

AMMAN ACADEMY MODEL UNITED NATIONS 2026

The Security Council (SC)

*Responding to the Expansion of Paramilitary Control and State
Fragmentation in Sudan*

September 17th, 2026

AAMUN26'

Dear Delegates,

Regarding the use of ChatGPT in AAMUN'26, we will allow its usage as a research engine only. Please be aware that it was last updated in August 2026. Therefore, there is a high probability that it will provide you with incorrect information about the topic. If used, we encourage you to fact check the information to prevent any issues throughout the debate.

Committee

As the United Nations Security Council (UNSC), we remain gravely concerned about the collapse of centralized authority in Sudan and the expansion of paramilitary control across large portions of its territory. The widespread reports of atrocities against civilians, including ethnically targeted killings, siege warfare, sexual violence, and the deliberate obstruction of aid, represent clear breaches of international humanitarian law and threaten the very existence of the Sudanese state. The scale and severity of these abuses demand urgent international attention, strict enforcement of existing arms embargoes, and accountability for all perpetrators and their external backers. While humanitarian access remains critically restricted and famine conditions spread, the UNSC is committed to advocating for unimpeded aid delivery, the protection of civilians and displaced populations, and a return to a single, legitimate civilian-led governance framework. Preventing the permanent fragmentation of Sudan is not only a moral obligation. It is essential for regional stability and long-term peace.

Introduction

Since April 2023, Sudan has had a war between two military forces, the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF), which is the national military commanded by Abdel Fattah al-Burhan, and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF), which is a paramilitary force commanded by Mohamed Hamdan Dagalo. Both of the generals jointly led the October 2021 coup that ended Sudan's civilian military transition but their alliance collapsed soon after that, due to the two sides arguing over how to merge the RSF into the official army. The RSF was too powerful because it had its own money, weapons, and control over territory. On April 15, 2023, this argument turned into an open war in the capital city of Khartoum. Since then, the war has destroyed the country and created a humanitarian disaster in the whole region.

However, The war did not stay within Sudan's borders, it extended to Chad, South Sudan, Egypt, and Libya. These countries absorbed huge amounts of refugees. And Libya's chaotic and divided territory became a pathway for weapons traveling in and out of Darfur. Egypt shares deep historic bonds with Sudan, therefore hosts one of the largest Sudanese displaced populations and backs the SAF. The state collapse and poorly guarded borders has caused more irregular migration, trafficking, and the rapid spread of firearms, transforming a local conflict into a regional war.

The current crisis in Sudan has deep roots, stemming from former president Omar al bashir's strategy of creating independent security forces outside the regular army's control to prevent military coups. This resulted in the building of a heavily armed and wealthy paramilitary group that outlived its creator and now rivals the official national army (SAF) in resources and manpower.

This rapid growth of the paramilitary group now threatens Sudan's existence as a unified state. Since mid 2025, the war has split Sudan into two separate regions, with the SAF controlling the Khartoum, Port Sudan, and the east, while the RSF and its allies hold most of Darfur and large parts of Kordofan. In July 2025, the RSF and its allies set up their own opposing government called “Government of

Peace and Unity) based in Nyala, which threatens the official governments authority. If this war continues, Sudan risks splitting up forever, and joining states like Libya and Yemen where putting the nation back together is nearly impossible.

Timeline

1956–2003: Independence and the road to Darfur

Sudan gained independence in 1956 and went through repeated coups, with major underdevelopment in places like Darfur. Omar al-Bashir seized power in 1989 and ruled by deliberately fragmenting the power across rival parties so no single force could threaten him.

2003–2013: Darfur genocide and the start of the RSF

Rebel groups rose up against Khartoum in 2003, the government responded by unleashing the Janjaweed militias, which caused massacres and mass rape, leading the ICC to indict al-Bashir in 2009. In 2013, al-Bashir formalized these militias into the RSF under Hemedti Dagalo, who built its wealth through Darfur's gold mines.

2019: Fall of al-Bashir

Mass protests occurred against al-Bashir in April 2019. RSF units under Hemedti helped remove him, then killed over a hundred protesters in June's Khartoum massacre. By August, a powersharing deal was signed. Placing general burhan and hemedti at the head of a temporary government called the sovereignty council, alongside a civilian prime minister (Abdalla Hamdok)

2021–2023: Coup, failed merging talks, and the outbreak of a full war

Burhan and Hemedti jointly staged an October 2021 coup. The December 2022 Agreement revived talks on merging the RSF into the SAF, but each side wanted a different timeline and command structure. Talks collapsed, and war erupted across Khartoum on 15 April 2023.

Control

2023-2024: the war worsens and the RSF takes control

The RSF captured El Geneina and much of Khartoum, massacring Massalit civilians, and seized Wad Madani in December 2023. Through 2024 it expanded to

the capital region and besieged El Fasher, the SAF's last remaining base in Darfur, as famine spread under the siege.

2025: Khartoum is retaken, and Sudan gets split into two;

The SAF recaptured Khartoum in March 2025, taking over the center and east around Port Sudan. In July, the RSF and allied groups declared a rival "Government of Peace and Unity" in Nyala. On 26 October, the RSF captured El Fasher after an eighteen month siege, massacring civilians and seizing all of Darfur.

2025–2026: War Continuation

The war shifted to Kordofan, around El Obeid, Dilling, Kadugli, and Babanusa, and the RSF allied with the local rebel group SPLM-N to push their military southward. At the same time, the US, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, and the UAE failed to produce a lasting ceasefire.

General Overview

Ever since gaining independence in 1956, Sudan has been stuck in a continuous loop. Military rule over long periods has been interrupted by short attempts at democratic civilian governments. At the same time, the central government in Khartoum consistently ignored and underdeveloped outer regions, like darfur and the nuba mountains. This fueled tribal and regional rebellions against the capital. Dictator Omar al-bashir took control of the country through a military coup in 1989 and held onto power for over thirty years. To protect himself from being overthrown by his own military, he purposely split up the country's armed power among multiple competing groups so that no single group would ever be strong enough to challenge him. The most damaging result of this strategy happened in Darfur, where instead of sending the regular army, al bashirs government funded and armed independent Arab militias to fight a huge war against local rebel groups.

The Darfur conflict began in 2003 when rebel groups rose up against the government because they felt that they were ignored. In response, president al bashir armed the janjaweed militias, where they carried out mass killings and burning of villages. The united states labeled this as a genocide, and the ICC charged al bashir in 2009. In 2013, al bashir turned these militias into the RSF, led by Hemedti. The RSF grew even more powerful.

Massive protests forced al bashir out of power in 2019. Hemedtis RSF helped remove him, but weeks later they violently crushed a peaceful pro-democracy protest in Khartoum, killing over a hundred people. A temporary power sharing government was formed with general burhan as the leader and Hemdeti as his deputy. However this increased the rivalry between the two generals, who both separately grew their own armies.

In October 2021, Burhan and Hemedti jointly staged a military coup to end the democratic transition. They started talking about merging the RSF into the national

army after widespread protests and international pressure. Negotiations failed in early 2023 because the army had to have a fast merger under direct military command, while the RSF wanted a slow merger to protect Hemedtis independent power and money. Both sides refused to back down and on April 15, 2023, open warfare broke out across Khartoum, starting the war that continues to tear Sudan apart to this day.

Parties Involved

Relevant parties:

RSF: Although not a country nor will it be present as a delegation, the RSF is Engaging in active combat with the Sudanese armed forces driving the country into chaos and civil unrest all over the country of Sudan.

Sudan: The country of Sudan is undergoing a grueling and brutal conflict and its territory the RSF are attempting to overthrow the Sudanese military led government, however the Sudanese armed forces are actively fighting on the front lines resisting the coup de état that has turned into a full scale civil war.

Egypt: Egypt is a regional superpower that has close ties with the Sudanese government, they support the Sudanese armed forces (SAF) and consider the stability of Sudan important to its national security.

The united Arab emirates (UAE): The UAE has been accused of supporting the RSF with military equipment, however the country has denied this claim.

Saudi Arabia: Saudi is an important regional actor for diplomacy, as they have attempted to mediate between the RSF and SAF, examples of this feature the Jeddah talks.

The United States: The united states has called for ceasefires, diplomatic solutions, and peace deals making them important for negotiation and regional stability. The country has also been vocal on the importance of humanitarian aid entering certain Sudanese regions.

Russia: Russia has long sought a naval/ logistics base on Sudan's red sea coastline, they have maintained relations with both the RSF and SAF, however actions since 2024 show stronger relations with the SAF and Sudanese state rather than the RSF.

Previous Efforts

UNSC resolution 1591(2005): Adopted on the 29th of march 2005, resolution 1591 was an arms embargo and sanctions package that passed by a vote of 12-0-3. This resolution aimed to resolve the quickly worsening and deteriorating situation in Darfur. The resolution strengthened the already existing arms embargo put in place in 2004 and resulted in the founding of a sanctions committee and a panel of experts. It also punished parties standing in the way of peace via travel bans and asset freezes. This resolution is the backbone of many attempted resolution attempts, however many question the effectiveness of sanctions implemented more than twenty years ago in todays conflict. This resolution was heavily backed and supported by parties such as the united states.

UNSC resolution 2736 (2024)- el Fasher: proposed in 2024 by the united kingdom, this resolution passed with 14 members in favor of it while the Russia federation abstained from voting. The resolution demanded for the rapid support forces to end their siege on the city of el Fasher in Sudan, the resolution included a ceasefire, deescalation, and protection of civilians while maintain the flow of humanitarian aid into the city. However it's implementation wasn't successful as the RSF didn't oblige, rather the forces strengthened and intensified military operations regarding the siege. Eventually the united nations attempted to send an aid convoy to the city in 2025, however the convoy was ambushed and attacked 80 kilometers outside of the city as per The Guardian.

UNSC resolutions 2772 and 2791 (2025)-Intensified sanction packages: These resolutions built upon the sanction packages that were in place via the passing of resolution 1591. Resolution 2772 passed one the 17th of February 2025, and it extended the mandate of the panel of experts. While 2791 extended the mandate of the panel of experts until October 2026, and renewed the sanctions to a term valid until September 2026. These two resolution convey the councils decision to build upon and continue with the existing sanctions packages instead of voting on a new sanction framework.

The Boulos proposal- a United States backed initiative: proposed on the 24th of august 2026 at a security council meeting by Massad Boulos who is currently US senior advisor for Africa at the US department of state, the proposal suggests implementing resolution 1591's weapon embargo to the entirety of Sudan and to not just limit it to the Darfur region. The proposal also includes including unmanned aerial vehicles (drones) to the weapons embargo as they have been used by both sides and have resulted in a plethora of damage. The proposal is a result of Massad's initial five pillar peace plan falling through and being rejected, shifting his and the united States's focus from directly ending the war onto choking off weapon supplies. The proposal wasn't a UN resolution and hence wasn't subject to the councils vote, however its importance and significance lies in paving the way to a potential diplomatic solution rather than enforcing sanctions and demands for deescalation.

Glossary

Arms embargo: an arms embargo is a restriction prohibiting supplying weapons, ammunition, and specific military equipment to specific regions and parties.

Asset freeze: an action preventing certain parties from accessing and using their financial assets.

Darfur: A region in the western part of Sudan that has been subject to various UN and UNSC efforts and resolutions.

Disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration: These are processes used to strip armed factions of their military equipment, disband their faction, and help their combatants return to civilian life.

IDP's: people who are internally displaced within their country often as a result of armed conflict or civil unrest.

Panel of experts: a group/board of people appointed by the security council in order to manage/ monitor sanctions, look for violations and help gather evidence all of which they present to the council.

RSF: RSF is short for rapid support forces, the RSF are a powerful armed military faction partaking in the current conflict as one of the two sides engaging in direct and active combat. and they are lead by a leader referred to as Hemedti.

Sanctions committee: a subsidiary of the security council, their job is to manage and oversee a specific sanctions regime.

SAF: SAF is short for the Sudanese armed forces, they are the second side of the conflict which is engaging in active combat as they fight the RSF, they are the Sudanese army and their commander is General Abdel Fattah al-Burhan.

Targeted sanctions: sanctions placed/intended on specific people and organizations.

Transnational arms transfers: the movement of military equipment such as weapons across international borders and usually involve states or armed factions.

Unmanned aerial vehicles (UAV's): often referred to as drones, these are aerial vehicles that operate without a human pilot sitting onboard, they are often used by militaries and have been used in Sudan for attacks, surveillance and reconnaissance.

Armed factions: independent military groups that act in support of or against a state, an example of this in Sudan is the RSF.

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