

Forum: Security Council (SC)
Issue: The situation in Sudan
Student Officer: Artopoulou Maria
Position: Deputy President

PERSONAL INTRODUCTION

Esteemed delegates,

My name is Maria Artopoulou, and I am a 10th-grade student at Ekpedeftiki Anagennsi High School. In this year's PSMUN, I have the utmost honor to serve as one of the Deputy Presidents of the Security Council, marking my 15th conference in total and my 4th time chairing.

First things first, I would like to start off by welcoming you all to the 13th session of the PS Model United Nations. Also, I want to commend you on your choice to participate as a delegate at this year's conference, particularly at the Security Council, a very intriguing committee with much to offer you.

Admittedly, MUN provides us, students, the opportunity to involve ourselves in issues of the modern world and develop our critical thinking and problem-solving skills. In this Security Council session, you will be given the chance to experience the operation of one of the main six organs of the United Nations and will be called upon to deal with and familiarize yourselves with affairs related to international peace and security. Thus, the purpose of this study guide is to assist you in the best way possible in your research and help you gain insight into our topic. Nevertheless, I highly encourage you all to do your own research and not use this guide as your only source. Should you have any questions or need guidance, I am more than happy to assist you, so do not hesitate to get in touch with me at artopoyloymaria@gmail.com. I cannot wait to meet you all in March!

Yours sincerely,

Artopoulou Maria

INTRODUCTION

Sudan's recent history has been marred by what seems to be a never-ending cycle of bloody coups and countercoups. Since the country gained independence in 1956, it has endured six coups and 10 more failed attempts, leaving the country torn by war and in a state of constant political, social, and economic turmoil. The latest coup,

which was launched in October 2021 and led by General Abdel-Fattah Al-Burhan, triggered a new series of events that built up to the current conflict in Sudan.

A power struggle is now at stake in Sudan. Abdel Fattah al-Burhan, head of the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF), and General Mohamed Hamdan Dagalo (commonly referred to as Hemedti), head of the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) paramilitary group, are fighting for control over Sudan. The two men were once allies, and in 2019, following months of civilian-led protests fighting for democracy, they collaborated to oust former president Omar al-Bashir from power. After Bashir was overthrown, an unstable coalition of military (RSF and SAF forces) and civilian organizations assumed power in Sudan. The military eventually overthrew this coalition in 2021.

Since that time, there hasn't been a civilian-led administration in the nation, adding to the country's long history of military coups. An agreement was signed in December 2022 between the military and some significant civilian political stakeholders due to a subsequent political process that was jointly facilitated by the United Nations, the African Union, and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD). This agreement would serve as a catalyst for efforts to restore a democratic civilian government. However, tensions resurged when the two sides could not agree on RSF's integration into the country's military as part of plans to reinstate civilian rule. The major issue was that neither party was willing to be subordinate to the other. The RSF and the SAF eventually broke into conflict on April 15, 2023. Since then, more than 4,000 people have been injured, and at least 20 hospitals have been forced to close due to damage, military use, or lack of resources. Over 450 people have been killed, and tens of thousands have fled their homes.¹

The economy of the nation has also been struggling, and there have been more armed conflicts and other acts of violence. In the Darfur region, South Kordofan, and the Blue Nile states, citizens have suffered greatly; the death toll has risen exponentially, and their properties have been destroyed. The great political instability of the nation after two civil wars has significantly influenced the recent few years, which are characterized by conflict, violence, and insecurity. Marginalization, political resentments, and unsolved property ownership disputes were all made worse by the ongoing political turmoil. Land continues to be a key issue in conflicts, regardless of whether they are caused by ineffective governance, environmental degradation, a declining natural resource base, or an uneven distribution of power and resources. Whole communities have suffered as a result, losing their rights to use the land as they saw fit, having their livelihoods destroyed, and being condemned to poverty and

¹ "Power Struggle Imperils Sudan's Future, "Lights Fuse That Could Detonate across Borders" | UN News." News.un.org, 25 Apr. 2023, <https://news.un.org/en/story/2023/04/1136037>.

marginalization, which has led to a great deal of discontent, resentment, and violent clashes.

Secretary-General Antonio Guterres has clarified the UN's stance on the matter, saying that, above all, we stand with the Sudanese people and their hopes and demands for peace, the restoration of civilian rule, and the democratic transition.² The ongoing struggle for control among Sudan's senior generals not only imperils the nation's future but also poses a threat to "detonate across borders," causing widespread suffering that might last for years and putting progress decades behind schedule, while also setting an international risk to global peace and security.

DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS

Civil war

"Civil war is a violent conflict between a state and one or more organized non-state actors in the state's territory. Civil wars are, thus, distinguished from interstate conflicts (in which states fight other states), violent conflicts or riots not involving states (sometimes labeled intercommunal conflicts), and state repression against individuals who cannot be considered an organized or cohesive group, including genocides, and similar violence by non-state actors, such as terrorism or violent crime".³ Sudan, in particular, has been in civil war twice in the past and has also experienced several internal conflicts, including the one we will be dealing with.

Coup d'état

"Coup d'état or coup is the sudden, violent overthrow of an existing government by a small group. The chief prerequisite for a coup is control of all or part of the armed forces, the police, and other military elements."⁴ In Sudan's history, coups are recurrent and have contributed to the nation's continued political instability. The most current being the one led by Omar al Bashir.

De facto leader

"A de facto leader is someone who exerts authority over a country but whose legitimacy is broadly rejected, and their assumed authority is not established by lawful, constitutional, or legitimate means".⁵

² <https://www.un.org/sg/en/content/sg/speeches/2023-04-25/secretary-generals-remarks-the-security-council-sudan%C2%A0>

³ Kristian Skrede Gleditsch. "Civil War | Definition, Causes, & Theories." *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 11 Sept. 2017, www.britannica.com/topic/civil-war.

⁴ The Editors of Encyclopedia Britannica. "Coup d'État | Political Intervention." *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 15 Dec. 2014, www.britannica.com/topic/coup-detail.

⁵ Metych, Michele. "De Facto | Meaning, de Jure, & Facts | Britannica." *Www.britannica.com*, 8 Feb. 2023, www.britannica.com/topic/de-facto.

Displacement

“Displacement is the situation in which people are forced to leave the place where they normally live.”⁶

Paramilitary groups

“A paramilitary group is organized like an army but is not official and often not legal.”⁷ For the purposes of this study guide, when referring to paramilitary groups, it will refer to the Rapid Support Forces.

Special Political Mission (SPM)

“Special political missions (SPMs) are activities funded through the program budget by which the United Nations can respond to peace and security challenges.” On June 3, 2020, the UN Security Council adopted a resolution, in which it granted a special political mission to help with Sudan’s transitional government.

Rapid support forces

“The Rapid Support Forces are a paramilitary group led by Mohamed Hamdan Dagalo that dates back approximately 20 years ago. It was first created with the purpose of assisting the Sudanese army in resorting to extreme violence to suppress a rebellion.”⁸

Transitional government

“A temporary government, usually one that governs until official elections can take place in a country.”⁹ Sudan, on December 5, 2022, signed a framework agreement for the transition to a civilian-led government.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

About Sudan

Sudan is a country located in northern East Africa. It became independent in 1956, and today Sudan covers an area of 1,886,068 sq km and has a population of 47.9 million people. The main languages spoken are Arabic and English. The history of Sudan dates back to the pharaonic era. Up until southern Sudan’s referendum for independence in 2011, it was the biggest and one of the most geographically diversified republics in

⁶ “DISPLACEMENT | Meaning in the Cambridge English Dictionary.” Dictionary.cambridge.org, <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/displacement>

⁷ Cambridge Dictionary. “Paramilitary.” @CambridgeWords, 19 July 2023, <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/us/dictionary/english/paramilitary>.

⁸ Overton, Iain. “Who Are the RSF Paramilitary Group Fighting Sudan’s Armed Forces?” AOAV, 29 Apr. 2023, <http://aoav.org.uk/2023/who-are-the-rsf-paramilitary-group-fighting-sudans-armed-forces/>.

⁹ “Transitional Government | Meaning of Transitional Government in Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English | LDOCE.” Ldoceonline.com, 2020, www.ldoceonline.com/dictionary/transitional-government.

Africa. Still, it remains a country with rich natural resources and great geopolitical importance. Several economic shocks resulted from South Sudan's separation, prominent among them being the loss of oil capital, which made up over half of the government's income and over ninety percent of its revenue from exports. Due to the slowdown in economic development and the resulting double-digit inflation in consumer prices, violent demonstrations broke out in September 2013 in conjunction with higher fuel prices.

The split of the nation came after years of conflict between the predominantly Christian and Animist south and the Arab Muslim north. Since gaining its independence, modern Sudan has been plagued by violence and instability, including two protracted north-south civil wars and a protracted conflict in the western area of Darfur. Most recently, fighting broke out in Khartoum's capital in 2023 as a result of a ferocious power struggle among the nation's military elite.

Sudan is on the brink of collapse as forces loyal to two rival generals are battling for control of the resource-rich North African nation.¹⁰ But this conflict has a long history, and multiple events occurred before fighting broke out on April 15, 2023, as Sudan was caught up in a political struggle once more. In general, there have been 35 coups d'état in Sudan's history, according to research from the Center for Systemic Peace (CSP) and Statista¹¹, including unsuccessful attempts and conspiracies. However, there have only been six successful ones.

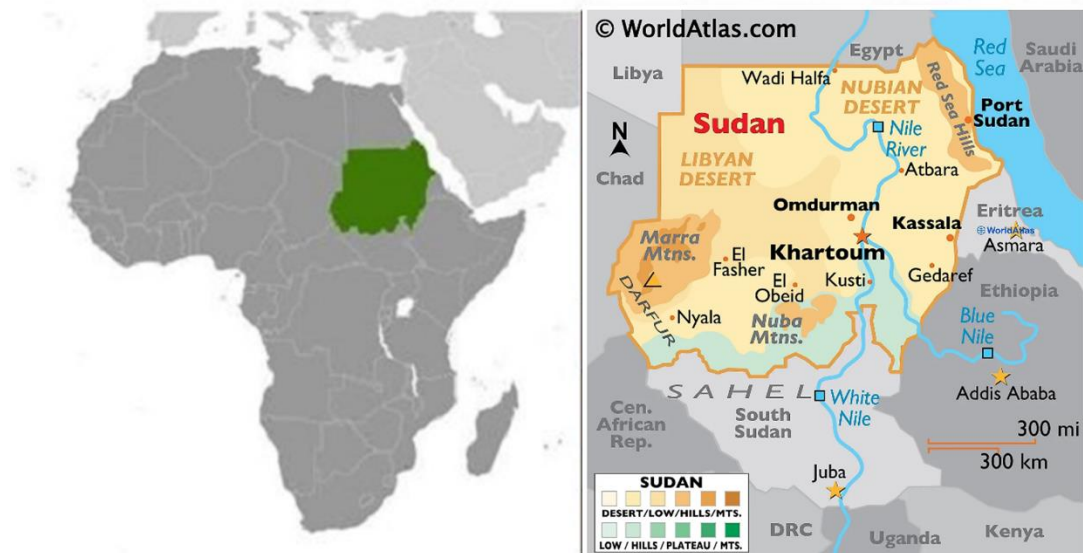


Figure 1 Map of Sudan¹²

¹⁰ News, A. B. C. "What Is Happening in Sudan?" ABC News, 31 May 2023, <https://abcnews.go.com/International/sudan-conflict-2023-explained/story?id=98897649>.

¹¹ "Infographic: A History of Sudan Coups." Statista Infographics, www.statista.com/chart/26044/sudan-coup-timeline/.

¹² "Map of Sudan (Khartoum)." Www.getamap.net, www.getamap.net/maps/sudan/.

The origins of the conflict

The convoluted history of colonialism and the concentration of wealth and power in Sudan's capital, to the exclusion of the rest of the country, are some of the leading factors in the current unrest there. In the nineteenth century, Sudan was colonized by both Egypt and Britain. As the nation gained independence in 1956, the newly independent country had trouble putting in place a reliable government. Sudan, which had numerous coups and civil wars, developed into a constant internal battleground. The Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA), a rebel group based in the South, and the central government in Khartoum, the capital of the country, fought a brutal 22-year war over Southern Sudan's right to self-determination and control of resources, especially oil, from 1983 to 2005 (Second Sudanese Civil War).¹³ In 2005, the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA)¹⁴ was signed, which stipulated that a referendum on South Sudan's independence would take place six years later. It was ultimately in 2011 that the independence referendum took place, resulting in South Sudan's separation from Northern Sudan.¹⁵ In the two-decade conflict between the Sudanese government and the southern insurgents, 2.5 million people perished.

The key political figure during the period 1993-2019 was Omar al-Bashir, president of Sudan. As a young man, Bashir enlisted in the Egyptian army, advanced through the ranks, and participated in the 1973 conflict with Israel. After returning to Sudan, he was quickly promoted, and in the middle of the 1980s, he assumed command of the army's operation to drive out the rebels of the southern Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA). In 1989, Bashir successfully conducted a coup. In addition to dissolving parliament and outlawing political parties and labour unions, he also imprisoned hundreds of political opponents, stifled the press, and destroyed the legal system.

The majority of the Darfur War, South Sudan's secession, and the civil war were managed by Bashir while he was president. Following its outbreak in 2003, the International Criminal Court (ICC) and the US State Department characterized the Darfur war as a genocide against non-Arab groups in western Sudan. Hardline policies were implemented by Bashir's government, which also attacked Christianity, Sunni apostasy, Shiism, and other minority religious activities. Private militias were used to

¹³ Momodu, Samuel. "Second Sudanese Civil War (1983-2005) •." •, 21 Jan. 2023, www.blackpast.org/global-african-history/events-global-african-history/second-sudanese-civil-war-1983-2005/.

¹⁴ "The 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement." *Encyclopædia Britannica*, Encyclopædia Britannica, inc., www.britannica.com/place/South-Sudan/The-2005-Comprehensive-Peace-Agreement. Accessed 22 Sept. 2023.

¹⁵ "South Sudan Referendum: 99% Vote for Independence." *BBC News*, BBC, 30 Jan. 2011, www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-12317927.

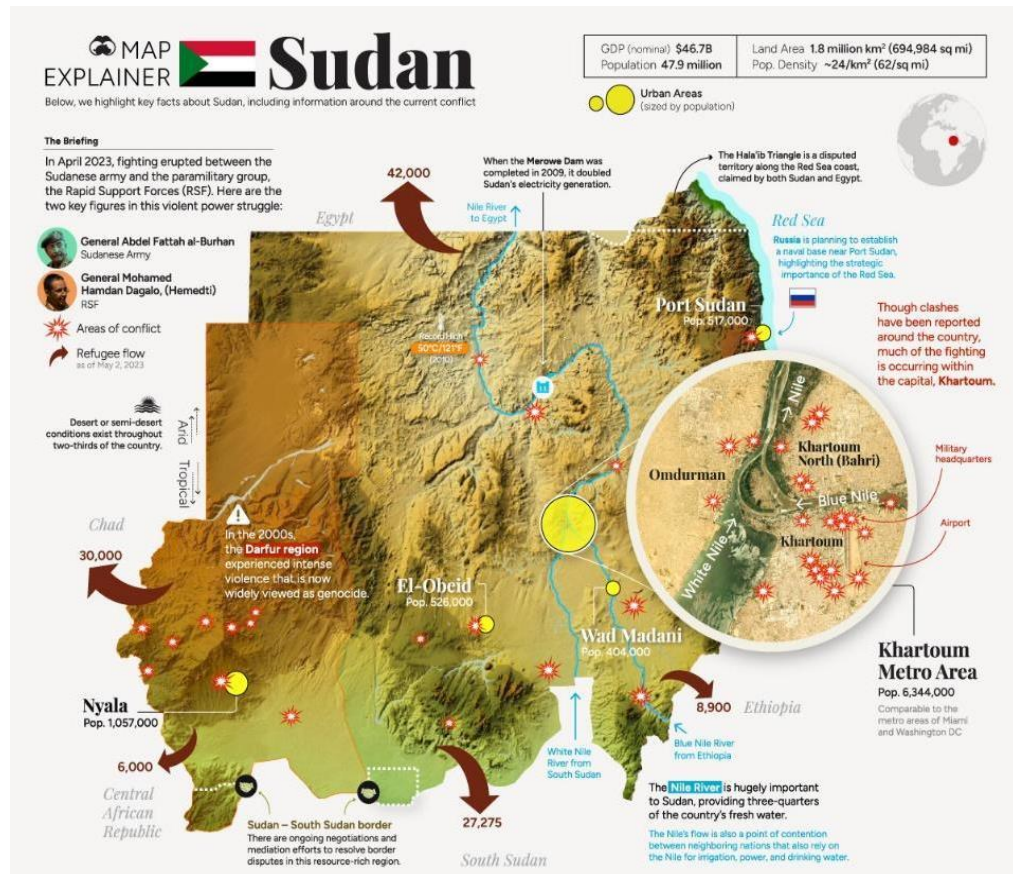
fight his fights and morality police were sent to execute his orders. Omar al-Bashir led the Sudanese government for thirty years, until its demise in 2019.

The role of SAF

The Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) have used a complex interplay of internal disputes, historical background, and strategic concerns to attain its current state of dominance. The SAF, which has its roots in colonial authority and post-independence conflicts, evolved and modernized in response to challenges both domestically and internationally, particularly through the Sudanese Civil War. The military was able to retain and grow its authority through its engagement in politics, including military coups, and it eventually became closely entwined with the functioning of the government. Allocating resources, both internally and through outside assistance, has made it easier to acquire cutting-edge equipment and weapons, and the military's involvement in preserving national security has increased its power inside the nation.

The Rise of the RSF

At the same time that the Second Sudanese Civil War was raging in the south, the terrible conflict in Darfur broke out in 2003. Up to 80 ethnic groups live in Darfur, historically one of Sudan's most isolated regions, where nomads and sedentary tribes coexist. Darfur is fiercely independent. The inhabitants of this vast region, which occupies about 200,000 square miles on Sudan's western border, have long resisted attempts by various groups to seize control of the entire country. The rebels claim that their fight is against underdevelopment and marginalization. But every region of Sudan, including the north, south, east, and west, can assert that the elite of the nation ignores them as well.

Figure 2 A geographical depiction of hostilities in Sudan¹⁶

Bashir acknowledged the Darfur uprising, but instead of dispatching the Sudanese Armed Forces to quell it, he funded the Janjaweed, a brutal armed militia from the area. This was just another one of Bashir's efforts at coup-proofing; he divided power between various factions in order to protect his own. Before sending the Janjaweed to put down the rebellion in South Darfur, Bashir converted the Janjaweed into a semi-organized paramilitary force in 2013, named the Rapid Support Forces (RSF), and awarded their leaders military ranks.¹⁷ The RSF is accountable for carrying out vicious attacks in the Darfur region, as well as for mass displacement and other crimes against humanity. Later, RSF fighters were also sent to fight in the wars in Yemen and Libya. In 2017, a law establishing the RSF as a legitimate autonomous security force was passed. Although the Sudanese army (SAF) has greater amounts of resources than the RSF, including air support and around 300,000 soldiers, the RSF has developed into a fully equipped force of about 100,000 in recent years.

¹⁶ ---. "Map Explainer: Sudan." Visual Capitalist, 7 May 2023, www.visualcapitalist.com/map-explainer-sudan/.

¹⁷ Fulton, Adam, and Oliver Holmes. "Sudan Conflict: Why Is There Fighting and What Is at Stake in the Region?" *The Guardian*, 27 Apr. 2023, www.theguardian.com/world/2023/apr/27/sudan-conflict-why-is-there-fighting-what-is-at-stake.

This force is dispersed over the nation and has been integrated into the capital's neighborhoods since the conflict started. With the backing of the Bashir government, RSF leader Hemedti took over the management of gold mines and eventually became one of Sudan's richest men. Before 2019, Hemedti and the RSF were among Bashir's main protectors, along with the SAF.¹⁸ Al-Bashir had now created two powerful factions, the SAF and the RSF, which were responsible for protecting him; he amassed two powerful security forces that he purposefully set against each other in order to prevent a coup.

The overthrow of Omar al-Bashir

The current crisis in Sudan has its roots in December 2018, when civil unrest against President Omar al-Bashir's 30-year-old government erupted. Civilians had been protesting for months, fighting for democracy. Economic hardship, corruption, and political repression served as the catalysts for the protests, which expanded fast throughout the nation. Numerous protestors were killed, and opposition leaders were detained as a result of the government's violent response.

An important development occurred as the public protests in support of democracy gained momentum. In an attempt to depose al-Bashir, the Sudanese military, under the command of the Rapid Support Forces (RSF), partnered with the Sudanese Alliance of Freedom and Change (SAF) in April 2019. Under al-Bashir's direction, the RSF had operated as a paramilitary group, but some of its leaders saw an opportunity to support the demonstrators and possibly win over other nations. Al-Bashir eventually resigned as a result of this cooperation.

Nonetheless, the public's mistrust of the RSF and the military remained long after al-Bashir was removed. Because of the RSF's violent past and violations of human rights, they were worried that it might not be in favour of a true shift to democracy. Protests and calls for civilian rule persisted as a result of this mistrust.

In the end, the international community realised that while Sudan's political situation remained unstable and precarious, action had to be taken. International pressure was applied to both the military, including the RSF, and the civilian protestors to reach a power-sharing agreement. Establishing a transitional government with members from the armed forces and democratic

¹⁸ "Power Struggle in Sudan | Global Conflict Tracker." *Council on Foreign Relations*, Council on Foreign Relations, www.cfr.org/global-conflict-tracker/conflict/power-struggle-sudan. Accessed 22 Sept. 2023.

civil society organisations was the aim of this pressure. The discussions and mediation efforts ultimately resulted in the formation of a transitional government in August 2019 that carefully balanced the leadership of the military and the civilian side.

Sudan's journey towards stability and democracy remained difficult, and the nation persisted in facing numerous political, economic, and social problems. However, the RSF's cooperation with the SAF and the subsequent foreign intervention represented important turning points in the country's transition to a more peaceful and open democratic future.

The fallout of the RSF and the SAF

The integration of the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) into the regular army, which was specified in the framework agreement between the military actors and the civilian coalition in December 2022, is the primary point of contention between General Burhan and General Hemedti. Their divergent views on the command structure and the rate of integration are the root of this argument. Hemedti pushed for a slow, ten-year integration process in an effort to preserve equilibrium within the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and safeguard his own authority. On the other hand, Burhan's general staff within the army insisted on a quicker two-year integration. There were also disagreements about the command-and-control structure. Hemedti preferred that RSF report to civilian leadership instead of Burhan.

The disagreement between these two influential individuals did not develop overnight; rather, it had been building for an extended period. Both sides had been preparing for a confrontation by gathering their forces and making increasingly hostile statements towards one another. Still, they persisted in presenting themselves as advocates and reformers of Sudan's shift to civilian rule. Because neither the civilian nor the military government had made any serious attempts to address the pervasive political and economic inequality in the different regions of Sudan, it became apparent that the conflict would eventually escalate.

The authoritarian leaders who commanded large armies, controlled a significant amount of the state's economy, and earned confidence by having prominent roles in politics can be partly blamed for the conflicts in Khartoum and other parts of the country. The two generals got along well for more than three years because they both wanted to hold onto power and delay Sudan's transition to a civilian government. But in the months preceding the violence that broke out in April 2023, tensions between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) grew steadily more intense.

The impact of hostilities in Sudan on international peace and security

Hopes were raised by the popular movement that Sudan, with its 46 million people, could end decades of despotism, internal strife, and economic isolation under Bashir. Not only may the current violence dash those expectations, but it could also destabilize a tumultuous area bordering the Sahel, the Red Sea, and the Horn of Africa. It might also affect the rivalry between Russia and the United States for influence in the area and between regional nations that have courted various Sudanese entities.

Sudan is located in an unstable area. Due to its advantageous geographic position and abundant agricultural resources, it has drawn regional power struggles that have hampered the likelihood of a smooth transition to a civilian-led administration. Political turmoil and violence have afflicted a number of Sudan's neighbors, including Ethiopia, Chad, and South Sudan. Sudan's relationship with Ethiopia, in particular, has been strained due to concerns like disputed farmland along their border. Thousands of Sudanese refugees have flooded into Chad as a result of the recent warfare, fleeing to neighboring counties.

Sudan's transformation has presented Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates with a chance to counteract Islamist influence in the area. Together with the United States and the United Kingdom, they constitute the "Quad," which has funded UN and African Union mediation efforts in Sudan. Although Sudanese military commanders have indicated openness to the idea, Western countries are afraid of the possibility of a Russian facility on the Red Sea.

The current situation

Sudan's political landscape is characterized by a precarious democratic transition following the overthrow of longstanding President Omar al-Bashir in April 2019. The armed forces, mostly represented by the Rapid Support Forces (RSF), and the civilian-led transitional government continue to dominate Sudan's political scene. The process of moving towards democratic elections has been impeded by persistent tensions and conflicts between groups in the military and the civilian population, which led to the establishment of the transitional administration. There are serious security concerns for both the international community and the larger area. Different armed organizations in Sudan, such as rebels in South Kordofan, Darfur, and the Blue Nile area, are still fighting government forces on occasion.

These wars have a long history and are frequently caused by disagreements over territory, resources, and unresolved grudges. Control over natural resources, especially in resource-rich areas, and regional sway in the strategically significant Horn of Africa are among the international objectives. The instability in Sudan has the potential to have spillover consequences, escalating regional tensions and affecting

counterterrorism efforts, irregular migration, and human trafficking. For these reasons, the international community is eager to help Sudan's democratic transition and mediate conflicts. The international world and the larger region both highly value Sudan's political stability.

Human rights violations and humanitarian crises due to the conflict

A human rights and humanitarian catastrophe, that had never been witnessed in Sudan before, was developing at an alarming rate of terrible magnitude, and with an unprecedented level of complexity. More than a million people were still stranded in Bahri, Omdurman, and Khartoum. Residential areas with a high density of people were being attacked. People were being evicted from their houses by the Rapid Support Forces as their belongings were being pillaged. Along with attacking medical personnel and putting hospitals on the edge of collapse, they had also attacked, looted, and occupied them. Dramatic shortages of food, water, money, and energy added to the anguish, leaving many people on the verge of extinction. According to reliable accounts, there were multiple occurrences of sexual assault throughout the battle that affected women and girls.



Figure 3 A picture of smoke rising above buildings after aerial bombardment, during clashes between the Rapid Support Forces and the army in Khartoum¹⁹

¹⁹ Reuters. "Massive Fire as Sudanese Factions Battle for Control of Arms Factory." Reuters, 8 June 2023, www.reuters.com/world/africa/sudan-military-factions-battle-over-weapons-fuel-depots-2023-06-07/.

MAJOR COUNTRIES AND ORGANISATIONS INVOLVED

Chad

Nearly 116,000 Sudanese refugees have entered eastern Chad since the Sudan conflict began, exceeding the anticipated six-month planned number of 100,000 in less than two months. As of June 8, 2023, the International Organization on Migration (IOM) reports that an additional 25,300 migrant returnees had landed in Chad.²⁰ Fighting has reportedly continued despite ceasefires in the Chadian border area of Darfur, and the security situation has gotten worse. Although the border between Chad and Sudan is now formally closed, Chad has continued to accept Sudanese refugees who continue to enter from Darfur every day, with a notable rise seen in June as the season of rainfall began. Up to 250,000 refugees, 60,000 Chadian migrant returnees, and third-country nationals may come by the end of 2023 due to the ongoing instability, persistent armed conflict, and intercommunal confrontations in Sudan.²¹

Saudi Arabia

Saudi Arabia has played a vital role in the resolution of conflict since its beginning. On May 6, 2023, in Jeddah, the first talks between representatives of the two opposing sides started, and within five days they signed a “declaration of principles”, committing to ending their occupation of private homes, removing their forces from public and private properties, implementing measures that provide protection to civilians and medics, and facilitating humanitarian relief for people in need. The declaration also addressed refraining from torture, forced disappearances, sexual violence, and recruitment of child soldiers.²² One day after the statement was signed, airstrikes and artillery bombardment continued in Khartoum, despite the efforts of Saudi Arabia to mediate the discussions and stop the bloodshed.

It is important to consider the state’s objectives while analyzing the diplomatic effort Saudi Arabia is making to defuse the Sudanese conflict. According to analysts, the monarchy stands to benefit little from Sudan's turmoil, which might lead to a refugee crisis and present fresh chances for armed organizations. Unrest in Sudan may potentially undermine Saudi Arabia's Vision 2030 goals, particularly in light of the country's ambitions for NEOM, a zero-carbon smart city project, and Red Sea tourism

²⁰ “Chad — Sudan Crisis Response: Flash Update 8 (25 June 2023) | Displacement Tracking Matrix.” *Dtm.iom.int*, www.dtm.iom.int/reports/chad-sudan-crisis-response-flash-update-8-25-june-2023. Accessed 21 Oct. 2023.

²¹ “UNHCR Urges Support for Chad to Tackle Sudanese Refugee Influx-Xinhua.” *English.news.cn*, www.english.news.cn/africa/20230620/6ff6a7916b0c41d9afcafa20cb93c923/c.html. Accessed 21 Oct. 2023.

²² Cafiero, Giorgio. “Analysis: Saudi Arabia’s Diplomatic Energy, Soft Power in Sudan.” *Www.aljazeera.com*, www.aljazeera.com/news/2023/5/15/analysis-saudi-arabias-diplomatic-energy-soft-power-in-sudan.

destinations. Sudan is a significant investment location for Saudi Arabia, particularly in light of the nation's plans for ensuring its food security.

South Sudan

The number of people leaving Sudan through the several border crossing points between the two countries has drastically grown since the violence in Khartoum began on April 15. Authorities have identified 12 crucial entry points along the Sudan-South Sudan border where humanitarian organizations are erecting transit facilities to assist in the reception of incoming South Sudanese refugees and migrants returning from abroad, Sudanese refugees and refugees of other nationalities previously registered in Sudan, and citizens of third countries.

Furthermore, the economic prospects for South Sudan have already been damaged by the fighting in Sudan, notably for the northern States, where imports from Sudan are a major source of income and where the cost of basic goods is increasing. Within the first few months of the conflict, the price of fuel has increased approximately by 60%, and in certain locations, the price of food has increased by more than 30%.²³ These price increases are expected to continue. In order to aid refugees, returnees, and citizens of third countries at borders and transit facilities, humanitarian operations will need to utilize airlifting and maybe canal transportation because border markets are not operating, and the wet season affects logistical moves of commodities via road.

Unresolved conflicts over access to the oil-rich areas flanking the border, the Abyei region's status, and boundary delineation have the potential to turn violent. Furthermore, continuing unrest and insecurity in Sudan may intensify the influx of refugees into South Sudan, further taxing the country's already stretched resources and services. Given the shared history of violence between the two nations, South Sudan must closely watch events in Sudan. In order to support South Sudan on its difficult road of nation-building and post-independence rehabilitation, it is imperative that the Sudanese conflict be resolved peacefully.

Russian Federation

Deeply anchored in Sudanese domestic politics, the violent power struggle offers the opportunity for outside actors, like Russia through Wagner, a Russian paramilitary group, to become involved and influence events in order to further their own objectives. Wagner, which frequently furthers Moscow's political, military, and economic objectives, was dispatched to Sudan in December 2017 to back Omar al-Bashir, the country's president at the time, politically and militarily. In order to enable this alliance, Moscow had already worked with al-Bashir to establish a number of

²³ “Food, Fuel, Finance: The Global Impact of the War in Ukraine - World | ReliefWeb.” *Reliefweb.int*, www.reliefweb.int/report/world/food-fuel-finance-global-impact-war-ukraine.

commercial and security accords, the most notable of which included a set of gold mining licenses for M-Invest, a Russian company associated with Prigozhin and Wagner.

Even after the coup d'état that toppled al-Bashir in April 2019, Wagner's actions in Sudan persisted. Under the transitional administration, Wagner maintained its adaptability and opportunism rather than becoming intimately linked to the success of the prevailing administration. It, then, backed the military takeover in 2021, which installed a government keener on maintaining its relations with Russia. Above all, Russia has given priority to its two key objectives in Sudan: gold mining and the Red Sea naval base, a deal discussed back in 2020 that was eventually paused in 2021 by the Sudanese transitional government after external pressures.

United Kingdom (UK)

The UK has provided an initial £5 million of life-saving aid to help meet the urgent needs of those fleeing the violence. As a longstanding and committed donor to Sudan, the UK has contributed more than £250 million in humanitarian aid in the past five years. Humanitarian organizations face enormous obstacles in delivering support in Sudan, with the eruption of violence leading to aid workers being attacked and killed and humanitarian supplies being looted. Many relief agencies have ceased operations in the country in the wake of the volatile conditions. The UK is pushing for secure access for aid workers in close collaboration with international organizations and partners. As a result, assistance will be able to reach the victims of the violence the most. The assistance will make sure the most vulnerable individuals receive useful supplies like food, housing, healthcare, and clean water for tens of thousands of people.

The United Kingdom's many strategic interests in Sudan are a reflection of its larger foreign policy objectives and dedication to tackling regional and global issues. The advancement of peace and stability in Sudan and the larger East African area is crucial to these goals. In an effort to promote conflict resolution and lessen the impact of continuing wars, the UK is actively involved in diplomatic initiatives, peacekeeping deployments, and humanitarian aid. The UK is committed to fostering trade and investment for mutual economic gain, and it has economic interests in Sudan due to prospective prospects in oil, minerals, and agriculture. In order to address common security issues, the UK works with Sudan to combat terrorism and extremist threats in the area.

United States (US)

Both political and economic factors are at play in the US's involvement in Sudan. In terms of politics, the United States has a stake in advancing regional peace and stability. Due to the country's history of violence and violations of human rights, the United States considers it essential to facilitate a peaceful transition to democracy in Sudan. In an effort to help resolve disputes in Sudan, including the one in Darfur, the

U.S. has been actively involved in diplomatic initiatives, such as peace negotiations in Jeddah. Even while the imposition of sanctions appears to run counter to attempts towards peace, it is a calculated action meant to put pressure on major participants in the violence, such as the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF).

The US government is also worried about how the unrest and violence in Sudan may affect regional economic dynamics, particularly the availability of essential minerals. The United States have an interest in maintaining a steady supply of oil because, for example, Sudan's crude oil deposits are significant to the world's energy industry. The United States endeavor to foster an atmosphere that is favourable for commerce and economic expansion in Sudan as well as the surrounding area by endorsing stability and peace. In addition, its goal is to stop financial resources from being diverted to support ongoing conflicts, as this could worsen economic suffering and unrest.

African Union (AU)

The ongoing dispute between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF), which led to the willful destruction of infrastructure, the indiscriminate killing of innocent civilians, an unprecedentedly dire humanitarian situation, and flagrant violations of international humanitarian law and human rights law (IHL/IHRL), has been harshly condemned by the African Union. The AU has emphasized that there cannot be a military solution to the crisis and has requested that the political transition process, which will culminate in the holding of elections in favor of a democratic, civilian-led administration, be resumed. Additionally, the African Union has vehemently opposed any sort of outside meddling in Sudan.

Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC)

The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) hailed Saudi Arabia's assistance in the evacuation of foreign nationals from Sudan and urged for peace. The GCC's coordinated reaction to the violence highlights the region's shared interest in Sudan's stability, which has a history of successfully resolving previous disputes. As the violence intensifies, GCC nations will probably use their business and personal connections to the combatants to try to broker a peace deal, as negotiations between RSF and Sudanese Armed Forces representatives began in Jeddah. These actions might improve the standing of GCC nations in Africa and provide doors for collaboration with the US during a serious regional crisis.

World Food Program (WFP)

With the escalating famine, the humanitarian situation in Sudan keeps getting worse. Before the present conflict started, a record proportion of people—roughly one-third of the populace—faced starvation. Millions more people may go hungry as a result of the prolonged turmoil. WFP has resumed operations to meet the immediate needs of refugees, host communities, and internally displaced persons after taking a temporary

break due to continued turmoil and insecurity. For the operation, WFP has activated its highest level of emergency response. Hundreds of thousands of Sudanese refugees are leaving the nation to avoid the bloodshed, with the majority of them traveling to South Sudan, Egypt, and Chad. WFP is providing emergency food assistance to recently arriving refugees. WFP is worried about the situation with regard to food security in neighboring nations, many of whom are already coping with several crises.

TIMELINE OF EVENTS

DATE	DESCRIPTION OF EVENT
1890s	Britain seeks to re-establish their control over Sudan, nominally in the name of the Egyptian Khedive, but in reality, as a British colony; Britain fears other colonial powers would take advantage of Sudan's instability to acquire territory previously annexed to Egypt.
1899-1955	Sudan is under joint British-Egyptian rule but effectively administered as a British colony.
1952	The Egyptian revolution triggers a move toward Sudanese independence, with Egypt and Britain allowing both Sudanese regions, north and south, to vote on independence.
1 January 1956	Sudan gains independence from Egypt and Britain.
1958	A military coup results in a period of political instability.
1964	The October Revolution takes place and a transitional government takes charge.
25 May 1969	Colonel Gaafar Nimeiry seizes power in a military coup and establishes a socialist-orientated government.
1955-1972	The first Sudanese Civil War takes place over demands for more regional autonomy by the Southern Sudan region.
5 June 1983	A civil war begins between the Sudanese government and the Sudan's People's Liberation Army/Movement (SPLA/M).
1989	Omar al-Bashir establishes an Islamist regime after a military coup.
April 2003	Rebel groups in the Darfur region rise up against the government sparking a conflict.
9 January 2005	The Sudanese government signs a peace deal with SPLA/M, granting South Sudan autonomy and a subsequent independence referendum.
1983-2005	The Second Sudanese Civil War takes place.

4 March 2009	The International Criminal Court issues an arrest warrant for President Bashir on charges of war crimes and crimes against humanity relating to the conflict in Darfur.
9 July 2011	The South Sudanese people vote to secede from Sudan forming the world's newest independent nation.
11 April 2019	Omar al-Bashir, Sudan's long-time president is ousted in a military coup following protests.
2003-2020	War in Darfur takes place, between the Sudan Liberation Movement (SLM) and the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM) rebel groups against the government, which they say is oppressing Darfur's non-Arab population; the government responds with a campaign of ethnic cleansing against Darfur's non-Arabs.
3 October 2020	Sudan signs a peace deal with the Sudan Revolutionary Front (SRF), a coalition of rebel groups from the western region of Darfur and the southern states of South Kordofan and Blue Nile, to end the fighting in Darfur.
2020	A traditional government is formed in Sudan.
2021	A coup takes place in Sudan sparking protests, so the military agrees to reinstate the civilian government.
15 April 2023	The power struggle within the military government sees fighting break out between the regular army and members of the paramilitary Rapid Support Forces (RSF).

PREVIOUS ATTEMPTS TO SOLVE THE ISSUE

Juba Peace Agreement

The Government of Sudan and the Sudan Revolutionary Front coalition of armed movement factions and political organizations signed the Juba Peace Agreement (JPA) on October 3, 2020, but failed to put an end to the hostilities between the two sides. As part of the preparations made for establishing democracy and fostering peace during the transitional era, the agreement was signed. It created an atmosphere that encouraged political conversation and confidence-building. Following the overthrow of the National Congress Party dictatorship in 2019 and the removal of President Omar al-Bashir, these requirements were acknowledged as prerequisites for the establishment of a lasting peace in Sudan.

The JPA placed a strong emphasis on a number of democratic ideals, including non-discrimination, equality, a civil and democratic federal state, affirmative action in conflict-affected areas, and transitional justice. The Technical Paper's conclusion is

that, in order for the JPA to succeed and return to the path of democratic transition, it is essential to make the processes of establishing lasting peace and democratization complementary rather than treating them as separate endeavors.

Although it was a significant initiative in the right direction towards ending the crisis, a number of issues still stand in the way of its complete completion. First, the agreement's implementation was a difficult and delicate process because it involved numerous parties with vested interests and long-standing grievances. Second, the main players lack trust in one another, and the security situation is made worse by the existence of multiple armed organisations that are not parties to the agreement. In addition, there have been persistent conflicts and acts of violence because concerns pertaining to power-sharing, resource distribution, and security sector reform have not been adequately addressed. For the Juba Peace Agreement to succeed in bringing about a long-lasting end to the South Sudan conflict, all parties concerned must maintain their commitment and the international community's ongoing engagement.

United Nations-African Union hybrid peacekeeping operation (UNAMID)

The Security Council adopted Resolution 1769 on July 31, 2007²⁴, establishing the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur, often known as UNAMID. The primary responsibility of UNAMID is to protect civilians, but it also has duties related to providing security for humanitarian aid, observing and verifying compliance with agreements, promoting inclusive political processes, advancing human rights, and keeping tabs on the situation at the country's borders with Chad and the Central African Republic (CAR). In addition to extending the mission's mandate, the Security Council also resolved to reduce UNAMID's military and police numbers over the course of the next year in two parts, all the while closely monitoring the situation on the ground. This decision was made in Resolution 2363 (2017), which was adopted on June 29, 2017. On December 31, 2020, UNAMID's operations came to a conclusion. The UNAMID achieved improved security and provided more protection in the region, including reducing the number of armed clashes, improving access to previously denied areas, and strengthening traditional community-based mechanisms in internally displaced persons camps.²⁵

UN Integrated Transition Assistance Mission

The UN Security Council approved resolution 2524 (2020) on June 3, 2020, creating the UN Integrated Transition Assistance Mission in Sudan (UNITAMS), a special political mission, to support Sudan for the first 12 months of its political transition to democracy. The Security Council passed resolution 2579 (2021) on June 3, 2021,

²⁴ Year: 2007), UN Security Council (62nd. "Resolution 1769 (2007) /: Adopted by the Security Council at Its 5727th Meeting, on 31 July 2007." *Digitallibrary.un.org*, 31 July 2007, www.digitallibrary.un.org/record/604309. Accessed 17 Oct. 2023.

²⁵ "UNAMID." United Nations Peacekeeping, 2019, www.peacekeeping.un.org/en/mission/unamid.

extending UNITAMS's authority for another year, through June 3, 2022. In accordance with resolution 2636 (2022), the Security Council extended UNITAMS's term by one year, ending on 3 June 2023. The mission was essential in helping to establish a transitional government, ease the political transition, and mediate peace deals between the armed groups and the government. Additionally, UNITAMS has endeavored to assist the Sudanese government in resolving its grave economic circumstances, obtaining debt relief, and gaining entry to global financial support. In addition, the mission has done a fantastic job supporting changes pertaining to human rights, transitional justice, and the rule of law. Notwithstanding these successes, it is crucial to remember that the mission still faces obstacles, such as Sudan's political and economic divisions, security concerns in areas devastated by violence, and the necessity of continual efforts towards reconciliation.

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

Launching a Community Violence Reduction program

Sudan is now facing an intense armed conflict, once again depriving it of the transition to civilian-led government. However, the situation does not differ much from other cases the United Nations has had to face. A more community-focused method known as "Second Generation Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration" has been adopted by the UN in place of the conventional, sequential, and individual-focused disarming, demobilization, and reintegration strategy, also referred to as Community Violence Reduction Program. The initiative seeks to strengthen community safety, promote social cohesion, and deal with the underlying causes of violence. It carries out in-depth assessments of needs, inspired by the UN's guiding principles, to identify the particular causes of violence in the community. It also provides specialized interventions, like access to social services, vocational training, and conflict resolution training, in partnership with regional and global partners. Capacity development will enable local leaders, and in order to negotiate the complicated political and cultural landscape of the area, and a conflict-sensitive strategy will be upheld. Long-term peace and stability can be supported by putting community involvement first, which is in line with the UN's more general DDR objectives.

Engaging in negotiations

The situation in Sudan calls for a concerted effort and a cohesive diplomatic bloc capable of exerting pressure on the parties to put an end to violence, encouraging discussion and negotiation amongst the different Sudanese factions. This may be accomplished by fostering conversations and offering an unbiased forum for discussion. Furthermore, in order to prevent efforts from being duplicated or diminished, it is crucial that international efforts coordinate with continental and regional mediation efforts by the African Union (AU) and the Intergovernmental

Authority on Development (IGAD). All members of the international community need to unite vehemently against the conflict. Isolate the combatants by emphasizing that there can be no compromise or support for one side over the other without an end to the hostilities and encourage negotiations with the aim of establishing a peace deal that will bring an end to the situation, promote reconciliation, and address grievances.

Imposing armed embargos

In order for the conflict between the armed forces to come to an end, it is important that their access to weapons and any sort of military equipment be highly restricted. Therefore, the implementation of armed embargos in Sudan will effectively prevent the supplementation of more arms by external factors. All States must take the required steps to impede the importation of all sorts of weapons and associated supplies, as well as provide technical training and support regarding Darfur-based groups. In addition to that, they should make sure that any sale or supply of weapons or other related materials to Sudan is contingent upon the production of the required end-user documentation so that States may verify that any such supply or sale is carried out in accordance with the restrictions imposed.

Providing technical and financial support

It is necessary to reevaluate the nature of Sudan's civilian-led government because one of the primary causes of its former failure was the attempt to impose a democratic framework akin to that of the West on a country that had the political experience and infrastructure essential to sustain such a system. A 30-year dictatorship must give way to a functional democracy gradually and realistically. This cannot happen overnight. In this regard, the international community must stress a more gradual and context-appropriate approach given that it plays a crucial role in offering support and guidance for reconstructing Sudan's democratic system. The international community can help build a stable and inclusive government with an emphasis on improving the security sector, establishing an unbiased judiciary, advancing democratic principles, and upholding human rights by providing technical and financial support to the transitional administration. Coordinating funds and assistance for humanitarian organizations at the same time is crucial to making sure that individuals impacted by violence get the help they need. While the disputes between the involved parties are resolved, the welfare of the civilian population must remain the top priority. Careful planning is also necessary to enable Sudan's recovery and a smooth transition to a stable civilian-led government. The international community and UN representatives can help achieve this by offering advice and resources, such as studies, model laws, authority training, research support, policy reform knowledge, and the most recent knowledge, all adapted to Sudan's particular requirements and capabilities.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Cafiero, Giorgio. "Analysis: Saudi Arabia's Diplomatic Energy, Soft Power in Sudan." *Www.aljazeera.com*, www.aljazeera.com/news/2023/5/15/analysis-saudi-arabias-diplomatic-energy-soft-power-in-sudan.
- Cambridge Dictionary. "Paramilitary." @CambridgeWords, 19 July 2023, www.dictionary.cambridge.org/us/dictionary/english/paramilitary.
- "Chad — Sudan Crisis Response: Flash Update 8 (25 June 2023) | Displacement Tracking Matrix." *Dtm.iom.int*, www.dtm.iom.int/reports/chad-sudan-crisis-response-flash-update-8-25-june-2023. Accessed 21 Oct. 2023.
- "DISPLACEMENT | Meaning in the Cambridge English Dictionary." *Dictionary.cambridge.org*, www.dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/displacement.
- Doxsee, Catrina. "How Does the Conflict in Sudan Affect Russia and the Wagner Group?" *Www.csis.org*, 20 Apr. 2023, www.csis.org/analysis/how-does-conflict-sudan-affect-russia-and-wagner-group.
- "Fighting in Sudan: What You Need to Know about the Crisis | International Rescue Committee (IRC)." *Www.rescue.org*, www.rescue.org/eu/article/fighting-sudan-what-you-need-know-about-crisis?gclid=CjwKCAjwтуOIBhBREiwA7agf1hCK8ULZt7xQ5S_OFuglWOuVoGKbqIUvkKeF6KKDV8AcNNDNbMWhohoCMY0QAvD_BwE. Accessed 24 Aug. 2023.
- "Food, Fuel, Finance: The Global Impact of the War in Ukraine - World | ReliefWeb." *Reliefweb.int*, www.reliefweb.int/report/world/food-fuel-finance-global-impact-war-ukraine.
- Fulton, Adam, and Oliver Holmes. "Sudan Conflict: Why Is There Fighting and What Is at Stake in the Region?" *The Guardian*, 27 Apr. 2023, www.theguardian.com/world/2023/apr/27/sudan-conflict-why-is-there-fighting-what-is-at-stake.
- "High Commissioner for Human Rights: The Reckless, Senseless Conflict in Sudan Has Resulted in a Human Rights and Humanitarian Crisis That Is Unfolding at an Alarming Rate and on a Devastating Scale." *OHCHR*, www.ohchr.org/en/news/2023/06/high-commissioner-human-rights-reckless-senseless-conflict-sudan-has-resulted-human. Accessed 24 Aug. 2023.
- "Infographic: A History of Sudan Coups." *Statista Infographics*, www.statista.com/chart/26044/sudan-coup-timeline/.
- "Is the Juba Peace Agreement a Turning Point for Sudan?" *Chatham House – International Affairs Think Tank*, 14 Sept. 2020, www.chathamhouse.org/2020/09/juba-peace-agreement-turning-point-sudan.

- Kristian Skrede Gleditsch. "Civil War | Definition, Causes, & Theories." *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 11 Sept. 2017, www.britannica.com/topic/civil-war.
- "Map of Sudan (Khartoum)." *Www.getamap.net*, www.getamap.net/maps/sudan/.
- Metych, Michele. "De Facto | Meaning, de Jure, & Facts | Britannica." *Www.britannica.com*, 8 Feb. 2023, www.britannica.com/topic/de-facto.
- News, A. B. C. "What Is Happening in Sudan?" *ABC News*, 31 May 2023, www.abcnews.go.com/International/sudan-conflict-2023-explained/story?id=98897649.
- "OF SUDAN and CUSTOMARY LAND CONFLICTS - THISDAYLIVE." *Www.thisdaylive.com*, www.thisdaylive.com/index.php/2023/05/01/of-sudan-and-customary-land-conflicts. Accessed 24 Aug. 2023.
- Ottaway, Marina. "Sudan: From Conflict to Conflict." *Carnegie Endowment for International Peace*, 2012, www.carnegieendowment.org/2012/05/16/sudan-from-conflict-to-conflict-pub-48140.
- Overton, Iain. "Who Are the RSF Paramilitary Group Fighting Sudan's Armed Forces?" *AOAV*, 29 Apr. 2023, www.aoav.org.uk/2023/who-are-the-rsf-paramilitary-group-fighting-sudans-armed-forces/.
- "Power Struggle Imperils Sudan's Future, 'Lights Fuse That Could Detonate across Borders' | UN News." *News.un.org*, 25 Apr. 2023, www.news.un.org/en/story/2023/04/1136037.
- Qaed, Anas Al. "GCC Countries and Sudan's Conflict: Navigating Mediation and Regional Stability." *Gulf International Forum*, 9 May 2023, www.gulfif.org/gcc-countries-and-sudans-conflict-navigating-mediation-and-regional-stability/. Accessed 24 Aug. 2023.
- Reuters. "Massive Fire as Sudanese Factions Battle for Control of Arms Factory." *Reuters*, 8 June 2023, www.reuters.com/world/africa/sudan-military-factions-battle-over-weapons-fuel-depots-2023-06-07/.
- Routley, Nick. "Map Explainer: Sudan." *Visual Capitalist*, 7 May 2023, www.visualcapitalist.com/map-explainer-sudan/.
- "Security Council Committee Established pursuant to Resolution 1591 (2005) Concerning the Sudan | United Nations Security Council." *Un.org*, 2015, www.un.org/securitycouncil/sanctions/1591.
- Staff, Al Jazeera. "US Imposes First Sanctions over Sudan Conflict." *Www.aljazeera.com*, www.aljazeera.com/news/2023/6/1/us-imposes-first-sanctions-over-sudan-conflict.
- "Sudan." *Reports.unocha.org*, 24 Aug. 2023, www.reports.unocha.org/en/country/sudan/?gclid=Cj0KCQjw_5unBhCMARIsACZyzS1KR2HgZ-7SQOzyyGQ781IBXD1-XTw1nkQz6aKWviiQSpTM7vA8v4aAlayEALw_wcB. Accessed 24 Aug. 2023.

- “Sudan | World Food Programme.” *Wfp.org*, 31 Oct. 2019, www.wfp.org/countries/sudan.
- “Sudan: Emergency Regional Refugee Response Plan.” *Global Focus*, www.reporting.unhcr.org/sudan-emergency-regional-refugee-response-plan?_gl=1. Accessed 24 Aug. 2023.
- The Editors of Encyclopedia Britannica. “Coup d’État | Political Intervention.” *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 15 Dec. 2014, www.britannica.com/topic/coup-detat.
- “The Juba Peace Agreement and the Sudanese Transition: Power Sharing or Democracy Building? | International IDEA.” *Www.idea.int*, www.idea.int/publications/catalogue/juba-peace-agreement-and-sudanese-transition-power-sharing-or-democracy.
- “The Situation in the Sudan - Security Council, 9041st Meeting | UN Web TV.” *Media.un.org*, 24 May 2022, www.media.un.org/en/asset/k15/k15jaaf3bk. Accessed 24 Aug. 2023.
- “The System of Governance Reform in Sudan: Challenges and Opportunities.” *ConstitutionNet*, www.constitutionnet.org/news/system-governance-reform-sudan-challenges-and-opportunities.
- “Third Meeting of the Expanded Mechanism on the Sudan Crisis to Discuss the Implementation of the African Union Roadmap for the Resolution of the Conflict in Sudan | African Union.” *Au.int*, www.au.int/en/newsevents/20230531/third-meeting-expanded-mechanism-sudan-crisis-discuss-implementation-african.
- “Transitional Government | Meaning of Transitional Government in Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English | LDOCE.” *Ldoceonline.com*, 2020, www.ldoceonline.com/dictionary/transitional-government.
- “UK Completes Largest and Longest Western Evacuation from Sudan.” *GOV.UK*, www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-completes-largest-and-longest-western-evacuation-from-sudan.
- “UNAMID.” *United Nations Peacekeeping*, 2019, www.peacekeeping.un.org/en/mission/unamid.
- “UNHCR Urges Support for Chad to Tackle Sudanese Refugee Influx-Xinhua.” *English.news.cn*, www.english.news.cn/africa/20230620/6ff6a7916b0c41d9afcafa20cb93c923/c.html. Accessed 21 Oct. 2023.
- “UNITAMS.” *UNITAMS*, unitams.unmissions.org/en. Accessed 24 Aug. 2023.
- “What Is Happening in Sudan? A Simple Guide.” *Www.aljazeera.com*, 18 Apr. 2023, www.aljazeera.com/news/2023/4/18/what-is-happening-in-sudan-a-simple-guide.
- Year: 2007), UN Security Council (62nd. “Resolution 1769 (2007) /: Adopted by the Security Council at Its 5727th Meeting, on 31 July 2007.” *Digitallibrary.un.org*,

31 July 2007, www.digitallibrary.un.org/record/604309. Accessed 17 Oct. 2023.

Zambakari, Christopher. "The Conflict in Sudan Is a Complex Situation Crying out for Solutions." *Africa at LSE*, 31 May 2023, www.blogs.lse.ac.uk/africaatlse/2023/05/31/the-conflict-in-sudan-is-a-complex-situation-crying-out-for-solutions/.