

SAMUN XIII

SECURITY COUNCIL





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April 19th to 21st

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Letters from Presidents

Letter from President Acosta

Lords and Ladies, illustrious delegates of the honorable Security Council, and distinguished guests,

With utmost reverence and a profound sense of duty, I humbly address you as we embark on this crucial odyssey at the helm of the United Nations Security Council. The words of the venerable Enoch Powell resonate profoundly within me as we stand at the edge of shaping not only the fate of nations but also the future of global peace and prosperity.

Assuming the role of President of this esteemed council, we are keenly aware of the weight of expectations and the enormity of the challenges before us. The Security Council, as the frontline guardian of international peace and security, demands nothing short of our unyielding dedication to diplomacy, sagacity, and statesmanship.

In the spirit of Powell's sagacity, we firmly believe that “politicians thrive on fear, while statesmen inspire hope.” It is our joint responsibility to surpass the limitations of political



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rhetoric and embrace the principles of statesmanship, guided by the noble pursuit of a world where justice, equality, and cooperation reign supreme.

Our esteemed team, comprising myself and my distinguished colleague, Susana Ariza, stands ready to navigate the intricate tapestry of international relations with diligence, compassion, and foresight. Together, we aspire to cultivate an environment where dialogue prevails over discord, understanding triumphs over ignorance, and unity prevails over division.

The repercussions of our deliberations within the Security Council have the potential to reshape the course of history. This endeavor is not simply an exercise of authority but a transformative experience that opens gateways to fresh perspectives, challenges conventional thinking and affords us the opportunity to contribute to a more harmonious world.

In the spirit of cooperation, open dialogue, and mutual esteem, let us embark on this journey united. With the weight of history upon us, let us endeavor to be the statesmen who inspire hope, promote diplomacy, and lead with sagacity. May our combined efforts within this council be a testament to the enduring potency of international cooperation and the pursuit of a better world for all.

Yours sincerely,



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Camilo Andres Acosta Urbina.

SAMUN XIII Security Council President.

Letter from President Ariza

Honorable delegates, distinguished members of the Security Council Committee,

On behalf of myself, it is with immense gratitude that I present before you today, humbled by the privilege of representing this year's SAMUN Security Council, Susana Ariza Pinto, as one of the committee's presidents. I am honored to lead such a distinguished group of leaders and representatives.

In the words of Martin Luther King Jr: "Peace is not merely a distant goal that we seek, but a means by which we arrive at that goal." As we stand towards SAMUN XIII, may these words guide our choices and unite us to find solutions for today, tomorrow, and the future challenges our world faces.

The Security Council is recognized worldwide as the legally binding root for all decisions impacting every country within the United Nations. It plays an essential role in the organization's efforts to promote global peace and security. With the authority to look into,



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mediate, assign envoys, and take action against threats to peace, the Security Council has established numerous political, peacebuilding, and peacekeeping missions that have saved countless lives. As members of this respected committee, you will have the opportunity to explore and tackle the planet's biggest problems. It is advised to approach this duty with an open mind, respect for other viewpoints, and a commitment to cooperative problem-solving.

Allow me to introduce my esteemed colleague, Camilo Acosta. We will make this committee a space for meaningful dialogue, collaboration, and impactful decisions. Thus, we hope that the debate takes the best possible turn and that each of you makes every possible effort to achieve the objective together of bringing solutions to the table. Simultaneously, we encourage you to use your abilities, take part, and present arguments for each of your perspectives so that we can achieve peace through respect, unity, and cooperation.

In addition to expecting the best from you in terms of behavior and effort, we also hope that, as a reward for all your hard work during the committee work and preparation, you will leave the model with great memories, new friends, and a sense of accomplishment. Furthermore, we emphasize the importance of familiarizing yourself with the provided guide. This guide provides valuable background information on the topics that will be discussed. To take part effectively and to make the best out of your committee experience, you have to understand and stick to the mentioned guidelines.



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If you would like additional assistance or have any questions, don't hesitate to contact us through email at susana.ariza-pinto@cbsm.edu.co and camilo.acosta-urbina@cbsm.edu.co.

We are eager to advise and assist you.

We look forward to an exciting and productive SAMUN XII, where your contributions will undoubtedly shape the debate and contribute to the pursuit of unity and global peace. Best of luck.

Sincerely,

Susana Ariza Pinto.

SAMUN XIII Security Council President.



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Introduction to The United Nations Security Council

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) was established in 1946 when 50 nations decided to take actions that promoted social progress, better living standards, and protected human rights, they signed the United Nations Charter, in San Francisco, California. It replaced the League Council of the League of Nations which failed to prevent World War II.

As one of the six organs of the United Nations (UN) the UNSC is responsible for maintaining peace and security. It consists of 15 members, including five permanent members (China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States) and ten members elected for two-year terms.

The main purpose of the UNSC is to identify and deal with threats that endanger peace and security. These threats include acts of aggression, violations of law, and humanitarian crises. Given the power to undertake a range of actions, such as implementing sanctions, authorizing interventions, and establishing peacekeeping missions the Council actively responds to these threats.

In addition, the Security Council plays a role in mediating conflicts and disputes between nations. It also works towards fostering cooperation among nations to tackle challenges like



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rebellious weapons of destruction and human rights abuses. Through meetings, the Council aims to maintain peace and security, within the broader United Nations framework.



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Topic A: Bridges of Progress, Comprehensive Reform of the UNSC

Key Concepts

Reform: To make a change in (an institution, practice, state of affairs, etc.) in order to correct defects, remove abuses, or otherwise improve.

Veto: The constitutional right or power to reject a legislative or political measure; (more generally) the right to block or.

Agreements: The fact or condition of agreeing; harmony of opinion, feeling, or purpose; unanimous concurrence on an opinion, proposal, etc.; absence of dissent.

Democracy: Government by the people; esp. a system of government in which all the people of a state or polity (or, esp. formerly, a subset of them meeting) have the right to express and discuss.

Isolationism: The policy of seeking (political or national) isolation: with special reference to the U.S.A. Also transferred.

Transparency: The quality or condition of being transparent; previousness to light; diaphaneity, pellucidity.

Multilateralism: The quality of being multilateral; the principle or practice of forming agreements or treaties on a multilateral basis.



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Introduction and Current Situation

Since the foundation of the United Nations with the ratification of the San Francisco Charter on October 24 of 1945 and also being that the same date of the creation of our committee, there have been key structural differences between the various delegations present in that epoch and the following Nation States that have subsequently been accepted.

The outstanding dream of a Comprehensive Reform to the United Nations Security Council as a way to achieve the main, key, and furthestmost factors are:

- The democratization of the Organ: Meaning balance of power between Nation State's that hold their institutional right to use their power of veto in legislative resolution, that also have a prestigious permanent seat in the committee and Nation States that have the right to propose and vote but are elected rotary members.
- Penholdership system: Being the "mediator" or "advocate" in the agenda, this position has been co-opted by the P3 and only from 10 years ago to now is demonstrating a sense of openness and multilateralism.
- Sanctions and ways of Policy Effect: The Security Council has been the maximum organ of the United Nations since its creation ,but does this mean the Security Council has always acted with the correct judgment and without any form of bias? The denial of the humanitarian aid and ceasefire resolution recently supported by the United



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States and its blockade means that one single nation changed the destiny of a whole period of possible positive outcome.

Comparison of G4 and P5 nations									
Country data	BRA	CHN	FRA	GER	IND	JPN	RUS	U.K.	U.S.
G4 nation or P5 nation	G4	P5	P5	G4	G4	G4	P5	P5	P5
Region	Latin America and Caribbean	Asia-Pacific	Western Europe	Western Europe	Asia-Pacific	Asia-Pacific	Eastern Europe	Western Europe	North America
Population	2.7% 7th	17.9% 2nd	0.9% 20nd	1.1% 19th	17.9% 1st	1.6% 11th	1.9% 9th	0.9% 21st	4.2% 3rd
Territory	8 515 767 km2 5th	9 596 961 km2 4th	640 679 km2 42nd	357 114 km2 62nd	3 287 263 km2 7th	377 973 km2 61st	17 098 246 km2 1st	242 495 km2 78th	9 833 517 km2 3rd
GDP (nominal) (US\$trillion)	\$2.12 9th	\$17.70 2nd	\$3.04 7th	\$4.42 4th	\$3.73 5th	\$4.23 3rd	\$1.86 11th	\$3.33 6th	\$26.94 1st
GDP (PPP) (US\$trillion)	\$4.02 8th	\$33.01 1st	\$3.87 9th	\$5.54 5th	\$13.03 3rd	\$6.45 4th	\$4.98 6th	\$3.84 10th	\$26.85 2nd
UN funding ¹	2.95% 8th	12.01% 2nd	4.43% 6th	6.09% 4th	0.83% 21st	8.56% 3rd	2.41% 10th	4.57% 5th	22.00% 1st
UN peacekeeping funding ²	0.59% 19th	15.22% 2nd	5.61% 6th	6.09% 4th	0.17% 38th	8.56% 3rd	3.04% 8th	5.79% 5th	27.89% 1st
UN peacekeepers	282 47th	2,531 9th	706 30th	504 37th	5,353 5th	6 105th	70 70th	279 48th	33 78th
Defence budget (US\$billion)	\$20.0 17th	\$292.0 2nd	\$53.0 8th	\$55.8 7th	\$81.4 4th	\$46.0 10th	\$86.4 3rd	\$68.5 6th	\$887.0 1st
Military (active)	366,500 13th	2,185,000 1st	203,250 22nd	183,500 27th	1,455,550 2nd	247,150 18th	1,014,000 5th	148,500 34th	1,388,100 3rd
Military (reserve)	1,340,000 4th	510,000 9th	36,300 50th	28,250 53rd	1,155,000 5th	56,000 41st	2,000,000 2nd	80,000 35th	844,950 7th

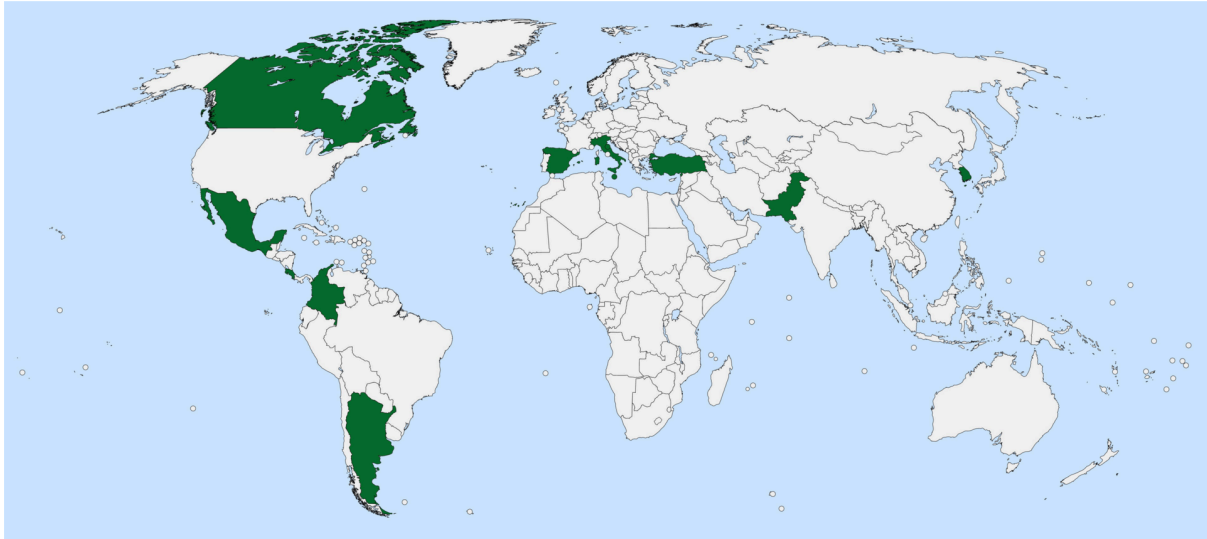
With point 3 being the most relevant at this current moment and also being interconnected with point 1 as judgment is also related to power. This may be supported by the fact of some statements made by monsieur Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, President of the Republic of Türkiye, “Is this justice?” Referring to the American veto on the humanitarian aid and ceasefire resolution proposed in the Security Council.



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Our mission to delegates is to promise that without any quartel we will give up the goals of multilateralism proposed by the United Nations as a consensus, this prestigious committee has always been the vanguard of the Organization but also has defeated the efforts of multilateralism and bipartisanship, that's why we urge all the delegations here present to take a framework of Building Bridges and consensus above all, considering what can negotiable and what can't.

Draft Technical Experts Committee Resolution

In this committee we are going to work with a technical committee draft resolution that will be presented in this Guide, our expectations are that this draft resolution will be considered as the base for the final consensus proposal expressed after the debate time and the lobbies y'all



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delegates require in order to achieve our main goal, be the vanguard of freedom, unity, and responsibility.

This commission was presided over by monsieur Tarek Albany, and monsieur Alexander Marschik (Respective Permanent Representatives of the State of Kuwait and the Republic of Austria to the United Nations). As the conclusion of the extended and laborious work made by the experts panel they as chairmans have structured a diplomatic solution to the inequities the delegations here present have spoken and the overall consensus has developed its questioning of the topic.

(Letter from the Permanent Representatives and Co Chairs of the Intergovernmental Negotiations)



Permanent Mission of the
State of Kuwait to the United Nations
New York

Permanent Mission
of Austria to the
United Nations in New York

Dear Excellencies,

We have the great honor to have presided over the commission of Intergovernmental negotiations following the question on The viability and application of measures applying to modifications of the Security Council, this has been the concluding work of the last 6 months



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in which as Co Chairmans we have honored our post as it will be review in the following document we will send to the public following the release of this letter.

Our final disposal has key aspects that the technical committee has resolved and labeled in with colors representing the importance of the issue to the role in the protocol and management of our Council. We may present the Following Chart for more technical comprehension.

Level of Importance	Colour	Explanation
Crucial	Red	It is 100% of importance, the committee has heard without hesitation the overall technique consensus.
Substantial	Yellow	The judgment means 70% of importance, the committee has heard and while there is a solid consensus and intention there is a difference between the solution to the issues.
Reasonable	Purple	There has been a minimum of 50% consensus in the committee of experts. The approaches haven't defined supramajority agreement and there is a wide road to enact a larger consensus.

Following our precedent of technical corrections, we may also communicate your honors that this expertise committee has completed the expectations without any difficulty, the use of



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pragmatism that has always united us in moments of turbulence also be useful and beneficial
pro homine et pro progressus.

Please our Excellencies accept our most high considerations concerning the topic.

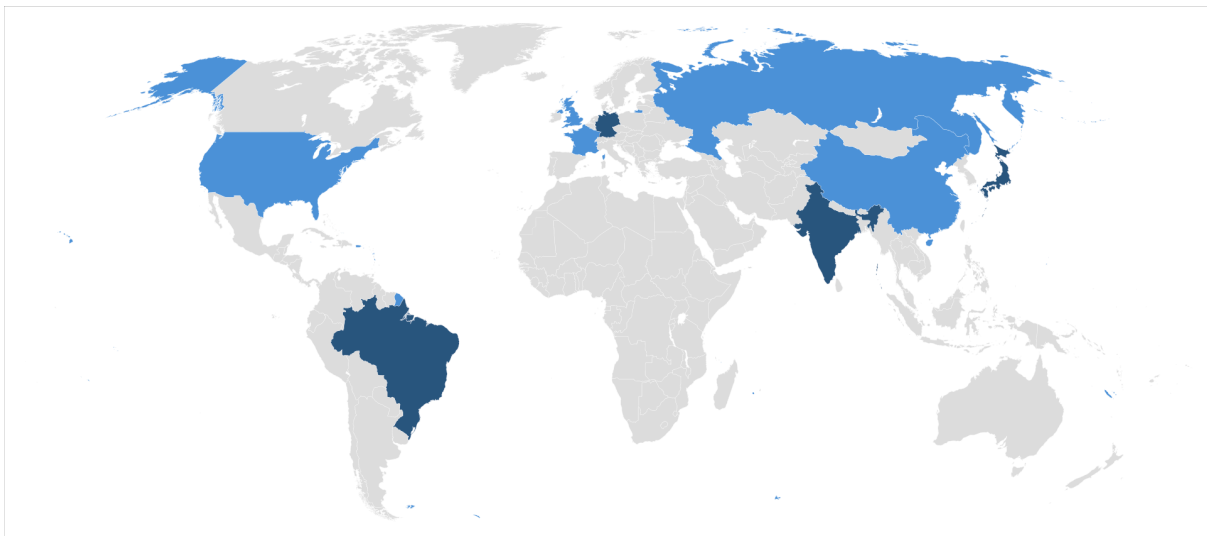
Handwritten signature of Tareq Albanai in blue ink.

Tareq Albanai
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of the
State of Kuwait to the United Nations

Handwritten signature of Alexander Marschik in blue ink.

Alexander Marschik
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of the
Republic of Austria to the United Nations

To: All Permanent Representatives and Permanent Observers to the United Nations, New York





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Intergovernmental Negotiations Committee Draft Resolution

Introduce by the Intergovernmental Negotiations Committee to the United Nations Security Council at its 1st meeting, on 20 April 2024

The Security Council,

Having adopted the recommendations made by the Intergovernmental Negotiations Committee on the question The viability and application of measures applying to modifications of the Security Council,

Nothing with satisfaction the efforts made by the experts committee in order to fulfill a general consensus and satisfy with colossal accomplishment the committee criteria,

Determined to implement a policy of “Building Bridges” around the world and create unity between the Pan-National Organizations that their members are part of the organization,

Expecting to meet the requirements of technicism as a rule to empower the current negotiations and certainly pass the required reforms that this Council considers optimum,

Keeping in mind the necessity of a broader Council to achieve the goals of pluralism, realistic geopolitical vision, and international cooperation policy,



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Encouraged by the standards of technical statistical data seeking the fairness of the changes proposed to this committee,

Fully bearing in mind the categories of seats in the security council, analyzing if they are compatible with the principles of equal representation and financial funding.

Recalling the international consensus about transparency and accountability about the actions and the due process of the Council with its partner committees and the General Assembly,

Contemplating the lack of efficiency evidenced by the global community and its public denouncing during times of instability,

Guided by the right of representation express by the different international organisms and multilateral consensus of the foreign ministries and agencies as a way to prevent, manage and resolve the different conflicts with new perspectives and base on the policy of peace by dialogue and not harassment, suppression, and violence,

1

Confident that there is more space for exploring the policies and actions to be taken during a humanitarian crisis where the Council is needed to proceed with protocol of principle Responsibility to Protect (R2P),



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Endorsing the modification of terms to be part of the permanent members of this council and also the holdership of the veto right,

Recalling the efforts to modify and propose new mandates to the non permanent members that are part of the council,

Conscious that there are only roads of progress by modifying with technique criteria this Council.

1. Adopts the following proposals send by the Intergovernmental Negotiations Committee (INC);
2. Notes with Interest the ideals passed by the Committee on how our Organ may improve in order to apply effective representation, cooperative agreements, and United Nations' values;
3. Appreciates the efforts made by the committee of Intergovernmental Negotiations and enacts an adjunct resolution pushing towards the involvement of more committees in this matter;
4. Renews the importance of diplomatic opportunities to build a better international community, embracing historical draft resolutions and other documented policies in this council such as:
 - 4.1. 1965 United Nations Security Council Reform,



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- 4.2. Boutros Boutros-Ghali Policy “An agenda for Peace”,
- 4.3. “The Annan Plan”,
- 4.4. “Uniting for Consensus” Diplomatic Group;
5. Declares the support of any action taken in the margins of protecting fair representation, institutionality in public offices, citizens integrity, and voice at any public or private assembly they have been acting on;
6. Proclaims the expansion of the seats in our organism, attempting to fulfill the SDG (Sustainable Development Goal) No. 17 from 15 members to 32 members;
7. Confirms the addition of new permanent member seats in our organism, this modification will be from 5 members to 13 members. Which will be the following:
 - 7.1. Commonwealth of Australia
 - 7.2. Federative Republic of Brazil
 - 7.3. People’s Republic of China
 - 7.4. Arab Republic of Egypt
 - 7.5. French Republic
 - 7.6. Federal Republic of Germany
 - 7.7. Republic of India
 - 7.8. State of Japan
 - 7.9. United Mexican States
 - 7.10. Federal Republic of Nigeria
 - 7.11. Russian Federation



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- 7.12. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
 - 7.13. United States of America;
8. Resolves a new electoral composition in the allocation of the Security Council Seats with 13 permanent members and 19 non permanent members which will be distributed in the following way:
- 8.1. Regional Seats: 13 members (3 Americas, 3 Asia, 2 Europe, 2 Africa, 1 Oceania, 1 Middle East, AOSIS 1),
 - 8.2. General Assembly RCV (Ranked Choice Voting): 7 members elected in the plenum of the GA;
9. Further resolves, for being a member of the security council occupying a non permanent seat there are the following requirements:
- 9.1. Regional Seats:
 - 9.1.1. Do not be a permanent member of the UNSC.
 - 9.1.2. Receive the nomination of at least V regional partners.
 - 9.1.3. Not have been a candidate for selection in the GA election, or the Regional Seats election in the election before the current.
 - 9.2. General Assembly Seats:
 - 9.2.1. Do not be a permanent member of the UNSC,
 - 9.2.2. Receive the nomination of at least XX General Assembly members,



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- 9.2.3. Not have been a candidate for selection in the Regional Seats election, or the the GA seats election in the election before the current;
10. Directs the following clause concerning elections and term limits:
 - 10.1. No non permanent member is allowed to concur to reelection or switch its affiliation to concur in the other possible election during or after 1 term.
 - 10.2. Regional Seats will have a term of 6 years with non possibility of reelection.
 - 10.3. The General Assembly seat will have a term of 3 years with non possibility of reelection.
11. Authorizes the reduction of the permanent members power, enacting the following act:
 - 11.1. The power of Veto will be rotative.
 - 11.2. The number of Veto members in the security council shall never exceed 7.
 - 11.3. Every six (6) years there will be a veto power election between the permanent members of the UNSC; there is a restriction that no more than 2 members can hold for another period their Veto privilege.
12. Further proclaims the limit of veto power, enacting the following articles:
 - 12.1. If a nation states the power of veto, there needs to be 3 more supporters of the permanent members in order for this Veto to be effective.
 - 12.2. Every permanent member of the UNSC is prohibited from using its veto power more than 5 times per legislative period.



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13. Supports the policy Responsibility to Protect (R2P) and encourages all nations here present to fulfill the requirements of this policy:
 - 13.1. Article 138: Each individual State has the responsibility to protect its populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity. This responsibility entails the prevention of such crimes, including their incitement, through appropriate and necessary means. We accept that responsibility and will act in accordance with it. The international community should, as appropriate, encourage and help States to exercise this responsibility and support the United Nations in establishing an early warning capability.
14. Instructs that any amendment proposed to this resolution, must be revised with careful technicism and if passed, shall the nations benefit or if bad demand its removal.

QARMA's

- Should the Security Council be an institution of equals?
- How has the veto power affected the fairness of the Security Council resolutions through the years?
- Will the reforms enacted in the commision represent a more democratic institution?
- Which is the best framework for participants to build a non partisan solution?



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- Should the security council maintain its current representation or modify it to alternatives?

Questions

- Which is the position of your nation in the case of a deliberation of a reform?
- How has your country acted to the different initiatives presented in the GA to reform the UNSC?
- Has your country been an advocate to reform the UNSC?
- Which is the position of your country on the topic of the veto power?
- Which position does your country have adopted to this draft resolution?
- Which is the stance of your country to the powers held by the Security Council?

Useful Links

<https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/aussenpolitik/internationale-organisationen/vereintenationen/reformsr-fragen/231618>

<https://www.un.org/es/ga/screform/>

<https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/content/functions-and-powers>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3mM-MBOWa1g>

<https://www.un.org/en/genocideprevention/about-responsibility-to-protect.shtml>



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Topic B: Responding to Sudan's Emerging Humanitarian Disaster and Human Rights Crisis

Key Concepts

UN Peacekeeping: The deployment of multinational forces under the UN mandate to support the preservation of peace and security within regions impacted by instability and conflict.

Displacement: The forced evacuation of an individual from their nation or place of origin, typically occurring after an environmental catastrophe or an armed conflict.

Genocide: An officially recognized crime in which actions are committed with the intent to completely or partially destroy a national, ethnic, racial, or religious group.

Humanitarian Crisis: Conflicts and disasters cause widespread human suffering and other destructive events demanding the use of a wide range of emergency resources.



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Rapid Support Forces (RSF): Paramilitary units in Sudan, originally established to assist the government during fighting insurgents but have frequently been accused of human rights violations and conflict involvement.

Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF): Include the military branches responsible for ensuring Sudan's national security and interest, including land, air, and naval components.

Responsibility to Protect (R2P): Is an international norm designed to guarantee that the international community never again fails to stop mass atrocities such as genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing, and crimes against humanity.

African Union Mission in Sudan (AMIS): Mission to promote peace and stability in Sudan's troubled western region of Darfur. Comprised of African Union (AU) peacekeepers, the AMIS diligently carried out its mandate to address the ongoing conflict in Darfur. Their efforts were crucial in maintaining peace and protecting the people affected by the crisis.

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs): According to the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement (1998), individuals or groups who are forced to leave their homes or usual living areas due to armed conflict, widespread violence, human rights violations, or natural or man-made disasters, without crossing an international border.

Introduction

In the wake of Sudan's increasing humanitarian disaster and intensifying human rights crisis, a chain of events has unfolded once again after a long pause. The conflicts between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) have resurfaced, leading



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to social and economic problems and creating an unpredictable political environment. This reaffirmed violence not only endangers citizens' lives but also has far-reaching consequences beyond national borders.

To address such challenges, the United Nations is actively involved in Sudan, collaborating with national and international partners to promote long-term peace, human rights, and humanitarian aid. The UN Country Team in Sudan consists of 28 agencies, funds, and programs that provide life-saving assistance and services to people throughout the country. The UN also remains committed to fostering resilience and development through support for basic services, and it will not leave Sudan, remaining steadfast in its dedication to serving the Sudanese people. The efforts of the United Nations in Sudan align with the Sustainable Development Goals, with a focus on promoting peace, security, quality healthcare, education, and eliminating hunger. Additionally, the UN has established peacekeeping operations and special political missions in Sudan to support the country during its political transition. Indeed, the last words received by the UN recall the following: “My message is simple and echoes that of the Secretary-General: we are not leaving the Sudan. The United Nations remains steadfast in its commitment to serving the Sudanese people wherever they are in the country.”

However, despite the efforts, the ongoing crisis in Sudan continues to pose significant challenges for the country and its people. The conflict has displaced more than two million



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people, with over 500,000 fleeing to other countries. This has resulted in severe food, water, medicine, and fuel shortages, as well as violent increases in the cost of essential items and transportation. The conflict has also resulted in limited or no access to healthcare services, compromising the population's well-being. Furthermore, the crisis has worsened existing issues such as widespread poverty, food insecurity, and economic instability. As a result, millions of Sudanese people require immediate life-saving assistance, including more than 13.6 million children. The conflict has also led to the closure of schools, further impacting the well-being and future of children in the region. Furthermore, the displacement arising from the conflict has driven labor shortages, impacted agricultural production, and led to increased humanitarian needs. The crisis has also had a regional impact, with concerns about the devastating effects on neighboring countries such as Egypt, South Sudan, and Chad. The conflict has drawn fighting national interests, complicating things even more. Overall, Sudan's crisis has ended up in a complex humanitarian emergency, with profound consequences for the region's well-being and stability.

Recognizing how global peace and security are linked, our committee plays a critical role in investigating Sudan's current political violence terrain. This task is essential for understanding its potential impact on the country's trajectory, especially when it comes to evaluating the possibility of a New Civil War and engaging in conversations that not only analyze the current situation but propose an effective and sustainable roadmap for solutions.



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Current Situation and Approach

Due to an alarming humanitarian crisis, Sudanese are constantly being displaced, both inside of their country and into neighboring countries. Since the beginning of the conflict between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) in mid-April, an estimated 6.1 million people have left their homes, making Sudan the country with the highest number of displaced people globally. Before the fighting, Sudan had 3.7 million IDPs.

Recent reports from the International Organization for Migration Displacement Tracking Matrix (IOM DTM) Snapshot 9 reveal the ongoing displacement crisis in Sudan. It is estimated that 4.9 million people have been forced to flee their homes within Sudan and have sought refuge in over 5,000 locations across the country's 18 states. In just the last week, 33,300 more individuals were newly displaced. The majority of those displaced, accounting for 68% of the total, originate from Khartoum. The highest concentrations of displaced individuals can be found in South Darfur, followed by River Nile, East Darfur, White Nile, Al Jazirah, Northern, and North Darfur states. In just the last month, thousands of people have been forced to leave their homes in Sudan due to internal conflict. These individuals have sought refuge in neighboring countries, with a staggering total of 1.2 million people seeking safety and protection since the start of April 2023, according to recent data from UNHCR. The influx of refugees has been particularly high in the Central African Republic (CAR), Chad, Egypt, Ethiopia, and South Sudan.



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The establishment of a Humanitarian Forum for Sudan agreed in Jeddah

On November 7, the UN Humanitarian Coordinator in Sudan, Clementine Nkweta-Salami, released a statement in response to the commitments made in Jeddah by the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and Rapid Support Forces (RSF). Nkweta-Salami expressed her appreciation for the agreement reached to establish a Humanitarian Forum for Sudan, to be led by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and involving both SAF and RSF. This forum will play a vital role in ensuring the implementation of the commitments made in Jeddah, with a focus on important themes such as protection and access.



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Children still experience the worst effects of the crisis

According to a recent UNICEF statement, Sudan has the largest child displacement and education crisis. Sudan is going through the world's largest child displacement crisis, with 3 million children fleeing violence in search of safety, food, shelter, and health care. Thousands of them are sheltering in improvised settlements in neighboring countries. They continue carrying the weight of the violence. Sudan's 14 million children require immediate humanitarian assistance, as many are at risk of being harmed, injured, recruited, or exploited by armed groups. Conflict-related sexual aggression has been reported, and child rights violations are expected to increase further. UNICEF has received reports of over 3,100 serious violations, including child injuries and lives lost. Recognizing one of the world's



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worst education crises, with an estimated 19 million children unable to return to school. Furthermore, approximately 7.4 million children lack access to safe drinking water. About half of the population is under the age of five, making them susceptible to diarrheal diseases such as cholera. Outbreaks have already been declared in Gedaref, South Kordofan, Khartoum, and Al Jazira states. Around 700,000 children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) face casualties if they do not receive routine vaccinations against preventable diseases.

Sudan stands among the top four global hunger hotspots

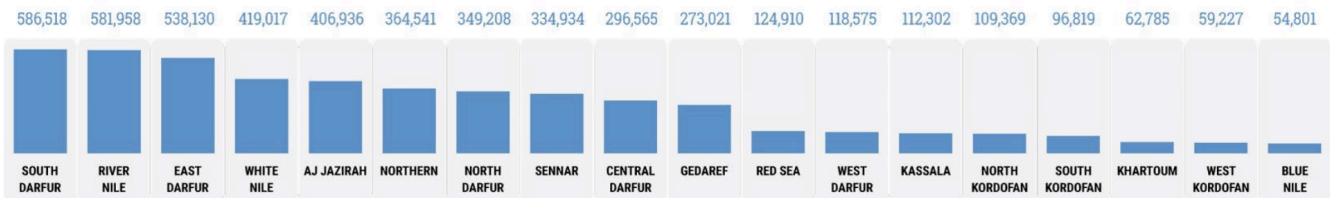
According to the Hunger Hotspots FAO-WFP early warnings on severe food insecurity report, Sudan is among the top four hotspots of concern for the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the World Food Programme (WFP) from November 2023 to April 2024. Populations in these hotspots are at risk of starvation or mortality (Catastrophe/Famine, Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC)/Cadre Harmonisé (CH) Phase 5) or deterioration to catastrophic conditions. Two UN agencies have identified Sudan and three other countries as requiring immediate attention. The conflict's devastating effects on livelihoods, agriculture, and the economy will lead to severe food insecurity, as predicted by FAO and WFP. The expected major impact on agricultural production will significantly reduce the traditional seasonal improvement in the coming months.



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This image shows the Internal displacement by state (IOM)

Conflict and its impact on civilians

There have been several reports of civilians massacred, injured, and displaced throughout Darfur. Armed clashes between SAF and RSF resumed in Zalingei, the state capital, on October 31, according to IOM DTM. This event follows previously reported clashes on October 26. Clashes were reported at the SAF military headquarters in the town. The majority of those who previously sought refuge in Al Hasahisa IDP Camp have been displaced again. Approximately 13,000 IDPs have fled to Hameedia IDP Camp in Zalingei, while another 3,250 have sought refuge in various locations throughout the city.

On October 30, the Emergency NGO in South Darfur suspended activities at the Paediatric Center in Nyala, the state capital, due to insecurity. The center was pillaged resulting in property and equipment damage. The violence threatened the safety of Emergency NGO's Sudanese staff, who had been running the hospital autonomously for the past two months to provide care for children, mothers, and cardiac patients in Nyala and surrounding areas. RSF



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arrested staff at the Paediatric Centre, but they have all been released according to emergency reports.

The state capital of El Fasher city in North Darfur witnessed frequent fighting between the SAF and RSF, according to IOM DTM. According to media reports, at least three people have died and more have been hurt. There have been reports of civilians being relocated from the town's east, north, and west neighborhoods to its southern neighborhoods, however, the exact numbers have not been confirmed.



Heavy rains and flooding

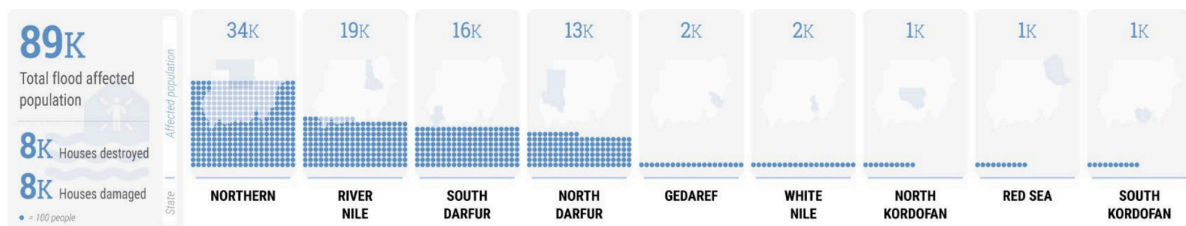


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The 2023 Sudan Floods Dashboard states that since the rainy season began in July, approximately 89,000 people in 22 locations throughout nine states have experienced heavy rains and flooding. North Kordofan (1,000), Red Sea (1,000), South Kordofan (1,000), Gedaref (2,000), North Darfur (13,000), South Darfur (16,000), and River Nile (19,000) are the states most affected, with 34,000 people living there. At least 8,227 homes have reportedly been destroyed, and another 7,540 have sustained damage. 349,000 people in 16 of Sudan's 18 states were impacted by flooding and heavy rainfall in 2022. 48,250 homes were damaged, and at least 24,860 homes were destroyed.



This image shows the number of people affected by heavy rains and flooding across Sudan

Humanitarian Response

Fuel shortages also affect the movement of humanitarian employees and supplies and the generation of power needed for operations (maintaining cold chain storage, supplying water, etc.). Despite all these challenges, humanitarian partners continue to deliver life-saving



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assistance to the vulnerable people they can reach. These challenges include insecurity, vandalism, bureaucratic challenges, inadequate network and phone connectivity, lack of monetary resources, and limited technical and humanitarian staff on the humanitarian front.

The international NGO Catholic Relief Services (CRS) shipped 300 kits of necessities for a household from Chad to West Darfur during the course of the last week, and there will be another shipment shortly. The kits come with lanterns, mosquito nets, bedding, and cooking sets. The Darfur Emergency Response Activity (DERA) team of CRS has been communicating with local authorities in Ag Geneina, the capital of West Darfur, in order to determine which families especially require household supplies. Families who lost their belongings during the fighting earlier this year will receive the kits from CRS and its local partner, the West Darfur Youth Organization for Development after the identification and registration process is finished.



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Between April and September 30, 2023, 156 humanitarian partners provided approximately 4.1 million people with lifesaving inter-cluster assistance and approximately 5.3 million people with livelihood support. From April to September 15, approximately 400,000 people received life-saving assistance, a significant increase from the previous period. From 15-30 September, approximately 400,000 people received nutritional and economic assistance, 100,000 received water, sanitation, and hygiene services, 41,100 received multi-sectoral assistance, 37,900 received nutrition services, 18,300 received emergency shelter and non-food items, and at least 13,800 received protection services.

Response to Refugees

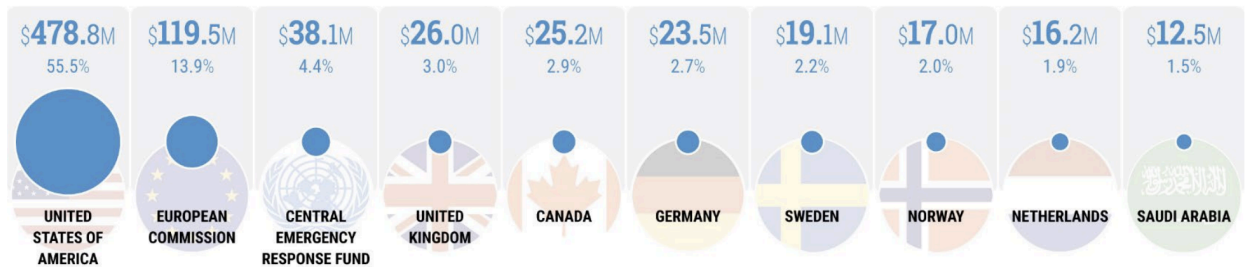
The Refugee Consultation Forum (RCF) reports that secondary refugee movements are driven by conflict, limited access to basic services, and increased criminality. As of



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This image shows the major donors' countries (Financial Tracking Service)

QARMAs

- Should Sudan consider the renegotiations with its neighboring countries to fix problems? Or postponing this effort would make problems inside the country worse?
- How does the presence of UN peacekeepers aid in bringing Sudan's situation under control?
- What can be the long-term consequences speaking in economic and humanitarian terms? How can such impacts be effectively addressed?
- How can other countries' plans after fighting help and inspire Sudan?
- How can working with nearby countries, like through the African Union, help fix Sudan's humanitarian problems?



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Questions

- What is your country's position on Sudan's present situation? How does it deal with politics and helping people, like being part of peacekeeping missions or conflict resolution efforts in Sudan or throughout the region?
- Did your country do anything to bring peace, prosperity, and safety to Sudan by talking, giving help, or working with others nearby?
- What does your country think about regional organizations, like the African Union, fostering peace and stopping fights in Sudan?
- How much does your country work with others from international groups to help with problems and give aid to Sudan?
- What does your country believe about the Responsibility to Protect (R2P) principle, especially related to conflict-affected areas and civil society?

Useful Links

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bl9HEcfq1Oc>



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