

LMCMUN 25



UNGA – SPECPOL



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EXECUTIVE BOARD'S ADDRESS

Greetings Delegates,

On behalf of the executive board, it is our greatest pleasure to welcome you to the United Nations General Assembly – Special Political and Decolonization Committee, simulated at the fourteenth edition of La Martiniere Calcutta Model United Nations, with the agenda- Enhancing peace keeping operation and political stability of South Sudan: tackling hybrid threats and resource conflicts, Freeze date: 11th July 2016

This committee promises to be more dynamic, fast-paced, and not what you have imagined for a General Assembly. Going into this committee, if there's one thing that the executive board is sure of, it is that this conventional committee will not remain conventional for too long.

We know that South Sudan is once again in the middle of a severe crisis. In recent days, heavy fighting has erupted in Juba, pushing a country that was once founded on the hope of independence towards a period of hopelessness. This urgent situation demands immediate attention, as both short-term interventions and long-term measures are imperative if we are to restore stability in this region. Now, the problem here is that several attempts at peace have been made, but none have helped the youngest country in the world find stability. What is the reason? What can we do differently?

The presence of armed groups, resource conflicts, and ethnic violence has made it difficult for traditional diplomacy to uphold peace. Thus, one can say that the delegates that will be attending SPECPOL will have to have a strong grasp on the understanding of the inner workings of this conflicted region, and they will be compelled to think outside the box, from the perspective of the warring factions. Delegates will be tasked to balance innovative yet practical solutions and to find strategies that link immediate humanitarian needs with long-term political solutions, with the main motive to establish peacekeeping operations to achieve long-term stability in South Sudan.

Nelson Mandela once said, "*It always seems impossible until it is done.*" SPECPOL remains committed to transforming what seems impossible today into the foundation for lasting peace in South Sudan tomorrow, so we call upon you, representatives of various countries, to assess the situation, indulge in diplomacy and dialogue, and find innovative solutions to bring peace to South Sudan.

Until May,
The Executive Board,
United Nations General Assembly Fourth Committee,
La Martiniere Calcutta Model United Nations, 2025.



ABOUT THE COMMITTEE

The Fourth Committee of the United Nations General Assembly, SPECPOL or the Special Political and Decolonization Committee is one of the six main committees of the General Assembly. SPECPOL was originally established to address the specific needs of the post-World War II world which included decolonization and other political changes. However in today's day and age it has evolved to address a broader range of political and security concerns. Today it deals with issues that involve matters concerning decolonization, peacekeeping, atomic radiation, outer space and rights of indigenous people. Its resolutions are non-binding, but they play a significant role in laying the groundwork for further actions taken by other UN bodies.

After decades of violence and unrest in Sudan- the largest country in Africa at the time, was divided on 9th July, 2011 and South Sudan gained independence emerging as the world's youngest country. Home to sixty-four indigenous tribes and an abundance of natural resources, this country, after years of fighting, was born from hope of independence in 2011, but was quickly plunged into conflict and instability in 2013. Political rivalry among the two biggest tribes, Dinka and Nuer have resulted in a brutal civil war. This ongoing crisis has brought about ethnic divisions, considerable human rights violations and a primary humanitarian crisis leaving the nation in a state of instability and suffering.

Since the start of the Civil war several attempts have been made from external peacekeeping bodies to help South Sudan reach stability. The 2015 Peace Agreement, officially referred to as the Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (ARCSS), was an agreement specially designed to cease the hostile situations in South Sudan and create a Transitional Government of National Unity (TGoNU) that represented all major factions. However the application of this agreement was severely delayed and the Juba massacre of 2016, marked a turning point in the situation as violence and instability continue to devastate the country, plagued by hybrid threats, resource conflicts as well as political instability, thus resulting in the collapse of the deal.



On July 11th, 2016, Riek Machar and his forces pulled back southwards from the city, ending the fighting, and the vice-president went into stowing away. This four-day conflict cleared out hundreds brutally killed and butchered, and even though the fighting has finished, the consequence of the war still needs to be tended to.





HISTORY

Understanding the complex history of South Sudan is vital when trying to address the current challenges faced by peacekeeping initiatives. The seeds of the conflict we see today were planted all the way back when South Sudan was under colonial rule, which resulted in uneven development and deep-seated ethnic and political grievances.

COLONIAL LEGACY

Before colonial rule, African societies had been defined by migration, familial ties, and movable alliances. Since communities could readily relocate if they were unhappy, leaders remained accountable despite the territorial borders were people-centered rather than land-based. However, colonization entails boundaries. During the colonial era, Sudan was under the Anglo-Egyptian Condominium. The British governed the northern and southern parts as different entities, with the north experiencing Arab and Islamic policies and the south being subjected to Christian missionary activities. This fostered and helped in the creation of divergent political, religious, and cultural identities of the two regions and therefore laid the framework for future ethnic conflicts.

When the Organization of African Unity (OAU) adopted the “Uti possidetis juris” in 1964, it mandated the newly independent African states to maintain colonial borders established at the time of their independence. This aimed to prevent conflicts between African countries. However, these borders often ignore the actual distribution of ethnic groups and communities in the region.

As a result of these factors, tensions between the North and South continued to grow. The South felt marginalized and underrepresented, which led to increased violence, demands for greater autonomy, and eventually even independence. The foundation of the “Uti possidetis” principle supports the opinion that colonial borders had been demarcated, which is rarely the case, as seen in history. Like many African borders, the Sudan–South Sudan border is still debatable, with hotspots like Abyei and Heglig (Panthou) sparking political and military disputes. Due to the region's militarization, abundance of natural resources, and hazy borders, these areas have become hotspots for rekindled tensions.

1ST SUDANESE CIVIL WAR

CAUSES

The colonial rule already fostered division between the different ethnic groups. When the country gained independence in 1956, the southern population, consisting of



Christians or other Indigenous religions wanted the greater autonomy they were promised, as they believed that the central government, which was dominated by the northern population, mostly Muslims, imposed policies that left the south feeling marginalized. The feelings of inequality were what ignited the 1st Sudanese Civil War.

KEY EVENTS

- **Torit Mutiny-** The conflict began in August 1955, months before Sudan's formal independence with the Torit Mutiny, which was a rebellion which began in and around Torit, Equatoria where Southern Sudanese soldiers, primarily from the Equatoria Corps, revolted against the northern- dominated army to fight for self-determination, thus marking the official beginning of North- South hostilities. This uprising quickly escalated into a broader rebellion
- **Formation of Anyanya-** The Anyanya was founded in 1963, as a unified rebel group consisting of the Pojulu, Moru, Nuer, Lotuko, Madi, Bari, Acholi, Zande, Dinka, and other tribes from southern Sudan waged a war against the Sudanese government. The foundation took place after a meeting between southern politicians and the military at the residence of Joseph Oduho in Kampala on August 19, and the Anyanya launched their first organized military offensive against the Sudanese army on September 19, 1963, in Eastern Equatoria. They sought greater autonomy from the South.
- **October Revolution-** The October Revolution of 1964 was a major event in Sudanese history, which marked the end of the military rule and caused a shift towards civilian governance. On October 20, police violently disrupted a seminar at the University of Khartoum that had been discussing the southern issue, resulting in the deaths of students and a university worker. This incident ignited widespread protests, with citizens demanding an end to military rule. These protests quickly escalated into nationwide conflicts, following which a transitional government was established
- **Unification of southern rebel factions under the Southern Sudan Liberation Movement (SSLM) in 1971-** This was a pivotal moment in the First Sudanese Civil War. Prior to this, the southern resistance was fragmented, with various groups operating independently, which weakened their overall effectiveness. Therefore, their unification marked the first time the southern rebels had a centralized command, which allowed them to present a cohesive front. The SSLM had now become an official representative of the southern cause.



AFTERMATH

The fighting resulted in the death of half a million people, mostly civilians, and forced hundreds of thousands to flee their homes. The Addis Ababa Agreement was negotiated in 1972, and peace was found between the southern rebels and the Sudanese government.

2ND SUDANESE CIVIL WAR

CAUSES

The main cause that ignited this war was the government's attempt to impose Sharia law across Sudan, even in predominantly non- Muslim regions in the south, thus violating the Addis Ababa Agreement of 1972.

Additionally, the discovery of oil in 1978 by the American oil company Chevron, in the southern regions, heightened tensions as the central government wanted control over the regions; this changed the dynamics of the region, influencing both the economic and political prospects.

KEY EVENTS

- **OUTBREAK OF THE WAR AND FORMATION OF THE SPLA-** The Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) 1983 was formed as a direct result of the unstoppable violations of the Addis Ababa Agreement of 1972. This was the agreement that had formally ended the First Sudanese Civil War. In 1983, President Gaafar Nimeiry violated it again by imposing Sharia Law across the nation, abolishing the Christian majority South Sudan Autonomous Region. Non- Muslims, who constituted a majority of South Sudan and parts of the North, were now punished by Sharia Law. In response, a rebel group from South Sudan, many of them former soldiers of the Southern Regional Army, came together under the leadership of Dr. John Garang de Mabior to fight the central government. Initially, SPLA advocated for a "New Sudan", one which was based on the principles of unity and democracy. The SPLA called itself a revolutionary force that aimed not just at the resistance of the imposition of Islamic law but to fundamentally restructure the very inner dynamics of Sudan as a nation. While their desire initially was that of a unified Sudan, the SPLA/M's actions and views fueled the desire for Southern autonomy.



- **OVERTHROW OF PRESIDENT NIMEIRY** - Widespread dissatisfaction accompanied the policies implemented under President Nimeiry's regime. This resulted in the commencement of mass protests and a strike in April of 1985. The new Transitional Military Council (TMC) suspended the constitution, dissolved political institutions, and made a promise to use the means of negotiations to bring an end to the southern civil war. Despite these promises, the TMC struggled to address the country's economic problems and restore peace, leading to continued instability.
- **BOR MASSACRE**- In August 1991, internal dissent within the SPLA led to a split when Riek Machar and Lam Akol attempted a coup against John Garang. Although the coup failed, the dissidents formed their faction, SPLA-Nasir. On November 15, 1991, SPLA-Nasir forces, along with the Nuer White Army, were the perpetrators of the Bor Massacre, which was responsible for killing an estimated 5,000 to 20,000 Dinka civilians in Bor. This atrocity deepened ethnic divisions and weakened the southern resistance. In the years that followed, an estimated 25,000 more died from famine as their cattle were either stolen or killed, and the fighting had displaced them from their land.
- **DARFUR CONFLICT**- The conflict began when the two rebel groups, SLM/and the JEM, accused the Sudanese government of oppressing the non- Arab population living in Darfur. In response, under the president, armed groups launched brutal attacks against the non- Arab communities, resulting in the deaths of 300,000 people and around 2.7 million people getting displaced. Moreover, the regional infrastructure was destroyed, and access to basic necessities such as food, clean water, and medical care became severely limited
- **KHARTOUM PEACE AGREEMENT**- This agreement was signed on 21st April 1997 between the Sudanese government and several militia leaders, including Riek Machar which granted the south limited autonomy. However SPLA, the main rebel group did not participate in the agreement rendering it to be ineffective in the goal of finding long term peace.



AFTERMATH

Being one of the longest-standing civil conflicts in history, which dragged on for over a period of 22 years, the second Sudanese civil war fought between the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) and the central Sudanese government in Khartoum, from 1983 to 2005, was penned down in Sudan's war-struck history. The conflict, thought to have originated in Southern Sudan, eventually spread to the Blue Nile area and the Nuba Mountains . It was responsible for the displacement of over 4 million people and the deaths of about 2 million people. The CPA, which ended the civil conflict, was negotiated between the two parties on January 9, 2005, and South Sudan became an independent nation in 2011.



ETHNIC DIVERSITY IN SOUTH SUDAN

South Sudan is home to rich ethnic diversity, the very factor that has the country knee-deep in the horrors of civil wars and rising tensions. Each tribe is characterized by its ideals, ways of life, languages, and customs. These tribes are not just seen in the common people but also in the contrasting opinions that make up the voice of political reason in South Sudan. The youth of these different groups are often mobilized to fight for resources and rights. Thus, one can say that understanding the different tribes gives one the key to unlock a deep-rooted understanding of the situation in South Sudan.

MAJOR TRIBES IN SOUTH SUDAN

There are sixty-four ingrained lines or ethnic groups in South Sudan. The societies of multitudinous of these ethical groups are exceptionally closely connected to scrutable clans, making unmistakably bigger family units of South Sudanese lines. The two biggest lines in South Sudan are-

DINKA- The Dinka lineage makes up the biggest ethnic community in South Sudan, comprising roughly 35 – 40% of the population. They're to a great extent, set up in Bahr el Ghazal, Jonglei, and parts of the Upper Nile, and they need a unified political administration. Also, again, they're made up of connected clans that have independent but cohesive conventional education and a strong chieftainship system. Such a frame encourages collaborative fabrics for security, equity, and struggle determination. The Dinka Tribe comprises roughly 35 – 40% of the population, thus way getting to be the biggest ethnic group in South Sudan. The regions where their nearness is the most predicted are Bahr el Ghazal, Jonglei, and parts of the Upper Nile

NUER- Fifteen to twenty percent of the crowd is made up of the second-largest ethnic bunch, the Nuer. Jonglei State, Solidarity State, and Upper Nile are domestic to the captain's share of their communities. Like the Dinka, the Nuer are too agro-pastoralists who depend on cattle for their vocations. The Nuer work beneath a decentralized and protean political structure, with a striking revolution to central specialist. Their conventional administration and chieftaincy play a vital part in guaranteeing social reliableness, security, and peace.



WHITE ARMY

Following the 2013 defeat bid, South Sudan entered into a civil war, which gave way to the development of ethnic original armies since the worsening of centralized specialists. These accoutred bunches, which were more frequently than not orchestrated agreeing to ethical lines, secured ethical disciplines and characters either completely on their retain or in collaboration with well- known political parties like the SPLA- IG(government) or SPLA- IO(restriction), who had begun carrying out their particular capacities. The war's recreation changed from political competition to ethical rallying that was encouraged and propelled by survival, as communities accoutred their youth, holding out the conviction that no one differently would guard them.

Just days after the struggle broke out in Juba on December 15, 2013, equipped Nuer youth shaped what's generally called the White Armed force, or" dec in bor" in Nuer which agreeing to both current and former individualities, speaks to their need of caparison and preparing, the exceptionally figure that honored them from the Dark Armed force, or" dec in housekeeper," which alludes to set officers in livery. The White Armed Forces is not a solitary association, but or perhaps a collection of different Nuer community defense groups in the More prominent Upper Nile zone. It was shaped in response to the arrest of Nuer civilians by government security forces, and the youth mustered in large numbers to look for reprisal for the expirations. In the months, these Nuer youth, uniting with the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army-in-Opposition (SPLM/A-IO), disengaged with government powers (SPLA) and their mates each through the further noteworthy Upper Nile region.

The notable ethical pressures between the two lines serve to be one of the major reasons why the nation is stuck in a gracious war.

HISTORIC COMPETITION

South Sudan has an endless supply of events. The South Sudanese individualities, be that as it may, are unable to fulfill their aspirations due to an extended and regularly furious armed conflict. In history, social specialists and customary forbiddances directed the long-standing home of cattle-attacking South Sudanese pastoralists. Buccaneers are presently intensively equipped, in malignancy of the fact that, taking after decades of irregular integration into the service, and military- style assaults at one time bloodbath smatterings or indeed hundreds of individualities.



In arrange to assemble equipped herdsmen for their political developments, political settlers have designedly misused neighborhood clashes since the rise of the ignominious Lou Nuer" White Armed force" in the early 1990s, when Riek Machar organized neighborhood herdsmen to dispatch a annihilating assault against Sudan People's Freedom Armed force Pioneer John Garang's country. Intercommunal viciousness has not been examined in the standard discourse encompassing political arrangements, in malignancy of the reality that political leaders' orderly abuse of conventional attacking homes altogether worsens the current strife. neither, the development of informal equipped bunches, whose objects are as frequently as possible distinctive from those of the government or resistance powers, supplements as political groups and pastoralist original armies lose their faith.



PEACE AGREEMENTS

The Addis Ababa Agreement

signed on 27 March, 1972.

The Addis Ababa Agreement was signed between the Government of the Republic of the Sudan and the Southern Sudan Liberation Movement (SSLM) on 27 March 1972. Signed in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, it was the factor that sought an end to the First Sudanese Civil War. The roots of this civil war can be traced back to Sudan gaining independence from Anglo-Egyptian rule on 1 January 1956. The government formed after independence had been dominated by northern Arab-Muslim elites, who refused to give rights to the southern regions, in matters concerning political representation, a pathway towards positive economic development, and cultural autonomy.

Tensions from there only further escalated on 18 August 1955 with the Torit Mutiny, when the southern troops stationed in the Equatoria Corps began to rebel against northern domination, lighting the spark of what would eventually become a widespread conflict. Over the next 17 years, the Anyanya rebel movement led an armed struggle against the central government, resulting in an estimated 500,000–600,000 deaths and over a million people displaced.

In 1969, Jaafar Nimeiri came to power with the help of a strategic military coup. His early attempts at resolving the conflict by effective utilization of military forces eventually failed, and under ever-growing internal and international pressure, he opened channels for peace. Negotiations were facilitated by the World Council of Churches and the All Africa Conference of Churches, with Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia hosting the peace talks. From January to March 1972, delegates from both sides, including Joseph Lagu for the SSLM and Abel Alier for the Sudanese government, met in Addis Ababa. The Addis Ababa Agreement formally ended the war and established a legal and political framework for southern autonomy within a united Sudan.

The agreement's most important provision was the recognition of regional autonomy for the southern provinces. According to the official text, "The Southern Region shall have autonomy within the framework of the Sudan." It unified the three southern provinces into a single political and administrative entity called the Southern Region.



The agreement provided for the establishment of a Regional Assembly with legislative powers and a High Executive Council with executive authority. The government guaranteed the South authority over internal administration, education, local government, health, economic planning, and internal security. It also made provisions for the establishment of a separate judiciary in the Southern Region, following the customs and laws of the South.

A central provision, like others, concerned the languages of administration and education. The agreement stated: “Arabic and English shall be the two official languages of Sudan. In the Southern Region, the primary language of administration and education was to be English”.

“The agreement guaranteed the integration of former rebel fighters into the national armed forces. A Southern Command of the Sudanese army was established, and 5,000 Anyanya fighters were included into the national military, with a fixed quota system ensuring southern representation in military posts. Southerners were also entitled to representation in national institutions, including the Council of Ministers and the civil service. The agreement further stated that the Government of Sudan would undertake equitable economic development in the south and that the south would receive a share of national revenues to support post-war reconstruction.

Following the agreement, Abel Alier was appointed President of the Southern Regional Government. For approximately eleven years, southern Sudan enjoyed relative peace, and efforts were made to rebuild infrastructure, schools, and local governance structures. However, tensions soon began to resurface due to uneven implementation. Many southerners alleged that the central government failed to transfer the agreed financial resources and interfered in regional governance. Ethnic tensions, particularly between Dinka and Equatorian political leaders, added to the instability.



Khartoum Peace Agreement/Sudan Peace Agreement

signed on 21st April, 1997.

This agreement was the by-product of talks that continued for a long period between the government of Siddhant and the rebel group situated in the South. They began in 1989, and discussions were held throughout the continent. Most of them took place in neutral regions, such as those of Kenya, Ethiopia, and Nigeria. The efforts were seen accompanied by support from African and European nations. External bodies exercised a great deal of influence over the regional politics of Sudan, The most significant breakthrough being that in 1994 at a conference in Juba, which led to the formation and signing of a peace charter in 1996 between two rebel groups, the South Sudan Independence movement (SSIM) and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement along with the government. Various other tribal actions and other defense forces joined the peace process with each signing and approving its version of the charter. While the versions might have been different. The end goal was the same. It was to create a fort of everlasting peace and security. All of these efforts eventually led to the formation of the settlement signed in April of 1997.

TERMS OF THE AGREEMENT

This agreement was initially structured into six chapters that focused on two major areas of development, one being the future constitutional structure of the provinces and the second being the arrangements that would lead to what would be the potential separation of Southern Sudan and the transitional government. The agreement laid out a clear division of power between the federal government and the state governments, declaring that the federal government would handle matters of foreign policy, defense, security, and other economic aspects, which were considered to be at the federal level. While the state government would oversee local issues that would cause disorder in their respective provinces. The constitution was to be set up such that this delicate balance of power was not to be breached by either party.

The agreement also emphasized on distribution of wealth. The state government had the liberty to borrow funds and collect taxes, but the national resources would lie directly under the control of the federal government. A national fund was to be created that would allocate special funds for the needy states and also allocate funds for the hosting central government to ensure a proper federal structure. States were free to create any laws that they offered to be created, but the mainland region of Sudan would continue to draw its basic rules and regulations from Islamic Sharia.



Civil and human rights of the people were also protected. By this agreement, the people of the provinces were guaranteed freedom in matters of speech, movement, religion, and thought. They were legal protections that were placed against discrimination based on any factor that may set a person apart, ranging from their religion to their sex. Any human rights treaties that Sudan was part of were to be incorporated into its national law. A judicial system was to be set up such that the Supreme Court would be the highest authority when it came to matters regarding the interpretation of the Constitution. Every citizen was promised a democratic life and government, and there was special emphasis laid on ensuring that the citizens of the South were involved at all levels of the federal and state governments.

Arguably, the most important provision made by the agreement was the declaration of a transitional period. It would begin with the establishment of a Southern state coordinating council that would last for four years. Rebuilding war-affected regions, bringing relief to displaced masses, and restoring the infrastructure in all shapes and forms in the country would be the utmost priority. The next would be the preparation for a referendum, which would require efficient governance in doing so. This coordinating council would be led by a president and deputy president, along with 13 other cabinet ministers and 10 governors of Southern states. It would assume the role of the High Council for peace, and it would build and guide the policy that the Southern state of Sudan would follow in the future. A joint military technical committee was to be set up by the Overseas Corporation between multiple groups present in South Sudan. They would combine to form a national Army, and they would be a specific committee set up solely to monitor the conditions for a seized Fire in this region. Peace was to be restored in these regions immediately, and this monitoring committee was tasked to do so. At the end of this transitional period, the referendum would be given to the people of the South, which would give them the choice of either being incorporated into Sudan or forming a separate Southern Sudanese state. All parties had pledged to respect the outcome of this vote, no matter whose side it may benefit.

The final provisions were that any amendment would require a 2/3 majority in the coordinating council before being sent to the assembly to formally amend Sudan's constitutional law. Arabic would remain the number one official language of Sudan, while English was secondary.



The Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) **Signed January 9, 2005.**

The Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) was signed in Kenya, a nation in East Africa, on January 9, 2005. The parties involved were the National Congress Party (NCP) and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army (SPLM/A), the two signing entities. This agreement saw the end of an ethnically motivated civil war that waged for more than two decades that had plagued the conflicted region of Sudan, marking a historic step towards national welfare and peace. The CPA was the by-product of long-lasting negotiations that had been led by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), which accounted for the support given by the United Kingdom, Norway, the United States, and Italy.

The Six Agreements of the CPA:

The Government of Sudan and the SPLM/A signed six key protocols, each aimed at addressing vital aspects of governance, resource control, and conflict resolution, amongst other such issues which might hinder the growth of the nation.

1. The Machakos Protocol

Signed on 20 July 2002 in Machakos, Kenya

This was the primary agreement that laid out the very framework that would be the basis of the peace process that would be carried out to restore order in the provinces. It established essential principles for the basic systems of governance along with the vital right to self-determination and the ability to democratically take decisions for the people of South Sudan by the people of South Sudan. It also aimed to clarify the relationship that was to be established between religion and the state in both provinces. It also set out to outline the vision for what the transitional period would look like and what the basic structure of the government would be, thus setting the scene for any subsequent agreements that may be made.

2. The Protocol on Security Arrangements

Signed on 25 September 2003 in Naivasha, Kenya

This protocol tackled one of the most sensitive issues: security during the transition. It laid down the definition of how military forces of both provinces would be managed and maintained. This included the various ceasefire terms along with the guidelines of the formation of Joint Integrated Units, and the redeployment of UN peacekeeping troops. It was signed alongside protocols that aimed to address the conflict in Southern Kordofan/Nuba Mountains, Blue Nile States, and Abyei.



3. The Protocol on Wealth-Sharing

Signed on 7 January 2004 in Naivasha, Kenya

This protocol laid its main focus when it came to the equitable distribution of the natural wealth, specifically, the oil revenue, when it came to Sudan. It ensured to all its citizens, regardless of their ethnicity or origin, or gender, a benefit that they could reap from their country's natural resources. The development of war-affected and underdeveloped areas, which was to be done utilizing a transparent system of management of resources and initiatives, was imperative when it came to rebuilding the essential infrastructure that the country required.

4. The Protocol on Power-Sharing

Signed on 26 May 2004 in Naivasha, Kenya.

Recognizing the need for inclusive political representation, this protocol laid out how power would be shared between the central government and Southern Sudan. It guaranteed proportional representation in key government institutions and promoted democratic governance across all regions. The agreement stressed that unity and stability could only be achieved through equal participation of all Sudanese communities in national decision-making.

5. The Protocol on the Resolution of Conflict in Southern Kordofan/Nuba Mountains and Blue Nile States

Signed on 26 May 2004 in Naivasha, Kenya

This protocol acknowledged the historical marginalization and conflict in these two regions. It granted them special political and administrative status, aiming to empower local governance and promote reconciliation, development, and service delivery. The agreement also included provisions for popular consultations, giving local populations a voice in how the CPA would be implemented in their areas.

6. The Protocol on the Resolution of Conflict in Abyei

Signed on 26 May 2004 in Naivasha, Kenya.

The Abyei region was always the centre of violence due to its location and the presence of diverse communities living there, making it a hotspot of ethnic tensions and fighting. Taking into account the situation in this very region, this special agreement was put into place, declaring that Abyei would be a region that would be jointly managed by both the governments of the provinces during the transitional period of power. Along with this, the people living in Abyei were then promised a chance to decide which zone they wanted to be incorporated into, Sudan or South



Sudan. This was to be decided by a referendum, but until this decision could be declared, the main efforts in this region were focused on helping relieve civilian concerns, supporting and maintaining peace. The signing of this agreement remained a beacon of bright shining hope to millions of people in the conflicted region who had seen the face of decades of hardship and the brutal scourge of war. This agreement was not merely a political document, but it signified a beacon of peace and a beacon of a new beginning for these people. For the first time, this conflicted region of Africa saw an opportunity to reconnect, rebuild, and reconcile, and work towards a better future.

The most notable aftermath is the referendum of 2011, which led to the incorporation of South Sudan in the global sphere as the world's newest nation on July 9. The battle of self-determination, which had been fought for multiple decades, finally came to an end. However, the tensions had not stopped; they had merely been reduced.

Even after such protocols were laid down, there were still unresolved issues and border disputes over regions that had been directly mentioned in this agreement. This situation reminded the people that the peace that had been established was not final. It was merely an ongoing process.

While the comprehensive peace agreement stands to be a major milestone when it comes to African diplomacy in the field of ethnic tensions, it could not hold the broken pieces of Sudan together.

2015 Peace Agreement

Signed August 2015.

The Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan, referred to as ARCSS, was a vital moment in Sudan's struggle for peace. signed in August 2015, it represents a pivotal yet calculated move on the path of peace taken by the world's newest nation. This accord was the aftermath of a violent civil war that first began in December 2013, 2013 being only two years after South Sudan gained its independence. The violence was deeply rooted in political rivalry and ethnic tensions, which primarily fueled between President Salva Kiir, of the Dinka ethnic group, and former Vice President Riek Machar, a Nuer leader. This had quickly escalated into the scale of a full-blown national crisis with extreme consequences, including but not limited to the loss of innumerable lives, widespread displacement, and increased strain leading to the partial breakdown of an already fragile state. In light of the worsening humanitarian situation, peace negotiations were decided to be the most effective course of action. These were facilitated by the Intergovernmental Authority on



Development (IGAD), with significant backing from major global entities like the United Nations (UN), the African Union (AU), and the Troika nations—the United States, the United Kingdom, and Norway.

MAIN OBJECTIVES OF THE AGREEMENT

The 2015 Peace Agreement, officially referred to as the Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (ARCSS), was an agreement specially designed to cease the hostile situations in South Sudan and create a Transitional Government of National Unity (TGoNU) that represented all major factions. It established a power-sharing structure, such that it would have the provisions of 53% of government positions allocated to the current government, 33% to the SPLM-IO, and 7% each to former detainees and other politically/ethnically motivated groups. The agreement urged the demilitarization of urban areas, the restructuring of security forces, and the creation of a joint army. It also set up the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission (JMEC) to manage the implementation process, as well as initiated a constitution-making venture. Transitional justice mechanisms proposed included a Hybrid Court, a Truth and Reconciliation Commission, and a Compensation Authority. Additionally, the agreement laid great stress on the importance of the provision and supply of unrestricted humanitarian and economic aid to improve financial governance and combat corruption and interpersonal issues. It promoted initiatives to foster an atmosphere of peace and reconciliation throughout the nation.

Transitional Justice Mechanism under the 2015 Peace Agreement (ARCSS) -

The 2015 Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan placed great focus on transitional justice as an effort to coordinate peacebuilding initiatives with justice. The agreement suggested that there shall be the establishment of three crucial institutions to help with the same. Each of these would deal with the fallout from war in such unique manners:

1. The Commission for Truth, Reconciliation and Healing: This institution was tasked with the job of revealing the truth behind past abuses, fostering reconciliation within communities, and documenting the experiences of victims as well as survivors. Its main objective was to create a space for recognition and healing, particularly for those most affected by the conflict.
2. The Hybrid Court for South Sudan: An important court of the ARCSS, this court was said to be formed in a collaborative effort with the African Union and operated



by South Sudanese and international judges. Its main objective is the prosecution of individuals, especially those accountable for serious crimes such as war crimes and crimes against humanity.

3. Compensation and Reparation Authority: Acknowledging the profound suffering caused by violence and displacement, this authority was designed to oversee and allocate compensation to conflict victims. Its goal was to aid the recovery of individuals and communities that experienced the greatest hardship.

Despite the importance of these courts, progress in their implementation has been somewhat stagnant. The Hybrid Court is yet to be officially set up, and the Truth Commission is not operational. Victims, therefore, continue to seek justice, and sadly, the ongoing delays have heightened frustration among civilians and human rights organizations.

The implementation of the ARCSS faced substantial delays and challenges. While the agreement demanded for establishment of a Transitional Government of National Unity (TGoNU), demilitarization, as well as justice initiatives, progress was stagnant. Many aspects, such as the creation of the Hybrid Court for South Sudan, the Commission for Truth, Reconciliation and Healing, and the Compensation and Reparation Authority, were not realized on time. The increasing violence in July 2016 further threatened the achievement of the agreement's objectives. Despite the backlog that plagued the agreement, the 2015 agreement still remains a vital limb of South Sudan's peace process, since it laid down essential structures and goals that helped shape later negotiations. Its enduring impact includes the creation of a formal power-sharing framework and a foundation for ongoing international engagement in South Sudan's peacebuilding initiatives.



PEACEKEEPING ORGANIZATIONS

Ever since its establishment, the United Nations has been a hallmark of transnational cooperation, and peacekeeping lies at the veritably core of its charge to save mortal lives and forestall war. These peacekeeping operations are not just military missions—they are about communities trying to rebuild, families searching for safety, and nations striving to establish peace after times of conflict. Nowhere is this trouble more pictorial than in Sudan, a nation that has suffered for decades under war, relegation, and political uneasiness. From the conflict in Darfur to the prolonged North-South civil war, Sudan has challenged the transnational community's capability to meet philanthropic emergencies and sustain fragile peace processes. In turn, the United Nations has initiated a number of major peacekeeping operations in the area: the United Nations Mission in Sudan(UNMIS), the African Union–United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur(UNAMID), and the United Nations Mission in South Sudan(UNMISS).

UNMIS

The United Nations Mission in Sudan(UNMIS) was posted to help in the performance of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement(CPA) that was signed on January 9, 2005, between the Government of Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/ Army(SPLM/ A). The agreement was intended to bring an end to Africa's longest civil war, which had agonized the country for further than two decades. UNMIS played a pivotal part in achieving peace and stability in Sudan during a transitional period of consummate significance.

Background and Establishment

Sudan's civil war, which began in 1983, was embedded in deep-seated political, profitable, and social differences between the generally Muslim and Arabized north and the largely Christian and animist south. The conflict resulted in the loss of roughly two million lives and the relegation of millions more. After times of accommodations intermediated by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and supported by transnational actors, the CPA was inked in 2005, outlining a frame for governance, wealth-sharing, and security arrangements, and setting the stage for a vote on southern independence after a six- time interim period.

Upon the signing of the CPA, the United Nations Security Council passed Resolution 1590 on March 24, 2005, creating UNMIS with the accreditation to grease the perpetration of the agreement, contribute to philanthropic conditioning, and uphold moral rights.



Objectives

UNMIS was charged with several crucial objectives

- CPA Support Overseeing and implementing ceasefire agreements, supporting the demilitarization, demilitarization, and reintegration of combatants, and coordinating the formation of common integrated units with colors drawn from both the Sudanese Armed Forces(SAF) and the SPLM/ A.
- Promotion of Human Rights and Rule of Law: Monitoring and reporting the state of human rights, furnishing premonitory services and specialized support to enhance legal and judicial institutions, and aiding the creation of institutions for the protection of the rule of law.

Structure and Composition

An outside of 10,000 service labor force was to be stationed by UNMIS, along with a commensurate mercenary element, which may include up to 715 mercenary police officers. The headquarters of the charge were in Khartoum, with indigenous services set up across Southern Sudan and other assigned areas.

UNMISS

South Sudan is the globe's newest nation, having seceded from Sudan on July 9, 2011, after decades of war, underdevelopment, and marginalization. The path to independence was cleared by the Comprehensive Peace Agreement(CPA) of 2005, which brought an end to the Second Sudanese Civil War(1983 – 2005) between the Sudan government and the Sudan People's Liberation Army/ Movement(SPLA/ M). In preparation for the reanimated state and anticipated challenges after the war, the United Nations created the United Nations Mission in South Sudan(UNMISS) on 9 July 2011 under UN Security Council Resolution 1996(2011). In contrast to conventional peacekeeping operations, UNMISS was created as a state structure and peacekeeping mission. UNMISS was assigned the responsibility to help the new government of South Sudan in institutional structure, the protection of civilians, and the delivery of humanitarian assistance. But within two years of its creation, South Sudan plunged into a new war, this time, an intra-state civil war between political opposition groups. This intensification changed the course and accreditation of UNMISS, which has since become one of the biggest and most complicated UN peacekeeping operations in the world.



Objectives

The deployment of UNMISS was originally conducted with a comprehensive and forward-directed accreditation aimed at peacekeeping. Its original work involved

- Ensuring peace and security
- Enabling conflict forestallment and mitigation
- Enabling the development of South Sudanese institutions
- Enabling protection of moral rights and the rule of law
- Enabling philanthropic backing and collaboration

But, with the eruption of civil war in December 2013, the Security Council amended UNMISS's accreditation in Resolution 2155 (2014). Precedents for the charge changed radically towards protection of civilians, mortal rights monitoring and investigation of abuses, aiding the provision of philanthropic backing, and aiding the enforcement of ceasefires and peace agreements.

Ever since, the charge has progressed under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, where stricter conduct is possible, similar to using force to shield civilians facing imminent danger.

Structure and Composition

UNMISS is a multi-dimensional force with service, police, and mercenary factors.

- There are a further 14,000 colors stationed from contributing countries as of 2024. They patrol areas of high threat, give security for Protection of Civilians (PoC) spots, and help in de-escalation sweeps in high-threat areas.
- There are roughly 1,500 UN police officers(UNPOL) who help with community policing, training original police forces, and conducting crime examinations, particularly sexual and gender- grounded violence.
- Mercenary element Governance, legal reform, civil society participation, philanthropic collaboration, and human rights reporting are supported by thousands of UN staff.

Star Functions and Accomplishments

Protection of Civilians(PoC)

Arguably, the most conspicuous and pressing part of UNMISS's accreditation is the protection of civilians. When the civil war erupted in 2013, UNMISS took in thousands of displaced civilians into its bases. These so-called PoC spots handled retreat for more than 200,000 internally displaced persons(IDPs) at their height.



UNMISS peacekeepers handed round- the- timepiece security, structure, water, and sanitation services. The charge also constructed buffer zones, conducted upstanding surveillance, and engaged in preventive measures to discourage attacks on mercenary populations.

Human Rights Monitoring and Reporting

Also, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights(OHCHR) works closely with UNMISS's Human Rights Division. It regularly reports and publishes on butcheries, ethnical violence, child dogfaces reclamation, sexual violence in conflict, and breaches of transnational philanthropic law.

These reports are employed to brief the Security Council and are essential in holding perpetrators responsible in both public and transnational situations, including through the African Union and the International Criminal Court(ICC).

Support for Peace Agreements

UNMISS has significantly supported in maintaining the 2015 peace agreements, furnishing specialized support, logistics, and dialogue facilitation among contending sides. It has supported the demilitarization of former combatants, covered ceasefire breaches through the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring and Verification Mechanism (CTSAMM), and handed support to the security sector reform teams.

Easing Humanitarian Assistance

UNMISS supports more than 300 philanthropic mates working in South Sudan with critical backing. It ensures access to remote areas, builds and maintains roads, and provides security escorts for convoys of aid.

Challenges and Limitations

Notwithstanding its success, UNMISS has encountered serious functional, political, and strategic challenges

- Access Restrictions Government colors and fighting groups have regularly denied UNMISS details or limited philanthropic access, abridging its functional span.
- Attacks on Peacemakers Pluralities of ambushes and killings of UN staff have raised issues about the peacekeepers' safety and equity.
- Political Complexity The diversity of fortified coalitions, ethnic groups, and a poor central government makes the perpetration of peace extremely vulnerable.
- Resource Limitations Indeed, though enormous in size, coffers of the charge are constantly tenuous over an expansive country that lacks structure, as well as having limited transport.



- Public Perception Civilians, as well as original authorities in certain regions, have condemned UNMISS for observed inactivity or partiality if protection services are uneven.

UNAMID

The African Union- United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) was a groundbreaking peacekeeping operation created to respond to the long-standing conflict in Sudan's Darfur region. Established by United Nations Security Council Resolution 1769 on July 31, 2007, UNAMID was an unprecedented cooperation between the African Union (AU) and the United Nations (UN), the first cross-border operation of its type. Protection of people, support for philanthropic aid, and aid to the Darfur peace process were among the charge's primary pretensions.

Background and Establishment

The conflict in Darfur broke out in 2003, caused by long-standing ethnic pressures and land and coffers controversies. The recusant groups criticized the Sudanese government for rejection and launched the attacks, with government forces and confederated regulars referred to as the Janjaweed, revenging ruthlessly. This led to gross atrocities, involving large-scale butcheries and civilians' relegation, to which transnational outrage and prayers for intervention replaced.

In response to the growing extremity, the African Union transferred the African Union Mission in Sudan (AMIS) to the region in 2004 to observe. AMIS also encountered considerable problems, similar to a lack of coffers and limited accreditation, which prevented it from being effective in bringing the violence to an end. Seeing the need for more important and cooperative trouble, the UN and AU suggested a cold-blooded operation, and UNAMID was formed in 2007.

Objectives

A broad charge to resolve the complex dynamics of the Darfur conflict was given to UNAMID. The central objectives were

- Protection of Civilians, ensuring security and safety for Darfur's mercenary crowd, was of pivotal significance. UNAMID was empowered to apply all measures as necessary to protect civilians from attacks and discourage violence.
- Facilitation of Humanitarian Assistance The charge tried to establish safe conditions for the provision of philanthropic backing, to ensure that relief agencies had unimpeded access to affected populations.



- Support for the Peace Process UNAMID sought to grease the perpetration of peace agreements, help in the agreement, and support an inclusive political process that includes all stakeholders.
- Promotion of Human Rights and Rule of Law Observation and reporting on human rights abuses, easing judicial and legal reform, and promoting the rule of law were abecedarian aspects of UNAMID's accreditation.
- Monitoring Borders The charge was commanded to cover and report on the security situation across Darfur's borders with Chad and the Central African Republic to help prevent cross-border eruptions and clashes.

Structure and Composition

UNAMID was commanded to emplace an outside of 19,555 military personnel and 3,772 police officers, as well as 19 formed police units made up of over 140 individuals per unit. The huge force came from several contributing countries, and the diversity shows an expansive global interest in Darfur stabilization. Headquarters for the charge were in El Fasher, North Darfur, and sector headquarters were located in El Geneina(West Darfur), Nyala(South Darfur), Zalingei(Central Darfur), and Ed Daein(East Darfur).

Challenges and Successes

During its deployment, UNAMID faced several challenges that affected its functional effectiveness

- Host Government Relations The Sudanese government's original vacillation and functional limitations hindered UNAMID's capacity to completely execute its accreditation. Denial of access to some areas and regulatory challenges were common.
- Security pitfalls UNAMID staff were subjected to direct attacks by different fortified groups, leading to casualties and confining details and outreach conditioning.
- Logistical Limitations Darfur's enormous and underdeveloped terrain created important logistical difficulties, making troop and force movements delicate.
- Notwithstanding similar challenges, UNAMID attained some considerable successes
- Reduction of Violence The charge supported a decline in large-scale fighting and enhanced security in some corridors, which made some of the displaced individuals return.



- Humanitarian Access Through the provision of escorts and clearing areas, UNAMID eased access for philanthropic agencies to bring relief to formerly unapproachable communities.
- Community Engagement The charge interacted with original communities through dialogue and conflict resolution conditioning, establishing grassroots peacebuilding.

UNISFA

Literal Background and Environment

Due to its strategic position, rich oil painting reserves, and different ethnic composition, the Abyei Region has long been a source of conflict between South Sudan and Sudan. It's home to two groups, substantially the Ngok Dinka, who partake in artistic and political ties with South Sudan, and the Misseriya, a semi-nomadic Arab community with close literary connections to Sudan. The status of Abyei was one of the most contentious undetermined issues following the Comprehensive Peace Agreement(CPA) of 2005, which ended the Second Sudanese Civil War and paved the way for South Sudan's independence in 2011. Under the CPA, Abyei was granted a special executive status, and a vote was held to determine whether the area would join Sudan or South Sudan. Despite this, the vote was continuously delayed owing to controversies regarding eligibility, overall, whether the vagrant Misseriya would be allowed to bounce. When tensions burned into clashes involving gunfire between Sudanese and South Sudanese forces in May 2011, and with fears of mass relocation and the possibility of new war, the UN Security Council stepped in. By Resolution 1990 (2011), the Security Council transferred the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) to the region on June 27, 2011. Its purpose was to patrol the detector point border zone, avert further fighting, and safeguard civilians. UNISFA has become an essential buffer in a bellicosity-prone area liable to flare into wider conflict between the two countries.

Objectives and Legal Framework

UNISFA was established under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, and similarly, it had the authority to take necessary action to cover civilians and secure the area. Its original accreditation was

- Monitoring disarmament of the Abyei Area
- Facilitating philanthropic aid delivery



- Guarding civilians who are threatened with imminent attack
- Aiding the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Medium(JBVMM) between South Sudan and Sudan
- Assisting in mine action operations

UNISFA's accreditation has been regularly renewed since 2011 with minor adaptations grounded on the political climate and the security terrain of the area. In contrast to other peacekeeping operations, UNISFA originally consisted of dogfaces from one country only, Ethiopia, since Sudan and South Sudan agreed to its establishment. This was a new aspect of UN peacekeeping history.

Structure and Deployment

UNISFA was allowed to post an aggregate of 4,200 military labor force, accompanied by 50 police and civilians to grease logistical and philanthropic conditioning. The charge was headquartered in Abyei Town, and its area of operation covers an area of about 10,500 square kilometers. The Ethiopian force, because of its geographic position and political relations with both Khartoum and Juba, was regarded as a stabilizing element. UNISFA's quick deployment helped prevent further escalation at the time immediately after the 2011 extremity. Over time, the charge was expanded to include fresh rudiments like border monitoring and mercenary liaison units so that it can grease conflict forestallment and community relations.

Part in Border Discrimination and Security

One of the core operations of UNISFA has been easing the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism (JBVMM), which was set up to oversee security along the disputed Sudan–South Sudan border. This medium, manned by Sudanese and South Sudanese service labor force and overseen by UNISFA, was meant to foster trust between the two nations and offer a formalized system for de-escalating conflict. UNISFA also played an important part in demilitarization and demilitarization in the Abyei area, as well as carrying out detailed observations to observe and corroborate the lack of fortified rudiments from both nations. Yet, border sweeps have been continually politically hindered. The Abyei Area continues to warrant a lasting executive agreement or working governance, and in the absence of UNISFA's stabilizing intervention, no definitive political agreement on its ultimate status has been achieved.



Protection of Civilians and Humanitarian Assistance

The accreditation of mercenary protection is among UNISFA's abecedarian tasks. Ngok Dinka- Misseriya pastoralist clashes have frequently posed a threat to community security, particularly during the Misseriya cattle migration seasons. UNISFA has accepted

- Routine details during the seasons of the Misseriya cattle migration
- Community dialogue to ease pressures between groups
- Protection of philanthropic relief convoys
- Support for access by transnational aid agencies

UNISFA's mercenary outreach programs have included support for mine threat education, health juggernauts, and original peacebuilding discourses, aiming to reduce distrust and help violence between the original communities.

Functional and Political Challenges

Despite some success in stabilizing the region, UNISFA has encountered several obstacles

- Lack of political agreement, Abyei's final status remains undetermined, stalling progress on governance and creating a power vacuum in the original administration.
- Restrictions on the freedom of movement of the UNISFA labor force have, on occasion, been averted by fortified groups or original authorities from penetrating the corridor of Abyei.
- Lower transnational attention. As transnational focus moved to other heads(e.g., South Sudan's internal civil war, Syria, Ukraine), political instigation to resolve the Abyei conflict declined.
- Limited police and mercenary presence. Despite original plans for deployment of police and mercenary counsels, their deployment has been minimal, limiting the capacity, structure sweats and rule-of-law reform.
- Hindrance by public governments, Sudan and South Sudan have both been accused of intruding in original authorities or hampering transnational agreements in the region.



Impact and Achievements

UNISFA, despite the grueling terrain in which it operates, has made several significant achievements

- Stabilization of an extremely unstable region, with no large-scale battle between Sudan and South Sudan since deployment.
- Successful facilitation of seasonal migrations by way of security companions and dialogue work to forestall outbursts of collaborative violence.
- Easing philanthropic actors to give aid to displaced groups and vulnerable populations.
- Confidence- structure among the Sudanese and South Sudanese armies by means of the JBVMM.

An innovative approach to transnational peacekeeping is demonstrated by the first deployment of Ethiopian-only colors, which represents a new paradigm for peacekeeping.



REGIONAL DYNAMICS

Civil wars and indigenous pitfalls are nothing new to the African mainland. Each country is accompanied by others who have faced analogous issues and have either prevailed to ground into a world of peace or are in the process of doing the same. The present situation in South Sudan is a reflection of analogous cases of violence as seen by its neighboring countries. The countries girding the affected region have felt the impact of the ongoing conflict, which has led to the confirmation of crucial political relations between them and the region of conflict.

IN THE EARLY 1990S:

The political geography in the griding areas had begun to shift dramatically. The tremors were strong enough to tear long-standing alliances to bits and pieces. President Omar al-Bashir, who had taken power many times before, had started to shift the foreign policy of Sudan. He turned his attention towards anti-American countries, similar to Libya and Iran. But by doing so, he lost the support of Arab nations, similar to Egypt and Kuwait. These nations were displeased with the recently formed alliances made by the President. Ethiopia, which had been a crucial supporter of the South Sudan People's Liberation Movement /Army (SPLM/ A), began to transgress from its station. Ethiopia had been a major supporting voice when it came to the revolutionary movement that was fighting for the autonomy of the Southern fiefdom. This change happened due to a leadership change in Ethiopia itself. Bashir saw the occasion to recapture ground and undo. numerous military advances that the recusant organization had made. His government acted swiftly to do so. The revolutionists had now lost one of their biggest sympathizers, and it was a chance that the President didn't fail to seize. Seeing an opening to strengthen his political alliances, President Bashir reached out to Nigeria, which at the time was chairing the Organization of African Unity(OAU). The idea was to sidestep the growing Western pressure and to get the addresses of peace rolling and to do so, under the guidance of an African nation as admired as Nigeria. While this served the President himself in his appanage, for the revolutionary group, this was a chance to gain sympathy from the neighboring African nations. Still, in the preceding peace negotiations in Abuja in 1992- 1993, Nigeria was viewed as an unprejudiced party that was apprehensive of Sudan's internal conflicts and complicated problems because of its history of civil war and similar contrary opinions.



BORDER ISSUES

THE ETHIOPIA- SOUTH SUDAN BORDER

The border between Ethiopia and South Sudan has deep social roots, tracing their long-disputed history back to conversations of the early 20th century. The British were in charge of Sudan, Kenya, and Uganda at the time, and they had formerly begun negotiating boundaries with the independent Kingdom of Ethiopia. These social-period agreements laid the root for what would be the borders of modern Africa, but indeed, though they were set up decades ago, their impact and the conflict arising from it are still veritably important and applicable. After Sudan gained independence, it decided to readdress and review the borders it had shared with Ethiopia in 1972. The two countries agreed to recognize the colonial-period walls, yet made some adaptations, in the northern sections of the boundary, to be specific.

But despite this, the border remains to yet be unclear in several areas, especially in remote or less advanced regions of both countries positioned near each other. The total extent of the border is about 1,114 kilometers, from the tripoint with Sudan in the north all the way south to the launch of the Ilemi Triangle — a disputed area involving South Sudan, Kenya, and Ethiopia. That southern tripoint where all three countries meet is still undetermined because of the ongoing disagreement over the Ilemi Triangle, and remains applicable when it comes to all the direct neighbors of the equivocal region. As a result, about 214 kilometers of land in that disputed area are now claimed by both South Sudan and Kenya, in resembling claims. Therefore, this has made the full resolution of this border issue a work still in progress and an ongoing issue between the neighbors till the day the commission commences.

THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC - SOUTH SUDAN BORDER

The border participated by the Central African Republic(CAR) and South Sudan has its roots stemming from the dark period of mass colonization at the hands of the countries, when French and British powers had made their agreement to divide the African region between French-Africa and British-governed Sudan. In 1924, this boundary drawn between the countries was only incompletely counterplotted out, and since also, the period that followed has been characterized by patient violent conflict and insecurity in both countries involved; this in turn has made it difficult to define or maintain the integrity of the border. While the border itself isn't a subject of heated conversations, complications have arisen in the history near the Kafia Kingi area.



It was a region that had been claimed by both the countries of Sudan and South Sudan. Because of this imbrication in authority and possession rights, the exact position where CAR, Sudan, and South Sudan all meet at present remains foggy. As a result, control over roughly 300 kilometers of the northern border has been transferred between Sudanese and South Sudanese authorities, having no way been settled. Taking into account the more easily defined portion of the Auto–South Sudan border, we see a stretch of land extending about 760 kilometers south, ending where the two countries meet the region of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. For most of its length, the border follows the natural peak between two major swash systems of the mainland — the Nile and the Congo. This discrimination is a vital point when it comes to pressing how terrain has shaped this remote and overlooked frontier. The border between the Central African Republic(CAR) and South Sudan has its roots in the colonial period, when French and British powers divided the region between French Equatorial Africa and British-administered Sudan.

THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO- SOUTH SUDAN BORDER

The border between the Democratic Republic of the Congo(DRC) and South Sudan stretches for a breadth of 813 kilometers, following a path which was analogous to that of South Sudan's other neighbors, first drawn during the colonial period. It was first established by the Belgian and British social administrations at the time of their race for colonies, marking the peak in the early 19th century between the Belgian-ruled Congo and the British-occupied Sudan. This boundary follows the natural geographic discontinuity set by the milepost between the Nile River System and the Congo River system. This exact swash system was that which had helped the once social powers define the line in the late 19th and early 20th centuries during their occupation of these regions. Since gaining independence, neither DRC nor South Sudan has sought to alter this border, because there are no ongoing controversies over its position, areas covered, or extent. Despite the indigenous challenges that are posed regularly, this section of South Sudan's frontier remains one of its most stable and easily defined as compared to its other neighbors, who all share great political pressure.



THE KENYA- SOUTH SUDAN BORDER

The Ilemi Triangle is an area characterized by literal disagreement and bone that's quarreled over between Kenya and South Sudan. It stretches for 200 kilometers along their controversial shared border. Although Kenya presently exercises de facto control over the region, covering its administration and working, still, contrary to this fact, South Sudan claims it to be a part of its own public home, stating that it had inherited it from Sudan upon gaining independence in 2011. The disagreement has its roots in social-period boundary drawing orchestrated by the British, who had administered Kenya, Uganda, and Sudan independently. In 1926, the independent transfer of Uganda's Rudolf Province to Kenya included the Ilemi area. Even though there was an ever-present lack of easily defined borders, the transfer was officialized. Over time similar borders were drawn. The most notable being the 1914 boundary. This exact boundary is the veritable bone that South Sudan bases its territorial claim on, and the 1950 Sudanese Patrol Line, which itself marks Kenya's current executive and geographic reach. Despite occasional conversations, the border to date remains undetermined. Crucial decisive factors come into consideration, similar to the closeness of the area and the possibility of any unborn natural coffers, which have proven to further complicated resolution sweats. As of the inception of this commission, no formal agreement has been reached between the combined regions regarding the matter concerning the sovereignty over the Ilemi Triangle and any progress in this disagreement.

THE UGANDA- SOUTH SUDAN BORDER

The British social period is where the current border between South Sudan and Uganda began. In this period, these vittles of discreteness served as an executive hedge to divide Anglo–Egyptian Sudan from the Uganda Protectorate groups, both of which fell under the marquee of British rule. From the eastern tripoint with Kenya to the western tripoint with the Democratic Republic of the Congo, this transnational boundary presently stretches for roughly 500 kilometers. The original discreteness was grounded on a 1914 British Order, which had outlined the borders of Uganda for its benefit. After independence, Uganda later homogenized its independent interpretation of the border through its indigenous villages, which took place two times, first in 1967, and also again in 1995.



Still, several corridors of the boundary were described scrupulously in early documents, leading to disputed areas. One similar area lies near Kajo Keji, where the factual boundary is unclear and approximately follows traditional ethnic homes. Another, more significant disagreement is near Pajok, where both countries have defined antithetical boundary claims. While occasional territorial controversies have agonized over the equivocal countries, the broader challenge again lies at the heart of the insecurity within the core of South Sudan itself. Ongoing conflict accompanied but not limited to lack of executive control as well as the presence of exile populations have made it delicate to easily meditate and justifiably define the border between the two nations till date.





HUMANITARIAN CRISIS

INSECURITY

During the civil war and after gaining independence from Sudan, South Sudan has endured a great deal of significant violence and fermentation. Despite a period of passing fairly stable conditions, millions still need philanthropic backing across South Sudan due to the accretive goods of times of conflict and dissension. Nearly 4 million people are still displaced as a result of this extremity, either as deportees or internally displaced people. Throughout 2016, the philanthropic extremity in South Sudan strengthened and spread, adding an estimated number of people in need from 6.1 million in 2015 to 7.5 million in 2016. In the morning of that time, egocentrics were responding to an extremity largely concentrated in the Greater Upper Nile. By the end of the time, the Greater Equatoria and Greater Bahr el Ghazal were facing a swell in requirements, and the conflict had spread to new regions.

FOOD INSTABILITY

As of 2016, South Sudan is facing severe food instability and malnutrition, with roughly 4.8 million people facing the problem and with about 40,000 individuals facing disastrous conditions(IPC Level 5), characterized by extreme hunger and threat of starvation. The civil war has disintegrated agrarian conditioning, which has also led to reduced crop production. In 2015, the estimated net product of cereals was around 921,000 tons, which is roughly 9% lower than in 2014. This has led to hyperinflation and dislocations in request inflow which have reduced access to essential goods for numerous homes.

HEALTH CRISIS

South Sudan is presently facing a severe health emergency. On 15th May 2014, the Ministry of Health of South Sudan declared a cholera outbreak in Juba, which continued to resurface in the region due to poor sanitation installations and water failure. Likewise, a Measles outbreak was declared in November 2015. The healthcare system is in a critically bad condition. Violence has destroyed clinical structures and has resulted in a maturity of population not mature enough to have access to even introductory medical care. Likewise, only 2% of the public budget has been allocated to healthcare, which has resulted in the deaths of doctors, staff, and trained labor force. Several regions like Unity, Upper Nile, and Jonglei are prone to conflict and thus have absolutely no access to health care installations.



Indigenous relegation. Since the launch of the civil war, internal displacement in South Sudan has reached a disastrous situation. Conflict and ethnic violence, amongst other factors, have resulted in further than a million people being internally displaced throughout the country. intermittent flooding has devastated agrarian areas and has forced communities, regardless of their races, to abandon their homes. In resemblant, failure conditions in other corridors of the country led to crop failures, beast deaths, and growing competition over water and grassland. This has further heightened pressures between clashing communities. numerous IDPs(Internally displaced persons) set up retreat in UNMISS spots while others set up in overcrowded agreements with little to no coffers, lack of clean water, shelter, food, and health care services, which has further increased the threat of cholera outbreaks. support, gender integration, and the rule of law backing.

RIGHTS VIOLATION

Multitudinous violations of mortal rights are occurring in South Sudan as well. Gender and estate-based violence have become extremely common. Due to the ethical conflict, civilians are constantly targeted and judged based on their ethnic identity. Fortified groups conduct mass killings like the Nuer butchery in 2013 and the Bentiu butchery in 2014, where civilians are executed. Furthermore, youthful men and boys are targeted and forced to join the fight. According to reports, sexual assault, including rape and importunity, affects women and girls in the area. Fortified groups have also engaged in widespread sacking and destruction of mercenary property. Fortified groups have engaged in the widespread sacking and destruction of mercenary property. Municipalities like Malakal have seen significant damage, with homes, schools, and public structures destroyed, leading to further relegation of civilians. Likewise, the government has assessed several restrictions on freedom of expression and assembly. Media outlets have been shut down and intelligencers have faced importunity and death for reporting on mortal rights abuses.



ECONOMIC INSTABILITY

DEPENDENCE ON OIL REVENUE

South Sudan's primary source of national income is its oil imports and exports. The restart of oil production has provided the Juba government with crucial support amid significant severe economic challenges. The ruling class, however, controls the nation's oil wealth, avoiding outside scrutiny and impeding changes that would enhance the quality of life for its people. Considerable efforts have been made to address the nation's economic issues with the support of the IMF and a new peace deal. Unfortunately, the South Sudanese civil war nearly destroyed the country and claimed many civilian lives. The administration of President Salva Kiir may lessen the incentives for opposition groups to use violence if it fulfills its promise to reform the national budget.

ECONOMIC MISMANAGEMENT AND CORRUPTION

In the months preceding the April 2010 elections, security forces harassed, arrested, and detained people suspected of being anti-SPLM, including journalists and opposition members. In South Sudan, corruption is a serious problem where officials embezzle public funds by abusing inadequate budgetary oversight. To find and return funds that GOSS officials had deposited abroad, the head of the UN mission to South Sudan asked the international community for help (Freedom House, 2012). Due to corruption and poor economic management, South Sudan's stability has generally decreased since gaining independence. Accountability has been compromised, and local communities have not been able to share in the benefits due to the misappropriation of public funds, especially oil revenues. Infrastructure, healthcare, and education are among the vital public services that are currently underfunded as a result. In addition to making it more difficult for the nation to recover from the war and establish a robust economy, the corruption has eroded public trust. Foreign donors have called for reforms time and time again, but poor governance and a lack of political will have stalled progress.

RESOURCE-BASED CONFLICTS

South Sudan's abundance when it comes to booming resources such as oil has proven to be a door, leading to further conflict between clashing governments and ethnic groups. It is highly controversial because these areas are extremely essential for political control.



Ethnic groups, especially the Dinka and Nuer, have often disputed over access to land, water, and pastures, which are deteriorating due to climate change, population pressure, as well as poor governance. These local disputes are frequently manipulated by political leaders, resulting in wider conflicts and civil wars.

The militarization of resource areas has further deteriorated the situation. Armed groups and militias, often backed by elites, take control of oilfields and strategic routes. Instead of state protection, many communities face violence from those trying to control natural wealth. This has led to widespread displacement, loss of livelihoods and damage of traditional conflict resolution methods.



TIMELINE

1899-1955

South Sudan is part of Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, under joint British-Egyptian rule.

1956

Sudan gains independence.

1962

Civil war led by the southern separatist Anya Nya movement begins with north

1969

Group of socialist and communist Sudanese military officers led by Col Jaafar Muhammad Numeiri seizes power; Col Numeiri outlines policy of autonomy for south.

1972

Government concedes a measure of autonomy for southern Sudan in a peace agreement signed in Addis Ababa.

1978

Oil discovered by Unity State in southern Sudan.

1983

Fighting breaks out again between north and south Sudan, under leadership of John Garang's Sudanese People's Liberation Movement (SPLM), after Sudanese President Jaafar Numeiri abolishes South Sudan's autonomy.

1988

Democratic Unionist Party - part of Sudan's ruling coalition government - drafts cease-fire agreement with the SPLM, but it is not implemented.

1989

Military seizes power in Sudan.

2001

Sudanese Islamist leader Hassan Al-Turabi's party, signs memorandum of understanding with the southern rebel SPLM's armed wing, the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA). Mr Al-Turabi is arrested the next day.

2002

Talks in Kenya lead to a breakthrough agreement between southern rebels and Sudanese government on ending the civil war. The Machakos Protocol provides for the south to seek self-determination after six years.



JANUARY 2005

North/South Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) signed at Nairobi, ending the civil war.

Southern Sudan was made a semi-autonomous region and guaranteed a referendum on independence within six years.

JULY 2005

Former southern rebel leader John Garang is sworn in as first vice-president. A new Sudanese constitution which gives the south a large degree of autonomy is signed.

AUGUST 2005

South Sudanese leader John Garang is killed in a plane crash. He is succeeded by Salva Kiir Mayardit.

OCTOBER 2005

Autonomous government is formed in South Sudan, in line with the January 2005 peace deal. The administration is dominated by former rebels.

NOVEMBER 2006

Hundreds die in fighting centred on the southern town of Malakal - the heaviest between northern Sudanese forces and former rebels since the 2005 peace deal.

MAY 2008

Tensions rise over clashes between an Arab militia and SPLM in the disputed oil-rich Abyei area on the north-south divide, which had been a key point of discussion in the peace accords of 2005.

JULY 2009

Sudan and South Sudan say that they accept the ruling given by an arbitration court in The Hague, thus shrinking the disputed Abyei region and placing the major Heglig oil field in the north.

DECEMBER 2009

Leaders of North and South reach a deal on terms of referendum on independence that will be due in the South by 2011.



APRIL 2010

With 93% of the vote, Kiir was re-elected president of Southern Sudan.

JANUARY 2011

The people of South Sudan vote in favour of full independence from Sudan.

FEBRUARY 2011

Clashes between the security forces and rebels in southern Sudan's Jonglei state leave more than 100 dead.

MAY 2011

Sudanese Armed Forces occupy the disputed border region of Abyei, claiming "provocation"

JUNE 2011

Governments of north and south sign accord to demilitarize the disputed Abyei region and let in an Ethiopian peacekeeping force to mediate tensions in the region itself.

AUGUST 2011

On 26th, South Sudan President Salva Kiir announced the appointment of a new 29-member cabinet. The UN says at least 600 people are killed in ethnic clashes in Jonglei state.

SEPTEMBER 2011

On 2nd, President al-Bashir announced a state of emergency in Blue Nile and dismissed the state's SPLM-North governor, Malik Agar, replacing him with a military commander.

JANUARY 2012

South Sudan declares a disaster in Jonglei State after some 100,000 flee clashes between rival ethnic groups.

MARCH 2012

The two countries clash for nearly two months starting in march over rights to the oilfields around Heglig, a town just inside Sudan.

APRIL 2012

On 10th, after weeks of border fighting, South Sudan troops temporarily occupy the oil field and border town of Heglig before being repulsed. Sudanese warplanes raid the Bentiu area in South Sudan.

AUGUST 2012

Some 200,000 refugees flee into South Sudan to escape fighting between Sudanese army and rebels in Sudan's southern border states.



SEPTEMBER 2012

The presidents of Sudan and South Sudan agree trade, oil and security deals after days of mediation talks in Ethiopia.

JANUARY 2013

South Sudan halts its production of oil in January for more than a year accusing Khartoum of theft.

MARCH 2013

Sudan and South Sudan agree to resume pumping oil after a dispute over fees that saw production shut down more than a year earlier. They also agreed to withdraw troops from the border area to create a peaceful demilitarized area.

JUNE 2013

President Kiir dismisses Finance Minister Kosti Manibe and Cabinet Affairs Minister Deng Alor over a multi-million dollar financial scandal, and lifts their immunity from prosecution.

JULY 2013

On 23rd, President Kiir dismisses entire cabinet including Vice President Riek Machar, after accusations of a coup d'état. and Vice-President Riek Machar in a power struggle within the governing Sudan People's Liberation Movement.

DECEMBER 2013

On 6th, civil war erupts as President Salva Kiir accuses his former vice-president, Riek Machar, of plotting to overthrow him. Rebel factions seize control of several regional towns, thousands are killed and many more flee.

DECEMBER 2013

On 16th, Kiir says his forces had thwarted an attempted coup by Machar in the capital city of Juba, who denies the claim. Rival army units clash in Juba and the fighting spreads beyond the capital, fuelled by rivalries between Kiir's majority Dinka ethnic group and Machar's Nuer.

JANUARY 2014

A ceasefire is signed but broken several times over subsequent weeks, and further talks in February fail to end the violence.



MARCH 2014

1 million South Sudanese had been forced to leave their homes due to violence, including 800,000 who were internally displaced within their own fragile country.

APRIL 2014

The UN reports pro-Machar forces ,sacking the oil town of Bentiu, killing hundreds of civilians.

AUGUST 2014

Peace talks begin in Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa and drag on for months as fighting continues.

MAY 2015

UN estimates put the number of South Sudanese displaced by fighting at 2.2 million

AUGUST 2015

Amid threats of sanctions, President Kiir signed a new peace deal with Machar in August, 2015. that provides for Machar's reappointment as vice president.

MARCH 2016

On 17th, Sudan announced that it would close its border with South Sudan, which it had reopened earlier this year.

APRIL 2016

On 6th, The SPLM/A-N attacked Sudanese forces at their Haluf base in South Kordofan. And on 26th, Riek Machar returns to Juba and is sworn in as first vice-president in a new unity government.

JUNE 2016

On 15th, attacks by armed groups in Raja resulted in death, destruction of property and displacements.

8TH JULY 2016

Fighting begins in Juba between troops loyal to Reik Machar and Salva Kiir

11TH JULY 2016

Fighting comes to an end, Machar and his troops withdraw from the city and Machar goes into hiding



PAPERWORK

The acceptable paperwork for this committee is as follows

- Position Papers
- Communiques
- Presidential Statements
- Working Papers
- Draft Resolution

POSITION PAPER

The significance of the Position Paper cannot be overstated as it is the first piece of paperwork that a delegate needs to submit. It should be submitted before the conference and gives the Executive Board a glimpse at the research done by the delegate and an overview of the delegates portfolio. A Position paper should ideally contain the following parts:-

- Statement of Problem- Brief and general overview of the agenda from a neutral perspective, including the history of the problem, the possible causes, and the current state. It should cover all of the most important aspects of the situation from the delegate's perspective.
- Country Policy- It presents to the Executive Board how independent countries view the conflict. It should highlight the involvement of the country and any past actions taken by it with regard to the agenda.
- Solutions- Solutions are the most important part of your position paper. It should give the executive board an idea of the unique and viable solutions you wish to pitch or implement during the committee.

Furthermore, the first page of the Position Paper should be a cover page with the name of the committee, allotment, school, the names of the delegates and the agenda. The last page should be for Citations and the delegates are required to provide the executive board with the list of websites used by them in the making of the position paper.



COMMUNIQUE

As the name suggests, a communique is used as a means of communication to other people, within or outside the committee. Communiques are of two types - Public and Private, and may be individually written or jointly written by 2 or more parties. Private communiques are sent to individual people and are for their eyes only. Public communiques, on the other hand, are used to make announcements to the entire committee, and anything written in a public communique is meant for the perusal of the entire committee. When it comes to communiques, creativity and originality are key.

Communiques can be used to respond to updates in committee and the delegates can send a series of communiques if they wish to achieve a particular objective in committee. However, all communiques are subject to ratification by the Executive Board. The communique limit of the session/day and the status of the communication lines will be conveyed to the delegates once the session starts. 2 pre-committee communiques will be accepted; these must be submitted to the committee email ID by **15th May 2025, 11:59 pm.**

PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENT

A presidential statement is an executive order issued by the head of state and is used to announce to the committee a change or deviation in foreign policy that a delegate aims to abide by for the rest of the committee.

DRAFT RESOLUTION

The final paperwork of this committee will be a Draft Resolution. This is a central document that outlines the committee's proposed actions and recommendations. The number of acceptable authors and co-authors will be disclosed during the committee, and the number of signatories required for the draft resolution to be introduced is proportional to the strength of the committee.



NOTE:

For further information on the format of paperwork, the delegates are requested to refer to the Conference Handbook.

All paperwork of this committee should be formatted in Times New Roman, size 14 (headings may be different). Delegates are requested to adhere to deadlines, and all paperwork should be submitted to the official committee mail (ungaspecpol.lmcmun25@gmail.com).



CONCLUDING NOTES

Now that you have an idea of the intense situation South Sudan is stuck in it is time to think about the future. As mentioned, attempts to reach stability have been made however, peace is still not found. Delegates who attend this committee are required to have knowledge and understanding of the inner dynamics of South Sudan, from ethnic and political tensions to the strategic role played by natural resources, which adds fuel to the fire. You are also encouraged to be well-versed in the previous attempts at peace to understand the reasons why they weren't successful and use this opportunity to do things differently.

Research plays a vital role in this committee, and delegates are requested not to limit their research to the study guide. As representatives of international communities, you are required not only to find feasible solutions to end conflicts on the ground but to find long-term solutions that will help restore lasting peace in the country. Peace cannot be found overnight, however, it is imperative for you to work collaboratively and find new strategies that would lay the framework for lasting peace in the future.

The future may be uncertain, but the future of this entire country lies in your hands. The Executive Board looks forward to meaningful discussions, cooperation, strategic thinking and a memorable three days of committee.

Until May.



CITATIONS

- [Inter-ethnic conflict in South Sudan a challenge to peace#:~:text=In%20s](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/282878836)
[pite%20of%20the%20fact,reference%20point%20for%20South%20Sudan](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/282878836)
['s](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/282878836)
- <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2016/7/8/fighting-in-south-sudan-on-eve-of-fifth-anniversary>
- <https://news.un.org/en/story/2016/07/534032>
- <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/13698249.2017.1342442>
- <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2016/7/11/south-sudan-crisis-renewed-fighting-in-juba>
- <https://www.un.org/sg/en/content/sg/press-encounter/2016-07-11/secretary-generals-press-encounter-south-sudan>
- https://www.securitycouncilreport.org/monthly-forecast/2016-07/south_sudan_21.php