



From the Desk of  
Paul Wolfowitz

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Doug Feith —

Colia Powell handed  
this out at today's NSC  
meeting.

Please distribute as  
appropriate.

PW

Office of the Secretary of Defense § U.S.C. § 552  
Chief, RDD, ESD, WHS  
Date: 28 May 2019 Authority: EO 13526  
Declassify: X Deny in Full: \_\_\_\_\_  
Declassify in Part: \_\_\_\_\_  
Reason: § U.S.C. § 552(b)(6)  
MDR: 15 -M- 1344

UPON REMOVAL OF ATTACHMENT(S)  
DOCUMENT BECOMES UNCLASSIFIED

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Reviewed Chief, RDD, WHS  
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5  
Date:

MAY 28 2019

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OSD 78150-05

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~~DECL. 7/2/2014~~

## BACKGROUND MATERIAL U.S. EFFORTS PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE IN DARFUR

A. What Have We Done Diplomatically? The United States has been actively engaged since the very beginning of the Darfur crisis. The Secretary's visit is but the latest effort on our part to galvanize the international community and to press the Government in Khartoum to do what is necessary to end the crisis. Examples include:

- The President issued a strong public statement on April 7 in which he condemned the atrocities being committed in Darfur and insisted that the GOS stop Jingawit violence.
- The United States played a decisive role in brokering a cease-fire that was signed April 8 between the government and the Darfur armed opposition.
- In the last week of May, we worked with the African Union to broker the agreement to deploy international monitors, led by the African Union, to Darfur.
- The United States took the lead in drafting a strong Presidential Statement in the UN Security Council that "expressed its grave concern over the deteriorating humanitarian and human rights situation" in Darfur. The Statement also condemned the violence being visited upon the people of Darfur.
- At our initiative, the UN chaired a June 4 Geneva donors meeting on Darfur to send a concerted message to the GOS and to stimulate additional pledges to meet the urgent humanitarian needs. The US at that time pledged \$188.5 million.
- We have made it clear to the GOS that we will not normalize relations – if there is a north-south agreement – unless the GOS takes the necessary steps to address the situation in Darfur.
- The Secretary and AID Administrator Natsios visited Khartoum and Darfur June 29-30 to highlight the crisis in Darfur and to pressure the GOS to end the

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~~Classified by: AFDAS Pamela E. Bridgewater~~  
~~E.O. 12958 Reason 1.4 (b) and (d)~~



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violence, facilitate the flow of relief and support the deployment of the AU cease-fire monitors.

B. What Have We Done To Address the Humanitarian Needs? The United States has been and remains the single largest contributor to the humanitarian effort in Darfur. We have also taken the lead on encouraging increased international support. Examples include:

- USAID has deployed field staff to Sudan specifically to assess the scale and severity of the Darfur crisis. On April 11, USAID mobilized a Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) to respond to increasing humanitarian needs.
- USAID has conducted 20 airlifts to deliver a total of 7,050 rolls of plastic sheeting, 157,500 blankets, 2 water bladders, and 600 jerry cans to Darfur. The total value of the commodities, including transportation costs, was more than \$3.8 million.
- Since the beginning of the crisis, USAID's Office of US Foreign Disaster Assistance has provided more than \$18 million to UN agencies and non-government organizations (NGOs), including CARE, the International Rescue Committee (IRC), Medair, and Save the Children for emergency health, water and sanitation, agriculture, food security, shelter, logistics, and coordination activities in Darfur.
- Since October 2003, USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP) has provided nearly \$82.9 million to the UN World Food Program in Darfur for 86,700 tons of food commodities, including cereals, cooking oil, pulses, and blended foods. They have also contributed \$4.8 million to WFP for Sudanese refugees in eastern Chad, including 7,040 tons of mixed commodities already in the region.
- The USG has also allocated \$25.4 million to assist some 170,000 Sudanese refugees who have fled to eastern Chad. The UN Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has now moved some 118,000 refugees to camps away from the volatile border. USG funding supports UNHCR, the World Food Program (WFP), and other IOs and NGOs providing emergency assistance to refugees.

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- Total funding for Darfur received from the USG as of the end of June was \$111 million. On June 3, the USG pledged \$188.5 million, most of which remains to be committed.

C. What Remains To Be Done? Despite the dire nature of the humanitarian need in Darfur, the international community has been slow to respond. We are using the momentum generated by the Secretary's visit to encourage other donors to provide the assistance that is so desperately needed.

- Overall funding requirements for the period March – December 2004 for the Darfur crisis: \$350 million.
- Total pledged funding for the Darfur crisis in 2004 from the international community, including the US: \$216 million. Total resources available (received) as of June 25: \$117 million.
- Total USG funding for the Darfur crisis from mid-2003 to June 25 for the Darfur crisis: \$111 million. On June 3, the USG pledged \$188.5 million, most of which remains to be committed.
- (Note: The question of securing funds to charter Russian/Ukrainian-owned planes to provide airlift and transport is being examined by RM.)

D. What Can We Do – Next Steps: The Secretary's visit has heightened public awareness of the Darfur crisis and put the GOS squarely on notice that the situation in Darfur is desperate and that Khartoum must now take the concrete steps necessary to stop the violence, facilitate the relief program and support the deployment of the AU cease-fire monitors. Building on this momentum, there are additional steps we can take.

- Increase direct DOD involvement, including the dispatch of a humanitarian assessment team to Darfur and Eastern Chad to explore various options, including the provision of airlift and other logistical support for the relief program and support to the deployment of the AU monitors and protection force.
- Continue to encourage the Europeans and other donors to press the GOS to abide by the commitments made and to increase funding support for the relief program in Darfur and Chad and the AU deployment. The State Department

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began this effort on Thursday, July 1, with a general demarche cable to the EU and key European capitals. AID Administrator Natsios also remains in continuing contact with his European counterparts.

- Maintain the pressure on the GOS to implement the pledges made to the Secretary, setting up an internal State mechanism to monitor compliance (or lack thereof). The focus will be to track specific compliance with the detailed commitments made by the GOS within the time frame specified. We will want to raise issues directly with the GOS to keep the pressure on for full compliance. The initial time frame for this effort will be the next week or two since our paper laid down specific steps to be taken by the GOS within 10 days. In order to ensure that the GOS understands our determination to hold them to their commitments, we will during this same period continue to work in New York on the UNSC Resolution. We will also, however, react positively if the GOS does make positive progress.
- We will also continue to work closely with the UN. Secretary General Kofi Anon agrees with the need to keep the pressure on the GOS and is comfortable with the specific commitments we secured in Khartoum. We will continue to work on the Security Council Resolution and AID Administrator Natsios has already briefed the Security Council on the situation on the ground in Darfur.
- Increase efforts to work with the AU and other allies to press for political talks between the government and the rebels so that a long-term solution that is in accordance with the principals laid out in the north-south framework agreement can be negotiated. Our new Assistant Secretary for African Affairs, Connie Newman, is in Addis this weekend and will speak to the Secretary of the African Union on July 4 to urge them to take the lead on this effort. In addition, we will want to continue to make it clear that we will respond to constructive GOS actions.

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# SECFILES FULL RECORD DETAIL

Print Date: 11/28/2005

DOCUMENT TYPE: QUESTION/NOTE  
OSD CONTROL OSD 78150-05 DOC 7/6/2004 ATTACHMENT: DOR 11/28/2005 SIGNATURE CASE:  
FROM DEPSEC WOLFOWITZ TO USP  
SUBJECT DEPSEC NOTE REF: SUDAN  
KEYWORDS  
COMMENTS CAF - RCVD IN CCB VIA ADC 10/18/05  
FN Sudan SEC OCN  
REFERENCE DOCUMENTS  
STATUS CODE DECISION  
AGENCY ACTION ASSIGNED DECISION DATE  
SUSPENSE COMPLETE DOC SUSPENSE: PRIORITY ACTION REPORT:  
PAGES 1 ENCLOSURES 1 ACD COORDINATION SUSPENSE  
SUSPENSE STATUS  
PACKAGE VIEW:  
QUESTION/NOTE  
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From the Desk of  
Paul Wolfowitz

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Sec def -  
This is the Sudan  
talking paper that  
Colin Powell handed out  
at today's NSC meeting.

Paul W.

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Reviewed Chief, RDD, WHS  
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OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE  
THE MILITARY ASSISTANT

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Dr-

Copy provided to Sec Def and  
Mr Feith.

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Reviewed Chief, RDD, WNS  
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5  
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DOCUMENT TYPE: QUESTION/NOTE  
OSD CONTROL OSD 78150-05 DOC 7/6/2004 ATTACHMENT: DOR 11/28/2005 SIGNATURE CASE:  
FROM DEPSEC WOLFOWITZ TO SECDEF  
SUBJECT DEPSEC NOTE REF: SUDAN TALKING PAPER  
KEYWORDS  
COMMENTS CAF - RCVD IN CCB VIA ADC 10/18/05  
FN: Sudan SBC OCN  
REFERENCE DOCUMENTS  
STATUS CODE DECISION DECISION DATE PRIORITY ACTION REPORT:  
AGENCY ACTION ASSIGNED DOC SUSPENSE: SUSPENSE  
SUSPENSE COMPLETE ACD COORDINATION  
PAGES 1 ENCLOSURES 1  
SUSPENSE STATUS PACKAGE VIEW:  
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