

Committee: United Nations Security Council (UNSC)

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Topic 1: Addressing the Increase in Racial and Religious Tensions

Topic Background

The current conflict between racial and religious groups in Darfur is one of the most horrendous in the world, and needs immediate action on the part of the United Nations. The Janjaweed, a militant group supported by former President Omar al-Bashir's government, have targeted African farmers with the intent to destroy this ethnic group. The Janjaweed have also destroyed hundreds of villages and communities and wreaked havoc on the area through murders and rapes. In addition, the region of Darfur is facing huge geographical and humanitarian long-term challenges, having to find food, water, and shelter for millions of displaced people. Many of the refugee camps in Darfur are also overcrowded and volatile, and barely provide a source of refuge. Even after the imprisonment of al-Bashir for crimes related to corruption, Sudan still struggles with ethnic conflicts and violence. Additionally, in 2009, 13 international humanitarian aid organizations were expelled and had all operations in the region suspended by Sudan's government, leaving millions of vulnerable people without food, water, and shelter.

Country Position

The United States strongly opposes the actions that the Sudanese government and the Janjaweed have taken against the Darfur people and condemns the crisis in the region as a genocide. The US is prepared to mobilize financial and humanitarian resources in order to support efforts including refugee camps and peacekeeping programs in order to resolve the crisis.

The US also calls upon the Sudanese government to immediately cease any operations occurring in Darfur related to the ethnic cleansing of the Darfur people, and will support economic and governmental penalties if these orders are not obeyed by the government. Additionally, because the US is a major power part of the UNSC, it will play a large role in finding negotiations toward reaching a consensus between the different ethnic groups and stopping violence, most notably including disarming the Janjaweed in order to halt the long history of violence in the region.

Proposed Solutions

There are several actions that the UN Security Council should take to address the crisis in Darfur and to relieve the racial and religious tensions in the area. First, the conflict that has occurred in Darfur for the past 20 years must be formally and unanimously recognized as a genocide by the body of the Security Council, including the United States. Second, the UN Security Council must call upon the Sudanese government, the Janjaweed militia, and the Sudanese President Omar Bashir to immediately cease the movement or exchange of any resources, supplies, and other monetary support involved in the government's commitment of the heinous crimes. The council must also demand that this be completed within a deadline of 100 days, or the country face economic consequences at the behest of the UNSC. Next, the UNSC should provide resources and financial support to establish refugee camps within Sudan as a method to treat the ongoing crisis and the many villages that have been demolished by the conflict. These refugee camps should be up to standard with adequate food and water resources, proper shelter, and adequate community resources for children or those who have lost family members in this conflict. The UNSC should also seek to renovate and improve the refugee camps that have already been established in the country. The monetary support for this project will come from a small percentage of every country's annual revenues that holds membership in the

UNSC. The UN will also deploy peacekeepers to aid in the establishment of these refugee camps and work to provide further resources.

Topic 2: Mitigating the Impact of the Government

Topic Background

The Sudanese government has committed hundreds of thousands heinous acts against ethnic groups in Sudan throughout the past 20 years, and must be held accountable for its crimes. The Janjaweed, a militant group in Sudan that terrorizes many Southern villages in the country, have essentially been sanctioned by the Sudanese government to run rampant and to commit mass murder and rape without being punished. In response to a pattern of brutal violence in the country, in 2004, the Interior Minister of the Sudanese government appointed 15 decrees in order to address humanitarian aid and ethnic tensions in the Darfur region. These 15 decrees aimed to strengthen civilian security measures, deploy armed forces for Darfur civilians, and exempt humanitarian aid from any incoming tariffs.

Country Position

The United States strongly opposes the actions of the Sudanese government and condemns its role in providing the resources and allowing the Janjaweed to continue to be militarized and attack innocent civilians. The United States also supports the UN Security Council in mobilizing humanitarian and financial resources in order to establish better refugee camps in the region and support the families that have been displaced as a result of the conflict. With regards to the present Sudanese government, the United States also encourages the UNSC to negotiate with the government in order to attempt to establish better relations with ethnic groups in the country. However, if negotiations cannot be reached in this situation, the United States supports the use of economic sanctions or the use of other consequences for the Sudanese government in order to pressure the regime into halting the use of all militarization in the area. Furthermore, if humanitarian aid cannot be provided in the area, the United States supports the

mobilization of global forces allied with the broader UN in order to provide relief for the civilians in South Sudan.

Proposed Solutions

The UNSC must seriously consider developments to its international programs in order to resolve the crisis currently occurring in Darfur. This should first involve placing an ultimatum on the Sudanese government to immediately stop any of its support for the Janjaweed. If this ultimatum is not fulfilled by the government, then the UNSC should be authorized to impose economic sanctions on the President and government of Sudan with the contractual agreement that the sanctions be lifted only in the case of a ceasefire in the region. Additionally, the UN should attempt to prosecute all military officials involved in this genocide under the international court, something that can also be done in conjunction with the UN's legal committee. Furthermore, if humanitarian aid is refused by the government of Sudan or is otherwise deterred by the militant groups, UNSC membership countries should be permitted to directly enter the country and fight against the Janjaweed in order to stop the horrific pattern of ethnic cleansing.

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