



# DAISMUN XI

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**FORUM:** Security Council

**ISSUE:** Resolving the Continuous Insurgency in the Darfur Region

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**POSITION:** President

## **Introduction:**

The Darfur region refers to an area of Sudan located on the west of said country. The conflict first began as early as 2003, and lasts on till this day, despite the official ending of the war in 2009. It first began when two rebel groups, the Sudan Liberation Movement (SLM) and the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM), began fighting the government as they felt that the non-Arabic population of the Darfur region were being treated unjustly and oppressed by the Sudanese government, along with the fact that they lacked equal representation. This conflict has not only caused casualties to all fighting personnel, be it the rebels or the government soldiers, but also the civilians. Many Darfur civilians have become internally displaced.

## **Key Terms:**

### ***Masalit***

The second largest ethnic group of the Darfur region, reigning from an African descent. Currently, they are being displaced as the conflict of Darfur drags on, with many staying in Sudan, without places to go.

### ***Zaghawa***

The third largest ethnic group of the Darfur region, they take an African descent. Like the Masalit, they are displaced as a result of the conflict, despite the official Darfur war being over. This is a large scale issue as many are dying as a “by-product” of violent conflict between rebel groups and the government.

### ***Sudan Liberation Movement***

A Sudanese rebel organization partaking in the current war, lead by ethnic Zaghawa, Minni Minnawi. Also referred to as the Sudan Liberation Army.

### ***Justice and Equality Movement***

A Sudanese rebel organization partaking in the current war, actively trying to recruit Darfurian Arabs. Lead by Gibril Ibrahim, brother of the original founder.

### ***Janjaweed***

Arab militias armed by the government to fight against the rebel groups. They were organized as the Sudanese army wasn't enough, thus, the Janjaweed was created to only fight against the rebel groups and help protect the government's status in Sudan. They aren't exactly a mercenary group.

### ***Genocide***

The mass killing of one ethnicity.

### ***Internally Displaced Persons***

People who are running from a conflict, whilst staying in the country of the conflict.

## **Major Parties Involved:**

### ***SLM and JEM***



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The primary rebel groups who are fighting for representation of the Darfur region. They stood up for the Darfur natives and fought for their recognition; in spite of this, their actions were heavily violent.

## ***Janjaweed and Sudanese Government***

The forces opposing the rebel organizations, as well as the accused. The Sudanese government is accused of not showing care for Darfur natives, and it shows in their actions, as they retaliate against the ideals of the rebel groups; however, this doesn't justify the rebel groups actions. Both the Janjaweed and Sudanese government has slaughtered civilians.

## ***Fur, Masalit, and Zaghawa Tribes***

The ethnic groups of Darfur who are still affected by this conflict to this day, many of whom are displaced without places to go.

## **Previous Attempts to Resolve the Issue:**

### ***Ceasefire of 2004***

An agreement between the opposing parties to have a ceasefire, due to the Darfur crisis being classified as a humanitarian crisis by the United Nations, did not completely stop the war nor the crisis.

### ***Peace deal of 2006***

A peace treaty between the government of Sudan and one faction of the SLA, didn't work as other factions of the SLA and JEM rejected the deal.

### ***US Arms Embargo of 2007***

President George W. Bush imposed US sanctions on Sudan, as well as urging the international community to put an arms embargo on Sudan.

## **Timeline:**

(Year)	(Event)
Feb 2003	Official beginning of the Darfur crisis, between the rebel groups JEM and SLA with the Sudanese government.
April 2004	Ceasefire agreement between SLA and JEM with the Sudanese government.
May 2006	Attempt at a peace treaty between government and rebel groups, although one group accepts, others decline.
Feb 2007	ICC names two war criminals in Darfur, but Sudanese government claims ICC has no jurisdiction in Sudan and rejects warrants from the ICC.
May 2007	President Bush imposes US sanctions on Sudan and asks for global arms embargo.



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Aug 2007	UN Security Council puts 26,000 troops in Darfur and approves the use of force to protect everyday civilians.
Oct 2007	Attempt at a peace talk in Libya, but primary rebel groups did not attend this peace talk.
Nov 2008	ICC prosecutors to prosecute three Darfur rebels for the murdering of 12 peacekeepers because of an attack launched by rebels.
Feb 2009	Sudanese government and JEM to talk in Qatar about confidence- building.
Mar 2009	ICC warrants Bashir for war crimes, he retaliates by sending aid groups away from Sudan. This causes JEM to reject peace talks with government until aid groups are allowed to return.
Feb 2010	JEM and Sudanese government officials to sign a framework agreement in Chad, which includes a ceasefire; however, JEM claims they were attacked by government forces after.
2009-Now	2009 marks the official end of the war, but there is still a crisis that persists.

## **Possible solutions:**

### ***Arms Embargos on Sudanese government and armed militias***

Through putting an arms embargo on the Sudanese government and the armed militias, it prevents further violent tactics employed by both the government and militias, thus allowing the civilians to be safer as a result of less fire arms overall. Through the resolution of violence, peace can be made.

### ***Humanitarian help groups and NGOs***

There are numerous help groups trying to aid the situation in Darfur, if governments globally help provide aid and help to said humanitarian groups and NGOs, it'll greatly boost their progress. They can also allocate funds to help displaced citizens.

### ***Allowing civilians to immigrate***

One of the largest issues in Darfur is the amount of internally displaced civilians, if nations are willing to open up their borders and accept immigrants, it'll greatly help those displaced. Nations should look to be accepting to the displaced.

### ***Setting up camps***

An alternative solution is to set up camps authorized by the United Nations, which not only provide civilians with a safe shelter, but also provides said civilians with food and perhaps education or health care, it greatly helps those displaced.



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