



enough

The project to end genocide and crimes against humanity

The Answer to Sudan and Genocide in Darfur

Sudan has been torn apart by internal conflict for most of the 50 years of its independence. The root cause of conflict in southern Sudan and Darfur is the same: the hoarding of wealth and power by a ruling political party that will stop at nothing to remain in firm control of the country's growing oil wealth.



Ending genocide in Darfur and fulfilling the promise of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA)—a landmark deal brokered by the U.S. and others to end 22 years of war in the South—requires a holistic Sudan policy. The international community must demand full and timely implementation of the CPA—particularly the provisions that pave the way for elections—and deploy additional personnel and resources to ensure that this historic opportunity for a democratic political transformation is not missed. At the same time, the international community must focus on peace and protection in Darfur by brokering an inclusive peace deal and supporting the full deployment of a joint United Nations/African Union (UN/UA) peacekeeping force to the region. Death and destruction in Sudan is almost certain to continue until the international community creates a cost for the regime in Khartoum. The best way to create that cost is through UN Security Council sanctions on those responsible for the destruction in Sudan.



enough

The project to end genocide and crimes against humanity

We can stop genocide and crimes against humanity where they are happening and prevent them from happening in the future through the “3Ps” framework:

Peacemaking: An effective peace process is needed for Darfur. This requires a single, empowered mediator backed by countries with influence working together such as the U.S. and China. The U.S. must also lead in pressing for the full implementation of the CPA. The international community must deploy additional personnel and resources to ensure that this historic opportunity for a democratic political transformation is not missed.

Protection: For civilian protection, the UN/AU peacekeeping force proposed a list of troops to Khartoum, which Khartoum repeatedly rejects. The U.S. and its allies must press Khartoum to accept this list, and must ensure that the force has the necessary financial and logistical support.

Punishment: The UN Security Council must impose consequences in the form of targeted sanctions on key individuals, a comprehensive arms embargo, and additional support to the International Criminal Court.



Are you doing ENOUGH?

www.enoughproject.org