

Topic: The Sudanese Civil War

Main submitter: the Republic of Korea

Committee: Security Council

Bearing in mind by late 2023, tens of thousands of people had been killed, with estimates varying significantly,

Notes that over 2 million people have been estimated to be internally displaced as of late 2023, with many fleeing to neighbouring countries,

Deeply concerned by the fact that the conflict has exacerbated food shortages, impacting millions in Sudan. Food prices surged, and disruptions to humanitarian aid made conditions worse for vulnerable populations,

Reminds all that the fighting has devastated Sudan's economy, leading to hyperinflation, loss of income, and increased poverty levels among the population,

Appalled by the fact that estimates indicate that around 25 million people which is over half the population may require humanitarian aid,

1. **Authorises** the creation of the UN Peacebuilding Initiative for Stability in Sudan (UNPISS) and based in Kassala, Sudan, UNPISS will directly report to the UN Secretary General as well as by partnering with all relevant bodies and organisations such as the Peace Building Commission (PBC) the Disarmament and International Security Committee (DISEC), as well as relevant NGOs and regional bodies such as the African Union (AU), and the Arab League, with UNPISS to carry out any legal actions needed to be taken with the firm support of the UN, UNPISS operate with the aims of ensuring an immediate and lasting peace deal through all necessary means including
 - a. Restarting the UN Mission In Sudan so that peacekeepers can be deployed where needed including protecting relevant minority groups, humanitarian corridors and protected buildings
 - b. Carry out monthly meetings either in person or online between the representatives Rapid Support Forces (RSF), Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF), relevant ethnic and tribal leaders to reach a peace agreement that will ensure the following
 - i. protect minorities and vulnerable rights while ensuring safe and sustainable peace in Sudan
 - ii. restore the civilian government to help lead Sudan until an election can be held,
 - iii. create a multi-phased plan for peace in Sudan
 - c. The implementation of Sanctions by the UNSC if the Sudanese government or any other bodies and organisations that refuse to take part in peace talks, commit acts that are in violation of international law, or any other actions deemed to warrant sanctions
 - d. Blocking the importation and smuggling of weapons and ammunition into Sudan by working with Member States in the region to implement and strengthen border control systems and security protocols, especially in areas prone to illegal weapons trading found through the research report, to monitor and prevent the movement weapons and ammunition affiliated with organisations connected to the Sudanese conflict to cross borders by doing the following
 - i. Constructing and strengthening infrastructure at the Sudanese borders to combat the movement of weapons utilized in the conflict in Sudan informed by UNPISS's desk and field research
 - ii. Training programs for officers implemented by UNPISS with other relevant bodies allowing those on the borders of Sudan to have better expertise with aims to strengthen checks of ID, belongings and to eliminate corruption while to better deal with complex situations should they arise
 - iii. Utilize modern technological advances including drone systems, advanced scanning machines, AI-based tracking systems, and other relevant technologies to detect trade paths and activities of weapons related to the conflict in Sudan

- iv. requiring mandatory reporting from manufacturers, suppliers, and distributors regarding large, suspicious weapons transactions in Sudan and the surrounding region with these suppliers and manufacturers to face harsh financial repercussions if they do not comply
 - v. enhance cross-border cooperation and data-sharing mechanisms to create a centralized database that enables intelligence-sharing between law enforcement agencies in the region among law enforcement agencies, customs authorities, and regulatory bodies to identify and prevent illegal weapons and ammunition sales either within Sudan or into Sudan and surrounding areas
 - e. Creating an advanced reporting mechanism and legal framework for those in Sudan to utilise so that they can report human rights abuses and crimes against humanity especially those related to the persecution of vulnerable groups such as ethnic minorities, women, member of the LGBTQIA+ community and religious minorities, to ensure that the UN and UNPISSE can appropriately tackle this issue and have all relevant information if a case needs to be brought to the UNSC , or other relevant courts
2. **Demands** that the UNPISSE to work in a collaborative effort with all relevant UN bodies including the World Food Programme (WFP) UN Children's fund (UNICEF), UN High Commission on Refugees (UNHCR), World Health Organisation (WHO) and the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) as well as all relevant NGOs such as the Red cross and Doctors Without Borders to mitigate the Humanitarian effects of the war in Sudan including by taking the necessary steps including
- a. The establishment of numerous peacekeeper protected humanitarian corridors throughout Sudan and the surrounding regions to ensure that vital aid reaches the population of Sudan as well as giving safe routes of travel for refugees that are fleeing the conflict
 - b. The creation of an aid programme that will ensure the swift and immediate delivery of vital Humanitarian aid including both emergency and developmental,
 - c. Partnering with the governments of surrounding members nations and relevant regional group for the creation of a new system that will be that would protect migrants and refugees by taking all necessary steps such as the following
 - i. The creation of a scheme for migrants and asylum seekers to apply for asylum in surrounding member nations
 - ii. The scheme would also allow refugees, migrants and internally displaced people to return home at the end of the conflict if they so wish to do so
 - iii. Establish a report system for refugees and migrants to report xenophobia or racism that they face as well as the conditions of the migrant camps they are residing in
 - iv. The building of new migrant camps to stop overcrowding will ensure that migrants and refugees have access to sanitation materials, shelter, food, safe drinking water, etc.
 - v. Frequent and random inspections in the migrant camps either those operated by the UN, member nations or NGOs by the UNHCR to ensure that they meet the UN's high standards, these inspections would ensure that there is no overcrowding, that rights for minorities and vulnerable groups
 - vi. The creation of vocational training programmes and apprenticeship programmes with the aims of the refugees benefiting the economies of the host nation,
3. **Endorses** the creation of a long term peace plan that is developed by the PBC and the UNPISSE that would create a new constitution for Sudan that will prioritise the protection of minorities rights especially of those who are living in the Darfur region, ensuring democratic elections and peace, this will be done by partnering with all relevant bodies including the Special Politics and Decolonisation Committee (SPECPOL) the UN Department for Peace Operations (UNDP), DISEC as well as partnering with regional groups such as the AU and the Arab league and necessary NGOs to carry out all measures deemed necessary within their legal powers such as the following
- a. The establishment of an Independent Electoral commission (IEC) that ensure will that Sudan holds a general election within six months of this resolution passing, this election will be overseen

by the UN Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs (UNDPPA) and the UNPIS to ensure that this election is free and fair by taking the following measures

- i. Monitor violence throughout the election campaign as well as the UN Peacekeepers deployed in clause one to protect high profile candidates
 - ii. Monitor the counting of ballot papers to ensure accurate and fair results
 - iii. Draw up fair electoral boundaries
 - iv. Ensure that there is equal ballot access regardless of race, gender, religion etc
 - b. Establish a Biennial conference to take place in Kassala, Sudan and to be attended both in person and online by leaders of Sudan, representatives of regional powers, neighbouring member nations, ethnic and tribal leaders, leaders of groups deemed with a high risk of conflict by the UNPIS, representatives of organisations involved in previous conflicts in Sudan, with the aim of this conference to ensure that tensions do not rise again and work to prevent future conflicts,
 - c. Take measure to tackle ethnic divisions and sectarianism by carrying out all possible measures deemed relevant by the UNPIS such as the following
 - i. Reintegration programs and schemes for different ethnic groups and religious communities that would include community initiatives to foster cooperation and mutual understanding of each other
 - ii. The creation of an advance legal framework for ethnic, religious and other minorities as well as those involved in politics to report political and ethnic based violence and discrimination with these reports going to all relevant organisations such as INTERPOL, the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the Sudanese department of justice so that the necessary actions can be taken
 - d. the establishment of National Sudanese Peace Councils (NSPC) that include ethnic leaders, religious figures, community leaders, government representatives and international stakeholders and moderators from the UN which shall act as impartial dispute resolution bodies, addressing issues of land ownership, resource distribution and ethnic conflicts and dealing with emerging challenges, working in coordination with international mediators and NGOs will to mediate local disputes and foster long-lasting stability and peace in Sudan especially in the Darfur region, which will de-escalate the divisions between the different groups by;
 - i. deploying third-party peace monitors, including UN observers, special raptures and diplomatic envoys
 - ii. developing enhanced mechanisms for communication and overview, including by setting up formal recognition mechanisms in collaboration with Sudan's judiciary and transitional authorities for mediated agreements, and establish initiatives for building the capacity of mediators, such as training on legal frameworks, negotiation tactics and reconciliation practices
 - e. Establish a Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration program (DDR) that would focus on the disarmament of weapons in Sudan by carrying out all relevant measures to promote peace initiatives and deescalate tensions in the region through methods such as
 - i. the decommissioning and destructions of weapon to be witnessed by representatives of UNPIS
 - ii. The creation of mobile and fixed centres for people to anonymously hand in weapons and firearms without the fear of judicial repercussions
 - iii. The creation of a widespread databased for people to register the weapons they still have in their possessions so that UNPIS can track them and coordinate the DDR program
 - f. Work with member nations and the Sudanese government to open negotiations with wishing member nations that will provide security guarantees to Sudan in order for Sudan to decrease the power that the Sudanese military holds
 - g. Work with representatives of the African Union and the Sudanese Government to open discussions on readmitting Sudan into the AU by creating a framework of economic and social requirements that cater to the specific needs of the Sudanese people while simultaneously making them an eligible member of the AU,
4. **Orders** the creation of an economic relief and recovery plan to revitalised Sudan's post war economy by partnering with all relevant organisations such as Intergovernmental Authority on

Development (IGAD), the World Economic Forum (WEF) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to take the relevant measures including

- a. Methods to be taken to increase the spending capabilities of the Sudanese government to ensure that they can create a social security system as well as increasing investment into public services such as hospitals, sewage, internet access, roads and education facilities by taking the following measures
 - i. The creation of a debt relief program by the IMF
 - ii. Decreased military spending by the Sudanese government
 - iii. Tackling corruption to ensure that funds go to their intended use by the UNODC working with the IAACA, relevant IGOs and local police forces to investigate the government, with all findings to be made public
 - b. Create the economic relief fund for Sudan (ERFS) by the IMF to ensure that the Sudanese government can invest in sustainable growth, with these funds to be overseen by the IAACA
 - c. Take measures to incentivize investment into Sudan and Sudanese trading opportunities by taking the relevant measure including the following
 - i. The creation of investor summits to encourage investment into Sudan and the Sudanese economy as well as to show off local enterprises
 - ii. Work with the member nations within IGAD to open negotiations in Djibouti City, Djibouti with the purposes of working towards Sudan integration into the trade bloc
 - iii. The creation of public private partnership that would increase job creation and ensure the building of the necessary government infrastructure mentioned in sub clause A
 - d. The creation of a vocational training program especially focusing on environmentally friendly industries and sustainable farming practices as well as by further encouraging these environmentally friendly industries with the assistance of UN funds and grant or subsidies from the Sudanese government
5. **Mandates** that UNPIS and the UN takes measure to tackle the long-term consequences of the Sudanese civil war which it can take by partnering with all relevant organisations such as UNESCO, WHO and relevant NGOs and IGOs to carry out the necessary measures to deal with the long-term consequences of the Sudanese Civil War such as but not limited to
- a. create a program in which trained professionals certified by the UN are sent into Sudan, in order to assist mentally scarred civilians of the Sudanese civil war , these professionals would be trained over a period of 6 months by UNESCO in order to assure the fair treatment of all civilians, these volunteers would aid civilians by ensuring their access to therapy and counselling session with the cost to be covered by the IMF and WHO that would operate through all capacities necessary including
 - i. in person, permanent mental health facilities,
 - ii. mobile mental health centres,
 - iii. online appointments where possible
 - b. The IMF works in a collaborative effort with the WHO to cover the medical that were caused by the civil war in Sudan with both treatment for physical healthcare especially access to surgeries, consultants and medication
 - c. The creation of a new fund by the IMF to be called the Education Fund for Sudan (EFS) with the purpose of this fund to be utilised to improve education opportunities by constructing schools, training and hiring teachers and covering the cost of education for students and their families
 - d. that the Sudanese government opens itself up to journalists and reporters entering the country and reporting on the situation or it will otherwise face sanctions as outlined in previous clauses, there will also UN peacekeepers protecting journalists who are reporting on sensitive or controversial events in Sudan that the Government may not want to be exposed,
 - e. suggests that the UNPIS, UNODC and relevant IGOs and NGOs gather the necessary evidence against generals, soldiers and UN peacekeepers for alleged cases of war crimes, crimes against humanity and acts of sexual violence with these cases to be referred to the relevant courts and the Sudanese public prosecution office so that they can be prosecuted