



"Our participation... will add to the momentum and, ultimately, help end the genocide in Darfur"

Nevada State Governor Jim Gibbons Senate Majority Leader William Raggio Assembly Speaker Barbara Buckley





"Never again... again"

SUDAN | THEN | NOW

For more than three centuries leading up to the early 1900s, Darfur was a strong, independent sultanate (monarchy). About the size of Texas, the region today hosts many indigenous ethnic groups and Arab immigrants who have coexisted for hundreds of years. These groups have survived by adopting either pastoralist (primarily camel-herding) or agriculturalist lifestyles. Neglect and marginalization left agriculturalists and pastoralists without much opportunity. Tensions built between tribal groups and leaders from inside and outside Sudan recruited Arab militants from Darfur and eastern Chad to raid non-Arab villages. Hundreds of Thousands have been killed.







SUDANESE CONFLICT

As these militants seized power and land, the first genocide of the twenty-first century began. The US Congress officially declared the scorched earth campaign genocide in July of 2004. Militias that were hired, trained, and armed have terrorized, murdered, and displaced civilians in more than half of Darfur's villages, using mass murder, rape, and the systematic destruction of livelihoods. As the crisis continues today, the intentional displacement of millions has contributed to a major refugee crisis. Violence continues not only against Darfurians, but additionally towards humanitarian workers. A week contingent of African Union troops is unable to provide security for the people who continue to live in the stricken region.

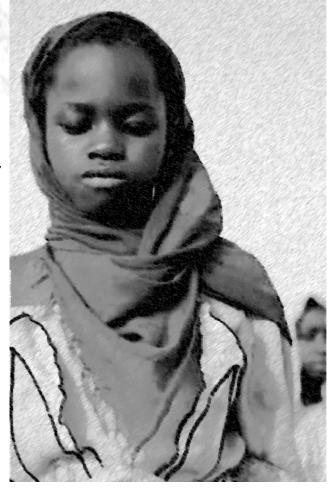
FURTHER READING

Three Years and more than four months since The United States of America labeled Darfur a genocide

2000 International Response to Rwanda

PREVENT | REACT | REBUILD

The International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty established the Responsibility to Protect Doctrine (R2P) to define when and how humanitarian interventions should occur. R2P argues that states must fulfil their responsibility to protect their own citizenry. This highlights the primary purpose of humanitarian intervention: protecting civilians from serious harm from their own government. In doing so, R2P has redefined the conception of state sovereignty by arguing that the international community has the responsibility to protect civilians in states that are unwilling or unable to do so.





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PREVENT: To address root and direct causes of man-made crises putting populations at risk.

REACT: To respond to situations of compelling human need with appropriate measures.

REBUILD: To provide full assistance with recovery, reconstruction, and reconciliation.

ations determined to unescenting generations from course of war, which tance in a afetime have frought unto arriver to mandend, and . RESPONSIBILIT amatoaPROTECTory a worth of the human person, the equat rights of men a comen and of nations large a mall, and to establish condition notes which pustice and respe we the obligations arising fe Teatherport OF THE INTERNATIONALCO COMMISSION ON INTERVENTION AND STATE SOVEREIGNTY





Providing Practical Help



GENOCIDE IS AN EXPENSIVE VENTURE

DIVESTMENT: DEFINED AT A GLANCE

• To withdraw your own or your country's money from investments that support genocide and avoid similar investments in the future.

• The Sudanese government relies heavily on foreign investment to fund its military and the brutal militias seeking to eliminate the non-Arab population of Darfur. For example, it is estimated that 70-80% of oil revenue in Sudan, fuelled by foreign direct investment, goes to the country's military.

• The Sudanese government has responded to economic pressure in the past, while political pressure and diplomacy alone have largely failed to stop genocide in Darfur.

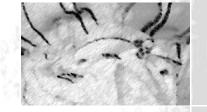




IMMEDIATE | HELP | RELIEF

Leaving the camps to collect firewood has become one of the most dangerous activities for Darfurians. Women often must collect firewood because men who venture outside the camp run a far greater risk of being killed. In order to protect these women from abuse and danger, GI-Net is working with the incoming UN peacekeeping force, UNAMID, to plan effective firewood patrols. The UNR community donated over \$600.00 to help provide security patrols for the women still in Darfur through the December 5th Fast. The money will go to the Genocide Intervention Network's (GI-Net) Civilian Protection program. This program is unique in its impact because many relief organizations have been forced out of the region. The funds support internally displaced Darfurians with propane kitchens, with UNAMID firewood patrols, and with materials and training for income-generating activities.

Women face Tremendous Danger during Daily chores





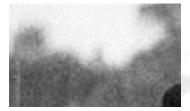
National Legislation

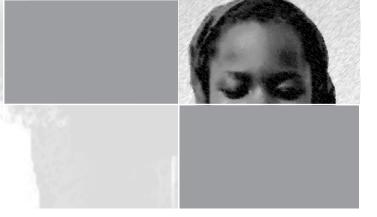
SUDAN SADA SENATE

If you would like to make a difference, Call 1-800-GENOCIDE to ask your senator to support SADA in the Senate. This legislation will help the people of Darfur by removing United States financing from the companies that are fuelling the genocide. This bill passed the House in a different form in July and received a unanimous vote in the Senate Committee on Banking. We must be a continual reminder to our representatives until the bill is signed into law.

FUND PEACEKEEPING

With the Appropriations Bill, Congress must lead the way to ensure protection in Darfur. Peacekeepers cannot succeed without monetary support. The fiscal year 2008 Budget and the future supplemental appropriations bill needs to include 27% of the anticipated cost of the mission. The United States promised the funds in Security Council Resolution 1769; now is the time to follow through on our promise to the world community. The United Nations-African Union mission must get the mission on the ground building barracks and locating potable water. The United States uses a well monitored Contributions to International Peacekeeping Activities account for these needs, but the current level does not include enough funds for the peacekeeping force that is so desperately needed.





STEPS IN NEVADA

Sen. Harry Reid (Democrat) (202) 224-3542 Sen. John Ensign (Republican) (202) 224-6244 Rep. Shelly Berkley (Democrat) (202) 225-5965 Rep. Dean Heller (Republican) (202) 225-6155 Rep. Jon Porter (Republican) (202) 225-3252 Many of these representatives have made some effort toward the people of Darfur, but we need consistent support from our representatives. Genocide cannot be a one-time issue. Please visit www.darfurscores.org and enter your zip code to learn more about how your representative has voted on the genocide.

FURTHER READING

Responsibility to Protect. www.responsibilitytoprotect.org
Allison, Graham and Samantha Power. <u>Realizing Human Rights</u>
Cheadle, Don and John Prendergast. <u>Not On Our Watch: The</u>
<u>Mission to End Genocide in Darfur and Beyond</u>.
Dallaire, Romeo. <u>Shake Hands with the Devil</u>.
de Waal, Alex and Julie Flint. <u>Darfur: A Short History of a Long War</u>.
Gourevitch, Phillip. <u>We Wish to Inform You that Tomorrow We</u>
<u>Shall be Killed with Our Families</u>.
Koff, Clea. <u>The Bone Woman</u>.
Miller, Arthur G. <u>The Social Psychology of Good and Evil</u>.
Power, Samantha. <u>A Problem from Hell: America in the Age of</u>
<u>Genocide</u>.
Schulz, William F. <u>In Our Own Best Interests: How Defending</u>
Human Rights Benefits Us All.



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Special Thanks to the University of Nevada Reno student-led FLiPSiDE Programming Board for your consistent efforts against genocide.