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United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

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AUG 30 2004

MEMORANDUM TO:

MR: I. LEWIS LIBBY Chief of Staff and Assistant to the Vice President for National Security Affairs

MR. PAUL W. CURRY **Executive Secretary** Department of the Treasury

CAPT. WILLIAM P. MARRIOTT, USN **Executive Secretary** Department of Defense

MR. JAMES A. MCATAMNEY Senior Counsel for National Security Affairs Department of Justice

MR. GREGORY L. SCHULTE **Executive Secretary National Security Council**

SUBJECT: Darfur: Weekly Progress Report

MS. HARRIET MIERS Assistant to the President and Deputy Chief of Staff for Policy

Executive Secretary Central Intelligence Agency

MR. DOUGLAS J. ALLER **Executive Secretary** Agency for International Development

COL. EDWARD W. SNBAD, USA Secretary, Joint Staff Joint Chiefs of Staff

\$ 552 (b)(3); 50 U.S.C. \$

Attached is the weekly progress report on Darfur, issued August 27, 2004. Please pass to the Deputies.

Executive Secretary

Attachments:

Weekly Progress Report on Darfur, August 27, 2004

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DARFUR: WEEKLY PROGRESS REPORT August 27, 2004

Highlight

SRSG Pronk's Report on progress of GOS in Darfur is scheduled to be delivered August 30. The report is expected to be somewhat critical, asserting that Khartoum has failed to meet some obligations laid out in the Pronk plan.

SecState Benchmarks

The Government of Sudan (GOS) has made some progress on humanitarian access, but has done little to stop the Jingaweit, improve the security situation, or prevent atrocities.

 AU cease-fire monitors currently have unrestricted access to conduct investigations throughout Darfur.

GOS-rebel talks began August 23 in Abuja. The JEM and SLA have sent senior delegations. The rebels agreed to agenda, but oppose cantonment of rebel troops and expansion of the AU mandate.

The GOS continues to expedite visa issuances, permitting the entry of more humanitarian personnel into Darfur (now approximately 500).

- While most restrictions related to import and processing of humanitarian assistance have been lifted, new GOS bureaucratic obstructions are slowing delivery of aid - e.g. denying flight clearance to older aircrafts, restricting hiring of local medical staff and responding slowly to requests for radio licenses.
- The GOS has increased its police and special forces presence in Darfur, and has asked for AU assistance in deploying forces from Khartoum. However, there are reports that some GOS soldiers are harassing and looting IDPs, and some Jingaweit are being recruited into the special forces. We are doubtful that the police will improve the security situation.
- The GOS appears to lack the ability to rein in Jingaweit, and it is not clear that they have attempted to do so. The GOS has not admitted this weakness nor requested international assistance.
- The GOS has failed to arrest and prosecute the six named Jingaweit leaders. GOS claims that it has arrested 100 alleged Jingaweit cannot be

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verified, and the UN has confirmed that a number of convicted Jingaweit were common criminals forced to confess to be Jingaweit.

 The management of Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) camps remains under government control; the GOS is not prepared to yield control to international NGOs.

We continue to work on a follow-on UNSC resolution that will maintain
pressure on the GOS to bring stability to Darfur by implementing fully
the provisions in UNSC Resolution 1556. The follow-on resolution will
maintain this pressure by endorsing an expanded AU force in Darfur as
well the possibility of sanctions against the GOS.

Humanitarian Situation and Actions

 Humanitarian efforts continue to expand. In Western Darfur, the WFP reports the number of IDPs receiving assistance should increase from 342,000 to 427,000 in August. UNHCR and partner organizations are stabilizing the relief operation for the 200,000 refugees in Chad and preparing for a possible new refugee influx.

The biggest impediment to access, apart from the rains, remains
Jingaweit and rebel violence in areas of West and South Darfur.
Additionally, WFP says a food pipeline break is possible in October if

additional food aid is not provided.

 USAID/FFP has provided 131,890 MT of emergency food assistance valued at more than \$124 million for Darfur and eastern Chad. Heavy rains in South and West Darfur, and continued insecurity caused by rebels and Jingaweit, have made some areas temporarily inaccessible. Lack of sanitation and the outbreak of diseases remain serious concerns.

GOS officials in Darfur are discussing "voluntary" returns/relocations.
 NGO, UN and USG officials have strongly opposed this, as IDPs do not yet feel safe to return. Attempts by the GOS to encourage returns have been met with violence from the IDPs.

The EU continues to provide humanitarian support. On August 15, the Belgian government began its 30-day operation to transport relief aid to Darfur. The Australians are making arrangements to contribute \$14 million to aid organizations and C130s to ferry supplies for an AU peacekeeping mission.

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 Funding for humanitarian assistance continues to be a critical issue. The WFP's appeal still remains seriously under-funded. The increasing number of IDPs requiring assistance, coupled with the continued difficulty in transporting supplies, will place burdens on the effectiveness of relief organizations during the next 30 days.

 Locust swarms currently in western and central Africa threaten to compound the problems in Darfur. In response, USAID is coordinating

donor activities and public outreach initiatives.

Status of Deployment of African Union Monitors and Peace Monitoring Force

 AU monitors have posted 6 investigations on the AU website and are processing many more.

 155 Rwandan troops arrived in Northern Darfur on August 14 and 15. The Nigerians are working with the UK to send 150 troops beginning August 30. A monitoring mission of this size (115 monitors, 310 protectors) is too small to monitor adequately the cease-fire in the Darfur region.

 We are strongly encouraging the AU to go forward with a plan to expand the monitoring activities in Darfur. Nigeria, Rwanda, Botswana, and Tanzania have standing offers to contribute troops, and other African states could offer troops as well.

· The Department of State is finalizing an aid package that will commit in FY04 \$20.5 million of the anticipated \$37 million USG contribution to

an expanded AU peace monitoring mission.

• The GOS has stated that it reserves the right to reject any proposal for an augmented AU mission and will aggressively oppose any effort to give an international force a civilian protection mission in Sudan.

British officials have expressed opposition to heavy UN-imposed sanctions on Sudan, even if the GOS fails to comply with the demands of

the Pronk plan.

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