



**NHSMUN**

**C34**

**UPDATE PAPER**

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**Director-General**  
**Jordan Baker**

**Delegate Experience**  
**Nastasja Vásquez**  
**Ximena Faz**

**Global Partnerships**  
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**Nachiketh Anand**  
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**Adiva Ara Khan**  
**Anshul Magal**

**Analucia Tello**  
**Sofia Velasco**

**Renata Venzor**

Dear Delegates,

My name is Anjali Navaratna, and I'm delighted to welcome you all to C34: Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations! I will be your Assistant Director for C34 during Session I. While this is my first year as an NHSMUN staffer, this is my third time attending the conference. I had the pleasure of participating in the conference twice before as a delegate in high school. Attending NHSMUN in 2023 and 2024 were some of the best experiences of my life, and I'm looking forward to contributing to your overall experience during the committee.

I'm in my first year at McGill University in Montréal, Canada, and I plan to major in political science with a minor in Canadian Studies. I have a deep passion for politics and international issues—something I was able to cultivate during my time as an MUN delegate. In the future, I hope to hold a job in these fields of study. Outside of school, I love spending time with friends and family, baking, and reading.

Being a staffer at NHSMUN has provided me with a completely different outlook on my overall MUN experience. While in the moment, it had its ups and downs, I look back and am truly grateful for all of the opportunities and experiences I gained from participating in Model UN. I have met so many people through this activity, some of whom I'm lucky to call my best friends! Beyond the relationships I have built, I have also been able to grow and develop my confidence, critical thinking, and public speaking. I started out in this club with little confidence in my abilities, but I have since developed skills that will support me throughout my life. Wherever you are in your MUN journey, know you're not alone. I'm delighted to support you in any way that I can.

Anthony and I are excited to bring you this Update Paper to support your conference preparations. If there's one piece of advice I can give you, it's to be confident in your abilities! NHSMUN is a wonderful opportunity to grow not just as a delegate but also as a person. Most importantly, remember to have fun during the conference. It's a life-changing experience!

I look forward to meeting you all in March!

Best,

Anjali Navaratna

Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (C34)

Session I

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**Renata Venzor**

Dear Delegates,

Welcome to the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations, C34! My name is Anthony Barauskis, and I will be your Session II Assistant Director for NHSMUN 2025! This is my first year on staff, but this will be my second year attending NHSMUN! I did Model United Nations for three out of four years in High School. NHSMUN has a special place in my heart as it was the last conference I attended in my senior year!

I am a political science major at Joliet Junior College in Illinois. I am also an intern for the Bolingbrook Historic Preservation Commission (a historic society in my town). Some of my hobbies include listening to true crime, hanging out with friends, and endlessly scrolling on social media. I also love listening to music – MARINA is by far my favorite!

Model United Nations has contributed so much to my life. It has allowed me to improve my public speaking and conflict resolution skills and make life-long friends! Most importantly, Model United Nations has allowed me to express myself and my interest in politics!

Model United Nations can be anxiety-inducing, exciting, and everything in between. Whether this is your first or last conference, have fun, meet new people, and push yourself! I can not wait to see what amazing ideas each of you will develop to solve our topics!

My fellow Assistant Director, Anjali Navaratna, and I are happy to present this Update Paper on our topics: “Reducing Intercommunal Violence in South Sudan” and “Implementing Protective Measures in Jammu and Kashmir”. This Update Paper contains recent developments on both topics. As always, don’t forget to keep researching and stay up-to-date!

Good luck!

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C34

NHSMUN 2025

**TOPIC A:**  
**REDUCING INTERCOMMUNAL VIOLENCE IN SOUTH SUDAN**

Photo Credit: DFID - UK Department for International Development



## Introduction

Ongoing violence in South Sudan is of serious concern.<sup>1</sup> On September 13, 2024, President Salva Kiir announced that the government would be extending the transitional period of governance by two more years. This means that elections in the country for a new government will not be held until at least 2026. This decision was made by the Transitional Government of National Unity (TgoNU). The TgoNU is the current government in South Sudan and is responsible for the transitional period of governance. The TgoNU's decision to postpone elections in the country has been criticized for different reasons. First, it risks a resurfacing of conflict in the country.<sup>2</sup> Second, its relationship with the South Sudanese has worsened. This means that citizens are losing more trust in their government. This makes it harder for promises of democracy to become a reality. Lastly, the postponement of elections has hurt South Sudan's position on the international stage as a dependable partner.<sup>3</sup> This has shown South Sudan cannot keep its promise to become more democratic. Additionally, the government's action has betrayed its citizens. South Sudanese citizens are angry at the government for giving itself more time. Therefore, delaying elections leads to more political tension in the country. The opposition political party has started new protests against this action. People are also starting to blame others for the lack of progress. This is driving and exploiting ongoing ethnic conflicts.

Additionally, political instability is worsening living circumstances for South Sudanese. Many are at severe risk of hunger or starvation. The weak government has been unable to get the resources it needs to give to its citizens. The fighting that had been in the area a couple of years before had destroyed many communities. As a result, there has been less food and services for the population. Water infrastructure has also been damaged. This situation will only get worse if political tensions persist. In August of 2024, 20 civilians were killed due to intercommunal violence.<sup>4</sup> If political instability continues in the country, citizens will continue to lose trust in their government.

These recent developments relate to the ongoing issue of intercommunal violence in South Sudan. Understanding these developments is important. It demonstrates how potential solutions for the country can arise internationally. The longer

these issues persist, the more the peace agreements cannot be effectively implemented and practiced. This will worsen the likelihood of peace and democracy becoming a reality in the country.<sup>5</sup> Delegates must work together to find political and humanitarian issues. Both short-term and long-term solutions will be helpful for those in South Sudan. However, all solutions must last for a long time and help rebuild the country.

## Election Developments in South Sudan

The announcement by President Kiir on September 13, 2024, is not the first time elections have been postponed. This most recent postponement of elections in South Sudan is the fourth since the country gained independence in 2011.<sup>6</sup> On September 21, 2024, amendments to the Transitional Constitution were made.<sup>7</sup> The Transitional Constitution in South Sudan was

1 Global Center for the Responsibility to Protect, "South Sudan," Global Centre for the Responsibility to Protect, November 30, 2024, <https://www.globalr2p.org/countries/south-sudan/>.

2 Global Center for the Responsibility to Protect, "South Sudan,"

3 Luka Biong Deng, "What Could End the Long Postponement of South Sudan's First Elections? - IPI Global Observatory," IPI Global Observatory, October 15, 2024, <https://theglobalobservatory.org/2024/10/what-could-end-the-long-postponement-of-south-sudans-first-elections/>.

4 Global Center for the Responsibility to Protect, "South Sudan,"

5 United Nations, "South Sudan Transitional Government's Perpetual Extension of Its Mandate 'Ultimate Obstacle to Democracy', Civil Society Leader Tells Security Council," Un.org, November 7, 2024, <https://press.un.org/en/2024/sc15890.doc.htm>.

6 Binto Bali, "South Sudan's Electoral Dilemma: What Lies Ahead?" Idea.int, 2024, <https://www.idea.int/blog/south-sudans-electoral-dilemma-what-lies-ahead>.

7 United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees, "South Sudan: Extension of Transitional Government Will Compound Dire Human Rights Crisis If Leaders Do Not Change Course - UN Experts," OHCHR, September 25, 2024, <https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2024/09/south-sudan-extension-transitional-government-will-compound-dire-human>.



South Sudan People's Defence Forces in the Juba region  
Credit: Jason Patinkin (VOA)

established when the country gained independence in 2011. Efforts are being made to create a permanent constitution. These efforts hope to bring more stability to the country.<sup>8</sup> The amendments made extended the transitional period of government in the country by two years.<sup>9</sup> This meant that elections that were originally to be held in December of 2024 have since been delayed until 2026.<sup>10</sup> The government has extended its transitional period, which began in February of 2020.<sup>11</sup> These decisions made by the government are not supported by most South Sudanese. Almost 71 percent of the country wanted elections in December of 2024. This means that most countries want elections held for peace and stability.<sup>12</sup>

The United Nations Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan has said that the country has postponed its elections because it struggled to implement the 2018 Revitalized

Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan.<sup>13</sup> The decision has been met with both domestic and international disapproval. The disapproval has questioned the government's efforts to govern and support peace agreements.<sup>14</sup> These election delays are causing concern that the country is not ready for elections to take place. The government has stated that it needs to collect census data, create a more permanent constitutional framework, and register political parties. In failing to do this, the country cannot hold its elections. The country also needs its citizens registered to vote so that elections can happen. Efforts to do this began in June. However, it has recently slowed because of the lack of financial resources.<sup>15</sup> Delays have worsened the ongoing humanitarian crisis in the country. This includes food insecurity and the displacement of over four million South Sudanese.<sup>16</sup> Moreover, further election postponement is putting the already vulnerable country at a higher risk of

8 Peter Garang Geng and Joseph Geng Akech, "What Does Extension of the Transition Period Mean for Constitution-Making in South Sudan?" ConstitutionNet, November 1, 2024, <https://constitutionnet.org/news/voices/what-does-extension-transition-period-mean-constitution-making-south-sudan>.

9 United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees, "South Sudan: Extension of Transitional Government Will Compound Dire Human Rights Crisis If Leaders Do Not Change Course - UN Experts,"

10 Bali, "South Sudan's Electoral Dilemma: What Lies Ahead?"

11 Deng Machol, "South Sudan Postpones December Elections by 2 Years Citing Incomplete Preparations," AP News, September 13, 2024, <https://apnews.com/article/south-sudan-elections-postponed-10a4e41a1b967cc51ec52a354a86d489>.

12 Biong Deng, "What Could End the Long Postponement of South Sudan's First Elections? - IPI Global Observatory,"

13 United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees, "South Sudan: Extension of Transitional Government Will Compound Dire Human Rights Crisis If Leaders Do Not Change Course - UN Experts,"

14 Bali, "South Sudan's Electoral Dilemma: What Lies Ahead?"

15 Machol, "South Sudan Postpones December Elections by 2 Years Citing Incomplete Preparations,"

16 United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees, "South Sudan: Extension of Transitional Government Will Compound Dire Human Rights Crisis If Leaders Do Not Change Course - UN Experts,"

violence. Over two-thirds of the country wants elections despite the high risk of election violence.<sup>17</sup> However, the country has recently introduced an act that would allow for the detention of citizens without justification. Many human rights groups have raised concerns over this act, stating that it could cause fear during the election process.<sup>18</sup> Concerns of violence and fear during the country's first election could result in election corruption, which is counterproductive to the democratic process that South Sudanese seek.

Many factors make it difficult for elections to be held in South Sudan. The most significant is a lack of political will. Politicians within the country cannot create the necessary means for transparent and peaceful elections to be held. One factor that hinders political will is power-sharing. Power-sharing refers to when two opposing parties come together to form a government. It is seen as an effort to resolve conflict between the two parties. In South Sudan, power-sharing into a unity government occurred between Salva Kiir and Riek Machar's opposing parties in 2020.<sup>19</sup> Power sharing was used at the end of both civil wars in 2015 and 2018.<sup>20</sup> However, the overreliance on such arrangements has led to ongoing delays in elections. Power sharing is becoming the basis of instability rather than peace in South Sudan. This ongoing political instability has interrupted conversations about issues arising around the border and disputes over the Abyei region. This region has experienced continued violence and conflict.<sup>21</sup> Political instability in South Sudan has worsened both oil production and exports. This has increased financial insecurity. The continuous tabling of elections in South Sudan has caused concern, as ongoing issues remain between Sudan and South Sudan. There are also concerns

with the ongoing presence of South Sudanese forces within this Abyei, where intercommunal violence between the Dinka and Nuer communities is present.<sup>22</sup> This violence increases the risk of violence and humanitarian crisis for the South Sudanese. Reducing tension and providing lasting peace requires elections that are transparent and peaceful.

For such elections to take place, there must be a commitment from the South Sudanese government. Leaders and politicians need to seek solutions that reduce intercommunal violence. One way this can be done is by holding elections as laid out in various peace agreements.<sup>23</sup> This involves reducing intercommunal violence, increasing political will, and increasing financial resources for fair elections. To have fair elections, outside observers must also be let in. If South Sudan cannot get the world's trust, it will still not get any support from other countries. By having observers, South Sudan can prove that its elections can be fair and free. According to the peace agreement signed in 2018, general elections must be held 60 days before the government's term is ended.<sup>24</sup> However, multiple postponements of elections show that the peace agreement is not being followed.<sup>25</sup> Citizens cannot participate in various government forms. These forms include elections, the making of a long-term constitution, and transnational justice.<sup>26</sup> Transnational justice is important as it refers to how issues in South Sudan also impact other countries. South Sudan will need to work with other countries and the UN to address human rights abuses in the region.

When proposing solutions, delegates must consider how political instability through the postponement of elections translates to the overall hindrance of peace agreements in South Sudan. Delegates should also consider how issues

17 Deng, "What Could End the Long Postponement of South Sudan's First Elections?"

18 Al Jazeera, "South Sudan Postpones December Election by Two Years," Al Jazeera (Al Jazeera, September 14, 2024), <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2024/9/14/south-sudan-postpones-december-election-by-two-years>.

19 Sheila Ponnio, "South Sudan Set to Hold Elections in 2026, but Will It Be Ready?," Voice of America (Voice of America (VOA News), December 18, 2024), <https://www.voanews.com/a/south-sudan-set-to-hold-elections-in-2026-but-will-it-be-ready/7906296.html>.

20 Deng, "What Could End the Long Postponement of South Sudan's First Elections?"

21 United Nations, "War in Sudan, Political Uncertainty in South Sudan Stalling Progress on Final Status of Abyei, Assistant Secretary-General Tells Security Council," Un.org, November 5, 2024, <https://press.un.org/en/2024/sc15889.doc.htm>.

22 United Nations, "War in Sudan, Political Uncertainty in South Sudan Stalling Progress on Final Status of Abyei, Assistant Secretary-General Tells Security Council,"

23 Global Center for the Responsibility to Protect, "South Sudan,"

24 United Nations, "Creating Enabling Environment for Upcoming Elections in South Sudan Key to Advancing Peace Accord's Implementation, Peacekeeping Mission Head Tells Security Council," Un.org, August 14, 2024, <https://press.un.org/en/2024/sc15791.doc.htm>.

25 Radio Tamazuj, "Elections Act 2012 (Amendment) Bill Tabled before Parliament - Radio Tamazuj," Radio Tamazuj, accessed February 6, 2025, <https://www.radiotamazuj.org/en/news/article/elections-act-2012-amendment-bill-tabled-before-parliament>.

26 Global Center for the Responsibility to Protect, "South Sudan,"



in South Sudan can impact their own country. However, South Sudan will need support from many countries and organizations. Different countries participating will be able to help stabilize South Sudan's economy and political system. Assistance from organizations will help increase the stability of elections. It will help ensure everyone can participate and that South Sudan can have a functioning government. When developing solutions with other countries, delegates should keep in mind solutions that will have a long-lasting effect on South Sudan. Even if the current crisis is fixed, it doesn't mean South Sudan will be stable forever.

## Food Insecurity

Food insecurity is a significant issue in the humanitarian crisis facing South Sudan. In the next year, almost 60 percent of South Sudanese will experience acute food insecurity.<sup>27</sup> This accounts for about 7.7 million people, including more than 2 million children at risk of severe malnutrition.<sup>28</sup> The UN defines acute food insecurity as a "person's inability to consume adequate food [which] puts their lives or livelihoods in immediate danger."<sup>29</sup> In 2023, 7.1 million South Sudanese were considered severely food insecure.<sup>30</sup> This means that in 2024, acute food insecurity has increased in the country.

Many different factors contribute to severe food insecurity across the country. Some of the biggest factors include climate change, conflict, and inflation. South Sudan has faced annual floods since 2019. Specifically, the Greater Upper Nile region is the most affected annually. This area has the highest levels of food insecurity.<sup>31</sup> In October of last year, flooding across the country impacted 1.4 million people, displacing approximately 380,000.<sup>32</sup> The Food and Agriculture

Organization (FAO) conducted an assessment of the impact of floods on crop production. An estimated 75,000 hectares of cropland have been affected. Crop losses have been estimated at over 72,000 metric tons or 5,737 hectares.<sup>33</sup> The two greatest areas affected include Warrap and Northern Bahr el Ghazal. In these regions, 25,000 and 15,000 hectares were affected, respectively. Furthermore, the largest proportional impact was in Unity State. Here, 39 percent of the average cropped area has been affected by flooding.<sup>34</sup> These losses increase South Sudan's food insecurity, contributing to lower harvests. Increased flooding due to climate change has strained South Sudan's food security. Farmers cannot produce and harvest enough food due to destroyed crops and livestock. Especially in vulnerable areas, the floods displace communities and disrupt food distribution chains. As a result, the risk of malnutrition increases. The country is further pushed into a cycle of hunger and poverty as many people face limited access to food.

Almost 95 percent of South Sudan relies on farming, herding, and fishing for financial stability and food resources.<sup>35</sup> However, the ongoing impacts of climate change cause harvests to be poorer in resources. This leads to a higher price of food, including cereal.<sup>36</sup> This lack of resources has led to an increase in vulnerability to food insecurity. High temperatures as a direct result of climate change have led to illness and death among livestock. Livestock are animals raised on farms and typically used as resources. In South Sudan, livestock is important for many people's livelihood and food security. For example, cattle is one of the country's largest red meat sources, providing over 65 percent of meat resources. In 2023, it provided 409 million USD to the economy of South Sudan.<sup>37</sup> Any decrease in livestock resources results in

27 Global Center for the Responsibility to Protect, "South Sudan,"

28 Al Jazeera, "Acute Food Insecurity to Hit Most People in South Sudan next Year, Says UN," Al Jazeera, November 18, 2024, <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2024/11/18/acute-food-insecurity-to-hit-most-people-in-south-sudan-next-year-says-un>.

29 Al Jazeera, "Acute Food Insecurity to Hit Most People in South Sudan next Year, Says UN,"

30 Al Jazeera, "Acute Food Insecurity to Hit Most People in South Sudan next Year, Says UN,"

31 Hilda Muteshi and Laban Etindi, "Too Much and Too Little Rain: Food Insecurity among Displaced and Host Communities in South Sudan," Humanitarian Practice Network, March 13, 2024, <https://odihpn.org/publication/too-much-and-too-little-rain-food-insecurity-among-displaced-and-host-communities-in-south-sudan/>.

32 Al Jazeera, "Acute Food Insecurity to Hit Most People in South Sudan next Year, Says UN,"

33 United States Agency for International Development, "Emergency (IPC Phase 4) or Worse Outcomes to Persist through May 2025," Few's.net, 2025, <https://fews.net/east-africa/south-sudan/food-security-outlook/october-2024>.

34 United States Agency for International Development, "Emergency (IPC Phase 4) or Worse Outcomes to Persist through May 2025,"

35 Assessment Capabilities Project, "South Sudan: Key Crises to Watch," Acaps.org (ACAPS, August 19, 2024), <https://www.acaps.org/en/countries/archives/detail/south-sudan-key-crises-to-watch>.

36 Assessment Capabilities Project, "South Sudan: Key Crises to Watch,"

37 The World Bank, "The World Bank South Sudan Resilient Livestock Sector Project," accessed February 6, 2025, <https://documents1>.





Refugees in South Sudan lining up for water, and other essential food resources

Credit: UK Department for International Development

a decrease of food resources. Any available food will have an increased price.<sup>38</sup> Recently, livestock production has decreased in South Sudan. Production levels have decreased by around 58 percent. Many different issues cause this, though some include conflict and disease.<sup>39</sup>

Conflict at the local level and in Sudan is also worsening food insecurity. The war in Sudan has caused an increase in refugees in South Sudan. Approximately 85 percent of those refugees will either be at risk or will be acutely food insecure.<sup>40</sup> 2.1 million children are likely to experience malnutrition.<sup>41</sup> The ongoing conflict in Sudan is also worsening supply chains, impacting the price of food. Local and neighboring conflicts have closed trade routes. This has caused an increase in the price of food for Sudanese and South Sudanese. South Sudan, in particular, relies on its neighboring countries, including Sudan, for imports. The closing of trade routes prevents grain and other food from entering the country. This increases food prices, thus increasing food insecurity.

These conflicts are negatively impacting both the economy and trade. This results in greater prices on food. Many South Sudanese have limited access to food, worsening food insecurity. Moreover, South Sudan relies heavily on oil revenue for its economy. Oil contributes to almost 90 percent of the government's revenue.<sup>42</sup> However, ongoing conflict is resulting in oil disruptions. This is devaluing the currency in the country worsening rates of poverty and violence. There are currently food assistance and trade programs in place. However, an increase in intercommunal conflict and tensions are disrupting efforts to reduce the impacts of food insecurity. There have been calls on the Transitional Government to respond to this dire situation. However, it remains unclear if the government is currently doing anything. However, it is important to note that much of the effort in resolving this issue has come from international support.

The spike in inflation has caused widespread food insecurity in South Sudan.<sup>43</sup> As of September 3, 2024, 1 USD equals 3,000

[worldbank.org/curated/en/099122023205014179/pdf/P50055318fd6ae0a18a771cf2141ef621c.pdf](https://www.worldbank.org/curated/en/099122023205014179/pdf/P50055318fd6ae0a18a771cf2141ef621c.pdf).

38 Assessment Capabilities Project, "South Sudan: Key Crises to Watch,"

39 Food and Agriculture Organization, *The Sudan: Impact of Shocks on Livestock Inputs, Food Supply Chains and Livestock Livelihoods*, FAO EBooks (Food and Agriculture Organization, 2024), <https://doi.org/10.4060/cd1722en>.

40 Al Jazeera, "Acute Food Insecurity to Hit Most People in South Sudan next Year, Says UN,"

41 Al Jazeera, "Acute Food Insecurity to Hit Most People in South Sudan next Year, Says UN,"

42 Assessment Capabilities Project, "South Sudan: Key Crises to Watch,"

43 The World Bank, "New Report Reveals That Poverty and Vulnerability Remain Endemic in South Sudan, despite the Country's Abundant Resources," World Bank (World Bank Group, December 10, 2024), <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2024/12/10/new-report-reveals-that-poverty-and-vulnerability-remain-endemic-in-afe-south-sudan>.

South Sudanese Pounds (SSP).<sup>44</sup> Compared to a year ago, the SSP has lost one-third of its value. The depreciation of South Sudan's currency has caused food prices to triple since January 2024.<sup>45</sup> Between July and August, the median prices of essential food items saw nationwide increases. Beans surged by 20 percent, cooking oil by 41 percent, and groundnuts by 85 percent.<sup>46</sup> The reduction of oil exports and disruptions due to flooding also raised the prices of imported wheat. Furthermore, the cost of maize and sorghum increased by 43 and 48 percent, respectively.<sup>47</sup> Inflation contributed greatly to South Sudan's food insecurity. The rise in food prices has made necessities unaffordable for most of the country. Households in rural and conflict areas struggle to purchase sufficient food. This forces many to reduce their intake or rely on unhealthy alternatives. The financial strain South Sudan faces worsens food scarcity and malnutrition. At the same time, farmers are limited in investing in their crops and livestock.

44 European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Operations, "South Sudan - Economic Crisis and Food Insecurity," ReliefWeb, September 4, 2024, <https://reliefweb.int/report/south-sudan/south-sudan-economic-crisis-and-food-insecurity-dg-echo-un-ocha-fewsnet-echo-daily-flash-04-september-2024>.

45 European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Operations, "South Sudan - Economic Crisis and Food Insecurity,"

46 United States Agency for International Development, "Market Overview," August 2024, [https://repository.impact-initiatives.org/document/repository/c0fc11b2/REACH-South-Sudan-Joint-Market-Monitoring-Initiative-JMMI\\_Factsheet\\_August\\_2024.pdf](https://repository.impact-initiatives.org/document/repository/c0fc11b2/REACH-South-Sudan-Joint-Market-Monitoring-Initiative-JMMI_Factsheet_August_2024.pdf).

47 Food and Agriculture Organization, "Prices of Maize and Sorghum at Near-Record Levels in Juba as Tight Supplies and Macroeconomic Challenges Were Exacerbated by a Decrease in Oil Exports and Trade Disruptions due to Floods," Fao.org, 2024, <https://www.fao.org/giews/food-prices/price-warnings/detail/en/c/1730121/>.

48 United Nations Peacekeeping, "Dialogue Averts Conflict between Farmers and Cattle Keepers in Rokon, Central Equatoria," United Nations Peacekeeping, December 18, 2024, <https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/dialogue-averts-conflict-between-farmers-and-cattle-keepers-rokon-central-equatoria>.

49 United Nations Peacekeeping, "Dialogue Averts Conflict between Farmers and Cattle Keepers in Rokon, Central Equatoria,"

The fear around a lack of food resources is causing tensions and competition between farmers and cattle keepers, also known as pastoralists. The tensions reached a heightened level when grazing livestock destroyed 6 hectares of farmland in Rokon, a city in Juba County, in November of 2024.<sup>48</sup> There has been an increase in displaced armed pastoralists moving onto farming land. They are seeking water and pasture for their cattle. However, cattle often disrupt crops, and many farmers threaten to kill them. This has resulted in concerns that such tensions may manifest into violent conflict, worsening efforts for peace. However, on December 18, 2024, 90 citizens, farmers, and pastoralists worked together to create effective solutions.<sup>49</sup> Some solutions included compensation from cattle keepers for the land their livestock damaged. Most cattle keepers welcomed this solution. This is a good example of the effectiveness of the current community-based dialogue. Community-based approaches can reduce the likelihood of violence, making peace possible.



Oil processing facility in South Sudan, ongoing conflict is making oil processing and exports increasingly expensive

Credit: VOA



## Conclusion

As seen in these recent updates, the overall political instability within South Sudan is heightening the risks of increased violence. Political instability is also worsening the country's severe food insecurity humanitarian crisis. Some concerns holding elections within this insatiable environment could worsen already poor conditions of conflict and humanitarian suffering.<sup>50</sup> The need for a stable government is more important now than ever before. Without a strong government, South Sudan will be unable to get the support it needs for its people. The lack of a strong government also makes it impossible for the country to recover from its long and brutal civil war. This will only worsen food shortages and water problems as people are left to fend for themselves. To this, a strong pathway for South Sudan's government to grow and become strong is needed. Other countries must help the government expand over time and establish the institutions necessary to govern. Only through these institutions will the South Sudanese government be able to govern independently.

Nicholas Haysom, the head of the UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS), notes that during previous transitional periods of government, key aspects of the peace agreement necessary for elections to be held have been pushed to the side. This has been done to preserve political power. In the next two years, before elections are expected, delegates must consider the best approach to ensuring elections can occur in both a peaceful and democratic process. Food insecurity is not just the result of political instability. Climate change, trade, conflict, and oil disruptions also play a role.<sup>51</sup> All of these issues are related to the need for more infrastructure in the country. Without the infrastructure needed to recover, these issues will just become worse. Thus, delegates should consider these different factors when creating solutions to resolve issues of intercommunal violence.

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<sup>50</sup> Global Center for the Responsibility to Protect, "South Sudan,"

<sup>51</sup> Assessment Capabilities Project, "South Sudan: Key Crises to Watch,"





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## TOPIC B: IMPLEMENTING PROTECTIVE MEASURES IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Photo Credit: Vijay Kumar - India Ministry of Defense



## Introduction

The Jammu and Kashmir conflict affects peace and security in South Asia. Since 1947, India and Pakistan have fought multiple wars over the region, and the tense status quo can lead to more conflict. This conflict began with the treaty of accession for Jammu and Kashmir to India. This treaty made it so that Jammu and Kashmir would be placed under the control of the Indian government. However, Pakistan strongly opposed the treaty since the population was mostly Muslim. Also, the agreement was unclear, leading Pakistan to dispute the accession treaty. Since then, the region has been in a constant state of conflict. Multiple wars have been fought there, and tensions have been high. Recent developments have made the dispute a significant concern in the area. The part of Jammu and Kashmir controlled by India held its first election in September 2024.<sup>1</sup> Pakistan's internal situation has become more unstable, and the status of the Indus River can lead to a future war between India and Pakistan. Additionally, on November 13, 2024, the United Nations appointed a new head of the UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP).<sup>2</sup> These developments offer a chance to renew support for the UNMOGIP's work along the Line of Control and efforts to reach a permanent solution to the conflict.

The humanitarian situation in Jammu and Kashmir has also gotten worse over the years. The constant fighting in the region has made recovery very difficult. The many wars and skirmishes along the border have destroyed many towns. Terrorist bombings have begun to target power and water plants, which has made services unreliable. The quality of life is also in a bad state due to the lack of funding and support from the Indian government. Instead, the government has invested heavily in security and increased the military presence in the region. This has led to human rights abuses for many Muslim residents in the region. Many have been unlawfully arrested and beaten by police.

This Update Paper guides recent developments in Jammu and Kashmir, as well as relevant ones from South Asia. While this paper covers a wide range of topics, delegates are encouraged to look deeper into these topics and others that are not discussed. When solving this crisis, delegates must consider short-term and long-term solutions. This means looking at ways to help the residents of Jammu and Kashmir. Aid and

safety should be provided to help the region recover. Long-term political solutions will also be needed to help finally resolve the dispute over Jammu and Kashmir.

## Recent Political Instability in Pakistan and Dispute over the Indus River

Pakistan has a political crisis. This is the result of tension and violence between Pakistani authorities and former Prime Minister Imran Khan and his political party, Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI). In 2022, then-Prime Minister Imran Khan was removed by a no-confidence vote.<sup>3</sup> After his removal, Khan was charged and convicted of multiple crimes and barred from politics for five years.<sup>4</sup> His criminal cases have been criticized. The United Nations Working Group on Arbitrary Detention recognizes Khan's arrest as illegal under international law.<sup>5</sup> In Pakistan, Khan's arrest, as well as allegations of election interference, brought PTI supporters to protest throughout Pakistan, often clashing with police.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Omkar Khandekar, "In Kashmir, Voting Begins in First Local Elections since India Revoked Autonomy," NPR, September 18, 2024, <https://www.npr.org/2024/09/18/g-s1-23576/kashmir-election-india>.

<sup>2</sup> United Nations Peacekeeping, "Major General Guardado Marks History as the UN's First Mexican Head of Mission and Chief Military Observer of UNMOGIP," United Nations Peacekeeping, December 3, 2024, <https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/major-general-guardado-marks-history-uns-first-mexican-head-of-mission-and-chief-military-observer>.

<sup>3</sup> Al Jazeera Staff, "A Year since Pakistan's May 9 Riots: A Timeline of Political Upheaval," Al Jazeera, May 9, 2024, <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2024/5/9/timeline-a-year-of-ex-pm-imran-khans-arrest-may-9-violence-in-pakistan>.

<sup>4</sup> Al Jazeera Staff, "A Year since Pakistan's May 9 Riots: A Timeline of Political Upheaval,"

<sup>5</sup> Al Jazeera Staff, "A Year since Pakistan's May 9 Riots: A Timeline of Political Upheaval,"

<sup>6</sup> Al Jazeera Staff, "A Year since Pakistan's May 9 Riots: A Timeline of Political Upheaval,"



A map of the Indus River and tributaries  
 Credit: Kmhknh

On November 26, 2024, supporters of Imran Khan marched on Islamabad, the capital of Pakistan. The protesters demanded the release of all political prisoners, including Khan. They also demanded the return of a “stolen mandate” after opposition parties won the February elections. Lastly, protestors also called for repealing of the 26th Amendment to the Constitution which revamped the judicial system.<sup>7</sup> Mobile and internet access was cut and Islamabad was placed under lockdown when the protests began. Police also detained thousands of protesters. The government invoked Article 245 of the Constitution, which deployed the military to maintain law and order.<sup>8</sup> Protesters were confronted with 20,000 security personnel armed with riot gear, batons, and other crowd-control equipment.<sup>9</sup> Security forces also used water cannons, tear gas, rubber bullets, and live rounds against protesters. In response, protesters used sticks and slingshots.<sup>10</sup> Several members of the security forces and protesters were killed, and numerous others were injured.<sup>11</sup> This moment marked a domestic crisis in Pakistan. It shows that Pakistan

has much larger issues regarding the people and politicians. Pakistan is becoming increasingly more nationalistic, and the people have seen their leaders as weak towards India. Due to this, more protests have happened, and more extremist ideas are spreading in the military. The change in political sentiments has made Pakistan more unstable. This has made negotiating and working with the Pakistani government to resolve the conflict harder. A solution to the Jammu and Kashmir conflict relies on the stability of India and Pakistan.

Another factor that plays a role in the stability of South Asia is the Indus River. The Indus River is one of the longest rivers in the world, stretching around 2,000 miles (3,200 kilometers).<sup>12</sup> The river starts in the Himalayan Mountains, travels through India and Pakistan, drains into the Arabian Sea, passing through Jammu and Kashmir. The 1960 Indus Waters Treaty is an agreement between India and Pakistan that governs the status of the Indus River.<sup>13</sup> It gives India control over the three eastern rivers and Pakistan the three western rivers. It allows

7 Al Jazeera Staff, “Imran Khan Supporters in Showdown with Pakistan Forces: What We Know,” Al Jazeera, November 26, 2024, <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2024/11/26/imran-khan-supporters-in-showdown-with-pakistan-forces-what-we-know>.  
 8 Al Jazeera Staff, “Imran Khan Supporters in Showdown with Pakistan Forces: What We Know,”  
 9 Al Jazeera Staff, “Imran Khan Supporters in Showdown with Pakistan Forces: What We Know,”  
 10 Usaid Siddiqui, “Pakistan Protests Updates: Imran Khan Tells Supporters to Keep Fighting,” Al Jazeera, November 26, 2024, <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/liveblog/2024/11/26/pakistan-protests-live-police-fire-tear-gas-at-ex-pm-khans-supporters>.  
 11 Usaid Siddiqui, “Pakistan Protests Updates: Imran Khan Tells Supporters to Keep Fighting,”  
 12 Nafis Ahmad, “Indus River | Definition, Length, Map, History, & Facts,” in Encyclopædia Britannica, January 16, 2025, <https://www.britannica.com/place/Indus-River>.  
 13 Abid Hussain, “Is the Indus Waters Treaty the Latest India-Pakistan Flashpoint?,” Al Jazeera (Al Jazeera, September 22, 2024), <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2024/9/22/is-the-indus-waters-treaty-the-latest-india-pakistan-flashpoint>.



both countries to use the water from the river for irrigation and hydroelectric projects while ensuring each other's water rights. This treaty has been the cornerstone of water resource allocation in the region since 1960. It is a key treaty that has played a role in supporting the development and growth of both countries. However, India has relied on it the most since India's rapidly growing population needs water to help it grow enough food and provide water to all of its citizens. As climate change makes weather patterns more extreme, both countries will become more concerned about their ability to use the river. Droughts and extreme weather could make farming much more difficult. This would lead to both countries relying more and more on the river to give them fresh water.

In September 2024, India sent a formal notice to Pakistan that India wanted to revise the treaty due to population changes, environmental concerns, and other factors.<sup>14</sup> India believes the current treaty gives Pakistan access to about 80 percent of the water from the river, while India only gets the remaining 20 percent.<sup>15</sup> As India has become the world's most populated country, more people today rely on the Indus River than in the 1960s. As a result, India believes that the treaty needs revision to consider the new situation on the ground. However,

<sup>14</sup> Hussain, "Is the Indus Waters Treaty the Latest India-Pakistan Flashpoint?"

<sup>15</sup> Hussain, "Is the Indus Waters Treaty the Latest India-Pakistan Flashpoint?"

<sup>16</sup> Hussain, "Is the Indus Waters Treaty the Latest India-Pakistan Flashpoint?"

<sup>17</sup> Hussain, "Is the Indus Waters Treaty the Latest India-Pakistan Flashpoint?"

Pakistan believes changes can be implemented through the conflict-resolution mechanisms already established in the treaty. This has caused some more tension between the two countries. India wants to change the terms of the treaty to benefit themselves more. India can set new terms by changing the treaty outside of the original conflict resolution methods. They would be able to change the treaty faster. However, Pakistan has refused these changes or insisted on the treaty's conflict-resolution method. This method is much slower and will require lots of discussion and negotiation. The long time it takes to change the treaty would discourage India from trying to change it.

However, the treaty isn't the only thing India and Pakistan disagree over regarding the Indus River. The river flows through Jammu and Kashmir. As a result, the dispute over the region can affect the status of the Indus River. India has built a hydroelectric plant on the Jhelum River, which Pakistan controls. Pakistan claims that India's infrastructure along the river restricts water flow, thus violating Pakistan's water rights.<sup>16</sup> Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi has indicated that India may "weaponize" its control over the river to punish Pakistanis through water restrictions.<sup>17</sup> The people in South Asia,

Protester praying on top of a shipping container pushed down by paramilitary

Credit: Anasim



including in Jammu and Kashmir, rely on the Indus River for water, food, and energy. If the Indus River becomes another conflict between India and Pakistan, millions of people will experience limited clean water, environmental degradation, and blackouts. As a committee, delegates should find ways to help India and Pakistan resolve the issue of the Indus River peacefully. This could mean helping set up a framework for both countries to amend the treaty with support from the UN. The committee could also work on solutions to revise the treaty's terms to make water distribution more equitable. Regardless of the approach, the river must be split up to help both countries develop.

## Human Rights and Political Changes in Jammu and Kashmir

The current situation of human rights and political freedoms in Jammu and Kashmir has been unstable. According to Freedom House, the areas of Jammu and Kashmir controlled by India and Pakistan are classified as not free.<sup>18</sup> The region of Jammu and Kashmir controlled by India has a score of 26 out of 100, while the area controlled by Pakistan has a score of 29 out of 100.<sup>19</sup> This low score is a result of decades of violence and repression in the region. Many living in Jammu and Kashmir say they feel like they are under occupation. The heavy police presence from India would certainly make it seem that way. However, many in India say it is necessary to counter the constant stream of terrorist attacks and militias trying to cross the border from Pakistan. The situation has only gotten worse and has created a cycle. As more violence happens, more police arrive in the area. More police means more continued violence. This brutal cycle has continued for several years with no end.

In the area of Jammu and Kashmir controlled by India, authorities have created a “climate of fear” in the region. Indian authorities have randomly detained individuals, revoked passports, created a no-fly list, prevented individuals from traveling within and outside India, and canceled Overseas Citizenship statutes.<sup>20</sup> They also use the Public Safety Act and the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act to restrict human rights and take near total control over information in the region.<sup>21</sup> Those who criticize the government or stand up for human rights face a clampdown by the government. For example, the former president of the Jammu and Kashmir High Court Bar Association, Nazir Ahmad Ronga, was arrested under the Public Safety Act in July 2024.<sup>22</sup> Ronga is one of many members of the Bar Association to be detained under the Act. Indian authorities said Ronga was detained to prevent him from “acting in any manner prejudicial to the maintenance and security of the State.”<sup>23</sup> However, others have claimed that Ronga’s detention is an intimidation tactic. In December 2024, Ronga submitted a habeas corpus petition challenging the validity of his detention.<sup>24</sup>

Another example of human rights abuses in Indian-administered Jammu and Kashmir is the treatment of Rohingya refugees. The Rohingya are a Muslim ethnic minority in Myanmar. They are not recognized as an official ethnic group in Myanmar, making them the largest stateless population in the world. As a result, they are denied basic rights and protections, making them vulnerable to exploitation, sexual and gender-based violence, and abuse. Since 2023, more than 1.3 million Rohingyas have been internally displaced, and another 1.3 million have fled the country, including 93,000 to India.<sup>25</sup> In September 2024, Indian authorities announced cuts to power and water supply to 409 Rohingya families in

18 Freedom House, “Global Freedom Status,” Freedom House, 2024, <https://freedomhouse.org/explore-the-map?type=fw&year=2024>.

19 Freedom House, “Global Freedom Status,”

20 Amnesty International, “Authorities Must End Repression of Dissent in Jammu and Kashmir,” Amnesty International, September 18, 2024, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2024/09/india-authorities-must-end-repression-of-dissent-in-jammu-and-kashmir/>.

21 Amnesty International, “Authorities Must End Repression of Dissent in Jammu and Kashmir,”

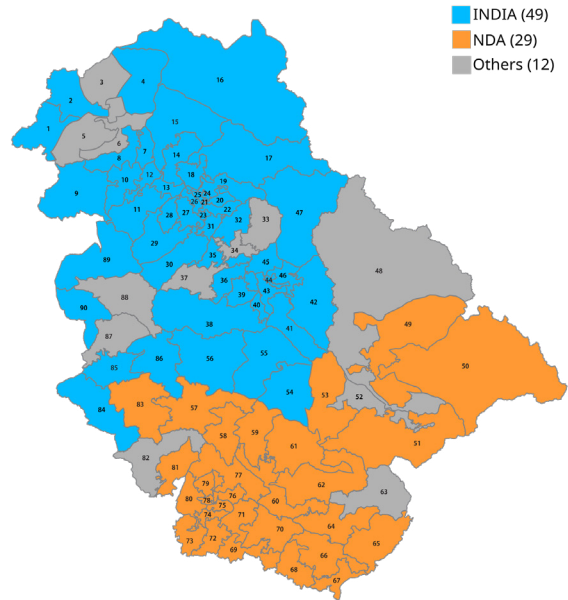
22 Press Trust of India, “Ex President of J&K High Court Bar Association Arrested under Public Safety Act,” NDTV.com, July 12, 2024, <https://www.ndtv.com/india-news/nazir-ahmad-ronga-ex-president-of-jammu-and-kashmir-high-court-bar-association-arrested-under-public-safety-act-6088106>.

23 Images News Network, “HC Asks J&K Administration to File Counter Affidavit to Plea Challenging Detention of Advocate Ronga under PSA within 4 Weeks,” Kashmir Images - Latest News Update, October 14, 2024, <https://thekashmirimages.com/2024/10/15/hc-asks-jk-administration-to-file-counter-affidavit-to-plea-challenging-detention-of-advocate-ronga-under-psa-within-4-weeks/>.

24 News Desk, “JK HC Sets Deadline for Govt Response in Jailed Bar President Adv Nazir Ahmad Ronga’s Habeas Corpus Plea | Free Press Kashmir,” Free Press Kashmir, November 21, 2024, <https://freepresskashmir.news/2024/11/21/jk-hc-sets-deadline-for-govt-response-in-jailed-bar-president-adv-nazir-ahmad-rongas-habeas-corpus-plea/>.

25 United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees, “Rohingya Refugee Crisis Explained,” [www.unrefugees.org](http://www.unrefugees.org), August





Jammu and Kashmir Legislative Assembly Election 2024  
 Alliance Wise Map

Results of the November 2024 Jammu and Kashmir Legislative Assembly elections based on party coalition

Credit: Tuian Times

Jammu and Kashmir.<sup>26</sup> This decision comes as residents have reported that Indian authorities have intimidated landlords with legal consequences if they continue to host Rohingya refugees. Indian authorities claim Rohingya refugees are illegal immigrants and a security threat connected to Muslim extremist groups. Some have been deported out of India.<sup>27</sup> Although some Rohingya women were trafficked into India, many have decided to remain silent as they fear deportation or injustice from Indian authorities.

The region of Jammu and Kashmir controlled by Pakistan also has reports of human rights abuses. In August 2024, Pakistani blogger Asma Batool was arrested after sharing a poem about the harassment of women in South Asia.<sup>28</sup> Religious clerics, who pushed for her arrest, claimed that the poem insulted Allah. Activists have argued that the charges were fabricated and that Batool must be released. After her arrest, Batool's family reported that a mob had attacked her home, threatened

their lives, and attempted to burn down their house.<sup>29</sup> Religious clerics claim that the poem insults Allah, while others claim the charges were fabricated and Batool must be released. There was also the case of the Peaceful Assembly and Public Order Ordinance. In November 2024, the regional government proposed the Ordinance, which restricted “unregistered organizations” from holding protests without permission.<sup>30</sup> Those opposed to the proposed law claimed that it was an attempt by the government to suppress discontent over the failure of the government to meet campaign promises. Thousands of people took to the streets in opposition to the Ordinance. After four days of widespread protests, authorities repealed the Ordinance.

Despite the continued human rights abuses, there has been some slow progress made. Political freedoms have begun to expand. Recently, the Indian government has allowed the people in Jammu and Kashmir to participate in democracy. In

22, 2024, <https://www.unrefugees.org/news/rohingya-refugee-crisis-explained/>.

26 Hilal Mir, “Water, Power Cut to 409 Rohingya Families in Jammu and Kashmir,” Aa.com.tr, July 12, 2024, <https://www.aa.com.tr/en/asia-pacific/water-power-cut-to-409-rohingya-families-in-jammu-and-kashmir/3417189>.

27 Mubashir Naik and Irshad Hussain, “False Promises, Lost Lives: Rohingya Women’s Journeys as Refugees,” Pulitzer Center, August 1, 2024, <https://pulitzercenter.org/stories/false-promises-lost-lives-rohingya-womens-journeys-refugees>.

28 TOI World Desk, “Pakistani Blogger Asma Batool Jailed on Blasphemy Charges: ‘All Gods Were Witness To ...’ Poem on Rape Sparks Outrage,” The Times of India (Times of India, August 30, 2024), <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/world/pakistan/pakistani-blogger-asma-batool-jailed-on-blasphemy-charges-all-gods-were-witness-to-poem-on-rape-sparks-outrage/articleshow/112919480.cms>.

29 TOI World Desk, “Pakistani Blogger Asma Batool Jailed on Blasphemy Charges: ‘All Gods Were Witness To ...’ Poem on Rape Sparks Outrage,”

30 Abid Hussain, “Pakistan-Administered Kashmir Repeals Protest Restrictions after Strike,” Al Jazeera, December 9, 2024, <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2024/12/9/pakistan-administered-kashmir-repeals-protest-restrictions-after-strike>.

September 2024, the part of Jammu and Kashmir controlled by India held its first election since the repeal of Article 370.<sup>31</sup> Real and perceived threats pushed people to vote as they believed it was the only way to express their views without punishments or reprisals from the government. This election saw many first-time voters and political groups participate. The involvement of the Jamaat-e-Islami party in the election shows that the party is shifting away from boycotts to active political engagement to express frustration and push for change. However, the failure of the Awami Ittehad Party puts to rest any concerns that the local government may attempt a separatist movement. A separatist movement would try to make Jammu and Kashmir independent from India. This can mean the region would join Pakistan or remain independent. This would lead to conflict between the region and India. If Pakistan were to join the dispute, it could cause a regional war.

The Jammu and Kashmir National Conference won the election with 42 out of 90 seats in the Legislative Assembly.<sup>32</sup> The JKNC is the largest party in the region opposed to the repeal of Article 370. This win also saw Omar Abdullah become the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir. The election was seen as a referendum on the repeal of Article 370. According to the result, Indian Kashmiris believe it was wrong. Despite the victory, the local government will have issues getting things done due to New Delhi's control over the region. The new government has less power than the previous government. The local government controls education, employment, health care, and revenue. New Delhi controls appointments, internal security, and legal affairs. The Union Territory only produces 21.1 percent of its revenue while 68% comes from New Delhi.<sup>33</sup> As a result, the success of the local government depends on working with New Delhi. In November 2024, the local government passed a resolution asking the Indian government to restore autonomy in Jammu and Kashmir. It argued that the "special and constitutional guarantees" protect the identity, culture, and rights of the

people of Jammu and Kashmir.<sup>34</sup> The resolution was attacked by all sides of the Jammu and Kashmir conflict. The BJP – the ruling party of India led by Prime Minister Narendra Modi – opposed the resolution. They argued that it did not have weight behind it. At the same time, supporters of Article 370 claimed the resolution did not go far enough to push New Delhi to reinstate autonomy in the region.<sup>35</sup> This controversy has made many people believe that the local government will not be able to meet campaign promises.

## Conclusion

The Jammu and Kashmir conflict is constantly changing. As mentioned, the tense status quo can escalate into a full-scale war with devastating consequences. This conflict is personal and vital for millions of people. Any solution will affect not only the people in Jammu and Kashmir but also India and Pakistan, as well as surrounding countries. Looking at the past, it is clear that this region has a history of causing conflicts. The many wars and battles fought over the region have seen the worst of Indian-Pakistani relations. With instability in Pakistan's government and increased nationalism from India, this can lead to a new conflict. Pakistan's unstable government is at risk of getting taken over by the military again. The slow rise of extremism in the Pakistani military is also of concern. This could lead to an unintended conflict. On the Indian side, the rise of Hindu nationalism poses a risk to those in Jammu and Kashmir. If nationalism is not controlled, there is a chance that a Hindu nationalist protest or movement could increase tensions even more.

The stories of regular people, like Nazir Ahmad Ronga and Asma Batool, show how personal this conflict is. While India and Pakistan fight over the region, the people of Jammu and Kashmir face attacks on their human rights. At the same time, external factors, such as Pakistan's instability and the Indus Waters Treaty, also show the consequences

31 Omkar Khandekar, "In Kashmir, Voting Begins in First Local Elections since India Revoked Autonomy," NPR, September 18, 2024, <https://www.npr.org/2024/09/18/g-s1-23576/kashmir-election-india>.

32 Al Jazeera, "Party Opposed to India's Stripping of Kashmir's Autonomy Wins Election," Al Jazeera, October 8, 2024, <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2024/10/8/party-opposed-to-indias-stripping-of-kashmirs-autonomy-wins-election>.

33 Sofiya Azad, "Challenges Ahead for Jammu and Kashmir's New Government," IISS, November 4, 2024, <https://www.iiss.org/online-analysis/online-analysis/2024/11/challenges-ahead-for-jammu-and-kashmirs-new-government/>.

34 Al Jazeera, "Kashmir Assembly Passes Resolution Asking India to Restore Special Status," Al Jazeera, November 6, 2024, <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2024/11/6/indian-kashmir-assembly-issues-resolution-demanding-restoration-of-autonomy>.

35 Azad, "Challenges Ahead for Jammu and Kashmir's New Government,"



of the Jammu and Kashmir conflict and any solution. The spike in tensions led to increased violence, civilian casualties, and military confrontations. Without a long-lasting solution, the territorial dispute will likely persist. Flare-ups sparked by politics, territorial disputes, and insurgent activities will continue without a peaceful resolution. Furthermore, the humanitarian crisis worsens the conflict creating an unstable security environment. The conflict in Jammu and Kashmir requires urgent global attention. The international community must be proactive in paving the way for longterm peace and stability. There must be an emphasis placed on diplomacy when discussing the roots of division and the future of this issue. When creating solutions, delegates must consider the rights of the Kashmiri people while respecting the sovereignty of both India and Pakistan. To promote peace, there must be a focus on stability, autonomy, and national cooperation. The conflict has prolonged long enough and the time is now for a peaceful resolution. In doing so, a brighter and stable future is ensured for the Kashmiri people and the region.

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