

- pursue international consensus on a prohibition or a moratorium on arms transfers/supplies to the region, or at the least promote greater attention to arms supplies as a factor in the conflict;
- level the playing field in a forum other than IGAD/IPF by drawing on Canada's expertise on federalism and promoting federalist structures and solutions for pluralistic societies and involve civil societies in these solutions;
- continue support of the Special Rapporteur of the UN Secretary-General with respect to resources, access, credibility in order to supplement the IGAD peace process;
- ensure that influential people, such as those involved in the Nile region, are included in negotiations and not just people who are knowledgeable;

Regarding humanitarian assistance, economic development and human rights, Canada should:

- seek the establishment of guaranteed corridors to assure humanitarian access and delivery of humanitarian assistance;
- promote the use of Canadian businesses in Sudan who have economic leverage over the Sudanese government to pressure them on their human rights record;
- promote the use of foreign direct investment and Sudan's treatment of foreign economic interests as a barometer of the Khartoum government's good behaviour;
- promote the use of human rights experts by Canadian business interests in Sudan;
- encourage NGOs and CIDA to consider assistance beyond immediate relief needs and emergency aid and attend to programs that rehabilitate all of civil society and target their post-war capacity, such as education programs, while recognising resource limitations of these agencies;
- support a study on the war economy in Sudan in order to better target humanitarian assistance flows and development programs, which CIDA would also support;
- promote economic development because it helps alleviate factors which otherwise reinforce domestic instability; a contrasting view expressed that economic development should only be pursued once a peace settlement was in place;
- encourage Operation Lifeline Sudan (OLS) to rationalise its assistance and coordinate policy rather than implement it;
- begin preparations for disengagement from the conflict by promoting programs and economic activities that employ Sudanese and engage them in constructive activities rather than in the conflict.