



GECMUN X

BACKGROUND GUIDE

Security Council

Promoting Peace and Sustainability in Sudan

SDG: 3. Good Health and Well-Being, 16. Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions, 17. Partnerships to achieve the Goal

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Committee Introduction

The United National Security Council (UNSC) is the principal organization of the United Nations with its priorities centered around the preservation of global peace and security. Consisting of 15 member states in total, it gives decision-making privileges to the permanent-five nations - USA, France, China, Russia, and UK - through the accreditation of veto powers. The committee may consult the incorporation international legislation to permit sanctions, arms embargoes, and travel bans. It may approve the deployment of peacekeeping troops with consultation of member states, but is always reserved as the last form of intervention to mediate unnecessary conflict. It must be noted that peacekeeping troops not only perform the duty of combat, but also the protection of civilians, transport of essential resources, reconnaissance, humanitarian aid, and the protection and establishment of buffer zones if approved through resolutions. Although the committee is entitled to such magnitudinal powers, its main objective is to resolve problems diplomatically for the common good of all parties. Each member is granted one vote. The following list catalogs all delegations of this conference.

Agenda Introduction

It comes as alarming news to the UNSC that an armed coup-styled conflict between the military government of Sudan and rival factions began on April 15th, 2023 in the capital city of Khartoum. The two parties - Rapid Support Forces (RSF) and the presidential administration of Omar-al- Bashir are engaging in armed conflict across all regions of the country, with a large amount of conflict centered in its capital, Khartoum. So far killing over 1000 people and displacing upwards of 1.9million civilians, this is a humanitarian and political crisis.

The fallout from the past months of conflict have led to a refugee crisis with at least 400,000 people fleeing to neighboring countries such as Egypt. Egypt has now had to add additional visa requirements for Sudanese men aged 16-50, extending the time it takes for visas to be obtained and causing separation between hundreds of families. Monitoring bodies recognize that lawyers, doctors, and human rights activists are being killed during the process.

The RSF and its subparty gangs are engaging in looting in its acquired territories while also committing crimes against humanity, genocide, and war crimes that violate the Geneva Conventions. Mass-rapes, mass-torture, and pillaging have disoriented the normal lives of citizens and left their human rights eroded. A food crisis is imminent as The Korofdam region, which is the heart of Sudanese agriculture, is being destroyed by the conflict. The city of El Obeid is under a state of siege, and citizens are experiencing a shortage of supplies and medicine. Ceasefires are being started but violated by both parties. Conflict is seeming to escalate due to new waves of attacks by Arab nomadic tribes that have sided with the RSF.

The agenda focuses to solve the aforementioned problems and bring the UN one step closer towards achieving its 3 SDG goals : Goal 16 of peace justice and strong institutions, Goal 17 of partnerships for the goals, and Goal 3 of Good Health and Well-being.

Letter from the Chairs

Dear Esteemed Delegates,

We are Geoff Kim, Richard Park, and Lyulf Tuffs from North London Collegiate School Jeju (NLCSJ). It is with our greatest honor to host you virtuosos to the UNSC at GECMUN X. You are part of a committee for one of the most achieved and competitive delegates, and we expect to see hands-on action, fierce debates, and calamities resolved through diplomacy by the culmination of the conference. Nonetheless, we do realize that there may be beginners who may be intimidated, so would like to give quick guidance to relax you with the upcoming preparations.

We recognize that you have joined MUN to become better versions of yourself and you want to overcome your fears of public speaking. Whether you are right or wrong, you must fearlessly express your opinions, be vocal, and stand up for your own country. Even though you may not exert the best performance in your first conference, speaking and engaging in conversations will equip you with real-life experience and oral skills for future conferences. You will learn to negotiate and sacrifice to maximize the gain of your country while simultaneously satisfying opposing parties of the deal. We recommend you to be highly prepared: know your agenda and your country's stance thoroughly to be on the same page as other delegates. The chairs are there to guide you and support you, not embarrass you publicly.

In this committee, you will be discussing the agenda "Promoting Peace and Stability in Sudan". MUN is political, and politics always comes with a binding set of disparate perspectives. We hope your background knowledge and viewpoint on events will nurture the debate of the entire community. We wish the best of luck in your preparation. Contact us if any questions persist.

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Key Terms

Rapid Support Forces (RSF):

The Rapid Support Forces are a paramilitary force which is leading the coup. Another name for RSF is Janjaweed, and it is depicted as a military group accused of abusing human rights during the Darfur Conflict. The RSF has become a significant force in Sudan's political landscape.

Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF):

The Sudanese Armed Forces are the military forces under Sudanese leadership. The SAF was involved in both 2 civil wars between North and South Sudan, and this led to millions of casualties. As the RSF, the SAF was also accused of abusing human rights in the Darfur Conflict. Additionally, SAF has influenced the Sun's Economic system by destruction of agriculture, infrastructure, and displacement of civilians.

United Arab Emirates (UAE):

The UAE is located in the Middle East and has been accused of supplying arms to the RSF. The UAE gave financial support to Sudan, which was 3 Billion USD after Bashir's collapse. This financial aid played a significant role in terms of the stabilization of Sudan's Economy.

United Nations Humanitarian Air Force (UNHAS):

The UNHAS has run several humanitarian projects in Sudan over the course of the war helping civilians to remain safe. The UNHAS provided transportation to Sudanese people. As transportation in Sudan was a risk due to the constant internal conflict, the UNHAS enabled safe population displacement. Also, the UNHAS provided emergency evacuation services during the Sudan conflict.

World Food Programme (WFP):

The WFP has supplied food to refugees and those I need during the war - This has allowed civilian populations to remain somewhat disconnected from the conflict by reducing the suffering of the impoverished.

The Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED):

The ACLED provided comprehensive data in terms of the conflict in Sudan, which was datas from the battles, protests, and riots. This supported different governments and non - governmental organizations in terms of decision making towards Sudan. The accumulation of data allowed different organizations to make the appropriate choice.

Khartoum:

Capital city of Sudan, a key cultural and strategic point as, because it is the capital city, it is seen as akin to the heart of Sudan

Sudan National Broadcasting Corporation (SNBC):

Sudan National Broadcasting Corporation is one of the main news networks in Sudan

The SNBC allowed dissemination of information during the Sudan Conflict, and this led to formation of public opinion and different viewpoints. In the news, by promotion of dialogue, different perspectives about the conflict were exposed. This elevated the issue, which raised awareness to this topic.

Republican Palace

The official residence of the President of Sudan.

Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU)

Council of Arab Economic Unity, of which Sudan was a founding member. The CAEU provided financial aid to Sudan during the internal conflict, and this led to alleviation for certain economic struggles. Also, the CAEU tried to promote economic stability in Sudan, coupled with peace building efforts.

League of Arab States (LAS)

League of Arab States, also known as Arab League, of which Sudan is a member and has been since January 1956

Historical Background

On December 19th, 2018, the revolution started in Sudan. When Omar Bashir became the president, riots and protests were made by civilians who were demanding democracy. The main cause of this chaos was the oppressive military regime.

As a result, former president Omar Bsashir was taken down by the coup. During the coup, 2 men, Abdel Fattah al-Burhan, the leader of the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF), and Mohamed Hamdan Dagalo, better known as Hemedti, the head of the paramilitary Rapid Support Forces (RSF) were the main 2 leaders. They both promised to fulfill the Sudanese civilian's demand for democracy, however, these 2 leaders became enemies due to the conflict.

This was not the only coup that occurred in Sudan. Throughout history, leaders of Sudan were taken down by military officers at the end. The SAF, Sudanese Armed Force had magnificent power and influence throughout Sudan for about a century. The main trigger for the usage of power by SAF was the independence from Anglo Egyptian Rule.

Coup Incidents Outline

First military coup

In 1958, Abdullah Kalil, a retired military officer and prime minister, successfully took control of the civilian government under military rule.

Second military coup

In 1969, Colonel Jaafar Nimeiry succeeded a coup by bringing down Abdullah Kalil.

Third military coup

In 1985, Colonel Jaafar Nimeiry was ousted by Abdel - AL - Dahab, a military officer who later installed a new democratic government.

Fourth military coup

In 1989, Colonel Omar Bashir took down this government and appointed himself as the new head of state.

As Colonel Omar Bashir realized the consistent pattern of coups, Bashir made a strategy which was coup-proofing. This led to a protection of himself by being surrounded by protectors. First, Bashir maintained a strong relationship with the SAF throughout his regime. He used the SAF to crack down on the civil war in southern Sudan, and during the process, the SAF did not hesitate to use violence towards the civilians.

Current State of Affairs

With the war continuing for more than half a year, the war is happening nearly

to the full-scale. In total 3.3 million people have been displaced with an estimated 800,000 refugees fleeing to neighboring countries such as Egypt, Ethiopia, and Libya.

The RAF's seizure of a lab containing measles and cholera pathogens are serving as a high-bio-hazard risk. The lack of lab technicians to go to the lab and safely contain the available biological materials leave the severity of the problem undetermined.

Crimes against humanity are being committed and left unchecked: The SAF's unorderly airstrikes across the country, specifically in Darfur and Gezira have killed 1136 people officially, although the unofficial number is perceived to be higher. International pressures from powerful countries like the US and UK to set up ceasefires have not been effective; ceasefires were ignored and both took them as an opportunity to rearm themselves.

In the west, The RSF and Arab Militias are conducting in mass rapes against females in the and genocides against their male partners. Although the exact number of sexual violence cases are not clear, they are likely to be in the high thousands.

West Darfur has been the former place of war of non-Arab tribes against the Arab-dominated government of President Omar-al-bashir. In the same region, large scale targeted attacks against non-Arab civilians, specifically those darker skinned and with Masalit accents are persisting. The RSF is using cruel methods such as burning down homes, making people flee to the streets, and then shooting them instantaneously when spotted. Furthermore, summary executions of 28 Non-arab tribesmen have taken place. 5000 people in Geneina alone have been killed and 180,000 people have arrived in Chad since the conflict started. However, recent reports confirm the parliamentary military troops' activities to halt the refugees' passage through the use of violence.

Amidst this chaos, many international humanitarian organizations remain severely underfunded. While the UN OCHA has claimed that they needed at least \$3 billion to support the 25 million Sudanese civilians in need, the current budget only holds 27% of the presented quota. This could particularly be as a result of the lack of international attention to Sudan with more aid and attention being focused in Ukraine. Humanitarian workers are also left unprotected with many of them already having been killed during their operations. The looting of offices, warehouses, and vehicles of these organizations is making it impossible for aid operations to continue

With the dilapidation of major infrastructure and no organization being able to support the Sudanese, the civilians are under a major health crisis. Infants and babies

have been trapped in hospitals for weeks, leaving them and their caretakers dead.

Stances of Parties

Albania

The Republic of Albania is a small, mountainous country on south-eastern Europe's Balkan Peninsula. In recent months Albania has taken a hard stance on the topic of the war in Sudan and have strongly condemned all violence and has called for there to be government action both by their own government but also the wider global community.

Brazil

Brazil has maintained a good relationship with the main Sudanese government. However, Brazil has said that it cannot support the violence and fighting that is a result of this conflict. In early 2023 the Brazilian representative for the UN called for the leaders of both sides of the Sudan conflict to settle their differences via negotiation and once again condemned the violence being carried out as a result of the war.

China

China has been one of the countries to take a “neutral stance” in the conflict. China maintains strong relations with Sudan and has an industrial economic interest in the area and have said that their interest is much more financial than military and that they favor stability in the region. This is seen in how they still retain “substantial economic and investment presence within the region” (The Diplomat 9th May 2023)

Ecuador

Ecuador maintains a stance of anti-violence in terms of the conflict in Sudan. UN representatives for Ecuador have made clear that it is their country's belief that the fighting must come to an end. Ecuador has called for the creation of “humanitarian corridors” to allow for assistance and escape routes to be provided to citizens in need who are suffering due to the conflict.

Egypt

Egypt's government maintains a stance that the RSF and SAF should lay down their weapons and stop violating the ceasefire. As well as this in a statement at a meeting for the UNSC in May 2023 the representative for Egypt stated how the Egyptian delegation is “ready to provide all necessary support to help Sudan emerge from the crisis and end the bloodbath.”

France

So far in the conflict France has helped evacuate both French and various international citizens out of Sudanese territory to safety. As well as this France, along with the EU (European Union) have provided hundreds of millions in Euros as aid to Sudan. The French delegation has called for the fighting to stop and for the ceasefire to be

consolidated.

Gabon

Gabon, which was represented in tandem with Ghana and Mozambique at a UNSC meeting in May 2023 on the conflict, maintains that the current approach to resolving conflict in Sudan is working. As well as this they have called upon all parties to “resume political process” in terms of working towards peace while also calling for more help to be provided to civilians and those in need affected by the conflict.

Ghana

Ghana, who was represented in tandem with Gabon and Mozambique at a UNSC meeting in May 2023 on the conflict, maintains that the current approach to resolving conflict in Sudan is working. As well as this they have called upon all parties to “resume political process” in terms of working towards peace while also calling for more help to be provided to civilians and those in need affected by the conflict.

Japan

Japan has made calls for both parties of the conflict to abide by humanitarian laws. As well as this Japan is among the countries who are calling for there to be a permanent ceasefire for the purpose of diplomatic negotiations between the RSF and SAF. Japan is also a believer that the only peaceful way forward is to bring about the return of a civilian government.

Malta

Malta wishes for both sides to return to a state of calm ceasefire and for there to be negotiations and the formation of a civilian government. Malta has reminded governments of their duty to ensure the safety of civilians fleeing Sudan and believes that extra care should be taken to ensure those in more vulnerable population groups remain safe.

Mozambique

Mozambique, who was represented in tandem with Ghana and Gabon at a UNSC meeting in May 2023 on the conflict, maintains that the current approach to resolving conflict in Sudan is working. As well as this they have called upon all parties to “resume political process” in terms of working towards peace while also calling for more help to be provided to civilians and those in need affected by the conflict.

Russian Federation

The Russian Federation stated the importance of carrying out the necessary evacuations to ensure diplomatic staff and international civilians can be evacuated along with Sudanese civilians. However, they have also said that the war is a result of western

interference and the attempt to impose democracy. Finally, the delegation also believes that there have been failings at the hands of member countries to keep the peace and note that the conflict took everyone by surprise.

Switzerland

Switzerland recognised the severity of effects on the civilian population taking special care to note the high death and injury tolls as a result of the conflict. The delegation calls for an upholding of the ceasefire to end to hopefully find a diplomatic solution to the conflict and to allow time for humanitarian aid to help civilians.

United Arab Emirates

The UAE has called for countries to keep in mind the civilians and international officials who remain trapped in Sudan. The delegation has also pointed out the effect on the humanitarian aid groups at work in Sudan and asks member nations to allow the WHO to have unhindered access to help the people in Sudan.

United Kingdom

The United Kingdom has carried out evacuations of diplomatic personnel in late April 2023 and is working on evacuating British citizens. The UK has called for the RSF and SAF to not only allow access to civilians for humanitarian groups but to join in a lasting ceasefire countrywide.

United States

The United States has condemned the violence carried out by both the SAF and RSF and calls for them to join in a ceasefire. The delegation also calls for the two sides to work together to form committees that can resolve diplomatic and civil issues within the country without the need for warfare. As well as this the US delegation has made clear its support for work already carried out by diplomatic and humanitarian groups to mitigate the effects of the conflict.

Canada

Canada has firmly condemned any force of violence or violation of human rights, as they required immediate action towards the international community due to the consideration of constant infringement of human rights towards Sudanese Civilians. The Canadian representative in the UN insisted its opinion towards both parties in Sudan (RSF and SAF) in terms of pursuing dialogue rather than military conflict. Canada still maintains a friendly relationship with the main Sudan Government.

Ethiopia

As Ethiopia is located on the west side of Sudan sharing borders, they are deeply concerned about the current conflict. Ethiopia urgently required humanitarian aid to the international community, and also urged RSF and SAF for ceasefire agreements. Along with Egypt, Ethiopia is willing to provide support to the Sudan Government for the purpose of alleviation of the conflict.

India

India advocated active involvement towards the global community to support the disadvantaged people such as young children, old people, and disabled people through humanitarian aid. India insists on its diplomatic relationship with the Sudanese government, however condemning all kinds of violence or human crime.

Nigeria

As Nigeria is part of the African Unity, Nigeria's stance was to conduct overall peace across the African continent via mitigating the Sudan conflict. Additionally, Nigeria underscored the importance of the establishment of humanitarian corridors, as Nigeria is against the infringement of basic human rights during the conflict.

Italy

As a key member of the EU, Italy agreed in terms of affording financial support for the purpose of contribution towards UN agencies in Sudan. Additionally, Italy aligned with different nations in the UN for the evacuation of trapped people during the Sudan conflict, trying to ensure safety provisions for the Sudanese civilians who are not involved in the conflict. Thus, Italy gave a significant amount of financial aid for the objective of regional peace and humanitarian aid.

Possible Solutions

The bipolar-power structure between the two military forces have made it clear that no leader would passivize itself until one becomes the clear victor over Sudanese territory. Ceasefires and international pressures from even powerful countries have been proven to be ineffective. Therefore, it could be advised to deploy peace-keeping troops under the council's consent to establish a buffer-zone between the west and east which would necessitate a cease-fire. Delegating the jurisdiction of the two military groups through this way will ensure that no particular party would have to instigate another unnecessary conflict in attempts to become the regional hegemony.

Recognizing that the main goal of the RSF and SAF is to eradicate each other's presence until one achieves complete dominion over Sudan, As the unsustainable acceptance of refugees will likely put a toll on the refugee-accepting governments, the council must work to provide financial assistance and incentives for them to keep giving support. In addition, MEDCs could work to accelerate the flow of funds into the underfunded humanitarian organizations so that any Sudanese citizen may regain access to a basic quality of life. To prevent any humanitarian workers from being killed amidst their operations, peacekeeping troops could offer assistance in the means of transport and security.

Countries may work to sanction both sides of the war to suspend the supply of weapons to weaken the military and reduce the scale of war.

Historically, the Sudanese government has always been susceptible to coups due to a rush for control by power-hunger military leaders. Therefore, countries should cooperate to firmly establish an orderly democratic government led by civilians. Countries may work with the ICC or ICJ to criminalize war criminals once the conflict has settled.

Questions to Consider

- How can other International institutions can support Sudanese people who are suffering due to lack of basic necessities? (ex) Water, Medical Facilities)
- How can the neighboring / surrounding countries support the mitigation of the conflict?
- How should the conflict between ethical / religious differences be mitigated?
- How should the internal and external population displacement in Sudan be managed?
- How can international organizations fulfill their immediate needs?
- How can vulnerable groups such as women, children, elderly, and handicapped people be protected?
- What kind of diplomatic initiatives have been operated after the start of the conflict in regional / international organizations?
- How did the conflict impact the agricultural and oil economy in Sudan?
- What will be the most appropriate strategy for the economic support to Sudan which can promote sustainability and without forming dependency to other nations?

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