**FORUM**: Security Council

**QUESTION OF**: Situation in Sudan

**MAIN SUBMITTER**: Japan

**CO-SUBMITTERS**: Zambia, China, France, Germany, Russia, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Republic of Korea

SECURITY COUNCIL,

*Recognizing* that the current humanitarian crisis in Sudan has caused the largest internal displacement in the world, affecting more than seven million people and exposing more than 20 million to hunger,

*Recognizing* that the political situation in Sudan is unstable due to a complex historical background with military and authoritarian rule, which has led to a civil war between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF),

*Emphasizes* the urgent need for unrestricted humanitarian access to affected populations and the importance of protecting volunteer workers in areas of civil war,

*Deeply concerned* with serious human rights violations and war crimes committed by the SAF and the RSF, such as indiscriminate killings and the potential risk of genocide in the Darfur region,

*Determining* that the complexity of the dynamics of civil wars increases the number of politically motivated civil wars and has a significant impact on regional stability,

THE SECURITY COUNCIL,

Main Submitter: Japan

1. Requests the establishment of a Comprehensive Ceasefire Agreement (CCA) for a ceasefire between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF), with the African Union (AU) as facilitator and the United Nations (UN) providing support, including:
   1. Establishment of a Monitoring and Verification Mechanism (M&V) by neutral third-party observers such as the Carter Center and the International Crisis Group (ICG) to make sure the parties comply to the terms of the ceasefire:
      1. Establishing a timetable for the gradual withdrawal of heavy weapons with clear disarmament and demobilization benchmarks,
      2. Implementing regular reporting and assessment meetings involving all parties to revise and adjust strategies as necessary,
   2. Set up safe zones in conflict-affected areas so that humanitarian aid can be provided:
      1. Work with local NGOs such as International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) to assess and prioritize the needs for basic services,
      2. Invite the World Food Program (WFP) to coordinate food distribution in these zones,
   3. Establish a platform to facilitate ongoing dialogue between SAF and RSF:
      1. Conduct regular dialogue sessions involving community representatives and mediators from NGOs such as the African Center for Construction Dispute Resolution (ACCORD),
      2. Establish a platform for dialogue between SAF and RSF, supported by conflict resolution organizations such as Search for Common Ground (SCG),
   4. Encourage the participation of locals in ceasefire negotiations to make sure that the voices of the affected populations are heard:
      1. Form advisory groups that include representatives of women, youth and marginalized groups to provide opinions on local needs,
      2. Organize public consultation meetings to collect local feedback and make sure the process is transparent,
      3. Integrate humanitarian considerations into the ceasefire framework and allow humanitarian actors (e.g. UNICEF) in planning and implementation,
      4. Develop a strategy to communicate with the affected population;

Main Submitter:China

1. Calls for the establishment of a United Nations-led coalition to coordinate with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and humanitarian agencies in supporting Sudanese refugees and internally displaced peoples by:
   1. Providing education, psychological support, and training related to work to refugee children and adults to allow long-term recovery:
      1. Establish voluntary learning centers in refugee camps and host communities,
      2. Develop psychosocial support activities, including counseling and trauma recovery workshops,
   2. Encouraging families in developed and developing countries to participate in child adoption programs, conforming with international adoption laws:
      1. Conduct awareness-raising activities on the legal and ethical aspects of international adoption,
      2. Ensure compliance with the Hague Convention on Intercountry Adoption and provide training for prospective adoptive parents,
   3. Ensuring comprehensive healthcare services are available, such as emergency medical aid, vaccination programs, and mental health support for refugees and IDPs:
      1. Deploy mobile clinics in cooperation with the World Health Organization (WHO) and local health authorities,
      2. Conduct vaccination campaigns and train community health workers to provide ongoing healthcare education,
   4. Urges all parties in the conflict to permit unrestricted access for humanitarian organizations to send assistance to affected populations:
      1. Establish formal protocols for the safe passage of humanitarian convoys and reporting mechanisms for obstacles,
      2. Undertake diplomatic efforts to reinforce obligations under international humanitarian law,
   5. Calls for the establishment of secure corridors for the transportation of food and medical supplies:
      1. Promote safe routes for resource-supporting convoys, in cooperation with the military and local authorities,
      2. Work with the World Food Program (WFP) to ensure transparent distribution of supplies,
   6. Provision of shelter to refugees in South Sudan to meet their basic needs:
      1. designing and erecting sites for temporary shelters, in collaboration with NGOs,
      2. implement a shelter maintenance program to support community-led initiatives to restore social peace;

Main Submitter:Zambia

1. To call for the establishment of a sustainable governance framework to support peace and stability in the Sudan and to promote regional cooperation:
   1. Encourage the establishment of a transitional government, encompassing both military and civilian leadership, to create a democratic governance:
      1. Ensure that the composition of the transitional government displays the diversity of Sudanese society,
      2. Provide technical and financial assistance to increase the governance capacity of the transitional government,
   2. Recommend that the international community support the government and focus on human rights and related laws:
      1. Provide training programs to let more government officials to understand stability of corresponding laws,
      2. Promote cooperation with international organizations to ensure policy transparency and accountability,
   3. Invite neighboring countries to be involved in dialogue to address the regional impact such as refugee movements and security issues:
      1. Implement facilitate groups to oversee and restrict disruption in refugee regions,
      2. Organize regional meetings to promote information sharing on how to address transnational challenges,
   4. Recommend the establishment of a regional working group to monitor the situation and provide support to displaced persons in neighboring countries:
      1. Identify the needs of internal displaced persons and develop assistance programs according to their needs,
      2. Strengthen cooperation mechanisms to ensure equal distribution and utilization of resources;

Main Submitter:China

1. Call for the investigation and documentation of and international accountability mechanisms for human rights violations and war crimes committed during the conflict in Sudan, including:
   1. Establishing a commission of inquiry under the auspices of the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) to collect evidence and testimonies from victims and witnesses of violations committed by all parties to conflicts:
      1. Ensure that the results of the investigation are made public to promote transparency,
      2. Promote cooperation with local and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to assist in content development,
   2. Encouraging the international community to impose targeted sanctions, in accordance with international law, on individuals and entities responsible for serious human rights violations:
      1. Work with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) to identify key perpetrators,
      2. Promote initiatives aimed at supporting victims and providing them with access to justice,
   3. Advocating for the establishment of a transitional justice framework, including mechanisms for reparations to victims, aimed at promoting reconciliation and social cohesion in the Sudan;

Main Submitter:Japan

1. Calls for the establishment of a framework for the implementation of measures aimed at reducing the proliferation of arms in support of peace efforts in the Sudan:
   1. Impose a comprehensive arms shipment restriction on all parties involved in the conflict:
      1. Work with regional organizations such as the African Union (AU) to ensure that the arms embargo is respected and enforced,
      2. Establish a reporting mechanism for Member States to record arms flows and violations of the embargo to ensure that quantities are kept below the limits,
   2. Strongly recommend the introduction of a taxation system on arms sales and military expenditures:
      1. Design and implement a framework for raising taxes in cooperation with international financial institutions such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF),
      2. Allocate the funds generated by taxation to humanitarian assistance and reconstruction and development programs in the affected areas,
   3. Invite organizations such as the World Bank and the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) to support disarmament:
      1. Promote the organization of training for government officials on effective tax collection and resource management systems,
      2. Promote transparency and accountability in the use of funds and their regulation by authoritative bodies,
   4. Encourage a multi-stakeholder approach with a coalition of NGOs and civil society organizations to monitor the implementation of these measures:
      1. Establish a regular forum for dialogue involving key stakeholders in order to assess progress and adjust strategies where necessary,
      2. Promote information-sharing and best practices through regional meetings and online platforms to enhance cooperation;

Main Submitter: Zambia

1. Utilize mass media to efficiently publicize the humanitarian crisis in the Sudan and gain international support:
   1. Communicate the plight of IDPs in Sudan and its impact on regional stability through various media channels:
      1. Newspapers,
      2. Television broadcasts,
      3. radio broadcasts,
      4. Public service announcements,
      5. Online news articles,
   2. Holding seminars on the situation in the Sudan to raise awareness of the difficult situations the Sudan is facing:
      1. Inviting representatives of governments, international organizations, and NGOs to join in order to promote in-depth understanding of the situation through the sharing of insights,
      2. Organize discussions focusing on the Sudan's political, economic, and social problems and exploring solutions.