# TABLE OF CONTENT

Welcome Message .............................................................................................................3
The Security Council ........................................................................................................4
Objectives, faculties and structure ....................................................................................4
Committees, Working Groups, and Ad Hoc Bodies ............................................................6
**Topic I: Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict - Missing Persons in Armed Conflict** .................................................................................................................................7
Legal framework: who is a civilian? ...................................................................................8
Current situation: missing people in armed conflicts .........................................................9
Future perspectives ..............................................................................................................11
Guiding questions ..............................................................................................................12
Recommended readings ....................................................................................................12
**Topic II: The Situation in Sudan** ..................................................................................12
Future perspective ..............................................................................................................14
Recommended readings ....................................................................................................14
Guiding questions ..............................................................................................................15
References and Bibliography .............................................................................................16
Welcome Message

Honorable Delegates:

We are very pleased to welcome you to the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) in the framework of NYMUNLAC 2020. We deeply appreciate your preference for this committee and for this Model of United Nations that bring together all voices from Latin America and the Caribbean.

The coexistence of different actors within international society has led to differences since ancient times. However, the importance of the Security Council lies in the fact that it brings together all parties, although not to avoid the existence of conflict, to ensure that they are resolved in a peaceful and comprehensive manner, thus ensuring the maintenance of peace and security in the world.

In an environment full of disputes, diplomatic conflicts, uprisings, use of weapons, attacks, among other problems, dialogue must become a priority. In this sense, during these three days of debate we expect you to assume the role of a leader, a leader that not only represents a country’s official position, but a whole nation with its problems, its desires, but most of all, its people.

Along the past months, we have strongly prepared to grant you the best experience, hoping not only that you elaborate a resolutive document using your negotiation skills but also that you become more conscious about problematics that afflicts people every day, in this case, people disappearance in armed conflicts and the situation in Sudan. Have for sure that as your Chair, we will provide you of all the necessary support and we will ensure that each voice and each idea is heard. Don’t hesitate to approach us in case of any doubt.

Position Papers for the topics are due March 27, 2020, by 11:59 p.m. GMT-4 (up until 09:59 p.m. GMT-6). Any document received after this date, for any reason whatsoever, will be automatically discarded. These papers must be sent to the email: sc@nymunlac.org in *.doc or *.pdf format. You may submit your Position Papers at any time before the deadline, and early submissions are encouraged. In case you have any questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact us via the provided email.

Sincerely,

Eric Emmanuel Duarte Gamboa
President Security Council
The Security Council

History and structure

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is one of the six main organs established by the UN Charter. Its main responsibility is to maintain international peace and security.

It was established on October 24th, 1945 by the victors of the Second World War (China, United Kingdom, U.S.S.R, United States and France) to address the failings of a previous international organization, the League of Nations, in maintaining world peace.

Furthermore, the Security Council held its first session on January 17th, 1946, at the Church House, London. Since the first meeting, all members of the United Nations agreed to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council. Structurally, the body remains largely unchanged since its founding in 1946.

The Security Council originally consisted of 11 members—five permanent members (the Republic of China [Taiwan], France, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, and the United States) and six non-permanent members elected by the UN General Assembly for two-year terms. An amendment to the UN Charter in 1965 increased council membership to 15, including the original five permanent members and 10 non-permanent members. Among the permanent members, the People’s Republic of China replaced the Republic of China in 1971, and the Russian Federation succeeded the Soviet Union in 1991. The non-permanent members are generally chosen to achieve equitable representation among geographic regions, with five members coming from Africa or Asia, one from eastern Europe, two from Latin America, and two from Western Europe or other areas. Five of the 10 non-permanent members are elected each year by the General Assembly for two-year terms, and five retire each year. The presidency is held by each member in rotation for a period of one month.

Objectives, faculties and structure

The council’s five permanent and ten elected members meet regularly to assess threats to international security, addressing issues that include civil wars, natural disasters, arms control, and terrorism.

Due to the fact the Security Council may meet whenever peace is threatened, each member must count with a representative that must be present at all time in the UN Headquarters, to zoom up the Security Council can gather whenever is needed. According to de UN Charter, the Security Council has four purposes:

- to maintain international peace and security;
- to develop friendly relations among nations;
- to cooperate in solving international problems and in promoting respect for human rights;
- and to be a center for harmonizing the actions of nations.

Any state—even if it is not a member of the UN—may bring a dispute to which it is a party to the attention of the Security Council. When there is a complaint, the council first

---

explores the possibility of a peaceful resolution. International peacekeeping forces may be authorized to keep warring parties apart pending further negotiations. If the council finds that there is a real threat to the peace, a breach of the peace, or an act of aggression (as defined by Article 39 of the UN Charter), it may call upon UN members to apply diplomatic or economic sanctions. If these methods prove inadequate, the UN Charter allows the Security Council to take military action against the offending nation.

When a complaint concerning a threat to peace is brought before it, the Council’s first action is usually to recommend that the parties try to reach agreement by peaceful means. The Council may:

- set forth principles for such an agreement;
- undertake investigation and mediation, in some cases;
- dispatch a mission;
- appoint special envoys; or
- request the Secretary-General to use his good offices to achieve a peaceful settlement of the dispute.

When a dispute leads to hostilities, the Council’s primary concern is to bring them to an end as soon as possible. In that case, the Council may:

- issue ceasefire directives that can help prevent an escalation of the conflict;
- dispatch military observers or a peacekeeping force to help reduce tensions,
- separate opposing forces and establish a calm in which peaceful settlements may be sought.

Beyond this, the Council may opt for enforcement measures, including:

- economic sanctions, arms embargoes, financial penalties and restrictions, and
- travel bans;
- severance of diplomatic relations;
- blockade;
- or even collective military action.

The UNSC is the only committee that has the faculty to impose sanctions or even authorize the use of force to maintain or restore international peace and security. The site for official matters is: https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/

Each member has one vote. On all procedural matters, decisions by the council are made by an affirmative vote of any nine of its members. Substantive matters, such as the investigation of a dispute or the application of sanctions, also require nine affirmative votes, including those of the five permanent members holding veto power.

The veto power, one of the most controversial facts about the Council since its creation, refers to the power of the five permanent members to veto any substantive resolution. However, a permanent member’s abstention or absence does not prevent a draft resolution from being adopted. This veto power does not apply to procedural votes.

The Security Council (SC) at NYMUNLAC 2020 is a committee that will handle the English language as the official and exclusive one for any matters of communication. All the documentation provided by the delegates will need to follow this instruction.
SC will consist of fifteen delegations representatives from the major geographical areas designated by the United Nations and the international conventions that apply. Every delegation consists of two delegates at the high school level or an equivalent education level that will attend the Council’s meetings during NYMUNLAC 2020.

Membership

The Security Council is composed by the following Member States:
- Kingdom of Belgium
- People's Republic of China
- Dominican Republic
- Republic of Estonia
- French Republic
- Federal Republic of Germany
- Republic of Indonesia
- Republic of the Niger
- Russian Federation
- Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
- Republic of South Africa
- Republic of Tunisia
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- United States of America
- Socialist Republic of Vietnam

Committees, Working Groups, and Ad Hoc Bodies

The Security Council is composed of different organs that fulfill the different responsibilities this higher-body of the United Nations was attributed when formed in the early years of the United Nations.

Counter-Terrorism Committee

Established after the 11 September terrorist attacks in the United States, its proposition is the coordination between the Member States for the prevention of national and international terrorist attacks. (https://www.un.org/sc/ctc/)

Non-Proliferation Committee

Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter established that the proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons constitutes a threat to international peace and security, thus this organism handles the survey of these materials globally. (https://www.un.org/en/sc/1540/)

United Nations Military Staff Committee

The Military Staff Committee helps plan UN military measures and regulate armaments. (https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/subsidiary/msc)
Sanctions Committees

Sanctioning is based on the principle of pressuring on a State or entity to deliver and comply with the objectives set by the Security Council without resorting to the use of force. This committee evaluates and enforces this instrument for the Council’s decisions. When peace is threatened and diplomatic efforts have failed, this committee has acted with a different range of sanctions that includes trade and/or economic sanctions, arms embargoes, travel and/or diplomatic prohibitions. (https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/sanctions/information)

United Nations Compensation Commission

Created in 1991 to process claims and pay compensation for losses and damage suffered as a direct result of Iraq’s unlawful invasion and occupation of Kuwait in 1990-1991. (https://uncc.ch/)

Working Group established pursuant to resolution 1566 (2004)

This group examines measures to be imposed on terrorist activities to other than those designated by the Al Qaida/Taliban Sanctions Committee. It also looks out for an international fund to compensate victims of terrorist acts and their families. (https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/subsidiary/1566)

Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations

This group holds consultations with troop-contributing countries to the United Nations Peacekeeping Operations. (https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/subsidiary/wgpko)

Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict

This group reviews reports on violations against children affected by armed conflict committed by parties listed in the annexes to the Secretary-General’s report on children and armed conflict. (https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/subsidiary/wgcaac)

International Courts and Tribunals

After the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) and the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) were instituted this body has continued to handle a number of essential functions on international justice, subject to the highest judicial rankings and statutes in the United Nations. (https://www.irmct.org/en)

Topic I: Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict - Missing Persons in Armed Conflict-

According to the United Nations (UN), in contemporary conflicts, as much as 90 percent of casualties are among civilians, most of whom are women and children. Whether intentional or not, this alarming statistic proves that in any kind of armed conflict, the protection of civilians must be a priority. Many international efforts to guarantee respect for their human rights are ongoing and need to be reinforced.

rights have been materialized in instruments, from the Geneva Conventions on International Humanitarian Law to new standards for the UN Peacekeeping Missions currently operating.

However, the problem is still remaining and we are witnessing recurring practices such as the use of sexual violence as a weapon or people disappearance. The latter one, although little discussed in international forums, is one of the most serious issues. In order to address this problem, it is necessary to understand its nature from international law, as will be done below.

**Legal framework: who is a civilian?**

The Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (12 August 1949) contents the main legal framework towards civilians.

In this Convention and its respective Additional Protocols, we can find that the civilian population is made up of individual civilians, in other words, individuals who do not belong to any of the various categories of combatants. Under international humanitarian law, civilians, in general, are granted protection from the dangers of military operations.

International humanitarian law is based on the principle of the distinction between civilians (and civilian objects) and combatants (and military objectives). The civilian is defined in opposition to the combatant. In international armed conflicts, the notion of “member of the armed forces” was initially contained in the Third Geneva Convention of 1949 and was expanded in 1977 by Additional Protocol I to grant equivalent protection to all those engaged in combat. Therefore, a civilian is any individual who is not a member of one of the following groups:

- **The regular armed forces**, even one that professes allegiance to a government or authority not recognized by the adverse power;
- **The armed forces of a party to the conflict**, as well as militias or volunteer corps forming part of such armed forces;
- **All organized groups and units**, as long as these groups and units are under a command that is responsible for the conduct of its subordinates, even if the party to the conflict to which it responds is represented by a government or authority not recognized by an adverse party. This last category includes organized resistance movements and other small armed groups (Geneva Convention Arts. 4.a.1–3, 4.a.6; API Arts. 43, 50).

Nonetheless, it is necessary to consider certain facts that prove the difficulty to distinguish between civilians and armed groups in practice:

- **The problem with non-state armed groups**: in non-international armed conflicts (local and regional conflicts), the official governmental armed forces are opposed to dissident groups in the national armed forces or other non-state armed groups. The members of such armed groups, therefore, have a hybrid status. They are considered by national law as civilian criminals because of their use of force. International

---


humanitarian law, however, is silent on the issue of their status. At the moment, it treats them by default as civilians taking part in hostilities\(^5\).

- **At times, civilians may take part in hostilities without formally belonging to any regular armed force.** This usually happens in the context of spontaneous uprisings in occupied territories. It may also occur in the context of internal armed conflicts in which the distinction between civilians and combatants becomes more difficult. Civilians who take part directly in hostilities keep their status as civilians despite the fact that they directly participate in hostilities\(^6\). Nonetheless, they temporarily lose the protection provided for civilians for the duration of their direct participation (First Additional Protocol to Geneva Convention, Art. 51.3, APII Art. 13.3). In case of doubt concerning the status of an individual, he or she must be considered a civilian (First Additional Protocol to Geneva Convention Art. 50).

  * The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) published an Interpretive Guidance on the Notion of Direct Participation in Hostilities under International Humanitarian Law in 2010, which provides the following ten recommendations as a legal reading of the notion of “direct participation in hostilities”.

Once the definition of civilian is understood, it is possible to list some of the main principles regarding its protection:

- **The right to receive assistance.**
- **The right to humanitarian assistance** for civilians who do not have sufficient food, medical supplies, clothing, bedding, means of shelter, and other supplies essential to their survival.
- **Categories for special protection:** civilian populations in occupied territories, civilian detainees in occupied territories, civilians in the power of a party to the conflict, civilian internees, foreigners, refugees, and stateless persons, women and children, wounded and sick persons, medical personnel, pregnant women, newborn infants, and infirm persons, relief and humanitarian personnel.

**Current situation: missing people in armed conflicts**

Despite the international and national protection that civilians enjoy in the frame of armed conflicts, disappearance is still a reality that has exceeded the capacity of states and organizations. Both civilians and combatants go missing in armed conflicts, however, in this committee, we will focus on the specific case of civilians.

International humanitarian law and human rights law require to take measures to ensure that people do not go missing in an armed conflict, and if they do go missing, the parties are required to take all possible measures to ensure their fate is known and their families informed.

\(^5\) International Comitee For the Red Cross (2019), “Rule 5, Definition of Civilians”, ICRC, [https://ihl-databases.icrc.org/customary-ihl/eng/docs/v1_rul_rule5](https://ihl-databases.icrc.org/customary-ihl/eng/docs/v1_rul_rule5)

\(^6\) Medecins Sans Frontieres, *op. cit.*
Subjectively, a missing person is anyone whose whereabouts are not known and who is being sought by another person or other persons. It acquires an objective meaning when a person is formally reported as missing, or when an unidentified body is discovered. For this reason, it is hard to quantify the scale of missing persons in conflict, but the available statistics show that a vast number have gone missing because of conflict, migration and disaster. In 2018 over 45,000 new cases of missing people were registered by the International Committee for the Red Cross’ Central Tracing Agency (the neutral entity mandated by the Geneva Conventions).

On the other hand, the International Commission on Missing Persons (ICMP) reports that in Sri Lanka 20,000 people remain missing ten years after the end of the civil war. In Cyprus, 493 Turkish Cypriots and 1,508 Greek Cypriots were officially reported as missing by both communities to the ICMP as a result of intercommunal fighting in the 1960s, the Turkish invasion in 1974 and the eventual division of the island. In Colombia, the ICRC put the number of missing from decades of civil war at around 80,000. There are many other conflicts with numbers in the tens of thousands.

At the United Nations Security Council, while the problem is frequently mentioned in context-specific discussions and documents, the only general outcome has been a 2000 presidential statement on “Humanitarian aspects of issues before the Security Council” where the issue of missing persons is mentioned briefly.

In January 2016 the UK organised a meeting in order to “highlight the cross-cutting, global problem of missing persons in the context of international peace and security and to discuss effective strategies to ensure greater international cooperation in addressing this issue”. It focused on many factors that result in missing persons: conflict, disasters, organised crime, migration and other causes.

The latest Secretary-General’s protection of civilians report was issued on 7 May 2019, and it said that “more than 10,000 cases of missing persons have been opened by the International Committee of the Red Cross in relation to the conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic, while it has received 13,000 requests from families in Nigeria for support in finding missing relatives”. The Secretary-General called on all parties to conflicts to “ensure respect for international humanitarian law as it relates to missing persons: to prevent enforced disappearance; to take all feasible measures to account for those reported missing; and to uphold the right of their families to receive information on their fate and whereabouts”.

The International Committee of the Red Cross has been forced into undertaking an initiative, “The Missing,” which has taken the form of a series of expert workshops and studies and a review of its own practice over time and by continent. The outcome has revealed ambiguity about the legal and ethical basis of any action involving forensic specialists, the lack of best practice guidelines to guide these specialists, the difficulty of accommodating local

---

9 International Committee for the Red Cross, op. cit.  
11 Ibidem
customs and culture in an investigation, and recognition of an inconsistency of the International Committee of the Red Cross's own practice with regard to missing people. At centre stage, however, is the recognition that as long as people cannot be prevented from becoming unaccounted for, there is a need to put the affected families at the top of the priority list. It is this need that the health profession must address and which represents the duty of the profession beyond simply advocating respect for international law.

The most recent action taken by the UNSC on this topic was the adoption of the first-ever resolution on persons reported missing during armed conflicts, on June 2019. This resolution recalls “its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security” and “the need to promote respect for the rules and principles of international humanitarian law”.12

It also urges countries that are not yet parties to the Additional Protocols I and II of 1977 to the Geneva Conventions to consider becoming parties at the earliest date. Regarding civilians in armed conflict, the resolution reaffirms that parties to the armed conflict have the primary responsibility to “take all feasible steps” to protect civilians, and that countries bear the primary responsibility to “respect and ensure that the human rights of all individuals within their territory and subject to their jurisdiction, as provided by relevant international law.13"

The resolution stresses the importance of measures to prevent persons from going missing as a result of armed conflict, as well as enacting national legislation, providing training for armed forces, and providing proper means of identification upon outbreak of an armed conflict.

The resolution also strongly condemns the practice of deliberately targeting civilians and/or protected persons during armed conflicts, and calls upon parties to armed conflict to actively search for persons reported missing, to enable the return of their remains and to account for persons reported missing without adverse distinction.

**Future perspectives**

As it has been seen, there is a vast system of international law that has addressed this issue. However, the fact that there are numerous protocols and recommendation measures does not mean that there is work pending. Among the most important points to consider during the debate are:

- Legal vacuum about civilians who participate directly or indirectly in armed conflicts.
- Different types of armed conflicts by regions: while some regions such as Latin America have been characterized in recent years by the existence of conflicts between government forces and other political opposition organizations, in regions such as the Horn of Africa, Sub-Saharan Africa, the Maghreb, Middle East and even East Asia, there are conflicts where there are numerous paramilitary, terrorist and national liberation groups as the case may be.
- Typification of the numerous causes of disappearance: people trafficking, forced labor, unidentified death, statelessness, displacement, etc.

---


13 Ibidem
• Communication between countries and organizations for the exchange of information (deaths, disappearances, migration).
• Preventive measures: registration systems, documentation and citizens’ access to procedures.
• Attack causes of disappearance: attention by the Security Council to current armed conflicts that require a peaceful solution.

Guiding questions
• Is your country directly or indirectly involved in an armed conflict? Which conflict and why?
  • Who are the involved parties?
  • How do you protect civilians?
  • Do you have cases of missing persons in armed conflicts in your country? Do you have a way to quantify them?
• Has your country presented cases of attacks against civilians? Why did they happen?
  • Do you have preventive measures?
  • Do you have a system in case of disappearance of people? How does it work?

Recommended readings
• INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON MISSING PERSONS, “WHERE ARE THE MISSING?”, available in https://www.icmp.int/the-missing/where-are-the-missing/

Topic II: The Situation in Sudan

Sudan was a territory under British rule that was granted self-government in 1953. Independence followed in 1956. Since this moment, Sudan has had an unstable government between parliamentary administrations and military regimes. The country has great geopolitical significance since it straddles the Horn of Africa and the North of the continent, has a long coastline at the Red Sea, and serves as a historical bridge between North and sub-Saharan Africa.

Gaafar Nimeiry became President of Sudan in 1969. He instituted Islamic Law which signified the break between the Northern and Southern Sudan, that was divided between Muslims and Christians in each geographical zone. This action severely weakened the Sudanese nationalism and provoked hostilities that eventually erupted in a Civil War. In 2011, South Sudan gained its independence by fighting the Islamic Front of the North with the Sudan People’s Liberation Army (SPLA), becoming the youngest country in the world.

15 Ibidem
In 1989, Omar-al-Bashir formed a military dictatorship through a coup. His government was characterized by political repression, economic depression and war, especially in Darfur in 2003. Bashir’s government was accused of genocide based on ethnicity, war crimes and crimes against humanity that have left more than 350,000 casualties. In addition, the International Criminal Court has issued two warrants for arrest for Omar Al-Bashir, one in 2009 and the other in 2010, for the crimes committed in Darfur.

In 2004, the African Union deployed a peacekeeping mission in Sudan called AMIS, specifically to monitor the agreed cease-fire in Darfur. Later on, the United Nations Security Council issued the Resolution 1769 of 2007, which created the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID).

UNAMID has the mandate of “protecting civilians, without prejudice to the responsibility of the Government of Sudan; facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance and ensure the safety of humanitarian personnel; mediate between the Government of Sudan and non-signatory armed movements on the basis of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur; and support the mediation of community conflict, including through measures to address its root causes.” The mandate of UNAMID has been extended several times; the last one authorized until October 30th, 2020, by Security Council resolution 2495 of 2019.

In December 2018, protests against Al-Bashir regime began due to rising prices (inflation of nearly 70%) and shortage of basic goods and services, especially bread. During the first three months of 2019, protesters established a sit-in in front of Al-Bashir’s residence in the capital, Khartoum. It was until April 11th of 2019 that the military arrested Al-Bashir, ending his 30-year rule peacefully and starting a transitional government led by the armed forces.

The new Transitional Military Council (TMC) promised to transfer government to civilian rule. Nevertheless, negotiations with the Sudanese Professionals Association (SPA), which represented protesters, failed and repression resumed. Protesters continued with mass mobilizations demanding the installation of a civilian government.

Finally, in July of 2019, the Forces for Freedom and Change (a new coalition representing protesters) and the TMC, signed a Political Agreement. Later, in August of 2019, they approved a Draft Constitutional Declaration. These agreements propose a joint transitional government between the military and civilians that will manage the country until new elections are held in 2021.

A joint military-civilian Sovereignty Council was established, as well as a new Chief Justice, Nemat Abdullah Khair. On August 21st, Abdalla Hamdok was sworn as Prime Minister of Sudan and he appointed 14 civilian ministers in order to lead the transition process.

Although the ending of Al-Bashir’s rule and the signing of a new political agreement represent a new episode in Sudan’s history, the humanitarian situation in the country is still severe due to economic recession and political instability. In addition, there is still mistrust between civilian activists and the military, due to the strong connections some high officials have with former president Al-Bashir and the proposal of the TMC of absolute immunity from

16 Ibidem
prosecution for generals involved in protest-related violence. Also, there are actors, such as rebel groups, who continue to destabilise the situation and exacerbate insecurity, threats against civilians, inter-communal violence and acts of criminality.

On January of 2020, Prime Minister Hamdok and Mohamed Hamdan “Hemedti”, head of the paramilitary Rapid Support Forces (RSF) urged tribal leaders to settle conflict. Both have led peace talks with rebel groups. The Security Council has issued 50 resolutions regarding the situation in Sudan since 2004. UNAMID is still deployed, however, there is an important and optimistic political impulse that must be exploited in order to end a conflict that has plunged the country for years into war and stagnation.

**Future perspective**

Despite multiple attempts that have not achieved the cease-fire or the establishment of an effective government, the role of the UN and international organizations such as the African Union has been vital for the construction of the dialogue for the peace process, since they have established important precedents and exhortations for a transitional government as the ones mentioned before.

However, the key to face the low commitment of leaders and their constant aggressions is, as it has already been done in other cases such as the Rwandan Genocide, to conduct an ad hoc Tribunal that, based on criteria of International Conventions on Genocide and Crimes against humanity, judges those responsible and focuses on the rights of victims, compensation, truth and reconciliation. In addition to this, the role of the International Criminal Court is fundamental. This due to the legal basis that would represent for the resolution of the conflict.

And in what respects the formation of a government, through mediation, it is also necessary to establish optimal transition criteria under the custody of the United Nations and the African Union, in such a way that all the involved factions participate, that is, the opposition, civil society and other government forces. Only in compliance with the above, peace and reconciliation will be achieved in Sudan.

**Recommended readings**

- Security Council S/PV.8644
- Security Council S/PV.8663
- Human Rights Council A_HRC_31_49
- Secretary General’s Address to the Security Council’s President S_2019_768
- The Sudan Handbook edited by John Ryle
- Darfur: A New History of a Long War by Alex de Waal and Julie Flint
- The Grub Hunter by Amir Tag Elsir
Guiding questions

- Is keeping a Safe Demilitarized Border Zone viable for two territories that share culture and history?
- The Security Council could reevaluate its peacekeeping approach to conflict?
- What difference have the women taskforce signified for social change, economic progress and stability?
- To what extent has the African Union influenced the peace negotiations?
- Should communities like West Kordofan or Blue Nile be political entities?
- Could the Darfur process benefit from a direct intervention from other UN organs aside from the Security Council?
- From the view of the standing president of the Security Council, are the Secretary General’s concerns viable in a committee that holds legitimate authority as an official and acting organ?
- If members of the Security Council proceeded to veto a resolution that would increase either intervention or foreign aid from the current state of political surveillance and border control, are Sudan and South Sudan prepared to activate a workforce, boost the economy, build a political system and institute a higher law for their land?
References and Bibliography


https://unama.unmissions.org/poc

United Nations, “Security Council Adopts First-Ever Resolution on Persons Reported Missing during Armed Conflict, as Speakers Call for Greater Political Will to Address Problem”, UN Press, Retrieved on January 2020, from:
