

# Enduring Darfur:



THE FIRST GENOCIDE OF THE 21<sup>ST</sup> CENTURY,  
5 YEARS ON.

HOW THE PEOPLE OF DARFUR ENDURE  
AND HOW WE MAKE SURE THE GENOCIDE DOES NOT

# The road to today





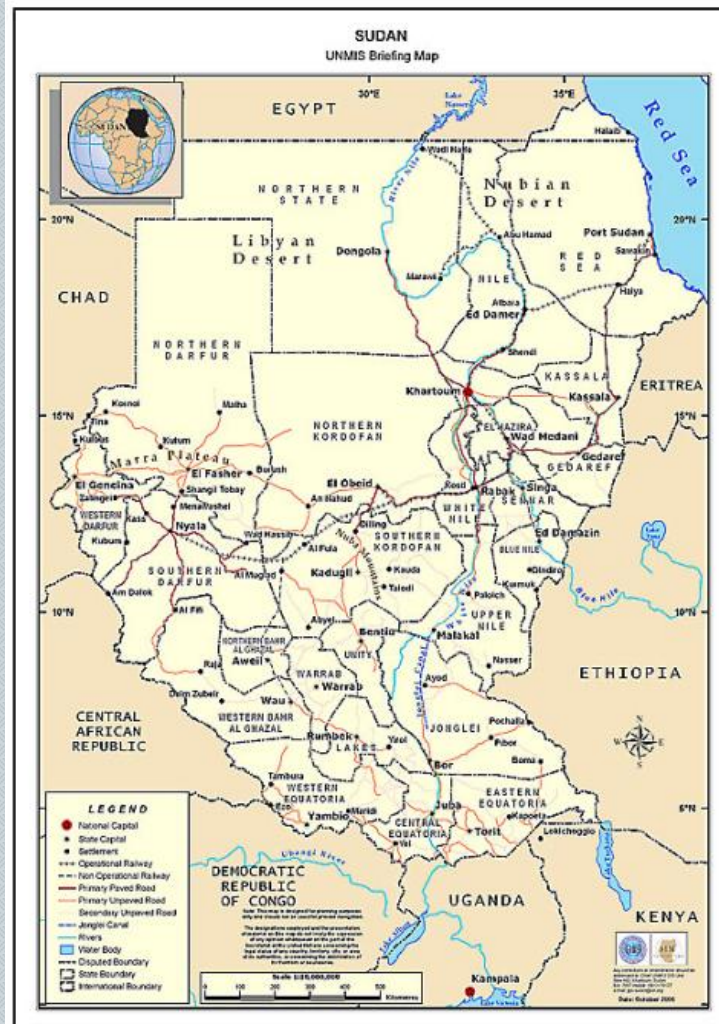
Sudan is the largest country in Africa –

The Sahara desert cuts across Sudan, so Sudan bridges two worlds:

Northern African Arab,  
And Sub-Saharan Africa.

In the past, before Sudan was Sudan, there were many different kingdoms and tribes – some African in root and some Arab.

The British and Egyptian conquered the region, and drew the borders of what we know as Sudan.



Map of Sudan



Even before Sudan gained its independence from Britain, Arab-descended North Sudan and African-descended South Sudan were at war.

The North-South Civil War is among the longest in Africa if not the world...

It lasted for roughly 40 years.

Those years led to the deaths of 2 million Sudanese and the displacement of 4 million more.

The conflict was brought to a close with the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement in 2005



## North and South Sudan (Darfur highlighted)



Bridging the two worlds is Sudan's western state of Darfur:

Darfur is a diverse mix of ethnic groups:

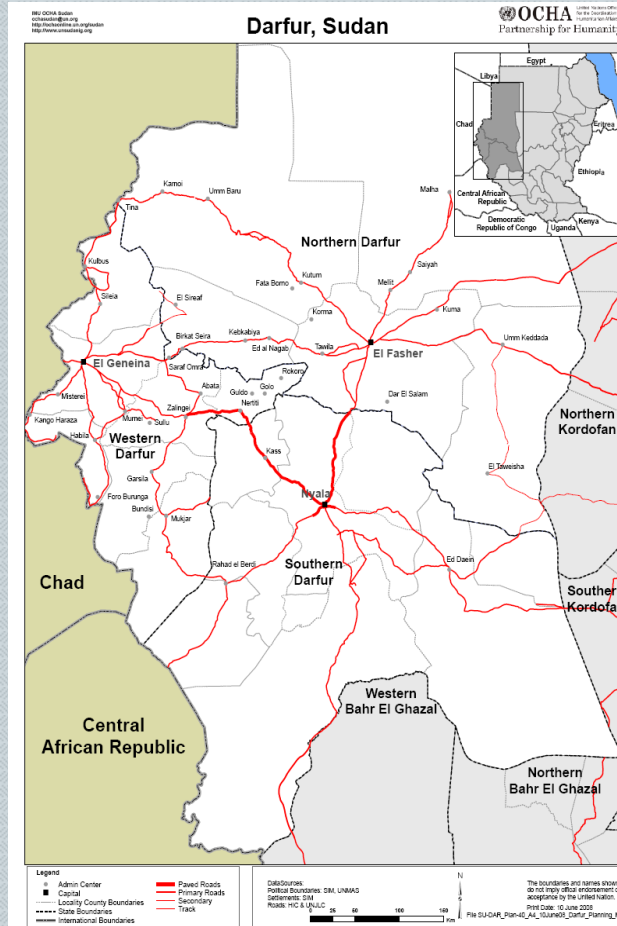
Some who trace their roots back to ancient African kingdoms (the Fur, Zaghawa, Massalit)

Some who trace their roots back to ancient Arab nomads (the Rizeigat, the Misseriya)

And many, many that are mixes of the two

All are Muslim, and

All managed to live in relative peace with each other in Darfur's harsh desert environment.



## Darfur's many ethnic groups



To download a one-pager on Darfur's ethnic groups, click [here](#)



Darfur is also the poorest state in Sudan –

It has been neglected, abused, underdeveloped,

And all tribes, Arab and African alike, suffered greatly from this.

So in 2003, a Darfur rebel group called the Sudan Liberation Army launched an armed uprising to gain rights back for their state –

and attacked a government base on Darfur.



**Sudan Liberation Army**



The Government of Sudan couldn't afford to have another rebellion when it was in peace talks with the South

It needed a quick, blame-free way to end the rebellion.

So it went to militias of poorer, Arab tribes, called the Janjaweed...

They armed them, trained them, and told them to wipe out the ethnic groups the rebels were from:

The Fur, the Zaghawa, and the Massalit



## The Janjaweed



And so the genocide  
began...

The destruction was  
systematic:

The Sudanese Army would  
carpet-bomb a village in  
the morning,

Then the Janjaweed would  
ride in on horseback,

And murder the men.

And rape the women.

And torch every last hut.

And chase the survivors  
into the harsh desert.

And then repeat.



**A burning Darfur village.**

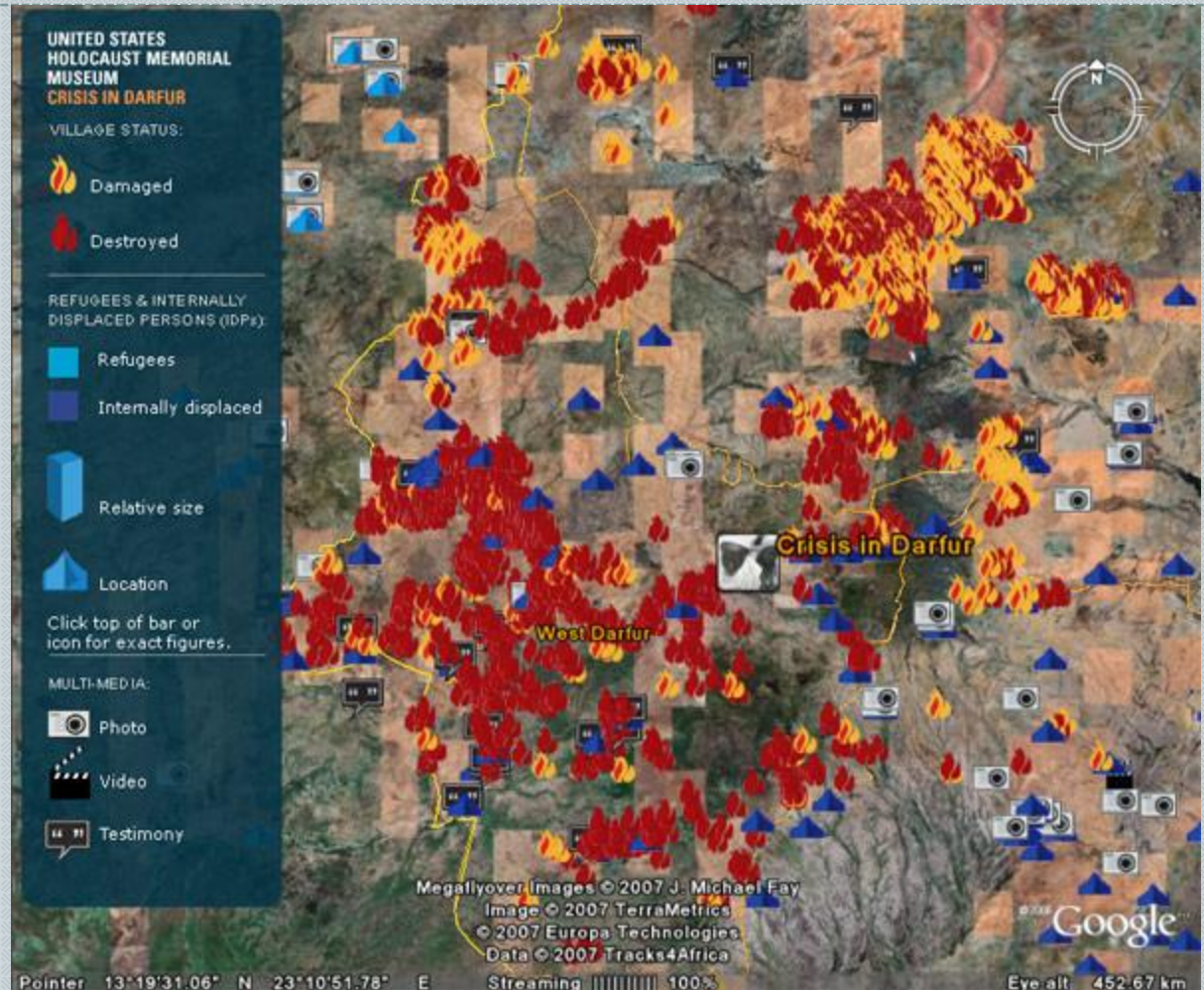
Until:

Thousands of villages had been destroyed,

Over 400,000 civilians had been killed,

Over 2.5 million civilians had been displaced,

And countless lives had been ruined by the rape, loss, hunger, disease that followed the violence.



**Google Earth map of destroyed villages in Darfur**

# Where we stand





## Key Players – on the Ground

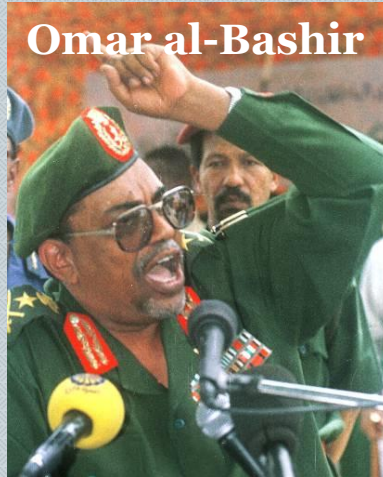
The Government of Sudan (GoS): Sudan's ruling government, headed by President Omar al-Bashir

The Sudanese Armed Forces : the official army of the GoS. Trains, arms, and support the Janjaweed militias

The Janjaweed : militias from several Darfur tribes that have Arab roots, are responsible for the majority of attacks on civilians

The Rebels: militias from several Darfur tribes that have African roots, responsible for the attacks on the government that sparked the current conflict.

**Omar al-Bashir**



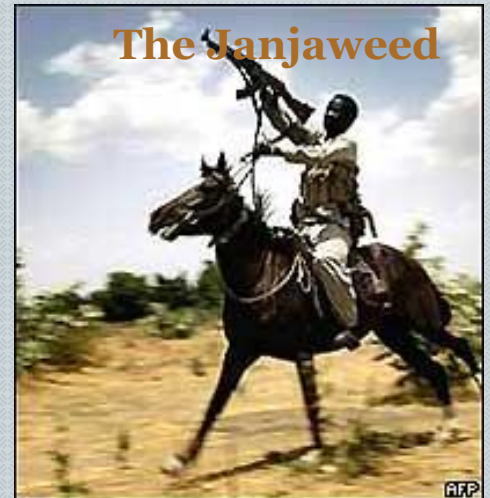
**The Sudanese Armed Forces**



**The Rebels**



**The Janjaweed**





**China** and **Russia** sell Sudan many of their weapons, buy Sudanese oil, and protect Sudan in the UN Security Council (UNSC)

**Chad** and the **CAR** are Sudan's neighbors and have to bear the strain of refugees from Darfur on their already unstable societies.

**Britain, France,** and the **United States** are also on the UNSC and have been the most proactive about bringing action and aid to Darfur, but have *not* taken the actions they need to end the genocide.

## Darfur's Key Players - International





## Darfur's Key Players - Multinational

The **United Nations (UN)** is an international body who has the **Responsibility to Protect** the people of Darfur

**The International Criminal Court (ICC)** is an international court that may indict President Bashir for several crimes including **genocide**.

**The African Union** is an organization of African states that was the first to intervene in Darfur and was very ineffective. – they are currently opposing the ICC.

**The Arab League** is an organization of Arab states that has been criticized for ignoring Darfur and is also currently opposing the ICC

**The United Nations**



**The International Criminal Court**



**The African Union**



**The Arab League**





## The Peace Process

In 2006, the Sudanese Government and two rebel groups entered peace talks

The talks led to the **Darfur Peace Agreement**.

However, only one rebel group ended up signing the agreement, which made it an incredibly weak deal.

Beyond that, all sides ended up violating the peace deal while the ink was still drying on the paper.

There have been many attempts since to re-start the peace process, but all have met significant challenges.





## Darfur's key players – the rebels

After the signing of the DPA, Darfur's first rebel groups have splintered into dozens of different factions,

And each one has their own leaders, army, interests, and demands.

This has made the peace process almost impossible to handle:

The most important groups are:

*The SLM-Abdel Wahid*

*The SLM-Minnawi*

*The SLM-Unity*

*And JEM*



SLM-Abdel Wahid



JEM



SLA – Minni Minawi



SLA – Unity



United Resistance Front



SLA – Free Will



SLA – Abdesh Shafi





## The Peacekeepers

A UN Peacekeeping force, UNAMID, is currently on the ground - however, UNAMID faces many challenges:

It is supposed to have 26,000 troops and only has 9,000

It is under-funded, under-equipped, and under-trained

It is in an incredibly challenging environment

The Sudanese Government has not been cooperative

Since the DPA failed, it has no real peace to keep.

UNAMID is struggling to actually protect Darfuris.





# The Humanitarians

The Government of Sudan has always intentionally limited humanitarian access to Darfur

On top of this, humanitarian aid workers are often targets of violence, looting, raids,

Prompting many organizations to stop their work and leave Darfur

Thus leaving many displaced Darfuris without their most vital lifeline in the harsh environment of the camps and beyond.





# The People

Time is running out for the people of Darfur:

Darfuris displaced by violence are now fighting the battle against hunger and disease in the camps.

They are now dying by a “genocide of attrition” –

-Dying not from the guns and bombs, but from the condition of life in the refugee camps.

To finish the genocide it started, the Sudanese Government now could just waiting out the clock.



# The road forward





## 2003 – 2008...

We have observed the 5<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the genocide in Darfur –

We as an international community must make sure it is the last.

We have called Darfur the first genocide of the 21<sup>st</sup> century –

We as an international community must make sure it is the last.

And to do this we must:





## Protect civilians

By giving **UNAMID** ,  
the UN peacekeeping  
force in Darfur, the  
training, equipment,  
troops, and support  
they need to **save lives**

And ensuring that **the  
wellbeing of civilians** is  
the world's **first** priority

And by ensuring that  
we focus on **protecting  
civilians** from harm  
instead of just aiding  
them after they have  
been harmed...





## Promote Peace

By breathing new life into the Darfur peace process by:

- ❑ bringing more civil society and rebel groups to the negotiating table
- ❑ providing real consequences and incentives (“carrots and sticks”) as a united international community
- ❑ engaging Sudan’s strategic partners
- ❑ paying attention to the national Sudan Presidential Elections in 2009

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# Punishing Perpetrators

Ensuring that impunity doesn't continue for the worst perpetrators by:

- ❑ Following up on ICC indictments
- ❑ Imposing real consequences on worst offenders such as travel bans, sanctions, etc.





# STAND: A Student Anti- Genocide Coalition

The student movement to end genocide has been called **the fastest-growing student movement in the world today.**

Since the first STAND chapter formed in 2004, STAND has grown into **an international network of more than 850 chapters** at schools around the globe.

As an international network of students, **STAND has:**



# Divested...

the endowments  
and pension funds  
of more than 25  
states and 8  
universities from  
companies doing  
business in Sudan.



“The moral necessity of divesting from commercial and capital investments in Sudan is broadly recognized and growing. Colleges and universities have divested, particularly from Sudan's oil industry, with Harvard leading the way, citing a "compelling case for action in these special circumstances, in light of the terrible situation unfolding in Darfur” – Mia Farrow

Farrow



# Fundraised...

more than  
\$650,000 to  
*protect* vulnerable  
civilians on the  
ground from harm  
with the Genocide  
Intervention  
Network's *Civilian  
Protection  
Program* in Darfur.



"If we only wanted to raise money, we wouldn't be asking people to conscientiously change their daily habits," said Lewis. "While every dollar donated is appreciated, to actually take the time to think about a daily habit, and to sacrifice something, no matter how small, no matter how trivial in the grand scheme of things, is to say something really powerful."

# Advocated...

for the successful passage of federal legislation, including the Sudan Accountability and Divestment Act (SADA), and the Genocide Accountability Act (GAA) and hundreds of millions of dollars in peacekeeping and relief funds.



*"If every member of the House and Senate had received 100 letters from people back home saying we have to do something about Rwanda, when the crisis was first developing, then I think the response would have been different."*

**– US Senator Paul Simon, 1994**

# Organized...

large-scale demonstrations in more than 25 major cities around the world, including New York, London, Los Angeles, Paris, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco, Fort Wayne, Los Angeles, Miami, Washington, D.C., Austin, Atlanta, Boston, and Denver.





# Sponsored...

and organized 13  
conferences on  
genocide in two  
years,

attended by more  
than 2,300  
students in total.





# Established...

more than 850  
chapters worldwide,  
in more than 25  
countries –

the first movement  
to stop a genocide in  
its tracks –

the foundation of an  
anti-genocide  
generation –

**and the world's  
first permanent  
anti-genocide  
constituency**



# The time to start



**IS NOW.**

**[WWW.STANDNOW.ORG](http://WWW.STANDNOW.ORG)**