

Kings Christian Collegiate Model United Nations
United Nations Security Council (UNSC)



UN Security Council

Bentley Dodson
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Dear King'sMUN 2025 delegates,

As this year's Co-Secretary Generals of King'sMUN, we are truly honoured to welcome you to our 11th annual conference. The Secretariat has been working hard throughout this school year to deliver you an incredible, in-person conference with various unique committees, experienced chairs, and a successful day of debate.

Model United Nations, a reenactment of the function of the United Nations, is designed for students to come together to debate, discuss, and develop creative resolutions to various pressing issues that plague our current world. In most committees, students take on the positions of multiple countries, characters, or political figures to create solutions for real and fictional issues and crises. We provide distinctive committees that delve into historical events, future scenarios, and fictional topics.

In our personal experience with MUN, we have developed many valuable skills that we will take with us throughout our lives, such as confidence in public speaking, leadership, and creative problem-solving. Furthermore, MUN promotes lifelong connections, as we meet delegates who share similar passions in committee sessions. We genuinely believe that your participation in MUN will guide you throughout your high school journey and beyond.

At King'sMUN, we provide a variety of committees to ensure that we have something of interest for everyone. From very current pressing issues (i.e. UNSC and the ICJ) and issues in sports (i.e. English Premier League and International Olympic Committee) to fictional committees, yet applicable issues (i.e. Pokémon) and issues set in our very own communities (i.e. Government of Ontario). We strive to ensure that there is appeal for a variety of delegates. Whether you have no experience or have attended many conferences, there is a place at King'sMUN for you!

Once again, we are thrilled to welcome all delegates, new or returning, back to King's MUN. We hope you will engage in fruitful debate and have a fantastic time at King'sMUN 2025.

Sincerely,

Aryan Suri and Luciana Ilic

Co-Secretary Generals

List of Delegates

The UNSC

1. People's Democratic Republic of Algeria
2. Republic of Panama
3. Co-operative Republic of Guyana
4. Islamic Republic of Pakistan
5. The Hellenic Republic (Greece)
6. Federal Republic of Somalia
7. Republic of Korea
8. Republic of Sierra Leone
9. Republic of Slovenia
10. The Kingdom of Denmark
11. United States of America
12. Russian Federation
13. People's Republic of China
14. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
15. French Republic

Additional delegations are found below and do not have a vote (observer).

1. Republic of Haiti
2. The Dominican Republic
3. Republic of the Sudan
4. Republic of South Sudan
5. Republic of Chad
6. Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
7. The Arab Republic of Egypt

Introduction to UNSC

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is one of the six principal organs of the United Nations, formed on October 24th, 1945. It was formed after the conclusion of World War II. The founding purpose of the organization was to maintain international peace and security. The United Nations Security Council meets in a designated chamber within the UN conference building in New York City. The creation of the UNSC revealed the urgent need for a global mechanism to prevent future large-scale conflicts following the wars that wreaked havoc on the world during the early 20th century. The duties of the UNSC are outlined in the United Nations charter, granting it authority to take peaceful initiative in investigating disputes and establishing peacekeeping operations. Additionally, Chapter VII of the charter allows the UNSC to take more assertive actions, such as the imposing of sanctions and authorizing the use of force to “maintain or restore international peace and security”

Unlike many other UN bodies, the UNSC has a binding decision-making authority, meaning that member states are legally obligated to comply and implement its resolutions. The security council comprises of 15 members, with 5 permanent members, called the P5. The ‘P5’ nations include the United States, Russia, China, France and the United Kingdom, each of which holds veto power within the council. The following ten non-permanent members are elected for two-year terms by the UN General Assembly based on geographical representation, with the 2026 members being: Algeria, Panama, Guyana, Pakistan, Greece, Somalia, South Korea, Sierra Leone, Slovenia and Denmark. These nations are not awarded a veto authority. The P5’s veto power reflects the post-World War II division of power and is implemented to maintain stability and provide a source of contention when a global consensus is impeded. Russia has been the most frequent user of the veto, blocking 158 resolutions since the Security Council’s founding. The primary functions of the UNSC include conflict intervention, facilitating peace agreements, and considering global threats such as terrorism, nuclear facilitations, and humanitarian issues. In the past, the UNSC has played a pivotal role in various international conflicts such as the Korean and Gulf Wars, as well as interventions within the Balkans and various regions in Africa. Although crucial to creating peace in many global disputes, the UNSC has faced

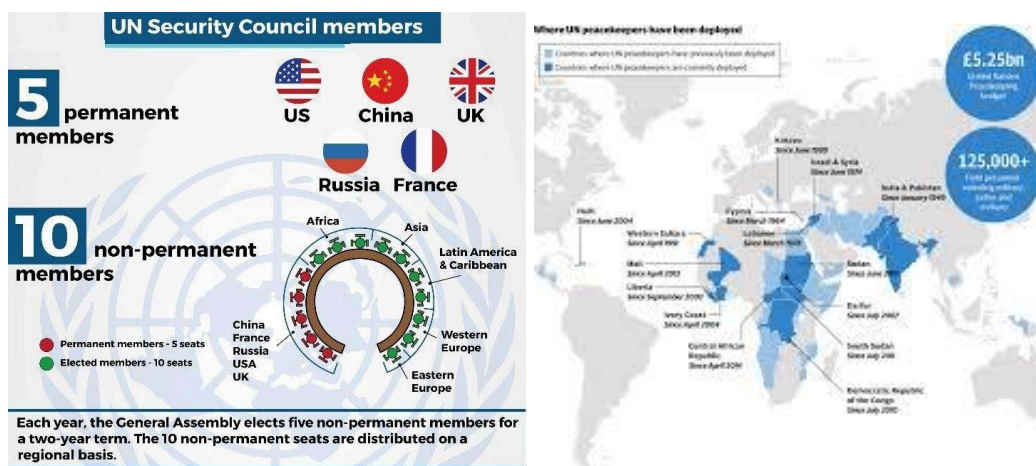
intense criticism in the past due to perceived biases and inefficiencies, including claims of failing to act promptly in events such as the Rwandan Genocide and the Syrian Civil War.

Recently, the UNSC has been involved in many different international crises, including the security and humanitarian issues in Haiti and Sudan. In Haiti, the council has endorsed a multinational security support mission, focusing on improving Haiti’s law enforcement capabilities and providing humanitarian aid to areas afflicted by the crisis. Despite these efforts, only 8% of the 2024 humanitarian plan’s \$674 million funding target has been reached. Further, the council has focused on preventing ceasefire violations, calling on the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and Rapid Support Forces (RSF) to fully implement their commitments in the “Declaration of Commitment to Protect the Civilians of Sudan”, which was signed in assistance with the UNSC in 2023.

Useful Sources

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Issue 1: The Situation in Haiti

Since breaking free from French colonial rule in 1804, the Caribbean nation of Haiti has weathered countless foreign interventions, crippling political instability, social upheaval and devastating natural disasters. A mixture of these forces has turned what once was one of the wealthiest colonies in the Americas into the poorest country in the Western Hemisphere. Of Haiti's population of 11.72 million, over half the population lives under the poverty line, with limited access to basic services and necessities. The country is heavily reliant on external revenue and assistance, as between 2010 and 2020, the UN has allocated over \$13 billion in international aid, most of which has been funnelled into disaster relief programs.

Although the crippling political and social unrest in Haiti has been active for centuries, the current situation in Haiti began with the Duvalier regime. In 1957, Francois Duvalier, nicknamed 'Papa Doc', was elected president and quickly declared himself in power for life. Duvalier established a dictatorship within Haiti, changing the political dynamic in the country from its previous democracy. Duvalier created a private militia to enforce his rulings and terminate political opponents from challenging his rule, which marked the first time that gangs had a permanent rule within the government. Within a year after Duvalier was elected, he used his militia to murder over 300 of his political enemies. The Duvalier reign of terror resulted in famine and poverty across the nation, driving Haiti's economy into the ground. Duvalier would die in 1971 and would be succeeded by his son Jean-Claude 'Baby Doc' Duvalier, who also assumed the title of president for life. In 1986, he was expelled from power and forced to flee the country due to a citizen's revolt.

Later on, in 1990, in what was known as Haiti's first just democratic election, former priest Jean-Bertrand Aristide won over 67% of the popular vote and assumed office in the country. Aristide's rule was quickly interrupted in 1991 by a coup led by notable Haitian Brigadier-General Raoul Cedras, who exiled Aristide until he himself gave up power in September of 1991. Aristide made his return to power in 1994, introducing political reforms that provided revolutionary results to the struggling nation. Aristide increased access to healthcare and education, including adult

education and literacy, while also improving the judicial system in compliance with the rule of law. Further, Aristide improved civil rights, the minimum wage was doubled, the military dissolved, and food was distributed to those in poverty. In 2000, Aristide was elected for a third time, but he was involved in a fraud scandal, leading several armed groups and militias to attempt to overthrow Aristide's government. This resulted in many political disputes and conflicts across the nation. In 2004, Aristide was forced to resign after extreme pressure from a Haitian coup d'état, fleeing to South Africa. Soon after, the UNSC launched a multinational peacekeeping mission to maintain peace and security within the nation.

As political issues remained rampant throughout Haiti, early 2004 brought some of the worst flooding the nation had ever seen. The flooding destroyed key rice and fruit harvests, crucial for the agricultural economy in Haiti. Hurricane Ivan and Hurricane Jeanne soon hit the nation, in September, killing over 3000 and leaving close to 250,000 Haitians homeless. Less than a year later, Hurricane Dennis killed 56 and caused an additional \$50 million in damages for Haitians. The year 2008 brought a further string of natural disasters where in the span of just one month, Tropical Storms: Fay and Hanna; and Hurricanes: Gustav and Ike, destroyed 25% of the country's economy. Later, on January 1st, 2010, a 7.0 magnitude earthquake hit the nation's capital, Port-au-Prince, affecting over 3 million and killing close to 220,000. Various international organizations pledged over five million to help the country rebuild from the earthquake, yet the money was misused, resulting in little infrastructural progress and popular discontent with then-leader Rene Preval. The country was further overwhelmed by a cholera outbreak in 2010, lasting for many years, killing over 10,000 and infecting 820,000. On October 4th, 2016, Hurricane Matthew made landfall in the country, destroying crucial crops directly before harvest, leaving families without sufficient resources and income. The hurricane accelerated the cholera epidemic, leaving over 200,000 homeless, and destroying the nation's infrastructure. A following press statement made by the United Nations revealed that only 30% of the funding goal for Haiti had been reached, leaving the nation

vulnerable and without sufficient external assistance to mitigate the impacts of the natural disasters on the country.

Most recently, the country of Haiti has dealt with gang violence and civic unrest. In 2020, the Covid-19 pandemic spread to the nation, forcing the people of Haiti into lockdown. Haiti's struggling economy was hit with further income loss and food insecurity plagued the people as a result of the virus. Issues of political insecurity and corruption continued with President Jovenel Moise being assassinated in his home in Port-au-Prince in July of 2021. The political instability throughout the country resulted in a resurgence of extreme gang violence, unseen since the Duvalier regime. The gang violence made appearances in the nation's capital starting in July of 2022 and has yet to cease. In a press conference, UN representative Helen La Lime described the impact of the issue as "An economic crisis, a gang crisis, and a political crisis converged into a humanitarian catastrophe". Conditions continued to deteriorate in 2023 with increased reports of homicides, rapes, and kidnappings. On July 27, the United States ordered all non-essential personnel to leave the country. By September, over 80% of Port-au-Prince was reported to be under gang control. The UN would later report that, in 2023, there were 2,490 kidnappings and 4,789 homicides. Organized gangs in Haiti, in order to finance their operations, began to establish drug trafficking rings and large-scale money laundering schemes throughout the nation. Given years of governance failures and corruption, Haiti's security forces are severely outmatched and cannot sufficiently combat the gangs. National police, customs, border patrols, and the Haitian Coast Guard Commission require significant support to disrupt illegal trafficking in firearms and drugs before they can immobilize organized gangs. With just 1.6 officers for every 1,000 residents, compared to around 3.3 officers per 1,000 people with its neighbour Dominican Republic, Haiti has one of the lowest police-to-civilian ratios in the world. The border police with 294 officers for the entire country, the anti-narcotics brigade with 317 people, and the coast guard with 181 people are equally under-resourced. To combat the gang violence, the UNSC has implemented Resolution 2699, which sent in Kenyan troops to the nation. Over 2500 Kenyan and other African troops currently reside in the nation, still severely

outnumbered by hostile gangs. The goal of these troops, as made clear by the UNSC, is not to eradicate the gang activity in Haiti, but to drive the gangs out of Port-au-Prince and weaken their control of the city. Little progress has been made, due to the gang's deep entrenchment within the city and politics.

Delegates should approach this issue by drafting resolutions on methods to bring security to Haiti, providing solutions on how to rebuild the dysfunctional security within the nation and halt the growing influence of gangs within major cities. Delegates must debate on and consider the need for further peacekeeping efforts or security interventions to bring stability to Haiti. Delegates should also focus on producing governance and political solutions, bringing the country out of the current power vacuum the lack of a functioning government has left. Delegates should consider methods to support a transitional government or the developing political policies, to restore proper democratic rule to the nation.

Further Questions

1. What steps can the international community take to support the restoration of legitimate governance in Haiti, and how can we ensure elections are conducted in a fair and transparent manner?
2. How can the UNSC plan to address the growing influence of armed gangs in Haiti without further destabilizing the civilian population?
3. What measures can be taken to rebuild Haiti's judicial system and ensure accountability for human rights violations, including those committed by armed groups?
4. What steps can be taken to disrupt the funding and supply chains of gangs in Haiti, especially in those linked to drug trafficking and illegal arms trade?

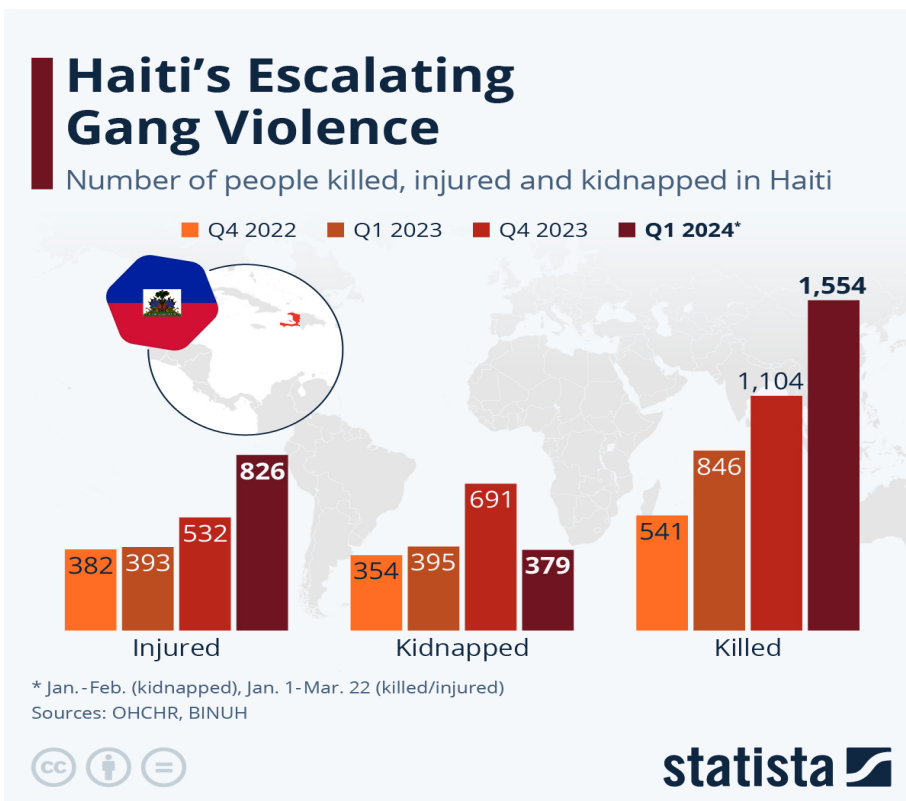
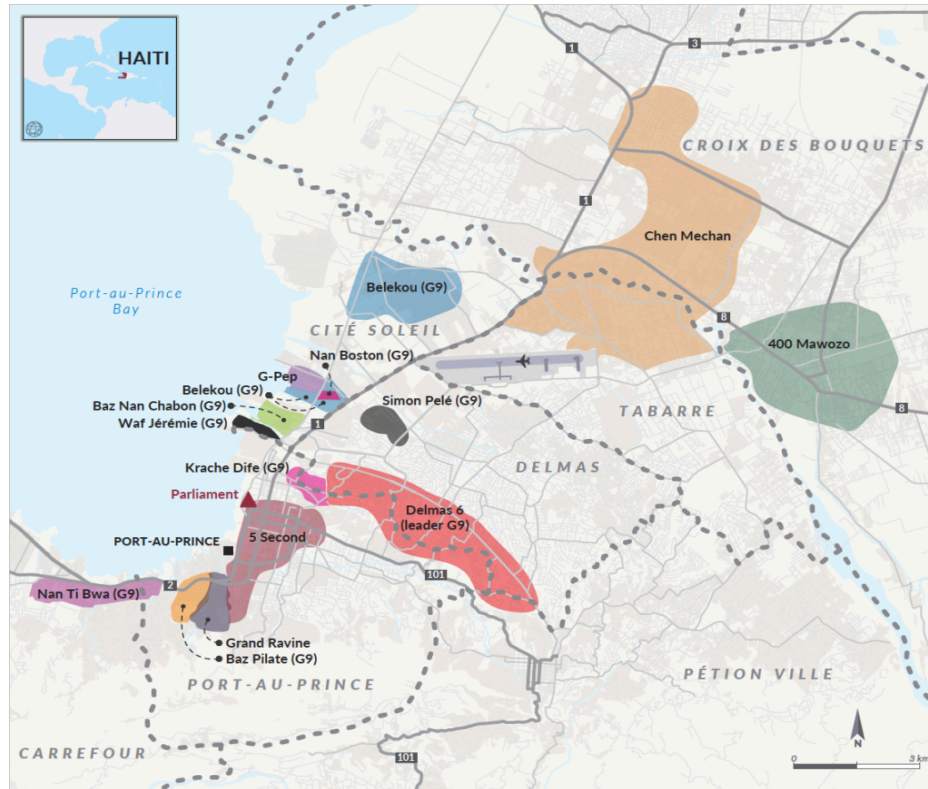
SDG Connections

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) consist of 17 separate goals outlined by the UN in an attempt to transform our world. The situation in Haiti can be linked to several goals, with the country facing challenges in areas such as poverty, governance and violence. SDG 1, entitled 'No Poverty', is very closely tied to the

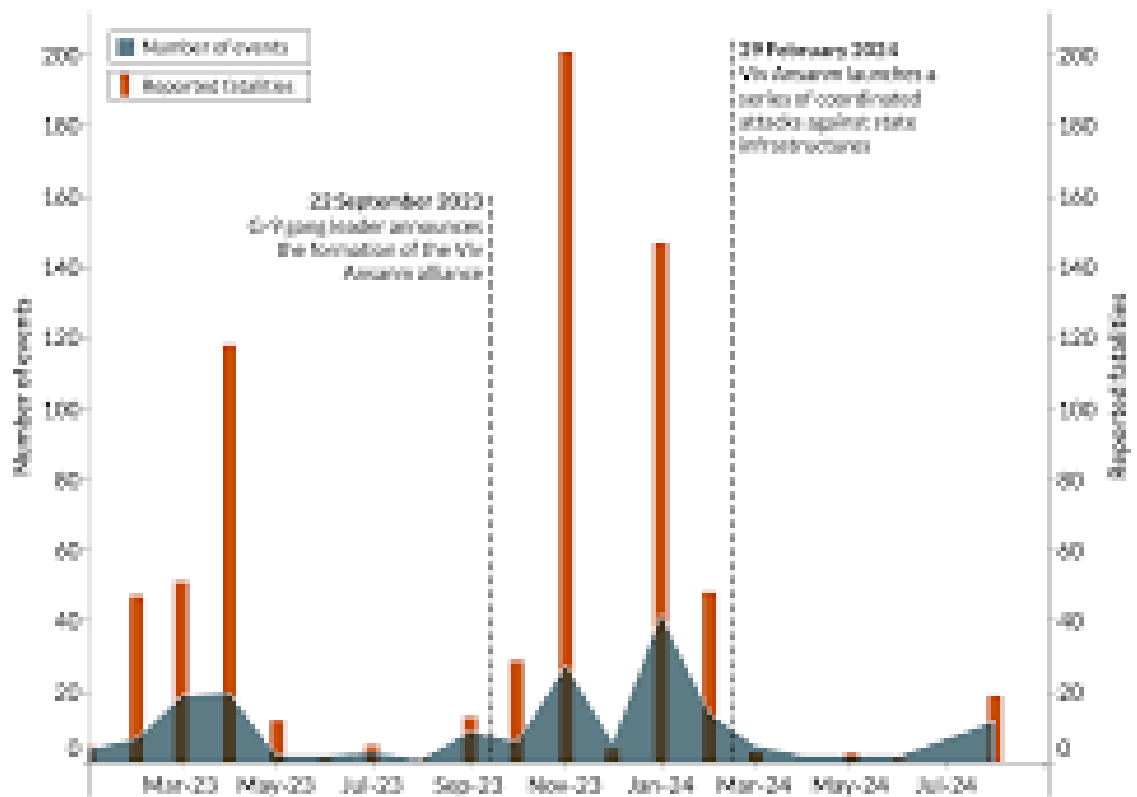
nation of Haiti. The development goal reveals the need to end extreme poverty globally (Target 1.1) and achieve progress through the expansion of social protection systems set up for the vulnerable (Target 1.3). This directly relates to Haiti, as it is the poorest country in the Western Hemisphere, with over 6 million living under the poverty line. Economic instability, a flurry of natural disasters, and political unrest have undermined efforts to mitigate the effects of poverty in the nation. To end the poverty crisis in Haiti, further systems must be put into place to assist those who are vulnerable and stabilize the crumbling economy. The crisis in Haiti further relates to SDG 11, which outlines the proper creation of sustainable cities and communities. Target 11.5 of the SDG speaks on how it is paramount that the world reduce the number of deaths and people affected by disasters, such as violence. Gang violence in Haiti, especially in its capital city, Port-au-Prince, has reached alarming levels, with violent gangs controlling large regions of the area. This violence includes kidnappings, extortion, rape and murder, displacing thousands and causing chaos in the community. In order to achieve a sustainable and safe community within Port-au-Prince, gang violence must be eradicated in its entirety. Further, the issue in Haiti connects to SDG 16, which reflects on the need to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, as well as ensure all individuals have access to proper justice. Specific targets, such as 16.5, which touches on ending corruption globally, and 16.6, which talks about developing effective and transparent institutions at all levels, can be connected back to issues in Haiti. Political instability and corruption, as well as weak and oppressive governments, are significant barriers to development in Haiti. Establishing peace and bringing justice to corrupt systems is crucial to Haiti for mending the root causes of the crisis.



Infographics



Armed clashes between gangs in Haiti January 2023 - August 2024



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Issue 2: The Situation in Sudan

The country of Sudan, located in northeast Africa, has been plagued by civil conflict and instability, rooted in a combination of social, political and economic factors. Years of violence and terror has left the nation as one of the poorest in the world, with over 50% of residents living below the national poverty line. The United Nations has called for over three billion dollars in aid for those in Sudan, focused on protecting those in urgent need of assistance and aid from the ongoing crisis.

The current conflict in Sudan can be traced back to historical and ethnic exploitation, dividing the nation and planting the seeds for warfare. From 1899-1956, Sudan was under colonial rule, governed by Egypt and Great Britain. These two nations ruled Sudan through a policy that divided the country both geographically and ethnically. The north of the country consisted of a majority Muslim and Arabic-speaking population, and the south consisted of a more multi-ethnic and multilingual area of the nation. Nicknamed the 'Divide and Rule' policy by the British, the law separated southern Sudanese provinces from the rest of the country, slowing down their economic and social development. In contrast, the Arab Muslim north was favoured by the British, incorporating the region into colonial administration, boosting economic development and favourable policies. The uneven development between the two regions remained through the country's independence in 1956, creating a pattern of inequality and exclusion. Successive northern-dominated governments continued to marginalize areas of southern Sudan in favour of consolidating power in the nation's capital, Khartoum. The divided nation soon resorted to violence, resulting in civil wars that greatly damaged the nation. The first Sudanese civil war (1955-1972) broke out before the nation's independence, as a result of southern forces rebelling against the controlling and authoritative north. Over the course of the 17-year-long war, between 500,000 and 1,000,000 individuals lost their lives, as well as hundreds of thousands more being forced to leave their homes. Later, in 1972, the civil war came to a close with the Addis Ababa agreement, which temporarily brought peace to the nation. Remaining tensions over political instability and resource distribution persisted, culminating in the second Sudanese civil war, lasting from 1983-2005. The war, which was directly triggered by then-president

Jafaar Nimeiri's imposition of Sharia law across the nation and the discovery of oil in the south, became one of the deadliest and longest conflicts in African history, killing over two million. The war soon ended with the Comprehensive Peace Agreement in 2005, which paved the way for improving Southern Sudan's political autonomy and played a huge role in its succession in 2011, becoming its own independent nation, South Sudan. While this resolved some tensions, it left Sudan economically devastated, as most of the country's oil reserves were now in South Sudan, reducing Khartoum's revenue and increasing reliance on agricultural exports and foreign aid.

After the separation of Sudan into two nations, regions of Sudan such as Darfur, the Nuba Mountains and the Blue Nile remained areas plagued by unrest and violence. The Darfur conflict, which erupted even before South Sudan's secession, in 2003, became a defining crisis within the country. Sudanese rebel groups, in response to economic neglect and marginalization, began to engage in violent disputes against the central government. In response, the government armed a militia group called the Janjaweed, composed of Arab tribes, in an attempt to suppress the rebellion in Darfur. The deployment of the militia led to mass atrocities, rapes, kidnappings, killings, and the displacement of millions, later named the Darfur Genocide. Omar-al Bashir, the president at the time, was later indicted at the International Criminal Court for crimes against humanity during the Darfur crisis. Later, in 2010, the Janjaweed rebranded into the Rapid Support Forces (RSF), creating a paramilitary force connected to the central government of Sudan, demonstrating their loyalty to then-president Omar-al Bashir. Up until 2019, the RSF became a critical tool in suppressing rebellion and dissent in Sudan.

In 2019, president Omar-al Bashir was ousted by the Sudanese military and RSF fighters, as a result of nationwide pro-democracy protests, driven by Arab Spring movements across Islamic countries. The people of Sudan gathered outside of the Sudanese capital building, refusing to move they forced Bashir to resign, ending his 30-year rule. The SAF and RSF renounced their loyalty to Bashir, serving as key components in his removal from office. The power vacuum left by Bashir was filled by the military, which included both the Sudanese Armed Forces and the Rapid Support Forces, now led by General Abdel Fattah al-Burhan and General Mohamed

Hamdan Dagalo Hemedti respectively. The military-led government was initially viewed as a transitional period, which would later turn into a caretaker government, aiming at bringing peace and stability to the nation. Unfortunately, the government failed to address the root causes of Sudan's instability, such as its legacy of violence and economic disparity. In 2021, al-Burhan and the Sudanese forces staged another coup and took power over the Sudanese government, placing Hemedti and the RSF in powerful government positions as well. The SAF and RSF, initially allies under Bashir's administration, struggled to work together and began to clash over key institutions and resources within the country. The Sudanese army attempted to bring the RSF under SAF command, which was met with instant pushback from Hemedti. General Hemedti, the leader of the RSF forces, responded by using his militia's control to take over various gold mines and foreign connections to consolidate power, challenging Abdel Fattah al-Burhan's and the SAF's authority.

In April 2023, the rivalry between the SAF and the RSF turned into a full-blown war within Sudan. On April 15, heavy gunfire and explosions rocked the capital, Khartoum, sparking panic in the city and across the nation. Khartoum quickly developed into a warzone and the central hub of the conflict. Currently, the SAF has maintained a strong hold on their military bases, as well as artillery and armoured vehicles. On the other side, the RSF controls more territory and holds key infrastructure, such as oil refineries, power plants and government buildings. The RSF currently has more troops deployed in Khartoum as opposed to the SAF, with most patrolling the streets in agile vehicles. According to the UN, around 1.4 million have fled the capital and neighbouring cities, accounting for 15% of the population. The large majority of Khartoum's population is trapped, with over 61,000 civilians and soldiers perishing from the effects of the violence. The effects of the war on Khartoum have left the city virtually unfunctional, with banks and large businesses being shut down, hospitals looted and destroyed, as well as parts of the city being left without electricity for weeks on end. Many homes within the city are cut off from proper resources and necessities, such as food, water and medication to treat members of their families, due to the lack of a functioning economy in Khartoum. Of the 61,000 killed, only 26,000 were killed as a direct result of violence, with the remaining

individuals perishing as a result of starvation and improper medical treatment. Throughout the course of the war, the RSF has been accused of terrorizing the people of Sudan, looting homes and inflicting sexual violence on women across the city, creating more chaos and instability for the citizens of Sudan. The conflict has since spread to countless other regions of the nation, turning Sudan into a nationwide warzone. Furthermore, the region of Darfur, which was subject to a genocide in 2003 by the Janjaweed, has been afflicted by the fighting, with many saying the conflict in the region is far worse than Khartoum. The SAF troops in Darfur have been overpowered by the RSF, causing a retreat from the army across the region. Due to the lack of pushback, the RSF began to repeat their treatment of the region in 2003, where they continued to target non-Arab tribes. Specifically in el-Geneina, the capital of West Darfur, the RSF has resumed their rape, killing and decimation of villages, raising questions about crimes against humanity from the UN and the International Criminal Court. The Sudan Doctors Union has reported that more than 1,000 people have been killed in the city, while local tribe leaders say the number is close to 5,000. The treatment by the RSF in the Darfur region has been described as a renewal of the genocidal campaign started by the Janjaweed in 2003. As a result, thousands of people have fled from West Darfur to the border nation of Chad, with 180,000 total individuals from Sudan entering Chad since the start of the conflict. Chad, as one of the poorest countries in the world, does not possess the infrastructure to support the mass migration of refugees from Sudan. Sudanese immigrants are left without proper shelter, food, water and access to other resources due to the severely underfunded support effort. Back in Sudan, the humanitarian aid efforts are also extremely lacking and have not reached the individuals who need it most. Both the SAF and the RSF have been accused of restricting access to and stealing aid. Over 60 offices and 57 warehouses containing humanitarian aid have been looted by both sides of the conflict, as well as 162 aid vehicles. Despite efforts from the African Union, Saudi Arabia and the United States to bring about ceasefires and humanitarian aid passages, little has been done between the sides to produce a peaceful resolution to the conflict. Neither the RSF nor SAF is willing to concede tactical operations, meaning an end to this conflict is not in sight.

Delegates should approach this issue by drafting resolutions on methods to abolish fighting between the RSF and SAF, which has resulted in widespread civilian casualties and a lack of healthcare. Delegates should discuss the need for urgent humanitarian aid and how to ensure the safe passage of food, water, and medication to those afflicted. Further, the delegates must attempt to come up with solutions to terminate the genocide against the people of Darfur by the RSF. The RSF's conflict in Darfur is plagued with war crimes, and delegates should examine these violations and crimes against humanity, determining ways to hold individuals accountable. Additionally, delegates must discuss the role of the UNSC in the security and peaceful end of the conflict. The war has destabilized not just Sudan, but the broader region, threatening to spill into other nations. Delegates must discuss ceasefire efforts, the need for peacekeeping missions, and ways to prevent the expansion of the conflict.

Further Questions

1. What immediate measures can be taken to protect civilians and ensure access to humanitarian aid amidst ongoing violence?
2. How can accountability for human rights abuses be ensured during and after the conflict?
3. Should an international peacekeeping mission be deployed to Sudan, and if so, under what conditions?
4. How can arms flows to both the SAF and RSF be slowed to reduce the intensity of the fighting?

SDG Connections

The situation in Sudan can be linked to several SDG goals, with the country entrenched in a nationwide conflict, causing instability and insecurity within the country. The first goal that the conflict in Sudan connects to is SDG 2, which is entitled 'Zero Hunger'. This goal attempts to end hunger, achieve food security and improve nutrition all on a global scale. In the city of Khartoum and many other surrounding cities, individuals are trapped and cannot access necessary food supplies for themselves and their families. The war in Sudan has caused thousands of

individuals to fall victim to starvation due to a lack of proper nutrition. Goal 2.2 of this SDG outlines how all forms of malnutrition must be abolished, which is a significant issue faced in Sudan. Further humanitarian aid is crucial as it allows those in need to access a healthy diet, diminishing starvation rates. Furthermore, SDG 10, entitled ‘Reduce Inequalities’, focuses on eliminating prejudices and inequities globally. Target 10.2 of the SDG talks about how by 2030, we must empower and promote the social inclusion of all, regardless of race, ethnicity and/or sex. This target relates heavily to the issues seen in Sudan’s Darfur region, where RSF forces are said to be resuming their genocide against non-Arab tribes. The RSF continues to rape, torture, and murder individuals due to their ethnicity, directly in opposition to Target 10.2, calling for inclusion for all. Additionally, Target 10.7 speaks on how we must facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people. Sudanese people escaping the conflict often migrate to bordering countries, such as Chad, where they are met with inadequate resources and aid, causing food and water insecurity. Very few proper migration measures, such as refugee camps are set up to harbour these people escaping violence. Finally, SDG 16 reflects on the need to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, as well as ensure all individuals have access to proper justice. Target 16.1 speaks of significantly reducing all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere. The current conflict in Sudan has killed over 25,000 individuals as a direct result of violence, causing a humanitarian crisis within the country. A reduction in fatalities can only be resolved through an end to the nationwide crisis.

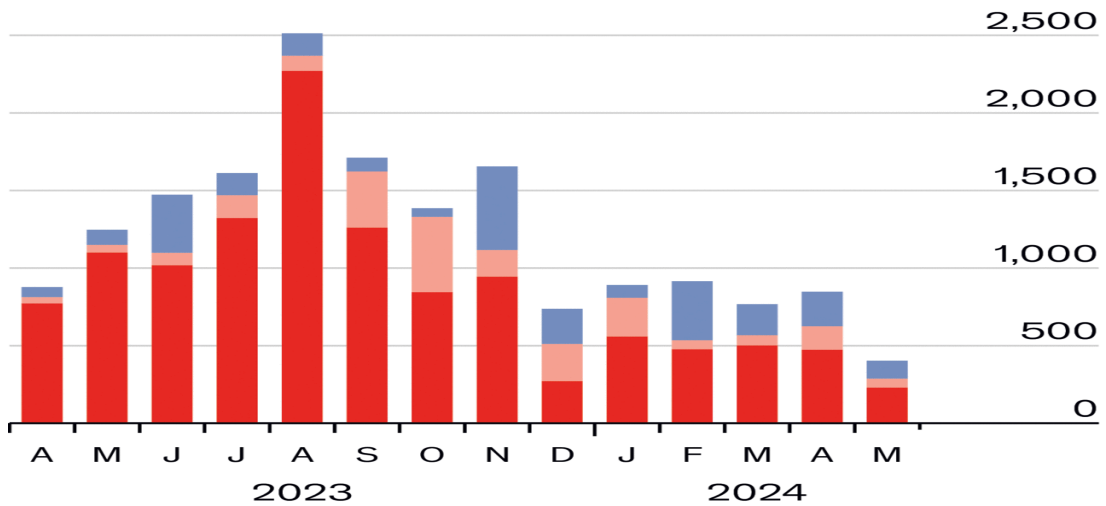


Infographics

Sudan, estimated deaths*

By event type

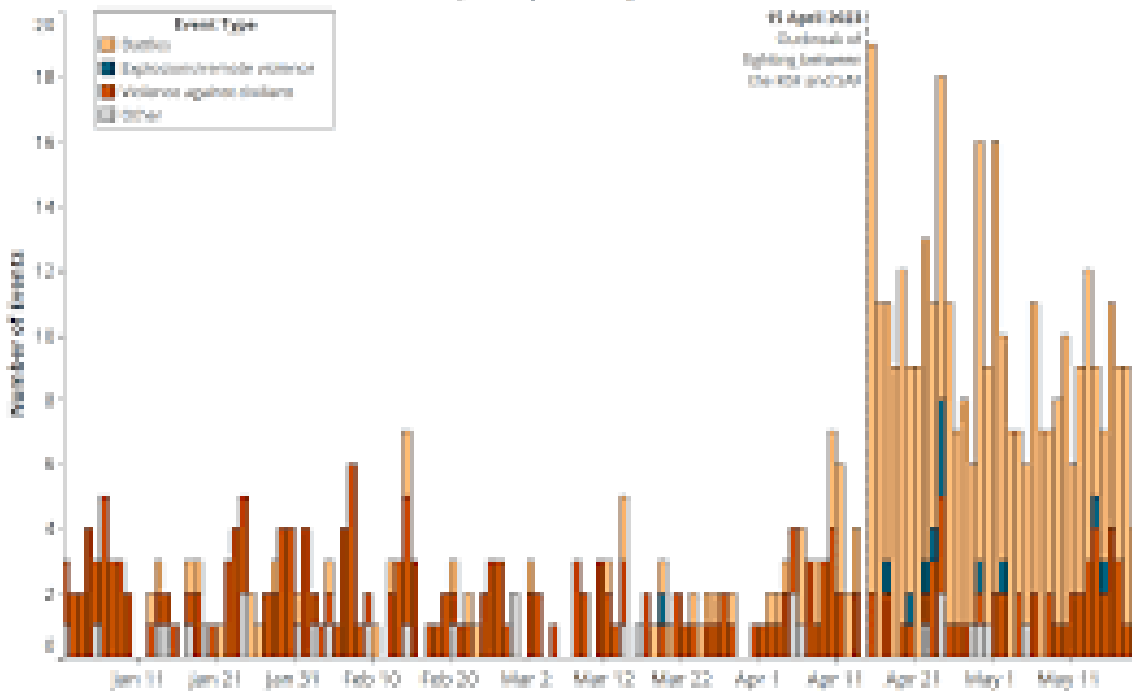
- Battles
- Explosions/remote violence
- Violence against civilians



*Reported deaths are likely underestimates
Source: ACLED

Conflict Surges in Sudan

1 January - 19 May 2023



Sudan, areas of control

At May 23rd 2024

■ RSF ■ SAF ■ Militias and rebel groups



Source: Thomas van Linge

■ Sparsely populated areas

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