



United Nations HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL

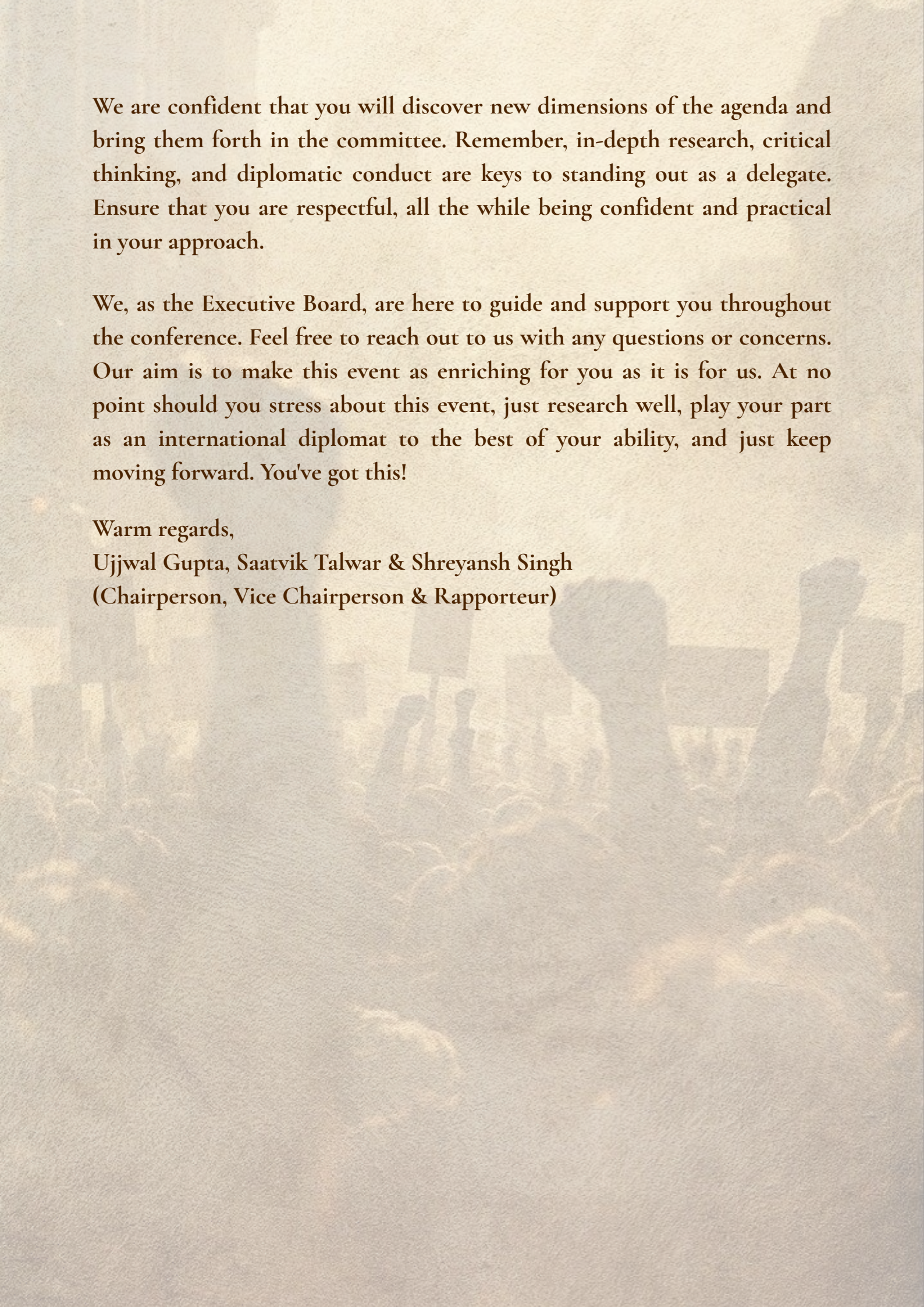
Letter from the EXECUTIVE BOARD

Dear Delegates,

We welcome you to the first edition of the GDGSMUN conference at GD Goenka Public School, Sitapur. This conference is the culmination of months of preparation, effort, and dedication. We've made sure to shape this into an event that would offer something of value to every delegate, be it a first-timer or a seasoned MUNer. We hope that this event will not only challenge you intellectually but also help you grow as future leaders in diplomacy.

The agenda for these two days, “Deliberation on Human Rights Violations, Protection of Civilians, and Humanitarian Assistance during the Ongoing Sudanese Civil War”, is one of pressing relevance in today's geopolitical landscape. The ongoing conflict in Sudan has resulted in widespread human rights violations, immense civilian suffering, and one of the world's most severe humanitarian crises. Reports of attacks on civilians, mass displacement, food insecurity, and restrictions on humanitarian access have raised serious concerns within the international community. As the conflict continues to evolve, questions surrounding accountability, civilian protection, and the effectiveness of international humanitarian responses have become increasingly significant. We hope to see the birth of innovative mechanisms and resolutions to address these challenges over the course of this conference.

We are writing this background guide in the hopes that it will serve as a crucial stepping stone for your research. Keep in mind that it is by no means the end of your research and should only serve to get you started.



We are confident that you will discover new dimensions of the agenda and bring them forth in the committee. Remember, in-depth research, critical thinking, and diplomatic conduct are keys to standing out as a delegate. Ensure that you are respectful, all the while being confident and practical in your approach.

We, as the Executive Board, are here to guide and support you throughout the conference. Feel free to reach out to us with any questions or concerns. Our aim is to make this event as enriching for you as it is for us. At no point should you stress about this event, just research well, play your part as an international diplomat to the best of your ability, and just keep moving forward. You've got this!

Warm regards,

Ujjwal Gupta, Saatvik Talwar & Shreyansh Singh
(Chairperson, Vice Chairperson & Rapporteur)

Introduction to the BACKGROUND GUIDE

Dear Delegates,

This document is your official background guide for the United Nations Human Rights Council at GDGSMUN 2025. It is designed to help you understand the agenda, historical background, key stakeholders, and the legal and humanitarian dimensions of the issue under discussion.

So, what exactly is a background guide?

In simple terms, this guide gives you the background and context of the issue you'll be discussing in committee. It explains key concepts, legal frameworks, historical developments, and current challenges related to the agenda. It also provides relevant examples, reports, and questions to help you think more critically. You can think of this guide as your first step into the debate; it won't have all the answers, but it will give you the tools to start asking the right questions.

Why is this guide important?

- It helps you understand the agenda beyond just the title. This is important because the issues we'll discuss in this committee are both legally complex and politically sensitive.
- It gives you basic information and examples, so you don't feel lost while doing your country research or while preparing speeches.
- It provides the legal and humanitarian framework you need to know, especially international human rights law and international humanitarian law, which will be central to all arguments in committee.

But it is not a script.

Introduction to the BACKGROUND GUIDE

This guide should not be quoted directly during the sessions. The information here is drawn from various sources, simplified by the Executive Board, and presented to support your preparation. Instead, use it as scaffolding while you investigate your assigned country's position, its engagement with the conflict in Sudan, its approach to humanitarian intervention, and its stance on the protection of civilians and accountability for human rights violations.

Whether you're a beginner or someone who has done MUNs before, we want you to focus on:

- Understanding your portfolio's position
- Crafting practical and well-reasoned solutions that balance humanitarian concerns with political realities
- Engaging critically with questions of accountability, civilian protection, humanitarian access, and international responsibility

We hope you enjoy reading this guide and find it useful as you begin your research.

Introduction to the COMMITTEE

The United Nations Human Rights Council is the principal intergovernmental body within the United Nations responsible for promoting and protecting human rights worldwide. Established in 2006 through United Nations General Assembly Resolution 60/251, the Council replaced the former Commission on Human Rights and was entrusted with addressing situations of human rights violations and making recommendations on their prevention and redress. Comprising 47 member states elected by the General Assembly, the Council serves as the foremost international forum for dialogue and cooperation on human rights issues.

The mandate of the Human Rights Council extends beyond merely identifying violations. It is tasked with strengthening the promotion and protection of all human rights, addressing gross and systematic violations wherever they occur, and responding to emerging human rights crises. Through resolutions, debates, investigations, and special sessions, the Council seeks to ensure that states uphold their obligations under international human rights law while fostering greater accountability and transparency within the international community.

One of the Council's most significant contributions has been the development of mechanisms aimed at monitoring human rights compliance. These include the Universal Periodic Review, under which the human rights records of all United Nations member states are periodically examined, and the Special Procedures system, consisting of independent experts, special rapporteurs, and working groups that investigate thematic and country-specific human rights concerns. These mechanisms have become essential tools in documenting violations, facilitating dialogue, and promoting international scrutiny.

Introduction to the COMMITTEE

The Human Rights Council has also played a critical role in responding to humanitarian crises and armed conflicts around the world. Through fact-finding missions, commissions of inquiry, and urgent special sessions, it has examined allegations of violations in situations ranging from the Syrian Civil War and the conflict in Myanmar to crises in Ethiopia, Ukraine, and Sudan. While the Council does not possess direct enforcement powers, its findings frequently shape the actions of other United Nations organs, regional organisations, humanitarian agencies, and international courts.

<https://documents.un.org/doc/undoc/gen/no5/502/66/pdf/no550266.pdf>

[Welcome to the Human Rights Council | OHCHR](#)

[Universal Periodic Review | OHCHR](#)

[Special Procedures of the Human Rights Council | OHCHR](#)

Approaching the committee AS A DELEGATE

As delegates to the United Nations Human Rights Council, you are stepping into one of the most significant forums for the promotion and protection of human rights within the United Nations system. The agenda before you, “Deliberation on Human Rights Violations, Protection of Civilians, and Humanitarian Assistance during the Ongoing Sudanese Civil War”, requires a strong understanding of international human rights law, international humanitarian law, state responsibility, and the practical challenges of responding to armed conflict. Delegates are expected to approach this agenda with a solution-oriented mindset and propose realistic, effective measures to address the ongoing crisis.

The committee's work will follow a structured trajectory. First, delegates must assess the origins and evolution of the Sudanese Civil War, including the political tensions, military rivalries, and humanitarian consequences that have shaped the conflict. Particular attention should be paid to reports of human rights violations, attacks on civilians, displacement crises, and restrictions on humanitarian access. Delegates must also understand their country's historical relationship with Sudan, its foreign policy priorities, and its position on international intervention and humanitarian assistance.

From there, the committee will move towards the core of its mandate: evaluating the responsibilities of state and non-state actors under international law. Delegates should examine existing legal frameworks, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Geneva Conventions, and other relevant international instruments. Discussions may focus on accountability mechanisms, the protection of vulnerable populations, monitoring and reporting systems, and the role of international organisations in responding to violations.

To guide their understanding, delegates may look to previous UNHRC actions in conflict situations such as Syria, Myanmar, Ethiopia, and Ukraine. The Council has frequently established fact-finding missions, commissions of inquiry, and special rapporteur mandates to investigate allegations of violations and provide recommendations. These precedents demonstrate the range of tools available to the international community when addressing humanitarian crises and protecting civilian populations.

Finally, all proposed solutions should balance humanitarian concerns with political and practical realities. Delegates should aim to draft resolutions that are specific, implementable, and respectful of international law. Recommendations may address humanitarian aid delivery, civilian protection measures, accountability for violations, assistance to refugees and internally displaced persons, ceasefire monitoring, or international cooperation mechanisms. The goal is not merely to identify problems but to develop meaningful, actionable responses that protect human rights and alleviate human suffering in Sudan.

Mandating of the COMMITTEE

The mandate of the United Nations Human Rights Council is derived from United Nations General Assembly Resolution 60/251 (2006), which established the Council as the principal UN body responsible for the promotion and protection of human rights. In the context of the agenda at hand, the Council is mandated to examine the humanitarian and human rights consequences of the Sudanese Civil War and recommend measures consistent with international human rights law and international humanitarian law.

The key responsibilities of the Council include:

- Promoting and protecting universal human rights and fundamental freedoms without discrimination.
- Investigating and monitoring alleged human rights violations through Fact-Finding Missions, Commissions of Inquiry, Independent Investigative Mechanisms and Special Rapporteurs.
- Documenting and reporting human rights abuses to ensure transparency, preserve evidence and support future accountability.
- Conducting the Universal Periodic Review to assess the human rights records of all UN Member States and encourage compliance with international obligations.
- Recommending measures to Member States and relevant UN bodies to improve human rights conditions, strengthen civilian protection and enhance humanitarian access.
- Providing technical assistance and capacity-building to strengthen national institutions, legal systems and human rights mechanisms.
- Protecting vulnerable groups, including women, children, refugees, internally displaced persons, journalists, medical personnel and humanitarian workers.

- Promoting international cooperation among Member States, UN agencies, regional organisations, and civil society organisations to address human rights challenges.
- Supporting dialogue and preventive action to reduce the risk of future human rights violations and humanitarian crises.

In fulfilling this mandate, the Council primarily functions as an investigative, monitoring, and recommendatory body. Its findings and recommendations frequently inform the work of other United Nations organs and international institutions. Measures involving peacekeeping operations, binding sanctions, or other enforcement actions fall within the competence of bodies such as the United Nations Security Council.



Introduction to the AGENDA

The agenda before this committee, “Deliberation on Human Rights Violations, Protection of Civilians and Humanitarian Assistance during the Ongoing Sudanese Civil War”, calls upon delegates to examine one of the most pressing humanitarian crises confronting the international community today. Rather than focusing solely on the political or military dimensions of the conflict, the agenda requires delegates to evaluate its humanitarian and human rights consequences through the mandate of the United Nations Human Rights Council. Delegates are expected to assess the conduct of both state and non-state actors under international law, examine the adequacy of existing international responses and formulate practical recommendations that strengthen accountability, enhance civilian protection and facilitate humanitarian assistance while remaining consistent with the mandate of the Council.

The ongoing conflict in Sudan began on 15 April 2023, following a violent power struggle between the Sudanese Armed Forces, led by General Abdel Fattah al-Burhan and the Rapid Support Force, commanded by General Mohamed Hamdan Dagalo (Hemedti). What initially emerged as a dispute over the country's political transition and military integration rapidly escalated into a nationwide armed conflict. Since then, widespread violence, attacks on civilian populations, destruction of infrastructure, mass displacement and severe restrictions on humanitarian access have transformed Sudan into one of the world's largest humanitarian emergencies. The conflict has raised serious concerns regarding compliance with both international human rights law and international humanitarian law, making it an issue of immediate relevance to the Human Rights Council.

The agenda can be understood through three interconnected pillars:

HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

The first aspect of the agenda concerns the widespread violations of internationally recognised human rights that have been reported throughout the conflict. Numerous investigations conducted by United Nations bodies, humanitarian organisations and independent experts have documented allegations of extrajudicial killings, torture, arbitrary detention, enforced disappearances, conflict-related sexual violence, recruitment of child soldiers, attacks on journalists and the destruction of civilian infrastructure. Such acts may constitute violations of fundamental rights protected under instruments including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966), the Convention against Torture (1984) and other relevant international legal frameworks. Delegates must therefore examine mechanisms for investigation, monitoring, reporting and accountability while considering how the international community can better protect the rights and dignity of affected populations.

PROTECTION OF CIVILIANS

The second pillar focuses on the protection of civilians during armed conflict. Under international humanitarian law, civilians, including women, children, elderly persons, persons with disabilities, refugees, internally displaced persons, humanitarian workers, journalists and medical personnel, must be protected from the effects of hostilities. The Geneva Conventions of 1949, their Additional Protocols and customary international humanitarian law establish the principles of distinction, proportionality and precaution, requiring parties to distinguish between civilians and combatants and to minimise civilian harm during military operations. Delegates should therefore explore practical measures to strengthen civilian protection, improve compliance with these legal obligations and enhance monitoring mechanisms capable of preventing future violations.

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

The third pillar of the agenda concerns the provision of humanitarian assistance to populations affected by the conflict. Humanitarian assistance encompasses the delivery of food, healthcare, shelter, clean water, sanitation, protection services and other essential forms of relief necessary for civilian survival. In Sudan, humanitarian operations have been severely constrained by insecurity, damaged infrastructure, bureaucratic restrictions and attacks on humanitarian personnel. Organisations such as the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the World Food Programme, UNICEF and the World Health Organisation continue to play a central role in coordinating relief efforts despite these challenges. Delegates are encouraged to examine measures that facilitate safe and unhindered humanitarian access, strengthen international coordination and improve the effectiveness of humanitarian response mechanisms.

Together, these three dimensions form the foundation of the committee's deliberations. Any meaningful response to the crisis in Sudan must address the protection of fundamental human rights, safeguard civilian populations from the consequences of armed conflict and ensure the timely delivery of humanitarian assistance, while remaining consistent with the mandate and competencies of the United Nations Human Rights Council.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Evolution of the Sudanese Conflict (Pre-1956 to 2023)-
Sudan Before Independence (1899-1956)

SUDAN BEFORE INDEPENDENCE (1899-1956)

Before gaining independence, Sudan was administered under the Anglo-Egyptian Condominium (1899-1956). During this period, the British governed northern and southern Sudan separately, resulting in significant political, economic and social disparities between the two regions. When Sudan gained independence on 1 January 1956, these historically divided regions were unified into a single state without adequately addressing their differences, laying the foundation for decades of political instability and armed conflict. Together, these three dimensions form the foundation of the committee's deliberations. Any meaningful response to the crisis in Sudan must address the protection of fundamental human rights, safeguard civilian populations from the consequences of armed conflict and ensure the timely delivery of humanitarian assistance, while remaining consistent with the mandate and competencies of the United Nations Human Rights Council.

INDEPENDENCE & THE FIRST SUDANESE CIVIL WAR

Following independence on 1 January 1956, Sudan struggled to establish a stable and inclusive political system. Successive governments in Khartoum concentrated political power in the predominantly Arab and Muslim north, leading to growing dissatisfaction among southern communities, who felt politically and economically marginalised. These tensions culminated in the First Sudanese Civil War (1955-1972) between the Sudanese government and southern rebel groups seeking greater autonomy.

The conflict came to an end with the Addis Ababa Agreement (1972), which granted limited autonomy to southern Sudan and temporarily restored peace.

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MILITARY RULE AND THE SECOND SUDANESE CIVIL WAR (1972-2005)

The peace established by the Addis Ababa Agreement gradually deteriorated when President Jaafar Muhammad Nimeiry revoked southern autonomy and imposed Sharia law across the country in 1983. These actions reignited tensions, leading to the outbreak of the Second Sudanese Civil War between the Sudanese government and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army, led by John Garang. The conflict became one of the longest and deadliest civil wars in Africa, resulting in the deaths of nearly two million people and the displacement of millions more.

After more than two decades of fighting, the conflict concluded with the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement in 2005. The agreement restored southern autonomy, established a framework for power and wealth sharing and provided for a referendum on self-determination, laying the foundation for the eventual independence of South Sudan in 2011.

THE DARFUR CONFLICT AND THE RISE OF THE RAPID SUPPORT FORCES (2003 ONWARDS)

While the Second Sudanese Civil War continued in the south, a separate conflict erupted in the western region of Darfur in 2003, when rebel groups accused the Sudanese government of political and economic marginalisation. In response, the government of President Omar al-Bashir supported and armed Arab militias known as the Janjaweed to suppress the rebellion. The conflict was marked by widespread killings, ethnic violence, mass displacement, sexual violence and the destruction of villages, leading

to allegations of war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide.

SOUTH SUDAN'S INDEPENDENCE (2011)

In accordance with the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (2005), a referendum on self-determination was held in January 2011, in which an overwhelming majority of southern Sudanese voted in favour of independence. Consequently, South Sudan officially became an independent state on 9 July 2011, bringing an end to decades of conflict between the north and the south.

While the referendum resolved one of Sudan's longest-standing conflicts, it also resulted in the loss of a significant portion of Sudan's oil reserves, triggering a severe economic crisis. Rising inflation, unemployment and declining public services fuelled widespread public dissatisfaction, further weakening the Sudanese government and setting the stage for future political instability.

Meanwhile, the Janjaweed militias were gradually reorganised and formally institutionalised as the Rapid Support Forces under the leadership of Mohamed Hamdan Dagalo ("Hemedti"). Initially established to support government counter-insurgency operations, the RSF grew into one of Sudan's most powerful armed groups, eventually becoming a rival to the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and playing a central role in the outbreak of the 2023 Sudanese Civil War.

THE SUDANESE REVOLUTION AND THE FALL OF OMAR AL-BASHIR (2018-2019)

Years of economic decline, soaring inflation, fuel shortages and rising food prices sparked nationwide protests across Sudan in December 2018. What began as demonstrations against deteriorating living conditions soon evolved into a mass pro-democracy movement demanding an end to President Omar al-Bashir's three-decade rule.

On 11 April 2019, following months of sustained protests, the Sudanese military removed al-Bashir from power and established a Transitional Military Council. Subsequent negotiations between the military and civilian protest groups led to the formation of a Transitional Government, headed by Prime Minister Abdalla Hamdok. During this period, General Abdel Fattah al-Burhan, commander of the Sudanese Armed Forces and General Mohamed Hamdan Dagalo (Hemedti), commander of the Rapid Support Forces, emerged as two of the country's most influential political and military figures.

THE TRANSITIONAL GOVERNMENT, THE 2021 COUP AND THE ROAD TO CIVIL WAR (2019-2023)

The Transitional Government was established as a power-sharing arrangement between civilian leaders and the military, with the objective of guiding Sudan towards democratic elections. However, tensions between the two sides persisted, particularly over governance, security sector reforms and the transfer of power to civilian authorities. On 25 October 2021, General Abdel Fattah al-Burhan, supported by Mohamed Hamdan Dagalo (Hemedti), dissolved the civilian government, arrested key political leaders and seized full control of the state in a military coup, drawing widespread international condemnation.

Although Burhan and Hemedti initially acted as allies, their relationship soon deteriorated over plans to integrate the Rapid Support Forces into the Sudanese Armed Forces as part of the proposed security sector reforms. Disagreements over the timeline, command structure and future role of the RSF led to increasing mistrust, military mobilisation and political deadlock. On 15 April 2023, these tensions erupted into open armed conflict between the SAF and the RSF, marking the beginning of the ongoing Sudanese Civil War.

TIMELINE OF THE SUDANESE CIVIL WAR (2023-PRESENT)

Date	Major Development
15 Apr 2023	Armed conflict erupted between the Sudanese Armed Forces and the Rapid Support Forces following disputes over the integration of the RSF into the national military. Fighting initially centred in Khartoum before rapidly spreading across the country.
May 2023	Saudi Arabia and the United States facilitated the Jeddah Talks, resulting in several short-term ceasefire agreements. However, repeated violations by both parties prevented any lasting cessation of hostilities.
June-September 2023	The conflict intensified in the Darfur region, with reports of widespread ethnic violence, attacks on civilians, destruction of hospitals and civilian infrastructure and large-scale displacement. International organisations documented serious allegations of war crimes and crimes against humanity.
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January-June 2024	The RSF gained control over several strategic areas, while the humanitarian situation continued to deteriorate. The United Nations warned of severe food insecurity, disease outbreaks and an escalating risk of famine in parts of Sudan.
July-December 2024	The conflict remained at a stalemate despite continued international mediation efforts. The UN Independent International Fact Finding Mission for Sudan released reports documenting widespread human rights violations committed by both parties to the conflict.
2025	Armed confrontations persisted across multiple regions, accompanied by worsening displacement, humanitarian needs and attacks on civilian infrastructure. Regional and international efforts to negotiate a sustainable ceasefire produced limited progress.
Present Situation	The Sudanese Civil War remains ongoing, with both the SAF and the RSF continuing military operations in different parts of the country. Sudan continues to face one of the world's largest displacement and humanitarian crises, while international organisations call for an immediate ceasefire, unhindered humanitarian access, protection of civilians and accountability for violations of international law.

Human Rights VIOLATIONS

The conflict has forcibly displaced nearly 12 million people inside and outside Sudan, making it one of the largest displacement crises in recent history.

By April 2025, the famine in Sudan had severely affected nearly 25 million people, including nearly 4 million acutely malnourished children under the age of five.

By September 2025, the number of people requiring humanitarian aid had increased to 30.4 million.

While it's difficult to precisely assess the death toll in the course of the war, it is estimated to be around 60,000 to hundreds of thousands.

Since the outbreak of armed conflict in April 2023, Sudan has witnessed widespread and systematic violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law. Both the Sudanese Armed Forces and the Rapid Support Forces, along with affiliated militias, have been accused of committing serious abuses against civilians.

Residential neighbourhoods, hospitals, schools, markets, and places of worship have been subjected to indiscriminate shelling and airstrikes. Thousands of civilians have been killed or injured, while many others remain trapped in active conflict zones without access to essential services.

The conflict has displaced millions of people internally and across neighbouring countries such as Chad, South Sudan, Egypt, Ethiopia, and the Central African Republic.

Many internally displaced persons lack adequate shelter, food, healthcare, and sanitation, increasing their vulnerability to disease and exploitation.

Numerous reports document the use of rape, sexual slavery, forced marriage, and other forms of sexual violence, particularly against women and girls. Survivors often face limited access to medical care, psychological support, and legal remedies due to insecurity and social stigma.

Children have suffered grave violations, including recruitment by armed groups, killing and maiming, abduction, denial of education, and exposure to severe psychological trauma. Schools have frequently been occupied or destroyed, disrupting access

In regions such as Darfur, attacks targeting specific ethnic communities have been reported. These incidents include mass killings, destruction of villages, forced displacement, and persecution based on ethnic identity, raising serious concerns under international law.

Reports indicate arbitrary arrests, unlawful detention, torture, enforced disappearances, and intimidation of journalists, human rights defenders, medical personnel, and humanitarian workers, restricting civic space and freedom of expression.

Humanitarian organisations have faced repeated restrictions, attacks on aid convoys, looting of relief supplies, and bureaucratic obstacles. These impediments have significantly limited the delivery of life-saving assistance to populations in need.

The scale and gravity of these violations have prompted investigations and monitoring by various international mechanisms. Calls have intensified for independent investigations, protection of civilians, accountability for perpetrators, and strengthened humanitarian access in accordance with international human rights and humanitarian law.

Previous United Nations RESPONSES

Since the outbreak of the conflict in April 2023, the Security Council has convened numerous emergency meetings to address the deteriorating humanitarian and security situation in Sudan. On 8 March 2024, it adopted Resolution 2724 (2024), demanding an immediate cessation of hostilities during Ramadan, protection of civilians, unhindered humanitarian access, and full compliance with international humanitarian law.

In October 2023, the Human Rights Council adopted Resolution A/HRC/RES/S-54/1, establishing an Independent International Fact Finding Mission for Sudan. The Mission was mandated to investigate alleged violations and abuses of international human rights law and international humanitarian law, identify those responsible where possible, and preserve evidence for future accountability processes.

The OHCHR has issued regular reports documenting attacks against civilians, conflict-related sexual violence, arbitrary detention, ethnic violence, and restrictions on humanitarian access. It has repeatedly called for accountability, protection of civilians, and unrestricted humanitarian assistance.

UN agencies, including OCHA, UNHCR, WFP, WHO, and UNICEF, have coordinated humanitarian assistance by delivering food, healthcare, shelter, clean water, and protection services to millions of affected civilians. They have also launched successive humanitarian response plans and funding appeals to address Sudan's worsening humanitarian crisis.

Previous United Nations RESPONSES

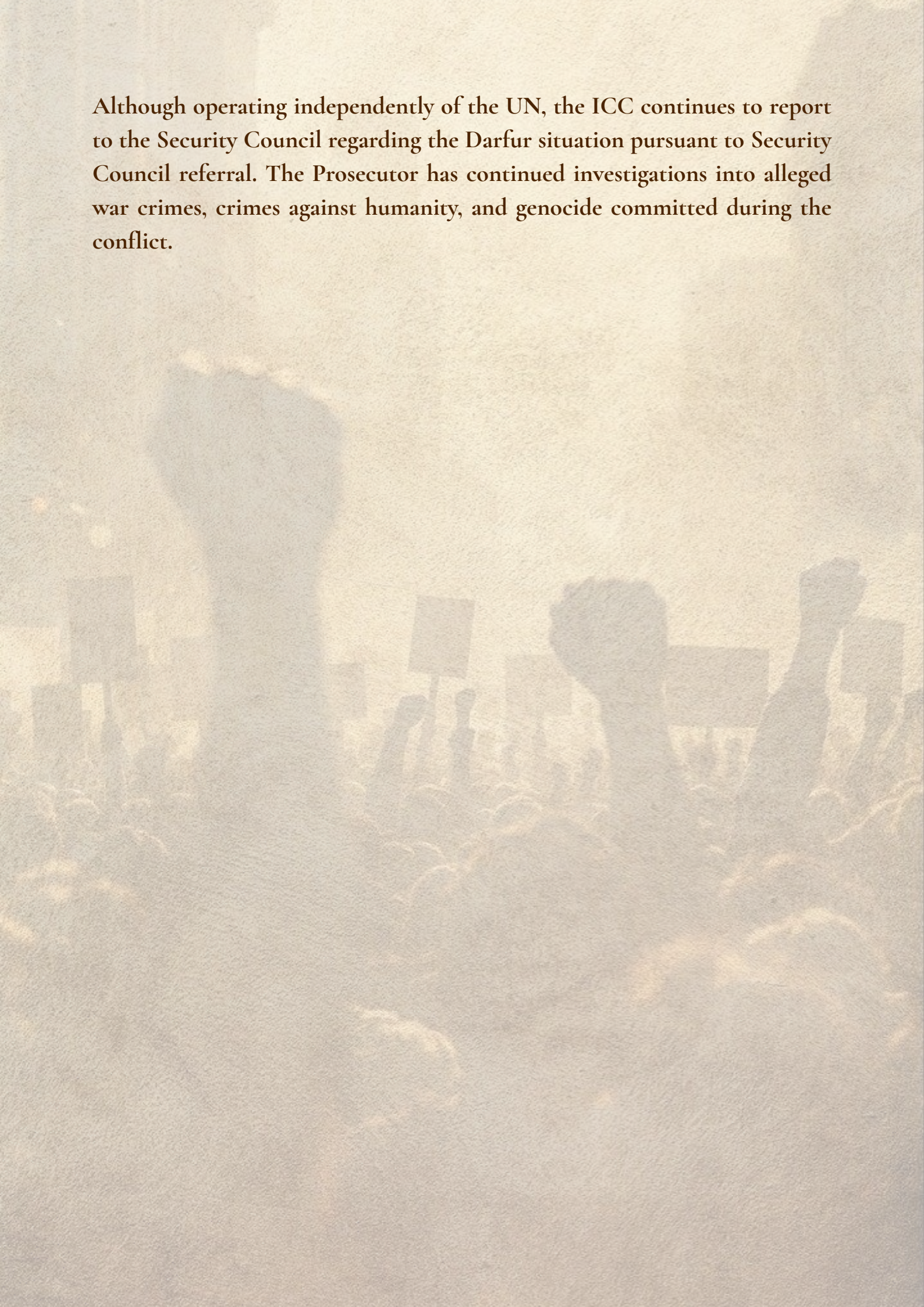
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Although operating independently of the UN, the ICC continues to report to the Security Council regarding the Darfur situation pursuant to Security Council referral. The Prosecutor has continued investigations into alleged war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide committed during the conflict.



Previous Regional RESPONSES

On 11 May 2023, Saudi Arabia and the United States facilitated negotiations between the Sudanese Armed Forces and the Rapid Support Forces, resulting in the Jeddah Declaration of Commitment to Protect the Civilians of Sudan. The Declaration reaffirmed obligations under international humanitarian law and sought to facilitate humanitarian assistance and civilian protection.

The African Union Peace and Security Council adopted the AU Roadmap for the Resolution of the Conflict in Sudan, calling for an immediate and permanent ceasefire, protection of civilians, unhindered humanitarian access, an inclusive Sudanese-led political process, and coordination with regional and international partners.

Following the Declaration, several short-term ceasefire agreements were negotiated to enable humanitarian aid delivery and civilian evacuations. However, repeated violations by the parties prevented the establishment of a durable ceasefire.

Questions you're EXPECTED TO ANSWER

Since this committee is organised as a forum of nations to discuss and deliberate on the horrors of the civil war and to act together to find a solution, it is expected to address questions related to the agenda. The committee's goal is to coordinate the different approaches of the present delegations and provide a comprehensive outcome to resolve the ongoing crisis. Below are some of the questions that the delegates, working together as a whole, will consider important to answer.

Q1) How can civilians amidst the crisis be protected while respecting Sudanese sovereignty?

Q2) What international mechanisms should be leveraged or created to address the gross human rights violations?

Q3) What role can neighbouring countries and regional organisations (e.g., the African Union) play in the protection of civilians through measures such as material assistance and the acceptance of refugees?

Q4) What strategies can be adopted by the international community to minimise human rights violations and provide humanitarian assistance?

Q5) What measures can be implemented by the committee to ensure accountability for war crimes, crimes against humanity, and violations of international humanitarian law committed during the conflict?

Q6) How can vulnerable groups, including women, children, and ethnic minorities, be provided with protection during ongoing hostilities?

Questions you're EXPECTED TO ANSWER

Q7) How can the Council cooperate with other international bodies to take effective action? Can the Human Rights Council coordinate with peacekeeping and other military forces, or should their actions be exclusive, considering their differing mandates?

Q8) How can the Council's humanitarian assistance activities operate independently of the violent political situation, considering the division of Sudanese territory among different armed factions?

Q9) How can the Council ensure compliance with international law in the politically volatile situation in Sudan?

Q10) What role should the United Nations Human Rights Council play in addressing the situation under the current circumstances?