

**FORUM:** Security Council

**QUESTION OF:** The Situation in Sudan

**SUBMITTED BY:** Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

**CO-SUBMITTERS:** Russian Federation, Federal Republic of Somalia, Republic of South Sudan, United Kingdom, People's Republic of China, Republic of France

THE SECURITY COUNCIL,

*Reaffirming* the need for economic support to address the issue as well as verbal communications between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and Rapid Support Forces (RSF) to sort problems diplomatically rather than through war,

*Crediting* the Treaty of Jeddah—signed by the United States, Saudi Arabia, and Sudan—on May 22 of 2023 as an attempt to address the issue through diplomacy rather than war, despite the treaty's failure,

*Acknowledging* the fact that Camp el Fasher has been reported to have one child death every 2 hours due to hunger and disease as a result of being internally displaced because of the war and that severe food insecurity exists in various regions,

*Expressing* deep concern for the safety and well-being of Sudanese citizens as nearly half the population—around 25 million—individuals require humanitarian assistance, with 8 million internally displaced within the nation,

*Recognizing* the existence of hunger and disease within, but not limited to, the Darfur region in Sudan after August of 2024, which may pose a threat to those vulnerable in Internationally Displaced Persons (IDPs) camps,

*Conveying* deep concerns with the human rights violations inflicted upon IDPs—in many cases sexual and gendered-based violations—of which 3 million are at risk,

*Acknowledging* the security risks posed by the Sudanese conflict to neighboring countries, as reported in the 2024 publication from the World Bank,

*Recognizing and welcoming* any attempts to resolve the urgent crisis at hand,

**MAIN SUBMITTER:** Republic of South Sudan

1. Strongly urges the United Nations and the International Monetary Fund to provide a portion of the 2024 appeal of 4.1 billion dollars initially proposed by the UN to accommodate the humanitarian budget required for both Sudan and willing neighboring countries—with \$2.7 billion dollars going to Sudan and \$1.4 billion going to willing neighboring countries, contributing as much as they can with consideration of their national economic status, and for funding to be transferred through ways including but not limited to:
  - a) exclusive channeling of funds toward the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), ensuring that assistance goes to Sudan and willing nearby countries

- to be used for humanitarian aid rather than the promotion of destructive agendas of either side of the civil war under the guise of humanitarian assistance
- b) establishing strict oversight mechanisms in Sudan and willing nearby countries monitored by the UNHCR to supervise places of crisis for the distribution of aid and prevent misuse by non-state actors by assisting in actions including, but not limited to:
    - i. relocating Sudanese internally displaced persons (IDPs) to neighboring consenting nations
    - ii. providing resources such as food and a habitable location to IDPs and refugees who have fled to neighboring nations; morale

**MAIN SUBMITTER:** Republic of France

- 2. Requests non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and United Nations organizations (UNOs) as well as relevant United Nations organs — such as The Human Rights Council— to provide humanitarian aid to people in the area affected by the crisis in ways such as:
  - a) providing resources, such as non-expired food and water in the form of packaged non-perishable meals, first aid kits, and other miscellaneous humanitarian resources such as hand sanitizers, and taking measures to keep the supply of food and water consistent with maintaining food security until agricultural advancements are made
  - b) sending volunteers (who have already signed a waiver) from NGOs or UNOs (if possible) to the region to set up emergency shelters and give out resources (such as the aforementioned first aid, sustenance, medicine, and sanitation) to people in need;

**MAIN SUBMITTER:** People's Republic of China

- 3. Strongly recommends the establishment of new means and further utilization of existing means of communication between Sudan and relevant parties in this situation, in ways including but not limited to:
  - a) establishing platforms for communication and negotiation between involved Sudanese parties and organizations related to peacekeeping and pacification to find a solution, with UN organizations acting as mediators
  - b) ensuring cooperation between NGOs and organizations to ensure efficient and cohesive action in all relevant areas
  - c) fostering cooperation between leaders of Sudan and surrounding countries with high counts of Sudanese refugees in ways including but not limited to:
    - i. hosting peace talks between leaders of relevant nations and parties
    - ii. making bilateral agreements between Sudan and relevant countries to help alleviate the issue;

**MAIN SUBMITTER:** Russian Federation

4. Calls for the expansion of UN agencies and their partners dedicated to establishing and preserving natural, fertile agricultural lands and utilizing these resources to their fullest potential to the end of maintaining Sudanese agricultural produce through initiatives including, but not limited to:
- a) investment in awareness programs and promotion of agroecological approaches to sustainable agricultural practices for farmers and landowners alike
  - b) fostering Public-Private partnerships between institutional entities, NGOs, and private stakeholders to invest in agricultural development
  - c) initiating research and development funding aimed at improving agricultural productivity whilst preserving natural ecosystems;
  - d) once long-lasting peace is achieved, programs for relocating IOPs back to Sudan for the purpose of recultivating the land and increase food production

**MAIN SUBMITTER: UK**

5. Encourages the implementation of a long-term development project by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) within Sudan, which aims at improving specific aspects including but not limited to:
- a) economic development including:
    - i. enhancing agricultural productivity through methods described above
    - ii. promoting and subsidizing business in vital sectors and adopting domestic initiatives to help Small-to-Medium Enterprises (SME) thrive
    - iii. improving overall access to financial services through microfinance initiatives and regulatory reforms;
  - b) educational development including:
    - i. increasing access to education for impoverished and IDP populations
    - ii. strengthening and investing in infrastructure surrounding education;

**MAIN SUBMITTER: Federal Republic of Somalia**

6. Calls for the implementation of long-term health care development to ensure the recuperation of Sudanese public health through ways including but not limited to:
- a) requesting medical supplies from More Economically Developed Countries (MEDCs) and NGOs to address the outbreaks of cholera, dengue fever, malaria, measles, poliomyelitis (polio), and rubella
  - b) requesting assistance in maintaining a level of sanitation for Sudanese water supplies due to the heavy rains in Sudan, which cause damaging floods that contaminate Sudan's water supplies, by improving water and overall infrastructure to decrease the spread of waterborne diseases
  - c) urging willing nations to erect quality hospitals that can provide long-lasting medical services to the infected populace.