



Topic Synopsis

UNDP, Development in North and South Sudan

I. Background

Both North and South Sudan have been at war with each other for many years. They were somewhat different countries fighting for their own independence. They both have to have passports to travel between both the countries. The countries that are directly involved are Africa, China, Saudi Arabia, France, Belgium and Britain. This is a problem to the world because they can start a war and it can get hostile between the two countries. They have many allies with surrounding countries that if a war would break-out it could be catastrophic.

II. UN Involvement

After one of Sudan's most recent civil war many neighboring countries began to try to help and settle disputes by setting up the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development which the United Nations was in support of beginning in 1993. In July of 2004 the Security Council created a resolution which established the United Nations Advance Mission in the Sudan (UNAMIS) with goals to begin peace talks for a mediating system. In March 2005 the UN Mission in the Sudan was established to see the execution of the January Comprehensive Peace Agreement. UNESCO has also been helping Sudan, adapting to the new needs of the Sudanese. It is emphasizing better education, in 2005 making a strong point for disarmament and disbandment of children soldiers. Also in 2007, Sudan created its National Cultural Development Framework with aid from UNESCO.

III. Possible Solutions

Possible solutions require unification efforts of finance, programs, and non-governmental organizations. The goal as UNDP needs to be to resolve the pressures and fighting in Sudan and to set up a feasible economic structure that will last to prevent any other issues in the future.



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Short-term solutions including medical aid should be considered while long-term solutions to redesign economic policies and infrastructure need to be taken into account also.

IV. Bloc Positions

Asian Bloc: Asian nations are generally in favor of alleviating Sudan tensions and in the redevelopment of the nation. They rely on the oil from Sudan so it is advantageous for their relationship to support economic growth to keep on benefiting.

Latin: Most Latin countries do not have a direct connection to Sudan in which they are affected by the country. Many though, still provide support to UNMIS, sending soldiers and supplies.

European: In the western bloc, many nations are providing strong moral and physical support to Sudan. There is a factor of human rights in the issue that European countries believe should be expanded upon. They are also predominant suppliers in medical aid to help cure the plethora of diseases the Sudanese are being plagued by.

African: The majority of African countries favor restructure of Sudan to sustain economic strength. Many are members to supporting the Comprehensive Peace Agreement.

Middle Eastern: Due to religious differences, there is slight favoritism in the Sudan conflict; many Middle Eastern nations favor North Sudan of the south.

V. Guiding Questions

1. What long-term solutions does your nation propose to prevent another civil war?
2. Does your nation favor the North or South of Sudan?
3. How will you promote economic growth for Sudan?
4. Has your nation contributed to any past actions of UNDP to alleviate the situation?