

Reflecting on the several multilateral tracks to peace in Sudan (i.e., IGAD, IPF, the US efforts, Libyan and Egyptian initiatives, and the Security Council), the role of international community has been "pathetic." Self-interest of individual players has been at the centre of multilateral efforts rather than peace itself. First step to remedying this situation would be to look at the actors in the various multilateral fora and their interests.

In conclusion, Joseph Stern reflected on the complexity of the problem in Sudan, the lack of understanding of the conflict on all sides, and the moral imperative on the part of Canada to engage (choose sides/or at least favour one side over the other). Garry Kenny pointed out that while it may be difficult to morally choose who is the villain and who is the victim, it is clear, nevertheless, from the report of the special rapporteur of the Secretary General, Franco, that the government of Sudan perpetuates abuses against civilians on a much larger scale than the opposition. There is not and should not be a perception of moral equivalence.

Support for indigenous civil society was encouraged through human rights work and by strengthening the trade unions. Currently the engagement of indigenous civil society is very limited. Therefore, support should be channelled to grass-roots through community projects and the ground prepared through the IPF and other multilateral bodies and unilateral initiatives for a possible future democratisation process.