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## 8 stages of genocide darfur

In just 100 days in 1994, more than 800,000 Rwandan Tutsis were killed in a pre-planned and state-sponsored genocide. The Hutu-dominated government and others in the political elite orchestrated the genocide, but civilians also participated. Years of rivalry between the majority and the minority Tutsi population form the backdrop of the Rwandan genocide. In the past, Rwanda had been a Belgian colony. The Belgians had favoured the Tutsi minority group because of their supposed European appearance. In the beginning, supported by the Belgians, the Tutsis had controlled Rwanda. However, between 1959 and 1962, most Hutu rebelled and overthrew the Tutsi government. The Tutsi minority had then been mistreated as a result. In 1990, a rebel group composed mainly of Tutsis based in neighboring Uganda invaded northern Rwanda. The ensuing civil war led to increased ethnic tensions within Rwanda. Over the next four years, the Hutu leadership used propaganda to claim that the Tutsis planned to turn the Hutus into slaves. The message was that tutsis should be resisted. The main triggers of the genocide itself included the start of the civil war, multiple interventions by Western nations in Rwandan politics, and the oust of the Rwandan president's plane in April 1994. Sudan – Sudan darfur The Darfur Genocide refers to the current mass massacre and rape of Darfuri men, women and children in Western Sudan. The murders began in 2003 and became the first genocide in the 21st century. [1] Unrest and violence persist today. The genocide is being carried out by a group of government-armed Arab militias known as Janjaweed (which loosely translates to demons on horseback) or Rapid Support Forces (RSF). [2] The Janjaweed systematically destroy Darfuris by burning villages, squeezing economic resources, polluting water sources and murdering, raping and torturing civilians. These militias are historical rivals of the main rebel groups, the Sudan Liberation Movement (SLM) and the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM). By spring 2020, more than 480,000 people have been killed and more than 2.8 million people are displaced. [3] Sudan is one of the largest countries in Africa. Located in northeast Africa, it borders the Red Sea and falls between Egypt, Chad, Uganda and six other countries. The capital, Khartoum, is in the northeast of the country. Darfur is a region in western Sudan that covers an area approximately the size of Spain. The population of Darfur is estimated at 7 million people. The conflict in Darfur has increased tensions in neighboring Chad and the Central African Republic as hundreds of thousands of refugees have crossed the borders of the two countries to escape violence. After independence from Britain in 1956, Sudan engaged in two protracted civil wars during most of the 20th century, in the northern domination north the economic, political and social institutions of largely non-Muslim, non-Arab, southern Sudan. Competition for scarce resources played a big role. [4] As nomads began competing for pastures for their herds, disputes arose and traditional measures of peaceful reconciliation were no longer able to resolve these disputes, causing the region to become increasingly militarized. The complexities of desertification, famine and civil war between North and South Sudan contributed to increased regional tensions during the 1980s. Similarly, as oil was discovered in Western Sudan, the Sudanese government and international taxpayers became increasingly interested in the land in Darfur. Internally displaced people (Reuters) The first civil war ended in 1972, but broke out again in 1983. [5] The second war and the effects related to hunger resulted in more than 4 million displaced people and, according to rebel estimates, more than 2 million deaths occurred in a two-decade period. [6] As the civil war between north and south reached its peak in the 1990s, the government ignored reports of increased violence in Darfur. The Comprehensive Peace Agreement ended the North-South War in 2005, [7] granting additional political power to South Sudan. However, it did not take into account the effects of the war in Darfur. Darfur remained underdeveloped and marginalized at the federal level, without infrastructure and development assistance. This negligence, combined with allegations that the government was arming Arab tribes (Janjaweed) to invade non-Arab villages, was used as justification for a rebel attack on a Sudanese Air Force Base in El Fasher, North Darfur in 2003. This attack provoked government reprisals on Darfur residents, contributing to the large-scale human rights atrocities that Darfuri civilians face today. Failed peace negotiations have allowed the conflict to continue. The most successful negotiations so far took place in Abuja between 2005 and 2006, leading to the Darfur Peace Agreement (DPA). Present at these negotiations were the Sudanese government and three main rebel groups: the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM), The Abdel Wahid Mohamed al-Nur faction of the Sudan Liberation Movement (SLM) and the Minni Minawi faction of the SLM. However, so far, several negotiations have not been successful. Armed Militia janjaweed (Jursit) In July 2007, the UN issued a hybrid mission of the United Nations-Africa Union (UNAMID) to maintain peace in Darfur. [9] UNAMID, with a projected force of 26,000 soldiers, was allowed to use force to protect civilians. Despite this mandate, however, only 9,000 soldiers were sent, and they did not have the necessary equipment to carry out their mission. At its peak, about 16,000 forces were mobilized in the region, as well as of the 26,000 who had been authorized. [10] However, throughout 2007-2020, the Sudanese government blocked and prevented UNAMID from accessing cities where many of the attacks occurred. Thus, UNAMID has been largely very ineffective in both providing aid and protecting civilians. [11] UNAMID was originally authorized for ten years, but in 2017 a resolution was passed for a gradual elimination of troops, ending in mid-2020. [12] On March 4, 2009, the International Criminal Court issued an arrest warrant for Sudanese President Omar al-Bashir for crimes against humanity and, in July 2010, an arrest warrant on charges of genocide. For ten years, the Government of Sudan has not yet delivered it. Since the issue of the warrants, Sudan has seen large protests and increased violence. The government has also forcefully expelled the country's aid agencies that have further compromised conditions for thousands of displaced and marginalized civilians. President Omar al-Bashir (National Media Group) Al-Bashir was not expected to stand trial at the International Criminal Court in The Hague until he was arrested in a nation that accepts ICC jurisdiction. Sudan is not part of the Rome Statute, the international treaty that creates the ICC, which it has signed but not ratified. As far as I know, al-Bashir should be a prisoner in his own country. However, in 2011, the Arab League announced its solidarity with al-Bashir. Since the warrant, al-Bashir has visited Qatar and Egypt. [14] Both countries refused to arrest him, and the African Union also condemned the arrest warrant and asked the United Nations Security Council to postpone his execution. The Sudanese government and JEM signed a ceasefire agreement in February 2010, with an interim agreement to seek more peace. [15] However, the talks were interrupted by accusations that the Sudanese army continues to launch air strikes and air strikes against Darfur villages. The Janjaweed were also accused of raids and attacks in neighboring Chad. Hundreds of aid workers in Chad have been evacuated due to increased tension between rebel groups and military forces. Meanwhile, the Janjaweed ventured deep into Chad to carry out attacks, resulting in the escape of nearly 100,000 Chadians. In July 2011, South Sudan gained independence from Sudan and became its own nation. During the same month, the Liberation and Justice Movement, an organization representing rebel groups, and the Sudanese government signed the Doha Peace Document in Darfur (DDPD). [18] This document represents the peace process in Darfur; however, little progress was made after signing the document due to lack of implementation and application. In 2014 and 2015, Janjaweed-backed government forces led counter-insurgency campaigns in Darfur, where they repeatedly attacked villages, burned and sacked houses, and beat, raped and executed villagers. In October 2014, a mass rape of more than 200 women and girls was organized and executed by Sudanese forces in a northern Darfur town 36 hours. According to deserts deserts members, they had been explicitly ordered to rape women. [20] Violence continued until 2016. Amnesty International claimed the government used chemical weapons against civilians, and 190,000 people were displaced due to violence, according to the UN. In 2016, President Omar al-Bashir announced a unilateral ceasefire in conflict zones. This ceasefire was extended until the end of 2018. However, throughout 2017 and 2018, government forces continued to attack villages throughout Darfur, causing deaths and mass displacement of citizens. By the end of 2018, more than 2 million people remain displaced from the conflict and nearly 5 million people in total have been affected. In April 2019, President Omar al-Bashir was finally deposed. He had been in power for more than 30 years and his removal was in response to months of unarmed protests, to which the government responded with armed retaliation. In Sudan, al-Bashir's government was first followed by a military council and in August 2019 was replaced by a transitional government of military and civilian members. In February 2020, the Sudanese government officially agreed to hand over al-Bashir to the ICC to face charges of war crime and genocide. [24] Burning Village (Eric Reeves) Attacks on Darfuri villages usually begin with Sudanese Air Force attacks using Russian-supplied Antonov bombers. Air campaigns are often followed by attacks by the Janjaweed militia. All the men, women and children remaining in the village are murdered or forced to flee. Saques, burning food stocks, enslavement and rape of women and children, and stealing cattle are common. Corpses are thrown into wells to contaminate the water supply and entire villages are burned to the ground. The ongoing conflict in Darfur, Sudan, was declared genocide by U.S. Secretary of State Colin Powell on September 9, 2004, in testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. [25] On February 18, 2006, President George W. Bush called for the number of international troops in Darfur to be doubled. In addition, the U.S. has imposed economic sanctions on Sudan since 1997. However, after working and talking to the Sudanese government for years, the U.S. formally lifted its sanctions on Sudan in 2017. [26] This was largely in response to the Sudanese government's sustained positive actions in reducing hostilities in conflict areas, improving humanitarian access throughout Sudan, and addressing the threat of terrorism in cooperation with the US. On 17 September 2006, British Prime Minister Tony Blair wrote an open letter to members of the European Union calling for a unified response to the crisis. [28] In supporting the United Nations Security Council Resolution in 2007 to authorize the deployment of up to 26,000 peacekeepers to prevent further violence in Darfur, the Gordon Brown said in a speech before the United Nations General Assembly that the Darfur crisis was the biggest humanitarian disaster of the faces today. [29] The British government also endorsed the indictment of the International Criminal Court of Sudanese President Omar al-Bashir and called on the Sudanese government to cooperate. Victims of genocide (Antonella Napolì) Both China and Russia have blocked many United Nations resolutions on Darfur because of their support for the Sudanese government, a major trading partner. Since its headquarters in the United Nations Security Council, China has been Sudan's main diplomatic ally. China invests heavily in Sudanese oil. [30] The country is China's largest oil supplier. The Sudanese military is supplied by helicopters, tanks, fighter jets, bombers, rocket-propelled grenades and machine guns. Russia and China opposed UN peace keeping troops in Sudan. Russia strongly supports Sudan's territorial integrity and opposes the creation of an independent Darfuri state. In addition, Russia is Sudan's strongest investment partner and political ally in Europe. [31] Russia regards Sudan as an important global ally on the African continent. Since the ousting of Omar al-Bashir in early 2019, the Sudanese government has established and maintained a transitional government. Although this government recently agreed to hand over al-Bashir to the ICC, its next steps and the transition to a permanent government remain to be seen. Arbitrary detention, torture, limitations of press freedom and gender-based violence continue to be seen in both Darfur and Sudan as a whole under this new government. Download a pdf summary of a page of this information here. Updated: World Without Genocide, April 2020. Citations: [1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10] [10] [10] [10] [11] [12] [13] [14] [15] [16] [17] [18] [19] [21] [22] World Report 2019, op. cit. [23] [24] [25] [26] [27] [28] [29] [30] [31] [32] World Report 2019, op. cit.