



# SAMPLE C

Diploma Programme subject in which this extended essay is registered: PEACE & CONFLICT STUDIES

(For an extended essay in the area of languages, state the language and whether it is group 1 or group 2.)

Title of the extended essay: The Genocide in Darfur: Its Impact on the People of Sudan and the Response from the International Community

## Candidate's declaration

*This declaration must be signed by the candidate; otherwise a grade may not be issued.*

The extended essay I am submitting is my own work (apart from guidance allowed by the International Baccalaureate).

I have acknowledged each use of the words, graphics or ideas of another person, whether written, oral or visual.

I am aware that the word limit for all extended essays is 4000 words and that examiners are not required to read beyond this limit.

This is the final version of my extended essay.

Candidate's signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: Feb. 28, 2011 ✓

## Supervisor's report and declaration

*The supervisor must complete this report, sign the declaration and then give the final version of the extended essay, with this cover attached, to the Diploma Programme coordinator.*

Name of supervisor (CAPITAL letters) \_\_\_\_\_

*Please comment, as appropriate, on the candidate's performance, the context in which the candidate undertook the research for the extended essay, any difficulties encountered and how these were overcome (see page 13 of the extended essay guide). The concluding interview (viva voce) may provide useful information. These comments can help the examiner award a level for criterion K (holistic judgment). Do not comment on any adverse personal circumstances that may have affected the candidate. If the amount of time spent with the candidate was zero, you must explain this, in particular how it was then possible to authenticate the essay as the candidate's own work. You may attach an additional sheet if there is insufficient space here.*

*This declaration must be signed by the supervisor; otherwise a grade may not be issued.*

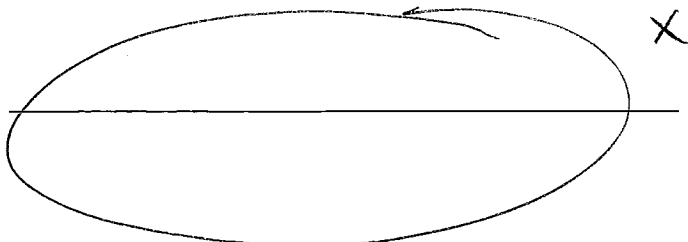
I have read the final version of the extended essay that will be submitted to the examiner.

To the best of my knowledge, the extended essay is the authentic work of the candidate.

I spent  hours with the candidate discussing the progress of the extended essay.

Supervisor's signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

A large, handwritten signature in black ink is written over the signature line. To the right of the signature, there is a handwritten 'X' mark above the date line.

The Genocide in Darfur: Its Impact on the People of Sudan and the Response from the  
International Community ✓

↓  
Too broad for effective in-depth  
treatment?

28 February 2011

Word Count: 3,627 ✓

Abstract:

Beginning in 2003, the conflict in Darfur, the western region of the African country of Sudan, has resulted in upwards of 300,000 civilian deaths and more than 450,000 displaced. The conflict was ignited by a series of raids by rebel groups who opposed the government of Omar Al-Bashir, the President and former Colonel of the military who gained power during the Sudanese North-South civil war. The Arab government responded to the rebellion by ethnically cleansing the non-Arab population of Sudan, whom the government argues are the seeds of insurgency waiting to be sown. Their solution is militia groups, such as the *Janjawid*, hired by the government to murder and rape the non-Arab civilians of Darfur, killing thousands. This war continued for seven years, without much international intervention, particularly from the United Nations, failing to do more than write resolutions. In order to attempt to understand these two dilemmas, the war and its effect on the people of Darfur and the International community's response, the following questions arose:

Background

**How has the Genocide in Darfur impacted the people of Sudan and how has the International Community responded?**

RP (two in one)

In order to answer these questions, information regarding the people of Sudan, the history of the war and the response of the United Nations and other international aid organizations was needed. Through researching and analyzing primary and secondary sources that documented this conflict evidence has been found that not only were the people of Sudan murdered and displaced, but their villages and homes were decimated by proxy militias working for the government and the United Nations only passed several resolutions condemning the violence but did not take any action to actually cease it. In conclusion, the only way for the conflict to end peacefully is to remove the President, Omar al-Bashir, from power.

m-


concl.

Word Count: 300 ✓

limited on how the investigation was carried out.

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## Introduction:

In the pre-dawn light, the dim features of straw huts can be made out as well as the forms of a few goats and sheep sleeping nearby. The stillness of the morning is interrupted by whine of the jet engines of a plane passing overhead. Dark objects, bombs, begin to fall from the plane, scattering themselves across the village below. The sudden explosions cause villagers to flee from their huts in fear, hysteria raining down upon the once peaceful village. Abruptly, the bombardment ceases, the only sounds from the screams of the wounded and frightened still reverberating through the village.

They are not alone for long, however, as hundreds of armed men on horses and camels rapidly approach the collection of huts and waste no time in attacking the already helpless villagers. Men are shot and killed, their bodies thrown into wells to contaminate the drinking water, children and infants are slaughtered, sometimes in the arms of their mothers, and women are raped, often by multiple soldiers.

The survivors are left to die and any livestock that has lived through the massacre are taken by the attacking militia. The militia has been commissioned by the Government of Sudan to carry out countless attacks against ethnic African villages. This is Darfur in the twenty-first century, the current site of an African genocide.

Such images have become synonymous with the <sup>explain</sup> Darfurian conflict, which despite being considered one of the greatest humanitarian concerns of the decade, has seen little reprieve in the violence running rampant throughout the Saharan nation. Because of the Sudanese Government's brutal campaign against the people of Darfur and the general lack of international intervention, the question arises: **How has the Genocide in Darfur impacted the people of Sudan and how has the International Community responded?** Perhaps in order to understand this crisis, one must first understand the root causes of the conflict itself. } RP

## Part I History of the War in Darfur:

Darfur is the western region of the African nation of Sudan, which is located on the north-east corner of the continent, sharing its northern border with Egypt and its western border with Chad. The region of Darfur is roughly the area of France and is divided into three administrative sections: the North, the South and the West which are used to represent the

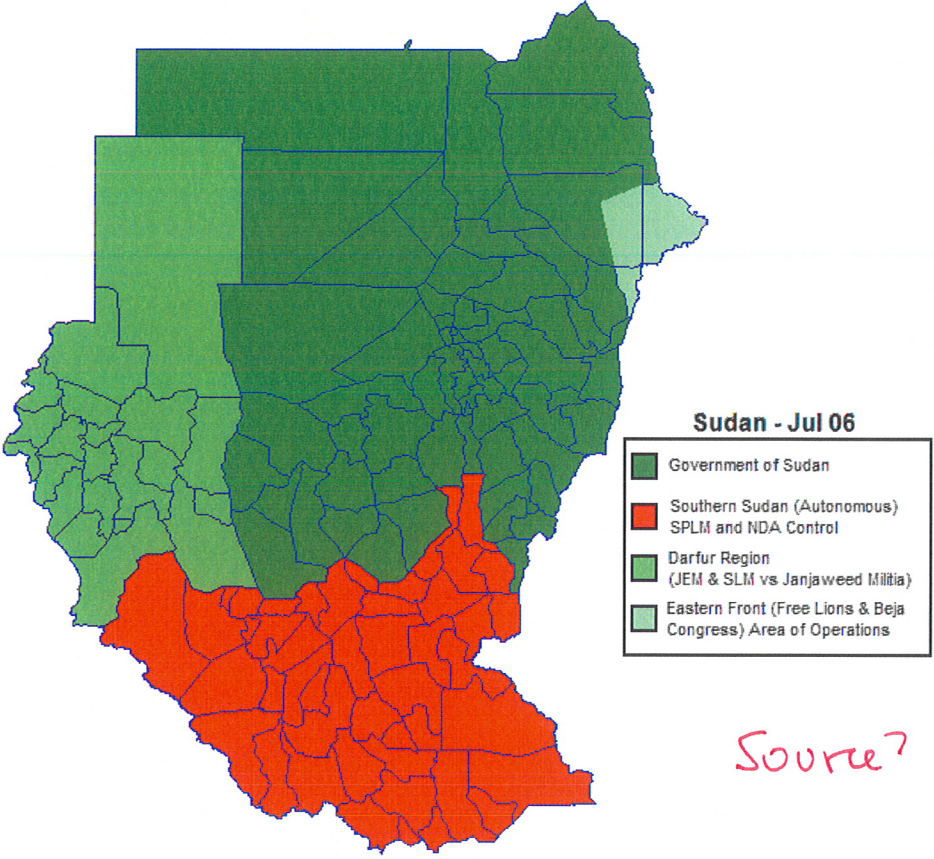
three ethnic zones that comprise Darfur. The North is made up of camel nomads who are mainly of the non-Arab *Zaghawa* tribe, with a small population of *Meidab* Arabs. In the South live Arabic nomadic camel and cattle herders, the *Baqqara*. And in the Western Darfur state, sedentary, non-Arab farmers live, under the tribes the *Fur*, the *Masalit*, the *Daju* and the *Berti*. While the vast majority of the people of Darfur are Muslim, there do exist smaller communities in which traditional religions are practiced.

Source?



Fig 1. Map of Africa with Darfur marked in green. } Source? } be careful!

Fig 2. Sudan with regional sections and the primary groups involved marked.



Source?





Fig 3. Darfur with borders and location of ethnic groups marked.

Source?

For generations, there existed tensions between the ethnically separated groups of farmers and herdsmen, often in regards to whether or not a group was Arab or ethnic African. These disputes are often regarding resources such as water or agricultural land that can sometimes lead to violence. Past conflicts have often been resolved in conferences, or *ajaweed/muatamarat al-sulh*, by respected tribal leaders who are considered a sort of municipal law or Non-Government Organization. However, this method began to fail during the late twentieth century when these groups, particularly the Arabic *Baggara* herdsmen, began obtaining automatic weapons and other firearms that led to a civil war between the Arabs in the north and the predominantly Christian population in the south, which lasted from the late 1990s to 2005. ?

Sources?

Around this time, the Sudanese military, led by Colonel Omar al-Bashir, staged a *coup d'etat* on June 30, 1989 which ousted the incumbent Prime Minister, Sadiq al-Mahdi, and placed Bashir in the seat of power, who was also given complete executive and legislative

power as well. As Prime Minister of Sudan, Bashir prevented any other political party from remaining active in Sudanese politics and enforced an Islamic legal system across the nation.

During Bashir's governance <sup>analysis?</sup> rebel groups began to surface in opposition to the Sudanese Government, many of whom are of the *Fur*, *Zaghawa* and *Masalit* tribes who fought 'for freedom and justice'. The two major groups are the Sudan Liberation Army/Movement (SLA) and the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM). These groups argued that the non-Arab population had been subjected to disproportional representation in the political process in Sudan, i.e. none whatsoever. Members of the SLA and JEM referred to statistical evidence that described how although the people, most of whom are Arabs, living in the Northern region of Sudan counted for only five percent of the total Sudanese population, they represented at the least 60 percent of the Governmental positions for the past 45 years. In February of 2003, the SLA and the JEM took up arms against Bashir's government, an act which was the starting point of the war. source?

The beginning of the war in Darfur is largely attributed to one day, April 25, 2003. At 5:30 in morning, the SLA and the JEM conducted a joint-attack on a government air base in al-Fashir, the capital city of the North Darfur region. The guerrilla raid resulted in the deaths of roughly 75 government troops and military technicians, nine rebel casualties and the destruction of seven Antonov bombers and helicopters. 32 additional troops and air base technicians, along with the air base Commander Maj. Gen. Ibrahim Bushra Ismail, had been captured. It was the single largest loss that rebel groups had inflicted upon the Sudanese Government. One rebel commander was quoted in saying, "The attack changed everything. We got ammunition, vehicles and weapons. Young men flocked to join us." Narr

The attack on the air base, however, was only the first in a string of deadly assaults on military facilities at the hands of rebels. In May of 2003, a Sudanese battalion stationed north of the city of Kutum was attacked, leaving 500 government troops dead and 300 captive of the SLA. Two hundred and fifty troops were killed in July in the city of Tine, on the border of Chad. The insurgency began to spread across the entirety of Darfur, expanding outside of Darfur to the eastern Sudanese city of Kordofan. ref?

The rebel forces were growing to proportions that the Sudanese Government could not

Narrative - Does not acknowledge the sources used. Narr

handle; the lightning raids dealt by the SLA and the JEM forced the government to rethink its counter-insurgency tactics. One method that had worked well in similar struggles in the past) was hiring a militia to fight the rebels for the government. So the government turned to a group of nomadic horsemen known as the *Janjawiid*, Arabic for "Devils on Horseback", to act as a proxy army for the Sudanese government. Soon the *Janjawiid* were fully outfitted paramilitary army, equipped with weapons, communication technology and military advisers to ensure their success when facing the rebels.

analysis?

## Part II The Genocide of the Twenty-First Century:

The goal of the *Janjawiid* and the Sudanese Government was simple: destroy the villages of non-Arab tribes to prevent the rebel insurgencies from gaining any more support in their campaigns. The main targets of the *Janjawiid* were the *Fur*, the *Zaghawa* and the *Masalit*, all of whom lived in Darfur. One of the reigning theories is that while the government of Darfur used the *Janjawiid* as a counterinsurgency measure, their true purpose was that of waging a war of ethnic cleansing. "...one thing is certain: the people who decided to use the *Janjawiid* as a counterinsurgency force knew exactly what it would mean." (Flint, de Waal 2005) But it would be their methods, not necessarily their targets that would propel the *Janjawiid* to international infamy.

analysis in the light of PAC theories?

The *Janjawiid* followed a general *modus operandi* that involves early morning raids on villages, the mutilation and slaughter of all or most of the adult males in the village, the rape of the female and adolescent members of the villages, often at the hands of three or more soldiers and the destruction and confiscation of the resources of the village which includes stealing the livestock and disposing of the bodies in the wells of drinking water. The *Janjawiid*'s primary targets are the *Zaghawa*, the *Fur* and the *Masalit* people, and by the end of 2003, their first year on the government's assignment, effectively slaughtered over seventy-thousand people and were responsible for the displacement of seven hundred thousand more. But that was only the beginning.

Narr.

The earliest accounts of civilian involvement in the war in Darfur to reach the attention of the international community were in 2003 from former British diplomat and United Nations Humanitarian Coordinator in Sudan, Dr. Mukesh Kapila. Kapila had met with a

woman in his Khartoum office who had been brutally assaulted by soldiers in the Darfur. Kapila told the PBS news program *Frontline* in 2007, "this was a young woman, in her late 20s perhaps, who had trekked all the way from Darfur. And she sat in my office, and she told me her personal story of how not only had she herself been multiply raped but also that her sisters and her family had also been maltreated in that way, and that this had actually been done by soldiers and people dressed in military and paramilitary uniforms. She went on to then also describe how ... the small village that she was living in, small community, had been completely razed to the ground." (Frontline 2007)

After this, more and more stories of attacks and displacements began to reach Kapila, causing him to realize that it was not the whole population of Darfur that was being affected, only specific communities. As more and more reports began to surface and be analyzed, Kapila reached the conclusion that these were the results of more than ethnic cleansing, but in fact those of true genocide. *Analyse the implications and significance of this*

Kapila attempted to bring these reports to the ears of the authorities, to both the government of Sudan in Khartoum and the United Nations, but he was largely ignored; the UN was reluctant to take any immediate action regarding the issue as at the time, believing that it would disrupt the peace process between the warring Northern and Southern regions. The Khartoum government, however, was more blunt with their inaction; they simply denied the claims and accused Kapila of "blowing the [it] out of proportions". *→ source?*

In the meantime, the *Janjawiid* were allowed to lay waste to any and nearly all of the ethnic tribes it would come across. A woman by the name of Khadeiga Abdullah told reporters for *Frontline* of one such attack by the *Janjawiid* on her village. "...a helicopter was shooting at us from above. Some people were killed, while others fled. I was carrying my little baby on my back, and they shot him dead. After the child died, they pulled him away and they raped me." (Frontline 2007)

Abdullah speaks calmly and although her words carry with them the memories of the assault, she does not quaver in her story and only lets the faintest hints of sorrow through her stoic demeanor. This characteristic is common amongst the people of Darfur who witness hardship and difficulty daily in the harsh desert. But horrific though her words may be, *why? explain us?*

Abdullah's story is only one of millions whose lives have been devastated by this genocide.

The conflict has been especially trying for local leaders, referred to as *omda*. One *omda* of the district of Mukjar in the region Western Darfur, Fatih Younnis Hannon Tarbush, was forced to evacuate four and a half thousand people who once lived in his district. Younnis told reporters of their exodus towards the border of Chad and the relative safety of the refugee camps.

"And then we order them to go without speaking, without crying, even for the- even we cup the mouths of the children to do not make any noise. So like that, we walk all the night until before the morning, by the short hours, we arrive to the border of the Chad." (Docherty 2007) *citation of this work is not consistent (see p. 10)*

For journalists traveling to affected areas, the destruction and violence can be especially difficult to bear. In 2004, Nicholas Kristof, a columnist for the New York Times, traveled to Darfur and reported what he observed there.

"...there were tens of thousands of refugees who had just arrived at the border...there were two brothers who had been shot. The less injured one had carried his badly wounded brother on his back for forty-nine days and was nursing him, trying to keep him alive. Under the next tree was a woman whose parents had been shot and thrown into the wells, and then her husband was shot in front of her. Under the third tree, there were two little children, aged four and one, who were orphans, their parents killed. Under the fourth tree was a woman whose husband and two small children had been killed, and then she had been gang-raped and mutilated to humiliate her forever. And then, as far as I looked there were more trees, and more families sheltering under them, with stories just as wrenching." (Kristof 2004) *analysis?*

Though he had been a news correspondent in areas, of Asia and Africa, fraught with human rights abuses, Kristof cannot help but be overcome with pain as he surveys the tortured and dying Darfurians who were lucky enough to escape with their lives.

These massive displacements and forced migrations have resulted in large-scale famine and malnutrition, affecting the entirety of Darfur and much of Sudan. In a 2004 report, the humanitarian organization Doctors Without Borders, *Medicins sans Frontieres*, stated that "the whole population [of Darfur] is teetering on the verge of mass starvation... Water

systems, crops and livestock were looted and destroyed during attacks on villages. People have been able to plant and no harvest is expected this year." (Totten 2009) In the report, *Medicins sans Frontieres* continued to report how the massive famines have increased the probability of the threats of malaria and hygiene related diarrheal diseases to dangerously high, and even "catastrophically high" proportions.

As of 2005, the mortality rate per month in Darfur due to malnutrition and disease was calculated as approximately 6,000 people per one month, "derived from a conflict related CMR [crude mortality rate] of 0.6 for a population of 3.4 million x 30 days = 6,100 'excess' deaths per month." (Reeves 2009)

To much of the Western World, reports such as Kristof's are the only means with which to gain information on the genocide in Darfur. The Government of Sudan has for the most part prevented the media from gaining any large-scale press coverage of the conflict as well as blocking comprehensive relief and peace-keeping efforts from humanitarian organizations and the UN from reaching the affected people.

### Part III The World's Response:

Despite the reports and accusations remonstrated by journalists and aid workers, it would be several years until the international community would step in *en masse* to stop the fighting. Kapila himself would write a series of memorandums to his superiors at the United Nations, specifically to the Head of Humanitarian Affairs for the UN, Jan Egeland, but to no avail. The UN simply refused to both respond to Kapila's reports and act on the mounting *analysis?* evidence placing the blame squarely on the Government of Sudan.

With his cries being left unanswered, Kapila went public with his findings, speaking on a BBC radio program describing the extent of the conflict and accusing the international community as a whole for not taking any sort of action on the matter.

Surprising as it may seem, this is type of hesitancy when dealing with ethnic cleansing is not uncharacteristic of the United Nations. In the 1994 Rwandan Genocide, a one hundred day massacre in the central African nation of Rwanda that resulted in the deaths of over eighty-thousand civilians, and the 1995 Srebrenica massacre, which resulted in the deaths of four hundred Bosnian refugees, the UN had only sent peace-keeping forces well the conflict

had began and thousands of civilians had been killed. *analysis using PAC?*

The commander of the UN forces in Rwanda during the genocide, Romeo Dallaire, laments the UN's reticence at mounting a counter-insurgency against the perpetrators of the ethnic cleansing.

"Well, the UN response was, of course, not, because it's not in my mandate. It was a peacekeeping mission. My mission is to use force only in self-defense because there was no history of prevention. There was none. We've always gone in after somebody's blown the place up and tried to pick up the pieces, and so on." (Docherty 2007)

Yet while the United Nations would continue to contemplate aiding Darfur, a movement in the United States was growing, with the hopes of raising awareness of these humanitarian atrocities. At the forefront of these movements arose the a coalition of humanitarian organizations, journalists, activists attempting to both spread awareness of the atrocities committed by the Government of Sudan and effect a significant political change that would result in a cessation to the conflict and justice served to the those who perpetrated the violence.

Among these groups is the Save Darfur Coalition, an organization comprised of 170 *Sources?* faith-based, humanitarian, and human rights organizations, and supported by over 130 million members. The SDC formed out of a meeting of nonprofit organizations at a 2004 conference hosted by the American Jewish World Service and the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. The SDC's purpose: to act as a "clearinghouse" or distribution repository for humanitarian aid and activism information, e.g letters to the United States House of Representatives, funding for public awareness and genocide awareness propaganda in printed documents and television advertisements and suggestions for local community activism. These measures have garnered the attention of Senators Hillary Clinton and Bill Frist, then-President George W. Bush and actor George Clooney, the latter of whom spoke on the floor of the United Nations Security Council in 2006.

Although not a humanitarian establishment *per se*, Professor Eric Reeves, a professor at Smith College in Massachusetts, has become a force unto his own in terms of Darfur activism. Having spent the last eleven years of his life researching and analyzing both the

country and the conflict of Sudan, Reeves has been able to bring highly detailed reports and other resources regarding the genocide. On his website *sudanreeves.org*, Reeves publishes his findings that range from the politics of the region to precise calculations of civilian mortality rates to letters and memorandums addressed to the UN's Security Council and General Assembly. Reeves has dedicated himself to his current work as an advocate for Darfur, not allowing himself nor his reports to be hindered by the leukemia that weakens his body, often leaving him bedridden for days on end.

Reeves himself described the necessity for steadfastness when addressing a humanitarian issue, "Effective advocates must have a strong grasp of the issue, and people must be determined...The more work I've done, the more apparent it has become to me that there is a lack of commitment on the part of the international community to stop genocide in Africa. I do not leave work unfinished and therefore will continue to do this work." (Reeves 2007) Reeves' determination to inform the public of this crisis pushes him to use his strength to fight for those who are in dire need as well.

Not all of the organizations involved in raising awareness are humanitarian centered groups, however; some are intellectual institutions. In a 2007 brief, the United Kingdom think tank, the Humanitarian Policy Group outlined the reasons for the lack of comprehensive humanitarian aid to Darfur, "Darfur demonstrates many of the classic characteristics of a non-permissive advocacy environment: high levels of insecurity for aid workers, continuous efforts by the Sudanese government to curtail what it perceives as 'political' activities and inconsistent levels of humanitarian access." (Humanitarian Policy Group 2007)

#### Part IV "Never Again":

It is a truth that should be quite obvious to all: the Government of Sudan is the root cause of the entirety of the conflict in Darfur. It has single handedly repressed the peoples of Sudan for nearly half of a century since Sudan's independence from Britain, it has completely avoided abiding by any sorts of peace negotiations that involves even the faintest hint of compromise and it has upheld its "iron curtain" and embargoes on international intervention to prevent any sort of lasting or effective relief for their dying and diseased people, who were placed in that situation by their own government.





## Conclusion?

**There are two possible solutions to end the conflict and to prevent future conflict in Darfur and Sudan, the first is to dismantle the Government of Sudan as it stands now.** By removing Omar al-Bashir from power, along with his Ministers and political appointees, the people of Sudan will at the very least given a chance to survive and receive aid from humanitarian organizations as well as the international community as a whole. And that is where the second solution begins; **Sudan should be placed under the observation of the United Nations, as the UN will at least be able to provide humanitarian and medical aid to the people of Sudan as well as protection to relief organizations attempting to help those in hostile areas.**

However, for any lasting peace and stability to exist in Sudan, more long term plans must be made. People must be put to work, which will likely increase domestic profit, provide families with a steady income with which to support their homes and livelihood and will help to enhance the infrastructure of Sudan and narrow the schism between the developed and the rural areas. Adolescents, both male and female, must be educated and given a conflict-free environment to allow them to prosper.

The candidate has detailed knowledge of the topic, but has not analysed it using PDC theory and methodology. The work tends to be narrative/descriptive although there is some attempt in the conclusion to apply a problem-solution approach (limited analysis)

C = limited resources have been explicitly consulted

D = adequate knowledge, some understanding

E = some attempt to present a reasoned argument, not always developed

F = some analysis (e.g. problem-solution) but only partially effective.

6: more use of PDC specific terminology  
(ie: show understanding of terms such  
as 'ethnic cleansing' and 'genocide'  
and their distinctions) is required

Works Cited

only those ticked have been explicitly used

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Figure 1. Sudan. Digital image. <Http://www.pickatrail.com/jupiter/location/africa/map/sudan.gif>.

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These should be footnotes.

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### Assessment form (for examiner use only)

Candidate session number	
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#### Achievement level

Criteria	Examiner 1	maximum	Examiner 2	maximum	Examiner 3
<b>A</b> research question	1 ✓	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>B</b> introduction	1 ✓	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>C</b> investigation	2 ✓	4	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>D</b> knowledge and understanding	2 ✓	4	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>E</b> reasoned argument	2 ✓	4	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>F</b> analysis and evaluation	2 ✓	4	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>G</b> use of subject language	2 ✓	4	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>H</b> conclusion	1 ✓	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>I</b> formal presentation	2 ✓	4	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>J</b> abstract	1 ✓	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>K</b> holistic judgment	2 ✓	4	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	<input type="checkbox"/>
Total out of 36	28 ✓				

Name of examiner 1: \_\_\_\_\_ Examiner number: \_\_\_\_\_  
(CAPITAL letters)

Name of examiner 2: \_\_\_\_\_ Examiner number: \_\_\_\_\_  
(CAPITAL letters)

Name of examiner 3: \_\_\_\_\_ Examiner number: \_\_\_\_\_  
(CAPITAL letters)

IB Cardiff use only: B:

IB Cardiff use only: A: 002116 Date: 18.11.2011