



The darfur conflict: Failure and violation of international law

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to investigate what violations have been committed by the Sudanese government and have violated international law, especially the issue of genocide and women's rights. The Darfur conflict has various problems ranging from inter-ethnic conflict and finally to genocide. There are two groups that are feuding between the Janjaweed, namely the government camp and the Sudan Liberation Movement/Army or the Sudanese Liberation Movement, abbreviated as SLM/A, and the Justice and Equality Movement, the equality and justice movement, abbreviated as JEM. And another problem is that at the start of the protracted conflict was genocide and the question arose whether international law was not considered in the country of Sudan. And by using a theoretical method or normative law research method so as to see this conflict from a statutory perspective that is rooted in international law. This study found various events, namely the mastermind behind this incident was President Omar Al-Bashir and conflict resolution must use a third party so that it can be resolved, such as the United Nations, ICC, African Union and UNIFEM.

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1. INTRODUCTION

This conflict is actually very complex because this conflict does not only occur in one country but also spreads to surrounding countries and involves many tribes. In the Darfur region also has abundant natural resources, such as oil reserves of 632 million barrels and natural gas of 99 billion cubic meters. In addition to that, Sudan also has copper and iron ore. But this also triggers a prolonged conflict to control these resources (MAYORI 2020). This study focuses on crimes committed by the Sudanese government that have violated international law. However, the researcher added that there is involvement of other actors such as the United Nations, the African Union, ICC, and UNIFEM in the Darfur conflict who are trying to resolve this conflict. The conflict that occurred in Sudan has actually happened frequently in the past, but the peak was probably after the formation of the Sudan Liberation Movement/Army or the Sudan Liberation Movement, abbreviated as SLM/A, and the existence of the Justice and Equality Movement, abbreviated as JEM. These two groups basically have the same goal, namely to demand the right to justice and equality, which they did not get from the Sudanese government. This group has the majority of its members from a certain ethnic group who often face attacks from other tribes, and with this, the two groups agreed to plan a political agenda to change Sudan (Trisakti 2006).

The protracted conflict takes a lot of victims and harms both parties. This is where the root of the problem begins, namely genocide and other crimes against humanity. Many civil society actually did not get involved in this conflict but they became victims because it was for the goals of

these two groups, namely the Sudanese government and the rebel groups. they are willing to attack civilians. As a result, civilians suffered from hunger, their homes were displaced and, what was worst, was genocide and torture. This is where the actual function of the international criminal court is implemented or shortened to the International Criminal Court (ICC). By using its power and rules. This criminal court can prosecute the Sudanese government for violating several international humanitarian laws (Charles Frera Sumilat, Sompotan, and Lengkong 2021).

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This paper uses a normative legal research method. This is research that takes sources from official law. Of course, with legal or trusted sources that are used to research problems and are used as material for consideration in the analysis. The references used are obtained from primary and secondary legal readings, primary law, namely official readings obtained from international laws and regulations as well as court decisions or judges. And secondary law, namely sources obtained from outside legislation or regulations such as books, journals, and opinions from experts related to international law issues (Dr. Nanda Dwi Rizkia, S.H., S.E., M.H., M.Kn. and Dr. Hardi Fardiansyah, S.E., S.H., M.A., M.H. 2023). This method helps researchers analyze what crimes the Sudanese government has committed and the resolution of these cases. Researchers do not discuss the effectiveness of international sanctions in the Darfur case.

The normative legal approach in analyzing the conflict in Darfur focuses on the applicable legal rules, such as at the national and international levels. However, in order to see the political and social aspects, the normative legal approach faces several challenges such as large countries having their own interests in enforcing the conflict and Sudan itself has been accused of being involved in war crimes. So the normative legal approach only tries to explain this conflict by highlighting international legal instruments such as: the Geneva Convention, the Rome Statute, and UN resolutions. And categorizing violations of international law that have been committed.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

History of the Darfur Conflict

Before getting to know the history of the Darfur conflict, to make it easier to understand, let's get to know about the area or geographical map in this area. Geographically, Darfur is part of Sudan and is equal to one-fifth of Sudan and is bordered by other countries, namely Chad and the Central African Republic. In more detail, Darfur's total area is 2.5 million km². And there are three parts, such as the northern part where there is the capital of Al Fashir, the western part where there is the capital Al-Jenina and the southern part where there is the capital of Nyala. And in terms of the population itself, the city of Darfur is divided into two major groups in which there are groups of immigrants who are dominated by Arabs and Muslims. This group actually came to or occupied Darfur in the 13th century. This Arab group on average live a nomadic lifestyle and work as breeders. The second group is the natives of Darfur themselves whose race is not Arab and consists of several tribes such as the fur, tunjur, Massalit, bergid, Berti and Zaghawa tribes. On average, this tribe lives in the central and western parts of Darfur and works as a farmer. But there is a tribe that is excluded, namely the Zaghawa because this tribe will later become a rebel because this tribe is trained in combat or military terms and will enter into SLM/A and JEM (Aini 2013).

This is where the big conflict occurred, the indigenous people of Darfur, namely African tribes, felt that their interests and justice were ignored because the government was more concerned with immigrant tribes, namely Arabs. These two major movements, namely the Sudan Liberation Movement/Army or the Sudanese liberation movement, abbreviated as SLM/A, and the Justice and Equality Movement, the equality and justice movement, abbreviated as JEM. Become a pioneer of the revolution of the government regime in order to comply with the wishes of the

people or indigenous people of Darfur. And the movement initially started in 2002 and early 2003. These two groups fought the police and tried to seize their weapons and government-owned houses. This shows that the action is not playing games and they are targeting weapons because weapons are the main source or the main need to fight the government. However, when the government received the news, it immediately assumed that this was a dangerous military problem (Trisakti 2006).

The rebels struck again in March 2003, this time targeting the military airport in El Fashir and other government installations. This time they attacked brutally and the plane was also destroyed and killed soldiers. They also held hostages with an air force commander as hostage. He was held hostage for 3 months and was released after negotiations with the tribesmen. The government was not ready for this uprising because their military and police were scattered in other areas so that they were unable to repel this rebel attack. The rebels were also feared because they managed to seize weapons and become stronger. This is what makes the situation hotter and chaotic and the average Sudanese military does not want to fight the rebels because they are considered to be native African tribes (Trisakti 2006).

The government also suspects that this attack originates or is supported by the neighboring country, namely Chad. However, after President El-Beshir visited El Fashir to be precise in April 2003 to meet and discuss this uprising with the President of Chad, namely Idriss Deby. The President of Chad guaranteed that they were not involved in the rebellion (Trisakti 2006). Tensions between Arab and non-Arab communities in Darfur had persisted for decades. However, in 2003, a full-scale war erupted across the region (Tubiana 2023).

The government finally took the initiative to recruit other tribes to help the government. Because the military and police cannot be relied upon and the rebel attacks are also getting more massively intensified to make the government must also respond seriously to this problem. But the government is also smart by making selections so that these tribes do not turn against the government. Moreover, the government also asked for help from the Janjaweed, an Arab group with the motto of Arab supremacy. This group is often used by the Sudanese government to suppress native African groups who oppose government policies. This Janjaweed carried out repressive countermeasures in order to secure and make the rebel groups submit. They are willing to kill, rape and torture civilians and even burn villages or villages that support the rebels. This Janjaweed does everything possible so that the original African ethnicity submits or maybe disappears and can be replaced by Arab tribes (ihsan 2014).

As a result of this ongoing conflict resulted in a very large death toll. Precisely in early 2004. The death toll from the native African tribes or parties was reported as many as 10,000 lives. In addition, many residents of the city of Darfur have lost their villages or homes, as many as 1.6 million people had to be willing to flee in order to find a new place to live. And as many as 200,000 civil society people moved to neighboring countries such as Chad and the Central African Republic. Many victims also died due to malnutrition as many as 70,000 civilians. How much suffering has been experienced by the people of Darfur because of the war between two groups who defend their rights, they are willing to sacrifice their civil interests, and this is very concerning (ihsan 2014).

Duties and powers of the International Criminal Court

Before proceeding to the problem, we must know what the International Criminal Court (ICC) is. His job is to solve serious problems that endanger the country or about international crimes within a country. So the ICC only resolves problems that are quite dangerous and threaten the country and its people. Because if problems such as international crimes will have a very bad impact on life in countries that are in conflict, it might even have an effect on the international community and cause a world war. We certainly don't want this and we must find a way of peace or

a way out immediately (Charles Frera Sumilat, Sompotan, and Lengkong 2021). In its division, the ICC is divided into 4 types, namely genocide, aggression, crimes against humanity, and war crimes (Klobucista and Ferragamo 2024). The four types are divisions of jurisdiction.

- a. The crime of genocide, in this type of crime, it can be seen in the guidelines or the Rome Statute article 6 where it is written that the crime of genocide is an act carried out with the intention of eliminating or destroying the enemy, either destroying it with all its might so that it completely disappears or only partially. This destruction is not in the scope of the state alone but can destroy small groups and even certain religions and races. The crimes he committed also varied, such as; kill each other with members of the enemy group, physically damage and can cause trauma or target the weak mentality of the enemy group so that it can be easily destroyed, carry out coercive and coercive actions so that a group is not allowed to give birth to a child, and finally move the enemy group's offspring to a place dangerous could be discarding it or placing it in another group (Dr Sara Dehm 2024). All of these efforts were made solely so that opposing peoples or groups could all be annihilated and could put their group in power because there were no enemies to disturb or fight against their government. Imagine if this Action was carried out in the country, how chaotic the situation would be. Therefore the ICC wants to stop and reconcile a troubled country (Bolton 2024).
- b. Crimes against humanity, it can be seen in the guidelines or regulations of the Rome Statute article 7 where this action is an action taken by a group to attack civilians and it is carried out massively and uses a systematic strategy (Sadat 2024). They attack not to destroy but only for the purpose of the group or maybe the individual himself because his actions do not benefit the group and are more profitable individually. These actions include; killings, enslaving villagers or other groups, expulsion and coercion so that other groups have no place to live, seizing the assets of other groups, torturing other groups, raping other groups for personal gain and spaying other groups so that they cannot have children, abuse to other groups based solely on group differences and political views, eliminating someone from another group so they are afraid, and there are many other actions that are more detrimental. That's all they do because it is in the interest of the group or even they take advantage of the moment only for personal gain (International Criminal Law Services 2024).
- c. War Crimes, the definition of war crimes is taken from the regulations in the Rome Statute article 8 and referred to a well-known convention, namely the Geneva Convention on August 12, 1949 to be precise. It contains written that war crimes have several actions, namely; intentional killings, torturing other groups with inhumane things such as testing drugs or biological torture, causing other groups to suffer physically and mentally and this is done severely, carrying out massive acts of destruction and seizing property belonging to other groups and that doesn't exist relation to military duties, imposing will on prisoners so that they will obey or submit under our authority, taking actions to inhibit or obstruct those aimed at prisoners of war or someone protected, even though they should be treated normally according to military duties and not be hindered by their rights , carrying out deposing actions that violate the law or are not in accordance with regulations. And lastly is hostage (United Nations Western Europe 2024).
- d. Crime of Aggression, this crime has not yet or there is no definite understanding because in the statute there is no detailed explanation regarding this. And according to the expert's opinion, Boer Mauna said that the crime of aggression was still ambiguous because no agreement had been made to define it for sure and at that time the definition of crime of aggression had not yet been discussed at the conference in Rome. And by explaining the four crimes above, we can all become clear that indeed crimes like this must be eradicated from

the face of the earth and with the ICC's power it should be able to eradicate the suffering of the people in Darfur and bring about a thorough change (Duško Dimitrijević 2024).

The various crimes of genocide in Darfur

The genocide that occurred in Darfur made the dark direction of the Sudanese government under the command or leader Omar Al-Bashir. The word genocide itself, we often hear and read in many history books or news. The fact is that the word genocide itself did not exist before 1944. This word specifically refers to a tragedy or an act of annihilation against one's enemies or their people. In Greek, genocide has two words, namely *genos* and *cide*, which means it is very relevant to the actions of the genocidal group (Dimas Aji Pratama, Ade Maman Suherman 2019).

In the genocide that occurred in Darfur, the one who is most responsible for the problem is president Omar Al-Bashir because he was the one who used his authority and command so that the government attacked the rebels and tried to destroy the two groups on purpose. The Janjaweed militia that supports him also commits heinous acts of committing crimes or genocide against innocent people. They were slaughtered for allegedly supporting two rebel groups namely SLM/A and JEM. Torture and rape also occurred in these conflict areas. As a result, Omar was accused of committing various crimes during his leadership. The UN Security Council, which came out in 2005, demanded that the Sudanese side hand over its president. UN Security Council 1593/2005 requested that the Darfur case or conflict be immediately resolved and carefully investigated what violations Omar had committed. However, as we know, Omar was very difficult to work with and the Sudanese government also supported him at that time (Torik, Nuswantoro, and Joko 2021).

In addition to direct genocide, Omar's government also carried out genocide indirectly, namely by destroying and burning the environment so that residents had difficulty finding a place to live and find food as a result of many mass deaths. Precisely after the attacks of the two rebel groups, namely SLM/A and JEM, the Sudanese government has begun to take this problem to a serious stage and even the target is no longer the two rebel groups but leads to civil society. By deploying the Janjaweed militia as the spearhead in committing this dirty crime. The Sudanese government began to attack villages and forests so that people could be killed and it would be difficult for them to find refugee camps. And this is the timeline for the burning carried out by the Sudanese government; Initially the Janjaweed militia carried out their actions on August 30 2003. They attacked areas or villages close to the Masalit-fur border and it repeated itself two months later, after which the Janjaweed militia got worse by attacking 12 villages on October 9 2003. In November 2003 they carried out the action in 4 villages and continued the burning in a smaller scope by burning a hut or house belonging to the community. In December Janjaweed started his action again by setting fire to the village of Habila, in the Misterei area and carrying out a big action by burning a village inhabited by 7000 civilians in the Nouri area. In early 2004 the victim was Buranga village. And the last one was in February 2004 with burning and massive attacks using bombs, as a result 30 villages in the sildi area were burnt, tullus villages and terbeba villages were also not forgotten in the attack (Ernawati 2019).

Severe destruction is also carried out in the type of chemical weapons or with poison. Janjaweed purposely destroys villagers' water sources and poisons their vegetation. This action has crossed the line because they no longer care about humanity and water is a source of life which has a very valuable value and if water disappears various domino effects will occur because the majority of the village population are breeders and farmers. With the loss of a source of life or a source of water, it is certain that the livestock of the villagers will die due to lack of drinking water and their agricultural products are also less than optimal and even destroyed because the water source is not sufficient. Even the wells poisoned by the Janjaweed will be fatal and will lead to the

death of the villagers. This action was carried out by air after bombing a village or wadi area. The river springs change color and of course that is the effect of using chemicals so that people cannot drink and lack clean water. Even though Sudan has ever approved or signed this convention that prohibits the use of this dangerous substance, the use of chemical weapons is strictly prohibited in war and it is written in humanitarian law such as the Geneva protocol in 1925 and the Convention on the prohibition of the development concerning the use of chemicals that can destroy in 1933 (Ernawati 2019).

Involvement of other parties, namely the United Nations, the African Union and UNIFEM in the Darfur conflict

The existence of this third party in the Darfur conflict is because this conflict continues to grow and even gets bigger. The United Nations and the African Union have contributed quite a bit in this conflict by trying to reconcile the conflicting parties. Initially the United Nations and the African Union acted as peace making and peacekeeping operations. Because this conflict cannot be reconciled only with mere regulations or agreements because of heated enmity. Peace efforts are not only with direct assistance by sending food, clothes and other necessities. But the United Nations and the African Union are trying so that both parties, namely the Government of Sudan and the SLM/A and JEM rebels, can make peace by holding negotiations or meetings. Such as the Nairobi declaration, the Machakos protocol and the DPA or Darfur Peace Agreement. Over time the condition is not getting better but getting worse. This is what makes the African Union and the United Nations use military strategies so that they can reduce conflict and create a peaceful atmosphere in their communities or are called Peacekeeping operations (Balqis Hanya Alfiana, Joko Setiyono 2013).

The members are of course from the military and police as well as the core troops not taking sides with either party. They must be neutral and must try to resolve or reduce the friction between these two conflicting groups. And these troops are also in accordance with the guidelines of the United Nations. As in the UNSC 1556 in 2004, UNSC 1564 in 2004, UNSC 1590 in 2005, UNSC 1706 in 2006, UNSC 1769 in 2007, and finally UNSC 1828 in 2008. With this resolution, three troops or three peacekeepers have been formed to reduce the Darfur conflict. The first was in accordance with UNSC 1564 in 2004, using its powers the African Union formed a team called the African Union Mission in Sudan or abbreviated as AMIS. Who is tasked with protecting the civilian population in all areas of Darfur. The second is the United Nations Mission in the Sudan team or abbreviated as (UNMIS), the formation of this team in accordance with UNSC-1590 in 2005. The function of the UNMIS team is to be a backup or backup in carrying out this mission because Darfur is a large area and secondly The groups also intensified their attacks. The third is the formation of the United Nations African Union Mission in Darfur team or abbreviated as UNAMID (Amnesty International 2020).

In the city of Darfur itself apart from the prolonged conflict, there is a sad thing, namely women, because as we know at that time, women were indeed considered trivial and could only carry out household activities, especially during war, they could only accept the situation and as a result there were many crimes. shown to women as victims of war, one of which is rape and slavery. Not to mention another problem, namely the very low health of pregnant women and children. because in such a situation health facilities are also inadequate and the death rate is higher than the birth rate. As the data obtained by the survey in 2006, namely the ratio of maternal mortality as many as 1,056 deaths and 100,000 births. As well as many health workers who live there in urban areas or downtown areas, rural areas will lack the resources of these midwives themselves (Adam 2015).

It was from there that UNIFEM felt the need to take part or participate in this conflict because women's rights in this land of Sudan were of concern and needed outside forces or organizations to provide input or even join in this conflict. UNIFEM is still under the auspices of the United Nations, so this organization can still intervene in foreign affairs. UNIFEM made a draft or work plan which contained a program so that women in Darfur could have their rights back as before. Namely with a program called "Protecting and Promoting Women's Rights and Leadership in Sudan" from 2005 to 2006 and "Gender Justice in Sudan" from 2005 to 2008. And finally the program "Defending and Securing the Human Rights of Women and Girls in the Humanitarian Crisis in Darfur" from 2008 to 2010. With this program, UNIFEM hopes to be able to bring about drastic changes and women's rights to be fulfilled again (Fajar 2020).

Conflict Resolution: through dirty means up to the International Criminal Court (ICC)

The problem of conflict resolution itself had been anticipated or implemented at the beginning of the SLM/A and JEM rebellions. Where the government itself during the Khartoum era used dirty means, namely peace negotiations with the rebel parties whose original purpose was to divide or pit one against the other so that the rebel parties did not attack the government. By taking advantage of the existing divisions between the tribal leaders and the government, a new military force was formed so that splinters from the SLM/A and JEM rebels could join forces. This tactic was considered successful by using a way of pitting one against the other, these rebels who previously jointly attacked the government in a compact manner. They started fighting against their own group and that way the government could buy time to eradicate this rebel army (JOHNSTON 2007).

But the ongoing wars that have continuously claimed thousands of civilian victims and state facilities have also been destroyed. Making the government have to find other ways to end this conflict, one of which is with a peace agreement between the Sudanese government and SLM/A and JEM. So a draft called the Darfur Peace Agreement (DPA) was drafted. In this draft, the government offers a way of peace in the form of granting positions to the SLM/A and JEM rebels. Offered a seat or position as a senior aide to the president. This position is very strategic and is the fourth highest position in the government of Sudan. With this position the rebels can carry out or make policies that have the potential to influence the politics of the Sudanese state and can be very profitable if the position is utilized in detail so that SLM/A and JEM get what they want. Apart from that, there was also a lucrative position offered to the rebels namely Governor who would later lead one of the regions in Darfur, two additional positions in the ministry and finally as an adviser to the governor of Darfur in all regions. All that remains is to be designed within the Transitional Darfur Regional Authority (TDRA). The African Union intervenes so that this problem can be resolved peacefully and third parties try to control the situation so that it runs conducive. And according to the African Union, which is supported by the United Nations, it is stated that the Sudanese government is no longer able to resolve the prolonged conflict and took a lot of victims. Therefore the European Union took action as a mediator and tried to find a way of peace. But the rebels remained reluctant to the agreement or darfur made by the Sudanese government, even though the agreement was already profitable (Lestari 2006).

It was the events above that made the conflict continue. Finally, the International Criminal Court (ICC) intervened and decided several matters regarding the Darfur conflict. Because if the ICC does not intervene, then it is certain that this conflict will definitely take more victims and human rights violations will increase. The ICC responded with UN Security Council resolution 1593 in 2005, and was guided by the Rome Statute in 1998 article 53. By making and issuing orders to arrest the mastermind behind all these problems, namely Omar Hassan Al-Bashir. The ICC is fully responsible for finding evidence of Omar's crimes and for being transparent and proceeding to

court. So in 2009, to be precise, on March 4, the public prosecutor made a letter ordering Omar to be arrested because he was worried and must be held responsible for all the actions he had taken. Because even though Omar is president and does not go directly into the field such as committing genocide, torture and others. But he is the party with the highest position and the party that gives orders to his subordinates, especially the Janjaweed mission and based on the Rome Statute 1998 article 58 1B. However, the Sudanese even opposed by refusing to hand over Omar on the grounds that Sudan is not a country bound by an agreement with the ICC and the ICC should not have jurisdiction over matters in Darfur (Oktaviana 2021).

Finally, the ICC racked their brains to catch Omar. By cooperating with Sudan, the ICC has succeeded in making an agreement so that Omar can be arrested and tried. This agreement is good news for the international community because if you look at his track record, Omar is smart and even difficult for the ICC to catch. All crimes that have been committed by Omar and Janjaweed or their subordinates will be brought to justice and punished (Oktaviana 2021).

In fact, if we examine why the conflict in Darfur can cause many human rights violations and other heinous crimes, it is because Darfur does not care about and lacks the reach of international law. And Sudan is a country that entered into a state of emergency in 1999. In this way, Sudan takes advantage of the situation and acts according to the laws of its own country and does not think about applicable international law (Islam 2006). And this Sudan is the interpretation of a country that failed to protect its own people. Whereas the state must have the responsibility to protect its civil society. As in war, and other disasters. However, Sudan has even attacked and committed many crimes against its people causing this principle of responsibility to disappear or fail to be carried out (Kindiki 2007).

4. CONCLUSION

From the conflict above, it can be concluded that this conflict is indeed very complicated because it involves various parties and various ethnic groups. And all of this is rooted in one party, namely Omar Al-Bashir. The mastermind behind all the human rights crimes that have taken place and hostilities between indigenous African tribes and immigrant tribes, namely the Janjaweed. Omar Al-Bashir often uses Janjaweed for his political interests by getting rid of enemies or parties who don't like his style of government. This is where the big problem arises, namely the hostility between the two groups. The rebel groups were born from here and formed the strongholds of SLM/A and JEM. The protracted war made the civilians attacked by the Janjaweed. Regular attacks and even genocide happen here.

Third parties finally came to try to intervene and help them in terms of food and clothing and military assistance so that Darfur becomes a safe area, the ICC, the United Nations, the African Union, UNIFEM and maybe many other foreign organizations that provide their energy and demand that peace be resolved immediately. One can take the picture of this conflict as evidence of the dark history in the international world that a country led by someone who is selfish and has no humanity will end badly and make the war protracted.

To examine the effectiveness of various conflict mechanisms is still not possible because this research focuses on failures and violations of international law and reviews the comparison of conflict mechanisms and not their effectiveness. Below is Some of the approaches that have been used in conflicts such as Darfur include: a) International Diplomacy and Mediation: The role of the UN, African Union, and other countries in negotiating ceasefires; b) Economic Sanctions and Embargoes: Efforts to pressure warring parties to stop violence through economic restrictions; c) Military Intervention and Peacekeeping Missions: Such as the UNAMID (United Nations-African

Union Mission in Darfur) mission aimed at protecting civilians; d) Transitional Justice and Tribunals: The ICC's efforts to prosecute war crimes perpetrators.

The results of this study can provide policy recommendations for international organizations in dealing with similar conflicts in the future in several ways: a) Evaluate the Approach Used, by analyzing the factors that trigger and exacerbate conflicts, this study can help international organizations such as the UN, the African Union, or global NGOs in assessing the effectiveness of strategies that have been implemented, such as diplomacy, humanitarian intervention, or sanctions; b) Identify Gaps in the International Response, if this study finds weaknesses in the approach taken by international actors in the conflict studied, then recommendations can be focused on how to improve coordination and effectiveness in dealing with similar conflicts; c) Enhancing the Role of Preventive Diplomacy, if the research shows that conflict can be prevented through more active diplomacy, then policy recommendations could lead to an increased role for international organizations in preventive diplomacy and early mediation before conflict escalates; d) The Role of Sanctions and Humanitarian Intervention, if there are findings that show that sanctions or humanitarian intervention have a significant impact, then recommendations could focus on how to optimize these mechanisms to be more effective in the future.

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