**Delegate:** United States of America

**Committee:** DISEC

**Agenda Item:** Improvement of peacekeeping missions in the Sudanese region

The United States of America (U.S.A. or USA) is [primarily located](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Continental_United_States) in [North America](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/North_America). It consists of 50 [states](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/U.S._state). The United States is the world's [third-largest](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_countries_and_dependencies_by_area) country by both land and total area. It shares land borders [with Canada](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canada%E2%80%93United_States_border) to its north, Mexico to its south, and maritime borders with [the Bahamas](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Bahamas), [Cuba](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cuba), [Russia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russia), and other nations. With a population of over 333 million, it is the [most populous](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_countries_in_the_Americas_by_population) country in the [Americas](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Americas) and the [third most populous](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_countries_and_dependencies_by_population) in the world. The national capital of the United States is [Washington, D.C.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Washington,_D.C.), and its [most populous](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_United_States_cities_by_population) city and principal [centre](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Financial_centre) is [New York City](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_York_City). The United States is the world’s greatest economic power, measured in terms of [gross domestic product](https://www.britannica.com/topic/gross-domestic-product) (GDP). The nation’s wealth is partly a reflection of its rich natural resources and its enormous agricultural output, but it owes more to the country’s highly developed industry. The United States contains a highly [diverse](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/diverse) population. The United States has a [diversity](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/diversity) that to a great degree has come from an immense and sustained global immigration. Probably no other country has a wider range of racial, ethnic, and cultural types than the United States.

On 15 April 2023, intense fighting broke out between the Sudanese military and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) in Khartoum and across most of Sudan. Since then, the fighting has killed and injured thousands of people. Sudanese people have been left to fend for themselves or flee the country. The two individuals at the centre of the fighting are General Mohamed Hamdan Dagalo, also known as Hemedti, who is Sudan's deputy and the commander of the paramilitary group Rapid Support Forces (RSF), and Abdel Fattah al-Burhan, the country's military ruler and head of the army. The two men were partners until recently. They collaborated to remove Omar al-Bashir, the president of Sudan, in 2019 and were crucial to the military takeover in 2021. The removal of long-time authoritarian leader Omar al-Bashir in 2019 had initially sparked great optimism for a return to civilian rule in Sudan. But, a military coup two years later dissolved the transitional civilian government, triggering political and economic turmoil and reigniting intercommunal conflicts. One main area of conflict is Darfur, which is to the west and has already experienced two decades of violent, occasionally genocidal, conflict. Aid camps are burnt, civilians have been killed, and refugees fleeing earlier violence are crossing into Chad and making a promise to never return home. More than 4.6 million people had fled to safer locations in Sudan, and more than a million others had crossed into neighbouring nations like [Egypt](https://www.nytimes.com/2023/05/04/world/middleeast/sudan-refugees-egypt.html), Chad, [South Sudan](https://www.nytimes.com/2023/09/07/world/africa/sudan-refugees-south-sudan.html) and the Central African Republic, [according to the U.N. refugee agency](https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/sudansituation).

The U.S. takes the Sudan Conflict very seriously. The United States is implementing three specific measures to promote accountability for the actions committed by the two forces, including imposing visa restrictions (The United States is imposing visa restrictions on specific individuals in Sudan, including officials from the SAF, RSF, and leaders from the former Omar al-Bashir regime, responsible for, or complicit in, undermining Sudan’s democratic transition.), levying economic sanctions, and updating our business advisory for Sudan. U.S. assessed contributions for the U.N. Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) since it was created in 2011 have been $635+ million, supporting UNMISS efforts to protect civilians and facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance.  Five U.S. military personnel currently serve in UNMISS.  U.S. leadership was essential in streamlining the mission’s mandate to focus on the protection of civilians. Since 2009, the United States has provided nearly $2.4 billion in assessed contributions for the African Union-UN Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID), and more than $182 million in assessed contributions for the UN Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA). U.S. support for these operations has strengthened civilian protection, facilitated humanitarian assistance, and promoted human rights and the rule of law. The United States is taking additional action by designating the Sudanese government-controlled entity Sudan Master Technology, which is a major shareholder in three companies involved in producing weapons and vehicles for the SAF. We are also designating a state-operated company Defence Industries System, which produces and procures equipment and weapons for the SAF.