The CPA provides the framework for addressing the grievances of those living in the South and in the other marginalized areas of Eastern Sudan and Darfur.
- Sudan has witnessed the founding of the GNU; the naming of Salva Kiir, a Southerner, as First Vice President; establishment of the Government of Southern Sudan; the appointment of Southerners as GNU cabinet ministers; founding of many CPA-mandated commissions; and the return of more than half a million displaced people to the South.

## U.S. Action Through the UN

- The UN Security Council (UNSC) adopted unanimously Resolution 1679, which the U.S. sponsored, endorsing the AU decision to transition the African Union Mission in Sudan (AMIS) to a larger, more robust UN peacekeeping operation built around a core of African troops.
- AMIS has played a vital role in curbing large-scale, organized violence in Darfur, but a UN force is required to implement the extensive monitoring and implementation duties spelled out in the DPA.
- The U.S. drafted Resolution 1672 which imposes a travel ban and assets freeze on four Sudanese responsible for committing crimes on the people of Darfur; it is a down payment toward justice and accountability in Darfur.

## U.S. Support to Peacekeeping

- The U.S. continues to work with key donors, NATO Allies, and African partners to strengthen AMIS during the transition period to a UN force.
- The U.S. supports 34 AMIS camps, maintenance of its vehicles and communications equipment, pre-deployment training of Rwandan and Senegalese troops, and airlifts of Rwandan troops.
- The U.S. has contributed \$220 million for AMIS since 2004 and has requested additional funding in the FY 2006 supplemental.

## U.S. Support to Humanitarian Assistance

- The U.S. is the largest single international donor to Sudan, providing more than 85% of the food the UN World Food Program (WFP) distributed to Sudan in the first four months of 2006.
- After a funding crisis prompted WFP to halve food rations to Darfur, President Bush directed 47,600 metric tons of food worth \$48 million to be shipped to Sudan to help restore full rations later this summer.
- Since 2005, the U.S. has provided more than \$300 million in non-food assistance to Darfur and \$1.3 billion in assistance countrywide.