



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

#4

December 2, 2005

Office of the Secretary of Defense 5 U.S.C. § 552
Chief, RDD, ESD, WHS

Date: 11 DEC 2017 Authority: EO 13526

Declassify: X Deny in Full: _____

Declassify in Part: _____

Reason: 5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(3); 50 U.S.C. § 403g + 5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(6)

MDR: 15 -M- 1401

WILLIAM P. MARRIOTT

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Secretary, Joint Staff
Joint Chiefs of StaffDOUGLAS J. ALLER
Executive Secretary
U.S. Agency for International DevelopmentKENNETH J. HILL
Executive Secretary
Department of Homeland SecurityJOEL KAPLAN
Deputy Director
Office of Management and Budget

MEMORANDUM TO:

V. PHILLIP LAGO
Executive Secretary
National Security Council[REDACTED]
Executive Secretary
Central Intelligence AgencyPAUL W. CURRY
Executive Secretary
Department of TreasuryANN AGNEW
Executive Secretary
Health and Human ServicesDONALD NAU
Executive Secretary
Director of National IntelligenceDAVID S. ADDINGTON
Chief of Staff to the Vice President

Subject: CRSG Meeting Notification and Power Point

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DOS 5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(3); 50 U.S.C. § 403g~~CONFIDENTIAL~~~~Classified by: Carlos Pascual, S/CRS~~
~~E.O. 12958, for reasons 1.4.b and d~~

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Please transmit the attached meeting notification to Principals of the Country Reconstruction and Stabilization Group on Sudan.

Harry K. Thomas, Jr.
Executive Secretary

Attachments:

1. Meeting Notification.
2. Power Point presentation.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~~~DECL. November 30, 2015~~

TO: CRSG PARTICIPANTS

FROM: Cindy Courville, Co-Chair
CRSG on Sudan

Jendayi Frazer, Co-Chair
CRSG on Sudan

Carlos Pascual, Co-Chair
CRSG on Sudan

SUBJECT: CRSG Meeting on Sudan

A meeting of the Country Reconstruction and Stabilization Group on Sudan will be held:

DATE: December 6, 2005

TIME: 4:00 p.m. - 5:30 p.m.

LOCATION: Department of State, Principals Conference Room

AGENDA: See attached.

Principals plus one are invited to attend the meeting. Participants should phone or fax their attendance to Ms. Benita Deane, phone: 202-647-4313; fax: 202-647-4553.

Discussion will be based on the attached Power Point presentation, which is submitted for your review and comments.

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Attachments:

1. Agenda.
2. Power Point Presentation.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~**Country Reconstruction and Stabilization Group (CRSG) for Sudan**

December 6, 2005

4:00 p.m. - 5:30 p.m.

Principals Conference Room

Department of State

Agenda**Introductory Remarks/Updates by Co-Chairs**

AF, NSC, S/CRS

I. Presentation of Sudan Strategic Planning Strategy

S/CRS

- o Sudan Humanitarian Assistance

USAID

- o FY 2006 Budget

S/CRS

- o Performance Monitoring

S/CRS

- o Donor Coordination

USAID

II. Strengthening the Capacity of AMIS Peacekeeping Operations

AF

III. Restrictions on Funding

- o Information Update on Legislation

L

- o Update on prohibitions to IFI Lending

Treasury

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Sudan Conflict Transformation Goal



► Conflict Transformation – a working definition –

► The process of diminishing the means and motivations for conflict while developing local institutions so they can take the lead role in national governance, security, economic development and the rule of law.

► Success in this process would permit an evolution from internationally-imposed stability to a peace that is sustainable by local actors, with the international community providing continued support at a greatly reduced cost.

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Characteristics of Conflict Transformation in Sudan

- Conflict transformation in Sudan is moving along two tracks:
 - Darfur needs a peace agreement that ends the violence and allows people to live productive lives. From there, return/repatriation and reconstruction can begin.
 - Southern Sudan needs timely implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), with international support for reconstruction and governance.
- Darfur and the South are linked. Sudan's conflicts are closely intertwined: Continued violence in Darfur will undermine the implementation of the CPA, while a collapse of the CPA will lead to more violence in Darfur and other parts of the country. In Sudan, when one piece of the mosaic cracks, there is a danger that everything else could fall apart.
- Progress in Darfur is necessary in order for the CPA to be implemented with planned USG assistance.

The interagency has produced a comprehensive strategy to present to the CRSG with a goal and sub-goals that extend the full six years of the CPA (previous slide), and Major Mission Elements (MME) that cover 2-3 years (next slide).

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MMEs: Necessary and Sufficient to Institutionalize a Sustainable Process to Peace

GOAL	STRATEGY	MISSION	OBJECTIVE	INITIATIVE	PROGRAM	PROJECT
GOAL 1: Establish a credible and effective U.S. military presence in the Pacific region.	STRATEGY 1: Increase U.S. military presence in the Pacific region.	MISSION 1: Increase U.S. military presence in the Pacific region.	OBJECTIVE 1: Increase U.S. military presence in the Pacific region.	INITIATIVE 1: Increase U.S. military presence in the Pacific region.	PROGRAM 1: Increase U.S. military presence in the Pacific region.	PROJECT 1: Increase U.S. military presence in the Pacific region.
GOAL 2: Establish a credible and effective U.S. diplomatic presence in the Pacific region.	STRATEGY 2: Increase U.S. diplomatic presence in the Pacific region.	MISSION 2: Increase U.S. diplomatic presence in the Pacific region.	OBJECTIVE 2: Increase U.S. diplomatic presence in the Pacific region.	INITIATIVE 2: Increase U.S. diplomatic presence in the Pacific region.	PROGRAM 2: Increase U.S. diplomatic presence in the Pacific region.	PROJECT 2: Increase U.S. diplomatic presence in the Pacific region.
GOAL 3: Establish a credible and effective U.S. economic presence in the Pacific region.	STRATEGY 3: Increase U.S. economic presence in the Pacific region.	MISSION 3: Increase U.S. economic presence in the Pacific region.	OBJECTIVE 3: Increase U.S. economic presence in the Pacific region.	INITIATIVE 3: Increase U.S. economic presence in the Pacific region.	PROGRAM 3: Increase U.S. economic presence in the Pacific region.	PROJECT 3: Increase U.S. economic presence in the Pacific region.
GOAL 4: Establish a credible and effective U.S. cultural presence in the Pacific region.	STRATEGY 4: Increase U.S. cultural presence in the Pacific region.	MISSION 4: Increase U.S. cultural presence in the Pacific region.	OBJECTIVE 4: Increase U.S. cultural presence in the Pacific region.	INITIATIVE 4: Increase U.S. cultural presence in the Pacific region.	PROGRAM 4: Increase U.S. cultural presence in the Pacific region.	PROJECT 4: Increase U.S. cultural presence in the Pacific region.
GOAL 5: Establish a credible and effective U.S. environmental presence in the Pacific region.	STRATEGY 5: Increase U.S. environmental presence in the Pacific region.	MISSION 5: Increase U.S. environmental presence in the Pacific region.	OBJECTIVE 5: Increase U.S. environmental presence in the Pacific region.	INITIATIVE 5: Increase U.S. environmental presence in the Pacific region.	PROGRAM 5: Increase U.S. environmental presence in the Pacific region.	PROJECT 5: Increase U.S. environmental presence in the Pacific region.
GOAL 6: Establish a credible and effective U.S. scientific presence in the Pacific region.	STRATEGY 6: Increase U.S. scientific presence in the Pacific region.	MISSION 6: Increase U.S. scientific presence in the Pacific region.	OBJECTIVE 6: Increase U.S. scientific presence in the Pacific region.	INITIATIVE 6: Increase U.S. scientific presence in the Pacific region.	PROGRAM 6: Increase U.S. scientific presence in the Pacific region.	PROJECT 6: Increase U.S. scientific presence in the Pacific region.
GOAL 7: Establish a credible and effective U.S. educational presence in the Pacific region.	STRATEGY 7: Increase U.S. educational presence in the Pacific region.	MISSION 7: Increase U.S. educational presence in the Pacific region.	OBJECTIVE 7: Increase U.S. educational presence in the Pacific region.	INITIATIVE 7: Increase U.S. educational presence in the Pacific region.	PROGRAM 7: Increase U.S. educational presence in the Pacific region.	PROJECT 7: Increase U.S. educational presence in the Pacific region.
GOAL 8: Establish a credible and effective U.S. health presence in the Pacific region.	STRATEGY 8: Increase U.S. health presence in the Pacific region.	MISSION 8: Increase U.S. health presence in the Pacific region.	OBJECTIVE 8: Increase U.S. health presence in the Pacific region.	INITIATIVE 8: Increase U.S. health presence in the Pacific region.	PROGRAM 8: Increase U.S. health presence in the Pacific region.	PROJECT 8: Increase U.S. health presence in the Pacific region.
GOAL 9: Establish a credible and effective U.S. social presence in the Pacific region.	STRATEGY 9: Increase U.S. social presence in the Pacific region.	MISSION 9: Increase U.S. social presence in the Pacific region.	OBJECTIVE 9: Increase U.S. social presence in the Pacific region.	INITIATIVE 9: Increase U.S. social presence in the Pacific region.	PROGRAM 9: Increase U.S. social presence in the Pacific region.	PROJECT 9: Increase U.S. social presence in the Pacific region.
GOAL 10: Establish a credible and effective U.S. legal presence in the Pacific region.	STRATEGY 10: Increase U.S. legal presence in the Pacific region.	MISSION 10: Increase U.S. legal presence in the Pacific region.	OBJECTIVE 10: Increase U.S. legal presence in the Pacific region.	INITIATIVE 10: Increase U.S. legal presence in the Pacific region.	PROGRAM 10: Increase U.S. legal presence in the Pacific region.	PROJECT 10: Increase U.S. legal presence in the Pacific region.

*The Conflict Transformation Goal and its Sub-Goals are linked to achievement of the CPA, which has a six-year timeframe. The MMEs and Essential Tasks constitute a 2-3 year USG strategy encompassing both programmatic and diplomatic efforts to reach the Conflict Transformation Goal. This Planning Template is intended as a complement to interagency planning materials and as a graphic representation of processes articulated therein.

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Priorities and Sequencing

Priority 1 - CRISIS: Stop the Violence; Save Lives

- The "crisis" stage is characterized by violent conflict, the displacement of innocent civilians, and a heavy dependence on humanitarian assistance to meet basic needs.
- A political solution is required as a basis to move beyond the crisis stage.
- Most USG and international financial and diplomatic resources are presently focused on the crisis stage -- 85% of FY 2005 USG funding in Sudan supported humanitarian response and peacekeeping.
- Peacekeeping and humanitarian assistance requirements are easily quantified, as they are derived from international humanitarian standards and established peacekeeping costs.
- A peace agreement is needed in Darfur to begin the transition to stability.
- In the strategic framework, essential tasks in MME-1 and the peacekeeping elements of MME-2 and MME-4 address crisis priorities.

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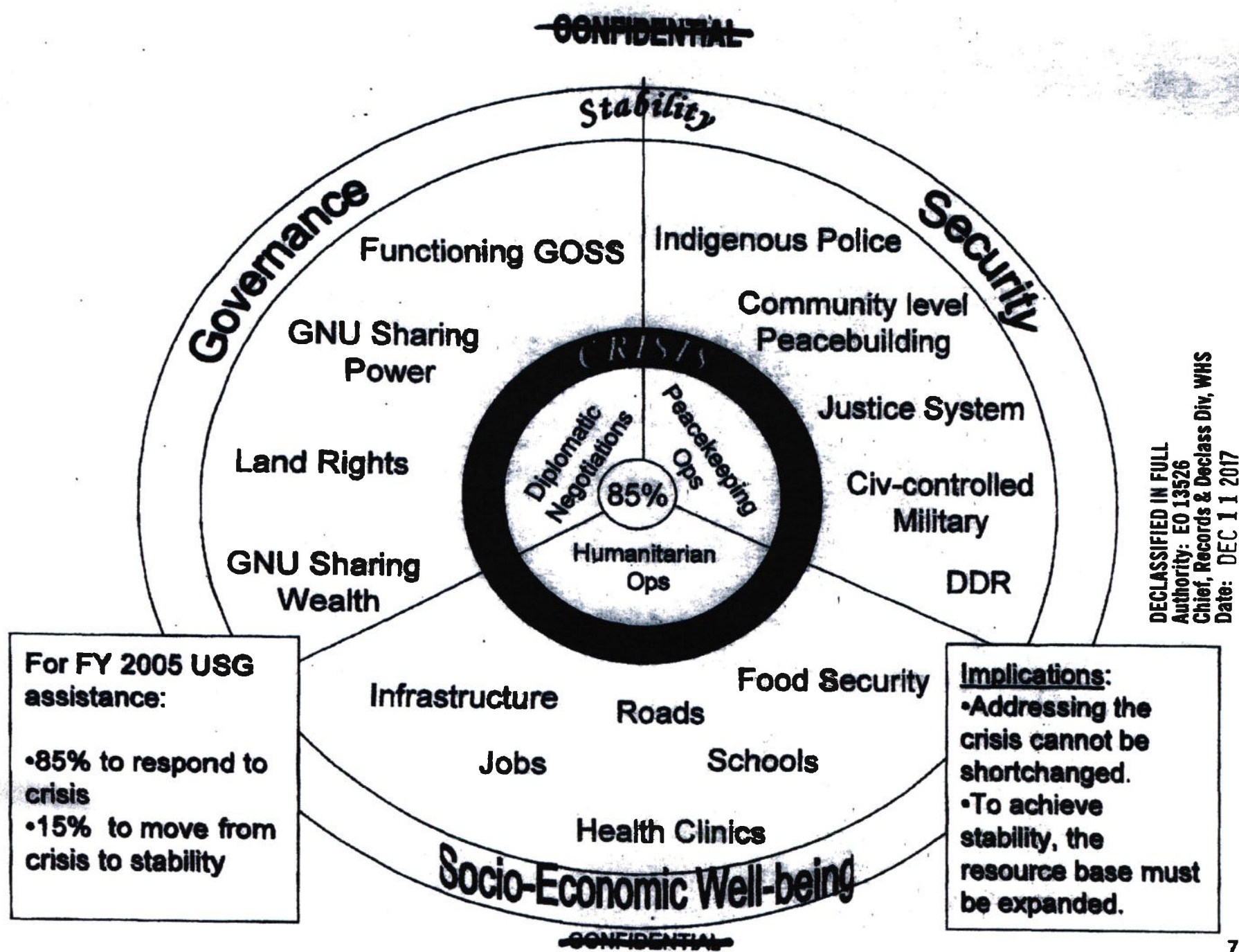
Priorities and Sequencing

Priority 2 – STABILITY: Institutionalize a Process to Peace

- From “crisis”, a peace agreement permits governance, indigenous security, and social and economic well-being to be addressed to achieve stability.
- There is never a clear answer on how much is enough to achieve stability, but flexibility is crucial to address critical needs and balance USG and other donor resources.
- Southern Sudan is at Stage 2, with many challenges to avoid backslipping.
- The non-peacekeeping elements of MME-2 and MME-4, and MME-3, MME-5, MME-6, and MME-7 all lay the groundwork for institutionalizing a process to peace.

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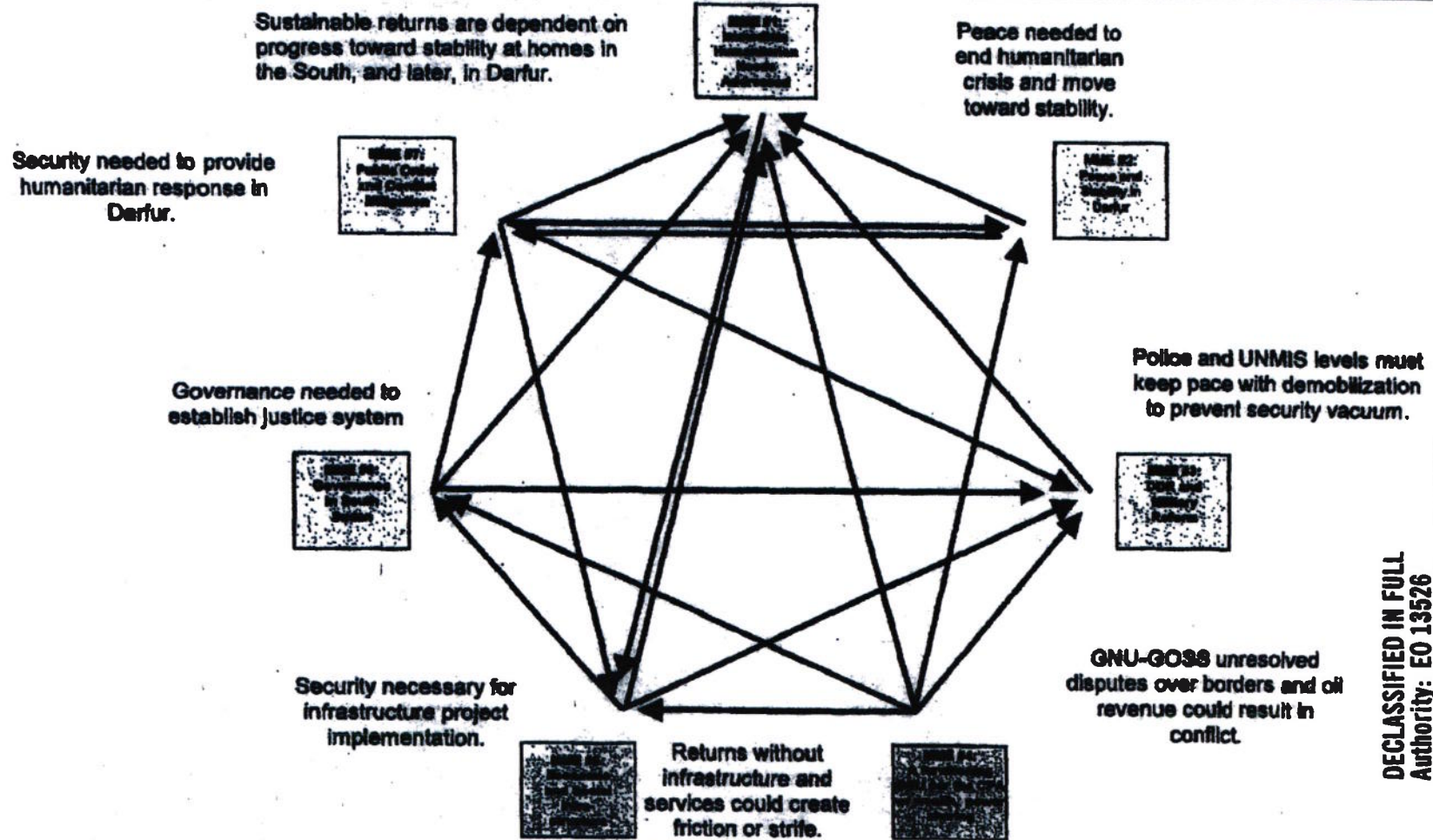
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Interdependence of Mission Elements (MMEs)

No single MME can be achieved alone. A political solution is essential to end the violence in Darfur. To underpin the viability of political solutions in the South and Darfur, and to reduce humanitarian and peacekeeping needs that currently absorb the bulk of resources, indigenous capacities in governance, security, and social and economic well-being must be improved steadily over time.



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Funding Strategy

- Leverage maximum international resources.
- Get transparency on GNU and GOSS oil revenues to secure Sudanese contributions.
- With USG resources, address life-saving requirements first.
- Target USG support for security, governance and reconstruction to key gaps that can most effectively leverage conflict transformation.

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Budgeting to the Conflict Transformation Plan for Sudan

What Others are Doing

- The World Bank, UN, and donors assessed the long-term needs in Sudan jointly in advance of the Oslo pledging conference in April 2005 (the JAM).
- The JAM findings are represented as Global Need on the following chart. Sudan is committed to funding 2/3 of the JAM need: \$7.6b from 2005 – 2007.
- Donor contributions published by the World Bank and UN are also shown, and are probably undercounted.
- Oil production increased 45% over the past year; assuming current prices and projected production levels, revenue to Sudan is projected at \$4.0b in 2006 and 2007.

What the USG is Doing

- FY 2006 USG assistance is proposed at 29% of needs in Sudan, 22% of the JAM assessed need, 25% of UN peacekeeping and 35% of humanitarian needs.
- Budgets for FY 2006 were completed before the Sudan Conflict Transformation Plan was developed.
- Significant gaps are identified on the attached chart between the FY 2006 available funding and the percentage of USG shares indicated above.
- Next step: allocate actual FY 2006 appropriations, based on funding strategy, reassess gaps, and recommend actions.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~**Major Mission Elements (MME)**

	MME-1 Immediate humanitarian needs addressed	MME-2 Peace and stability in Darfur	MME-3 Military transformed and demobilization, disarmament and reintegration initiated bolstering confidence of the Sudanese	MME-4 A functioning GNU per the CPA that is implementing wealth power sharing provisions	MME-5 Economic and social infrastructure and services strengthened in targeted communities in Southern Sudan	MME-6 More responsive and participatory governance in Southern Sudan in accordance with the CPA	MME-7 Individual and community security is improved	
	MME-1	MME-2	MME-3	MME-4	MME-5	MME-6	MME-7	Total
FY 2005 Obligated	812.2	147.7	14.6	160.5	114.1	10.9	19.6	1,275.5
FY 2006 Global Need	2,582.0	631.3	106.5	1,203.0	819.1	278.9	90.8	5,711.6
FY 2006 USG Targets	884.5	131.5	42.9	331.3	182.7	33.9	31.3	1,638.1
FY 2006 USG Anticipated Funding	479.5	1.4	26.9	295.6	107.7	13.5	23.6	948.2
USG Share of Global Need	34%	21%	40%	26%	22%	12%	35%	29%
'06 Gap	405.0	130.1	16.0	36.7	75.0	20.4	7.7	689.9
Other Donor Funds (2006)	856.0	Unknown	0.6	Unknown	51.9	2.6	16.0	927.0

FY 2006 Global Need comes from UN Work Plan and UN-WB-Donor Joint Assessment (JAM). FY 2006 USG anticipated funding includes FY 2006 request and FY 2005 funds carried forward, and has been updated to include additional P.L. 480/TIE II allotment. FY 2006 gap is difference between targets by MME and anticipated funding, and may be reduced by further prioritization.

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Three Categories of Funds: Humanitarian, Transitional Security, and (Re)Construction

The seven MMEs can be grouped into three categories:

- **Humanitarian**: including food and non-food aid to conflict victims, an initiative to combat violence against women, and return and initial reintegration of IDPs and refugees.
- **Transitional Security**: including peacekeeping forces in Darfur and the South, as well as demobilization/disarmament of combatants, transformation of the SPLA, and programs to improve individual and community security, such as police and correctional systems.
- **(Re)Construction of Governance, the Economy, and Social Services**: including assistance to the GNU to share wealth and power, GOSS ministries, civil society, CPA-established commissions, development of political parties.

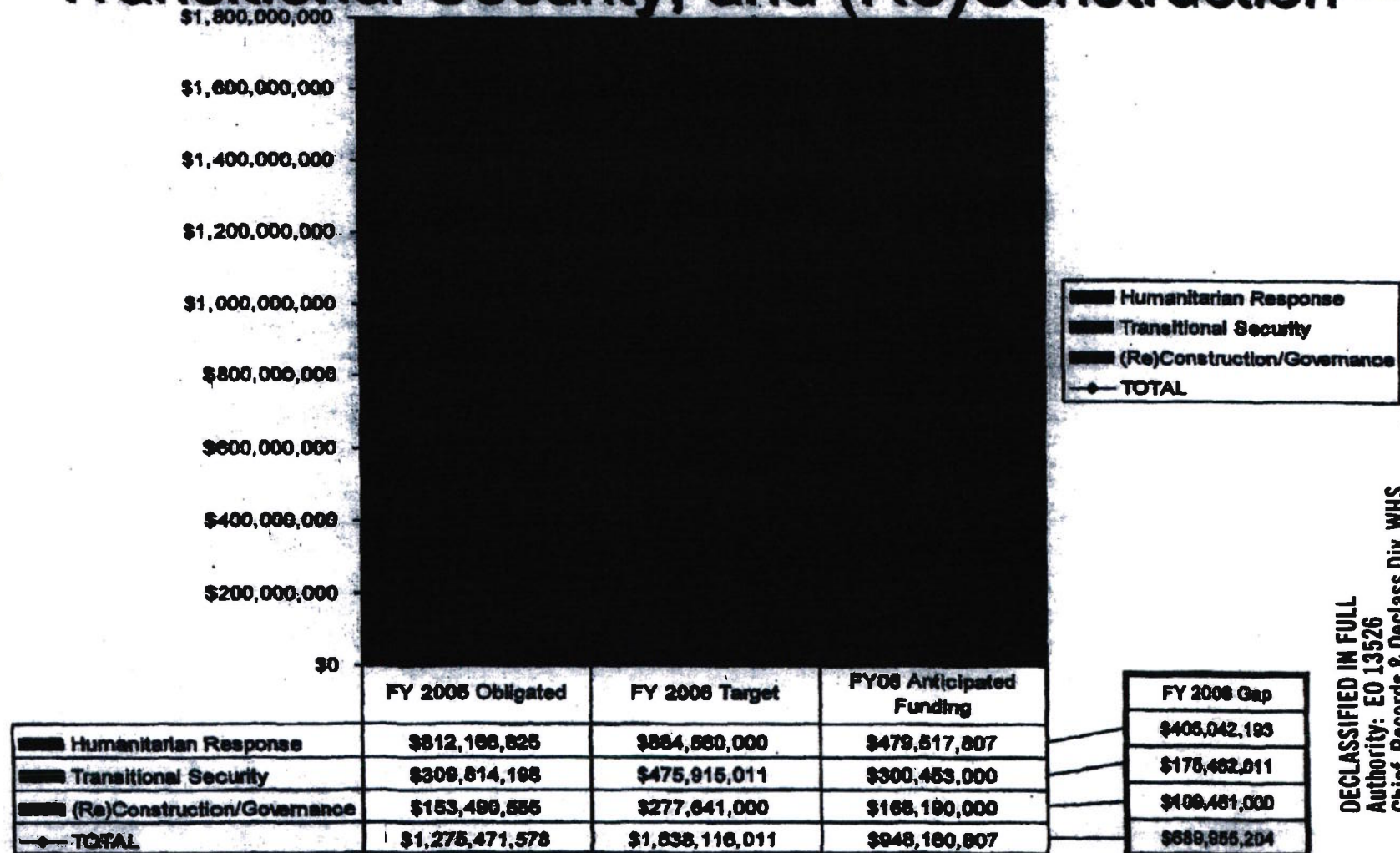
Stability will not be achieved until the (Re)Construction essential tasks are accomplished.

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Three Categories of Funds: Humanitarian, Transitional Security, and (Re)Construction



Note: FY 2006 anticipated funding level includes unobligated funds carried forward from FY 2005.

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Humanitarian Accomplishments, Progress Indicators, and End States

Accomplishments	Performance Measures	3-year Outcomes
<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Malnutrition in Darfur was nearly halved during 2005• Access to beneficiaries expanded from 1.2 to 2.5 million in Darfur.•350 distribution centers in Darfur•Prepositioned food so pipeline available during rainy season for 200,000 refugees in Eastern Chad.• South: in FY 2005, the USG supported over 400 health facilities and funded the rehabilitation or construction of 900 water sources.•Upper Nile: USG partners provided safe potable water sources to more than 1,000,000 beneficiaries, including more than 200,000 returnees.•Basic assistance, including protection of children, assistance to trauma victims, and education provided to 200,000 Sudanese refugees in 12 camps in Chad.•Provided psychosocial and legal support to IDP women and victims of torture and abuse;	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•100 percent of food aid needs met, with (only) 50% coming from the US• Crude mortality rate does not exceed 1/10,000/day• Less than 10 percent of children under five suffer from global acute malnutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Immediate humanitarian needs addressed

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Transitional Security: Accomplishments, Progress Indicators, and End States

Accomplishments	Performance Measures (selected)	3-year Outcome
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• AMIS deployment has grown from an initial 300 observers to an approved force of 7,700 (6,600 actually deployed).• Support for the deployment of 4,000+ UN Mission (UNMIS) peacekeepers, police, observers in the rest of Sudan.• Organized and facilitated peace conferences;• Formed and trained peace committees,• Developed and improved early warning systems;• SPLA leadership has been selected;• USG deployed contractor for Security Sector Transformation effort;• UN Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration (DDR) Unit is operational;• Joint Integrated Units (JIUs) are deploying in accordance with the CPA.	<p>Number of reported attacks in Darfur. Index to be constructed based on attacks against civilian Sudanese as part of the ongoing conflict, attacks against aid workers or convoys, conflict between armed groups, and attacks against AU or UN monitors.</p> <p>The number of violent inter-communal incidences in areas critical to CPA success.</p> <p>Number of other armed groups (OAG) ex-combatants in the first 12 months incorporated by the OAG Collaborative Committee into the armed forces, police, prisons, wildlife service and civil service of either GOS or GOSS in accordance with the CPA as a percent of the estimated total of OAG ex-combatants who desire or qualify.</p> <p>Number of redeployed SPLA forces by GOSS from Eastern Sudan, Nuba Mountains and Southern Blue Nile to the South along with replacement by JIUs in the first half of the Interim Period (36 months).</p> <p>Number of redeployed SAF forces by GOS from South to North along with replacement by JIUs in the first half of the Interim Period (36 months).</p> <p>Establishment of SPLA General Staff Headquarters subordinate to civilian control and the number of subordinated headquarters (out of the targeted 10) capable of basic command and control, training and force sustainment.</p> <p>Completion of Phase I and II within 36 months as measured by 1) percentage of soldiers disarmed; 2) percentage of soldiers demobilized; 3) number of community reintegration programs completed; 4) number of ex-combatant individual issues tracked and resolved by community programs.</p> <p>Key OAGs integrated into the GOSS or GOS.</p> <p>Local community perceptions of security.</p> <p>Percentage of displaced population and refugees who have returned to their homes.</p>	<p>Peace and Stability in Darfur</p> <p>Military transformed and demobilization, disarmament and reintegration initiated, bolstering the confidence of Sudanese</p> <p>A Functioning GNU per the CPA that is implementing wealth and power sharing provisions (part of a broader effort, see (Re)Construction)</p> <p>Individual and community security is improved.</p>

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(Re)Construction of Governance, the Economy, and Social Services

Accomplishments	Performance Measures (selected)	End States
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GNU Stood Up and GOSS Formed • Interim National Constitution adopted and National Assembly seated • Key Commissions (AEC, NPC, NBC) formed • Supported preparation for the population census. • Established the GOSS financial management system in the Min. of Finance. • Developed the first GOSS budget and the GOSS civil service pay scale • Assisted the SPLM in drafting a party constitution and policy platform. • 12,000 participants enrolled in education & training programs; • Over 2,500 local and Secretariat of Education officials have been trained in education/school management. • Emergency road and mine clearance activities, 667kms have been repaired, the Rumbek Airport is complete • De-mining teams have found and disposed of: 13 anti-tank mines, 26 anti-personnel mines, 2090 kg. of explosive ordinance, and 1110 kg. of small arms ammunition. • Helped establish the Bank of South Sudan headquartered in Yei. • Started daily bus service on the Kaya-Yei, Yei-Mundri and Lok-Kapoeta roads. • Inaugurated a commercial electric power grid that connects primary customers in the central market area of Yei. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil Liberty's score from Freedom House's Annual Survey of Freedom • Number of clients provided services at USAID-supported Health clinics • Education: Number of learners enrolled in USAID-supported educational or vocational programs • Number of kms of roads built and rehabilitated • Degree to which parties operate in a participatory and inclusive manner. (IRI composite index) • Value of domestic agriculture trade and volume of basic food crops produced • USAID performance indicator for functioning government (BearingPoint's seven functional areas) • Determine perceptions of the legitimacy, effectiveness, and effectiveness of the GNU through focus groups. 	<p>A Functioning GNU per the CPA that is implementing wealth and power sharing provisions (part of a broader effort, see Security).</p> <p>More responsive and participatory governance in Southern Sudan in accordance with the CPA.</p> <p>Economic and social infrastructure and services strengthened in targeted communities in southern Sudan, including those receiving returnees.</p>

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Message No. _____ Classification ~~Confidential~~ No. Pages Attached _____

From: Carlos Pascual S/CRS 30307 Sa-3
Officer Name Office Symbol Phone Number Room Number
7100

MESSAGE DESCRIPTION: CRSG Meeting Notification and Power Point

TO: (Agency)	DELIVER TO: (Person/Office)	Phone No.	Room No.
NSC	V. Phillip Lago	202-456-9461	
DOD	William P. Marriot	703-692-7120	3E880
CIA			
JCS	Colonel Edward W. Snead	703-697-2700	2E929
Treasury	Paul W. Curry	202-622-0298	3408
USAID	Douglas J. Aller	202-712-0700	RRB 6.08-6
HHS	Ann Agnew	202-690-5627	603H
DHS	Kenneth J. Hill	202-282-8221	
DNI	Donald Nau	202-395-2349	
OMB	Joel Kaplan	202-395-4647	360NEO B
OVP	David S. Addington	202-456-9000	276 EEOB

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REMARKS: _____



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Print Date: 12/5/2005

DOCUMENT TYPE: INCOMING
OSD CONTROL OSD 78296-05 DOC 12/2/2005 ATTACHMENT: DOR 12/5/2005 SIGNATURE CASE:
FROM STATE THOMAS TO EXSEC
SUBJECT CRSG MEETING NOTIFICATION AND POWER POINT
KEYWORDS
COMMENTS: CAF - FAX - DOCUMENT UNSIGNED
FN Sudan SBC OCN
REFERENCE DOCUMENTS
STATUS CODE DECISION DECISION DATE PRIORITY ACTION REPORT:
AGENCY USP ACTION ASSIGNED FAA DOC SUSPENSE: SUSPENSE
SUSPENSE COMPLETE ACD COORDINATION
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