

United Nations Security Council (UNSC)

Protecting Healthcare Systems During Conflict in Sudan



Table of Contents

Chairs Message.....	3
I. Background.....	6
II. Current Issue.....	9
III. Key Terms.....	12
IV. Countries.....	13
V. Questions to Consider.....	21
Works cited.....	22

Chair's Message

Dear delegates,

Welcome to UNSC at MMUNC I!

I am Ekasha Sikka, a rising senior at Mission San Jose High School and one of your chairs for this committee. I have been participating in Model UN since my freshman year, and this will be my second time chairing! Outside of MUN, I enjoy writing, running, and exploring the outdoors.

Diplomacy and collaboration are at the heart of MUN. I encourage you all to put yourself out there at UNSC and build off of one another's creative ideas and perspectives. Through plentiful debate and discussion, I am confident we will see some fantastic resolutions, friendships, and moments of brilliance and hilarity at UNSC!

Model UN is truly such a unique extracurricular, as each conference is an experience that cannot be replicated. For those of you new to MUN, it may seem intimidating at first, but I assure you that this committee will turn out for the best as long as you approach it with an open mind. I hope that UNSC brings you fundamental memories and learning opportunities, and I will do my best as a chair to foster an environment that encourages such growth. Good luck and I look forward to seeing you soon!

Cheers,

Ekasha Sikka

Head Chair, UNSC Committee

MMUNC I 2026



Dear fellow delegates,

Welcome to the 2026 MMUNC's United Nations Security Council (UNSC) Committee! I am excited to see the fruitful debate and conversation that we will have over the weekend.

My name is Shu Ming Teon, and I am currently a senior at Westmoor High School in Daly City. This is my fourth year in MUN, and I am so thrilled to be able to chair for this committee this year. Apart from engaging in fruitful debate in MUN, I enjoy playing badminton, coding, crocheting, and sketching.



Regardless of experience, I can't wait to see what unique perspectives and ideas each of you bring to this committee! I hope that this committee encourages you to get out there and engage with others through the discussion of important real world issues that we face today. MUN may be difficult, but I am confident that each and every one of you will do your best to contribute to fruitful debate and grow not only as a delegate but also as an individual.

Thank you for taking the time to attend MMUNC I 2026, and I hope all of you are looking forward to the eventful committee session as much as I am.

Sincerely,

Shu Ming Teon

Chair, UNSC Committee

MMUNC I 2026

Dear fellow delegates,

I am excited to welcome you all to this year's MMUN UNSC committee!

My name is Arshi Rastogi, and I am a rising junior at Piedmont Hills High School. I have been actively involved with MUN since my freshman year of high school, and I am honored to serve as your chair for this year's committee. Outside of school, I enjoy building fun websites, volunteering within my community, and spending time with my friends!



The Security Council plays a critical role in addressing global issues and maintaining international peace and security. Throughout the committee, I encourage you to be confident, think critically, and have an open mind. Whether this is your first conference or tenth, don't be afraid to voice your ideas and contribute to the discussion.

I look forward to meeting all of you and seeing the creativity, collaboration, and diplomacy you bring to committee. Best of luck with all your research and preparation, and I'll see you at MMUN!

Sincerely,

Arshi Rastogi

Chair, UNSC Committee

MMUNC I 2026

Background

Sudan, before its independence in 1956, was a joint protectorate of Egypt and the UK (Center for Preventive Action). With the Northern section being wealthier and majority Arab and Muslim while the Southern Section was less developed and majority Christian or Animist, it led to two civil wars. The second civil war (1983 - 2005) killed around 2 million people, with famine and other violent atrocities being recorded. Ultimately, this led to the secession of South Sudan in 2011. Omar al-Bashir was the dictator of Sudan since 1989, overseeing the 2nd Sudanese civil war, secession of South Sudan, and the **Darfur War**. To enforce **sharia** in the form that he wanted it to be, he ordered militias and **morality police** to enforce his ideologies.

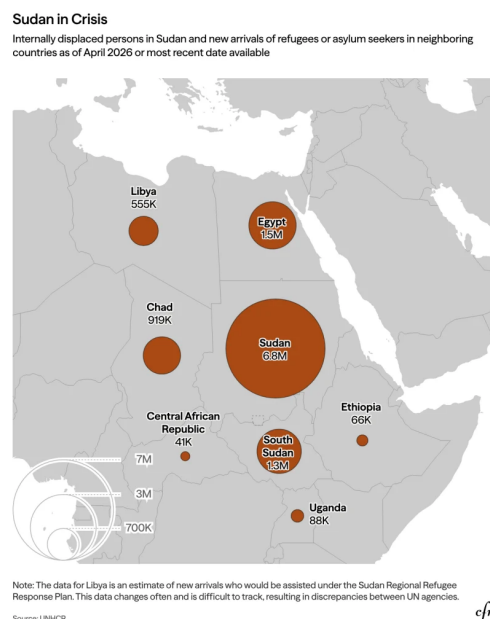
The **Rapid Support Forces (RSF)** is the most powerful paramilitary group to come out from Bashir's regime, breaking off from the **Janjaweed Militia** (Center for Preventive Action). They were initially hired by Bashir to protect him but they ended up allying with the **Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF)** to take part in a coup and overthrow Bashir to see a change in the way the government is run in Sudan. They tried to transition into a civilian government multiple times but failed to do so due to disagreement between General Abdel Fattah al-Burhan (leader of SAF) and Mohamed Hamdan "Hemedti" Dagalo (leader of RSF) on how the new transitional government should be implemented. This led to a violent conflict breaking out, where they launched attacks on each other and the civilians.

Attempts for a ceasefire were made, but they failed, dragging out the war for longer (Center for Preventive Action). Throughout the conflict, they have destroyed hospitals and other vital infrastructure that people rely on. Through this conflict, both parties may also be committing genocide, ethnic cleansing, and sexual violence on the civilians. Between 10,000 to 15,000 people were killed due to ethnic violence by the RSF in 2023 in West Darfur alone, and

villages have been set on fire at least 235 times since April 2023. The graphic on the right shows the daunting number of refugees in Sudan and nearby countries as of April 2026 (Center for Preventive Action).

Sudan had been seeing progress in their healthcare system in the 1960s to 1970s when healthcare became free for everyone (Thomas). However, even then, the healthcare system was unequal, with less developed locations like Darfur having barely any hospital beds and doctors. When Bashir took over the country in 1989, healthcare became privatized, and free healthcare was no longer in place (Sharew). With hospitals in poor conditions and with less support from the government, Sudan had trouble retaining healthcare workers to live in Sudan.

This already existing healthcare system issue exacerbated when the civil war broke out in mid-April of 2023. Sudan now has the largest humanitarian crisis in the world, with 21 million lacking access to healthcare and continued attacks towards the already weakened healthcare system (WHO). While funding and adequate healthcare services are decreasing, malnutrition and disease outbreaks of malaria, dengue, measles, polio and more are increasing. Only 63% of the health facilities in Sudan are functional as the other health facilities, ambulances, patients and health workers have gotten attacked and at least 217 verified attacks on healthcare. An example of an attack on healthcare includes a drone attack on the El Daein Teaching Hospital in East Darfur, where at least 64 people were killed and the hospital became non-functional.



Gender-based violence is also increasing with the number of people at risk of gender-based violence tripling in two years (IRC).

In the past, **WHO** has been and still is very much involved in aiding the situation. Ever since the war broke out, WHO has been on-site, stepping up whenever the opportunity arises to help people get access to healthcare. They've delivered 3300 metric tons of medical supplies and medicine, provided at least 4.1 million people with health care, treated at least 118,000 malnourished children, and gave 46 million people with vaccines for a variety of diseases like cholera, polio, diphtheria, measles, and rubella (WHO). They also introduced malaria vaccines, where Sudan became the first country in the area to include malaria vaccines in their routine vaccinations. WHO has also helped contain two cholera outbreaks, and in order to incentivize healthcare workers to continue working, they paid them the salary that they hadn't received from the Government yet (Mackenzie).

Apart from the WHO, the **UNFPA** launched 56 mobile health teams consisting of doctors, psychologists, midwives, pharmacists and lab technicians across 11 out of 18 states in Sudan and have had over 150,000 consultations, providing people with sexual and reproductive services while providing them protection from gender-based violence (UN News). **UNICEF** also partnered with WHO under **SHARE**, Federal Ministry of Health, and the **World Bank** to create three digital health initiatives to allow for remote patient consultation and ensure that as many people as possible can get the care they need (UN Sudan).

Numerous international organizations and NGOs have also gathered together to help. The European Union (EU) has utilized the EU trust fund in order to support the WHO in their efforts with 20.5 million Euros (Directorate-General for International Partnerships). The International Rescue Committee (IRC) scaled their efforts in order to address the crisis, providing water,

sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) programs, protection services for women and children, cash aid, and health services through 32 healthcare facilities (IRC). In 2023, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) delivered medical supplies to 88 hospitals across the country and treated over 22,000 wounded patients, and a mobile surgical team was launched, where they treated over 150 people in the span of three weeks (ICRC). Then, in 2025, MedGlobal provided 233,564 healthcare services, 20,374 vaccines and screenings for 17,461 children younger than 5 to check for malnutrition (MedGlobal). In the same year, the International Medical Corps (IMC) reached over 1.8 million people with their services and had over 990,000 consultations (IMC).

In the past, the UNSC has attempted to protect the medical system and personnel through calling for accountability and the passing of the UNSC resolution 2286 (Think Global Health). However, that didn't turn out as expected: the resolution was not respected by the two warring forces in Sudan, leading the attacks to continue. As this committee goes on, it is encouraged for delegates to attempt to view the conflict from a different lens and come up with creative solutions in order to achieve the desired goals.

Current Issue

Now entering its fourth year, the civil war between the SAF and the RSF has created a severe humanitarian crisis with no clear end in sight. Death toll estimates range from 61,000 to hundreds of thousands (Center for Preventative Action).

Military and Political Developments

The geographic center of the conflict has changed considerably since April 2023, when fighting first began. The SAF recaptured Khartoum, Sudan's capital, in March 2025, and Sudan's military-led government returned in January 2026. This government, led by Prime Minister

Kamil Idris, announced plans to restore the services and infrastructure in Khartoum and across Sudan ([14] Sudan Tribune). However, with much of the country still under RSF control, these plans have not translated into much action. As of July 2026, the RSF controls the Darfur region in western Sudan, where the UN identified the “hallmarks of genocide” in early 2026 (Center for Preventative Action).

Fighting now mostly occurs in the Kordofan region of central Sudan, and almost daily drone strikes have destroyed health facilities, markets, and residential areas, along with causing substantial civilian casualties (Rowlands) The UN High Commissioner for Human Rights reported that drone strikes killed over one thousand Sudanese civilians in the first five months of 2026 alone — a 600% increase in drone-related deaths and an 81% increase in drone attacks compared to previously (Magdy).

The conflict is not confined to the SAF and RSF; competing regional interests fuel the war. The United Arab Emirates has been extensively supplying weapons to the RSF, and Saudi Arabia has backed the SAF with economic and diplomatic support. Analysts describe the war as an intensifying proxy competition between the two states, and countries such as China, Pakistan, and Russia have taken sides as well (Amani Africa, [19] UNSC). Chad closed its eastern border with Sudan in February 2026 due to incursions by Sudanese armed groups, disrupting a channel for humanitarian aid (Al Jazeera).

Recent diplomatic efforts have resulted in little tangible impact. The International Sudan Conference in April 2026 produced a co-chair’s statement and humanitarian commitments of more than 1.5 billion euros. However, the SAF and RSF remain focused on military victories. A major obstacle in diplomatic progress is the SAF’s insistence that the RSF withdraw from urban areas before any diplomatic talks begin (Soliman)

Humanitarian and Healthcare Crisis

Sudan's situation has evolved into the world's largest humanitarian crisis. Nearly 334 million people require humanitarian aid, with 21 million needing healthcare specifically (WHO). The healthcare system — already weakened by privatization under Bashir, brain drain of medical professionals, and under-investment — has essentially collapsed during the Sudanese civil war.

Across Sudan, 37% of health facilities are non-functional. In Khartoum, where 70% of the nation's health services were once available, many hospitals have been repurposed for military use or destroyed entirely. Only 14% of hospitals across the country are fully operational, according to the WHO's Health Resources Availability Monitoring System (WHO).

Since the start of the war in 2023, WHO has verified 217 attacks on healthcare infrastructure in Sudan, resulting in 2052 deaths and 810 injuries (WHO). Recent healthcare attacks include the drone strike on Al Jabalyn Teaching Hospital in April 2026, which killed ten health workers, and the attack on the Al Daein Teaching Hospital, which killed 64 people including 13 children (WHO).

In addition to strikes on hospitals, medical personnel are common targets of political killings and arrests, accelerating pre-existing brain drain and leaving healthcare facilities non-functional (WHO).

Multiple disease outbreaks also plague the nation, with malaria, dengue, measles, polio, hepatitis E, meningitis, and diphtheria all active. Over four million people are estimated to be acutely malnourished in the region, increasing their vulnerability to these diseases and other medical complications (WHO). Sudan's disease surveillance system has been disrupted, worsening the spread of disease outbreaks (WHO).

While civilians face disease, malnutrition, injuries, and sexual violence at escalated rates due to the conflict, the Sudanese healthcare system is inaccessible, underfunded, and understaffed. To restore Sudan's healthcare system, primary healthcare, emergency response, and health governance and data systems must be bolstered and improved, and both parties must spare the healthcare infrastructure that civilians need.

Key Terms

- Sharia: Divine Religious Law and Moral Guidance in Islam
- Morality Police: Law enforcement whose job is to enforce certain religious beliefs
- Janjaweed Militia: An Arab-majority armed group that was funded by Bashir to fight in the Darfur War and suppress South Sudanese rebels. Took part in committing many brutal crimes, including displacement, kidnapping, and sexual violence.
- SAF: Sudanese Armed Forces; one of the major parties in the conflict
- RSF: Rapid Support Forces; one of the major parties in the conflict
- Darfur War: a conflict in Western Sudan condemned by the International Criminal Court (ICC) for targeting non-Arab populations.
- WHO: World Health Organization; responsible for international public health
- UNFPA: United Nations Population Fund (formerly known as United Nations Fund for Population Activities); the UN's primary sexual and reproductive health agency
- UNICEF: United Nations Children's Fund; dedicated to providing aid for children
- SHARE: Sudan Health Assistance and Response to Emergencies; project by the World Bank to address the humanitarian crisis in Sudan

- World Bank: an international financial agency that provides loans and grants to projects that will address poverty
- Gender-based violence: harmful acts perpetrated against a person's will based on social gender differences or unequal power dynamics, commonly including assault, sexual violence, and harmful cultural practices.
- Khartoum: the capital and largest city of Sudan
- Brain drain: the large-scale emigration of highly educated or skilled professionals out of the country of their origin and training, such as doctors and engineers.

Countries

1. China

- a. China's involvement is primarily economic and diplomatic, focusing on large-scale investment, loans, and trade. Since the 2000s, China has provided billions of dollars in loans and investments to support Sudan's oil production and economic development, making it one of the country's largest economic partners.

2. Russia

- a. Russia's involvement is mainly military focused. It supports the SAF diplomatically and militarily, and has acted as a longstanding security partner, supplying arms and prioritizing weapons sales over trade, aid, or development investment.

3. USA

- a. The United States's involvement focuses on diplomatic mediation and humanitarian aid. USAID operations have faced severe operational and security

disruptions due to the conflict, and have not been able to deliver necessary aid to the area.

4. France

- a. France's involvement focuses on humanitarian support, civilian protection, and diplomatic mediation. It has advocated for an immediate ceasefire and renewed negotiations to help restore peace and stability.

5. the United Kingdom

- a. The UK's involvement focuses on humanitarian aid and helping coordinate global responses to the conflict. It has also used diplomacy through the UN and international conferences to promote peace and support civilians affected by the war.

6. Ethiopia

- a. Ethiopia's involvement in the Sudan conflict focuses on border security and regional stability. The conflict has drawn in former Tigrayan fighters and created concerns about cross-border instability, while Ethiopia has maintained a position of neutrality and sought to act as a regional mediator.

7. Pakistan

- a. Pakistan's involvement is primarily military focused. It is reportedly negotiating a \$1.5 billion arms deal with Sudan, including aircraft, drones, and air defense systems, to strengthen the SAF.

8. United Arab Emirates (UAE)

- a. The United Arab Emirates (UAE) is widely reported to support the RSF, with accusations of supplying weapons through Chad, although both countries deny

this. At the same time, the UAE has provided humanitarian assistance, including building a hospital in eastern Chad for Sudanese refugees.

9. Egypt

- a. Egypt's involvement is primarily military focused. It has been accused by the RSF of conducting airstrikes and is also influenced by regional tensions, particularly regarding Ethiopia and the Grand Renaissance Dam.

10. Iran

- a. Iran has reestablished ties with Sudan and is actively supporting the SAF by supplying military equipment such as drones. This assistance has helped the Sudanese army regain strategic positions in the area.

11. Uganda

- a. Uganda's involvement is primarily military focused, supporting the government. There have been reports of Ugandan forces taking part in joint airstrikes with South Sudan targeting opposition areas, including civilian-populated regions. Uganda has also been accused of violating a UN arms embargo by providing military assistance against opposing forces.

12. Niger

- a. Niger's involvement has been primarily military focused. Niger and the SAF agreed to coordinate their positions in regional and international organizations. Niger has also expressed its willingness to cooperate with Sudan on shared security challenges, including terrorism and organized crime, while supporting efforts to restore stability in Sudan.

13. Kenya

- a. Kenya's involvement has been primarily diplomatic and humanitarian. Kenya has supported ceasefire efforts through IGAD, hosted peace talks between the SAF and RSF, and pledged \$2 million in humanitarian assistance.

14. Tanzania

- a. Tanzania's involvement has been primarily diplomatic. Tanzania has condemned the violence in Sudan, and expressed its support for peace efforts. Tanzania has also supported the AU's call to reject external interference in the conflict.

15. Central African Republic

- a. The Central African Republic's (CAR) involvement has been primarily humanitarian and security focused. CAR has received thousands of Sudanese refugees while working with the UN peacekeeping mission (MINUSCA) to protect civilians, prevent cross-border violence, and reduce border tensions.

16. Sweden

- a. Sweden's involvement has been mainly humanitarian and diplomatic. It has provided substantial aid to civilians in Sudan, supported displaced people and refugees, and backed efforts for a ceasefire and peaceful negotiations.

17. Belgium

- a. Belgium's involvement has been primarily humanitarian. Belgium committed €5 million in humanitarian aid and has continued supporting relief efforts through organizations including the ICRC, UNHCR, WFP, and UNICEF to provide food, shelter, water, and other essential assistance to those affected by the conflict.

18. Ireland

- a. Ireland's involvement focuses on humanitarian assistance. It has committed €2 million to support the United Nations Population Fund's response in Sudan and neighboring countries, funding reproductive health care, protection services for women and girls, mobile clinics, and support for refugees and internally displaced people affected by the conflict.

19. Norway

- a. Norway's involvement focuses on humanitarian assistance and diplomatic efforts. It supports international initiatives to secure a ceasefire, advocates for an inclusive political solution led by a civilian government, and has provided nearly NOK 600 million in aid to Sudan, including humanitarian assistance and support for civilian protection.

20. Syria

- a. Syria's involvement is indirect and limited, mostly relating to protecting Syrian nationals in Sudan. It announced plans to send a special team to assess the situation of Syrians in Sudan, provide necessary support, and coordinate their evacuation and safety.

21. Colombia

- a. Colombia's involvement centers on Colombian mercenaries being recruited to fight alongside the RSF. Reports say former Colombian soldiers have been deployed in Sudan since 2024 as infantry, drone operators, and trainers, and some have been linked to fighting in places like El Fasher.

22. Canada

- a. Canada is not a direct actor in the war, but Canadian-made weapons have been reported in the conflict, raising concerns about gaps in Canada's arms export enforcement.

23. Libya

- a. The conflict has also spilled into Libya's border areas, making the Sudan war a regional security issue. Libya has acted as a key transit and support route that has helped sustain the RSF's war effort.

24. Chad

- a. Chad's involvement in the Sudan conflict is substantial and increasingly direct. Chad has denied direct involvement, but reports say its territory has been used as a corridor for weapons and supplies moving to the RSF, and that the war has spilled into eastern Chad through border attacks, refugee flows, and growing insecurity.

25. Sudan

- a. Sudan's involvement is, of course, direct and central: it is the country where the civil war is taking place, with the Sudanese Armed Forces and the Rapid Support Forces fighting for control of the state.

26. South Sudan

- a. South Sudan's involvement is mainly indirect but important, because the war in Sudan has spilled across their shared border and affected South Sudan's economy, security, and oil exports.

27. Ukraine

- a. Ukraine's role in the Sudan conflict is mainly linked to its opposition to Russian influence in the region. Reports suggest that Ukrainian special forces have worked with the Sudanese Armed Forces against Russia-linked fighters and Wagner groups, while Sudan has reportedly provided weapons to Ukraine after Russia's invasion in 2022.

28. Turkey

- a. Turkey's involvement is mainly diplomatic and humanitarian. The country supports Sudan's territorial integrity and provides aid through TİKA, Turkish NGOs, and emergency relief.

29. Saudi Arabia

- a. Saudi Arabia's involvement is mainly diplomatic, as it has hosted peace talks, called for protecting civilians, and Sudan's territorial integrity. It is noted that the country is more aligned with the Armed Forces than the RSF, with its role focused on political support and mediation rather than direct military involvement.

30. Qatar

- a. Qatar's involvement is mainly focused on humanitarian aid and diplomacy. It has provided financial support to organizations helping Sudanese civilians and refugees while also supporting efforts to reach a ceasefire and promote negotiations between the opposing sides.

31. Germany

- a. Germany's involvement is primarily humanitarian and diplomatic. It has provided humanitarian aid, supported food security and civilian protection, and worked

with international partners to promote peace efforts, accountability for human rights violations, and a peaceful resolution to the conflict.

32. Japan

- a. Japan's involvement is mainly humanitarian. It has provided funding to support emergency food assistance through the World Food Programme (WFP), helping deliver aid to thousands of civilians affected by hunger and displacement. Japan has also called for more international support and a ceasefire to address the worsening humanitarian crisis.

33. Netherlands

- a. The Netherlands' involvement is mainly humanitarian. It supports relief efforts through organizations such as the Sudan Humanitarian Fund, the Dutch Relief Alliance, the Red Cross, and UN agencies to help people affected by the crisis.

34. Eritrea

- a. Eritrea's involvement is mainly focused on security and regional stability. It has strengthened military and security cooperation with the SAF while supporting Sudan's sovereignty and calling for a solution led by the civilians of Sudan.

35. Italy

- a. Italy's involvement is primarily humanitarian. Through the "Italy for Sudan" initiative, Italy has delivered food and essential supplies to help displaced families and children affected by the conflict.

Questions to Consider

1. How can clauses be effectively written so that the healthcare crisis in Sudan can be efficiently addressed without the resolution getting disregarded like UNSC Resolution 2286?
2. What long-term solutions are available to address this situation beyond humanitarian aid?
3. How can accountability for attacks on medical facilities and healthcare workers be strengthened?
4. How can early-warning systems and data sharing between humanitarian organizations be improved to better protect hospitals and civilians in active conflict zones?

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