**Country:** SUDAN

**Committee:** The United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC)

**Topic:** Preventing Human Rights and Popular Movements

The Republic of Sudan believes that preventing human rights and popular movements is something that we should do for the world and for the people. All of the protests has a reason that affects people. Sudan has always strugled with protests, here is some of them.

During the movement to oust al-Bashir, the security forces repeatedly used deadly force against protestors, denying their freedom to assemble. In June 2019, when the RSF attacked a protest outside the military headquarters in Khartoum, it resorted to burning down the demonstration camp and dumping into the Nile River the bodies of some of its 127 victims. In hospitals, doctors were subsequently attacked as they tended to the injured. In July, in El-Obeid, the state capital of North Kordofan, the RSF violently attacked another assembly while power-sharing talks were taking place; six people were killed, including four high school students.

And after the TSC affirmed the freedom to assemble in its provisional constitution, this right has still been violated in effect by security forces. In September 2019, in the city of Nyala, the state capital of Southern Darfur, students experienced live ammunition and tear gas as they protested food shortages. More than twenty people were injured.

In other cases, with limited obstruction by the government, protests took place. In September 2019, thousands of people protested outside the presidential palace in Khartoum, demanding the election of judiciary authorities and the trial of police officers suspected earlier in the year of killing demonstrators. To clear the crowd, security personnel used tear gas, but refrained from engaging in the more aggressive tactics seen earlier in 2019. The October demonstrations were held peacefully in Khartoum, North Darfur, and the Northern State. The solution to all of these problems is amending a law draft by a committee which consists of the protestors. Protesters will create a committee to find a new law draft about the human right which caused the protest. Then they will make a survey to other citizens about the topic. If majority of people accepts the amendment, it will take place in the constitution and come into force, but if amendment doesn’t pass and the protests and riots carries on in a more harmful way, we will declare a state of emergency.