



**MUNDP 2024**  
COMMITMENT TO DEVELOPMENT

# RESEARCH REPORT

UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL  
(UNSC)

THE SITUATION IN SUDAN

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displacement.

Policymakers and international organizations all failed to produce a resilient solution for the turmoil in the country. Most agreements and negotiations failed to construct peace due to a lack of inclusivity in addressing the diverse needs and concerns of the various groups within the nation. A reasoning for this could be given through the experiences of Sudan due to a lack of inclusivity in addressing the diverse needs and concerns of the various groups within the nation, as she stated “When people are very different from one another — farmers, herders, nomads — it’s always going to be quite difficult to rule” for the continuing violent situation in Sudan. (NPR, 2023) Therefore, it can be concluded that the vast refugee population in the nation exacerbated the instability.

The complex history of Sudan, characterized by geopolitical changes, historical tensions, and internal disputes, has resulted in an unstable setting that has proven challenging to resolve for policymakers and international efforts. The repeated difficulties, worsened by a lack of inclusiveness and a large refugee population, highlight the ongoing instability that continues to affect the nation.

## Explanation of Important Terms

### *Refugee crisis*

“A situation of acute humanitarian need, where conflict has created a large number of forcibly displaced persons within a short period of time.” (Garrett W Brown et al., 2018)

### *Civil war*

“Civil war, a violent conflict between a state and one or more organized non-state actors in the state’s territory. Civil wars are thus distinguished from interstate conflicts (in which states fight other states), violent conflicts or riots not involving states (sometimes labeled intercommunal conflicts), and state repression against individuals who cannot be considered an organized or cohesive group, including genocides, and similar violence by non-state actors, such as terrorism or violent crime.” (Britannica, 2023)

### *Liberation Movement*

“A liberation movement is a type of social movement that seeks territorial



independence or enhanced political or cultural autonomy (or rights of various types) within an existing nation-state for a particular national, ethnic, or racial group.” (Jeff Goodwin, Gabriel Hetland)

### *Rebel group*

The Cambridge Dictionary defines the term “rebel” as “a person who is opposed to the political system in their country and tries to change it using force”; therefore, a rebel group is when a group of people unites to defy a political authority. (Cambridge Dictionary)

### *Referendum*

“A vote in which all the people in a country or an area are asked to give their opinion about or decide an important political or social question.” (Cambridge Dictionary)

### *Oil revenue*

The term “revenue” refers to “the total amount of money received from carrying out the business operations such as sales.” (The Economic Times) Oil revenue is the amount of money gained by firms by selling their oil products to consumers.

### *Condominium*

Simply, “condominium” means “a country that is governed by two or more foreign powers.” (Cambridge Dictionary) In the field of political science and international law, the term is defined as “a territorial entity in or over which two or more sovereign powers simultaneously exercise sovereignty rights according to formally agreed procedures.” (Stefan Wolff)

### *Federalism*

“Mode of political organization that unites separate states or other policies within an overarching political system in a way that allows each to maintain its own integrity.” (Britannica, 2024)

### *Regionalism*

“Regionalism is the idea that political power and influence is strengthened in specific geographic regions by the unity of nation-states known as ‘blocks’. They are united by their shared goals, incentives, interests and aims.” (StudySmarter UK)





## Detailed Background of the Issue

Sudan, also known as the Republic of the Sudan, is a nation located in Northeast Africa. It shares boundaries with the Central African Republic (CAR) to the southwest, Chad to the west, Egypt to the north, Eritrea to the northeast, Ethiopia to the southeast, Libya to the northwest, South Sudan to the south, and the Red Sea. As of 2024, the nation has a population of 48.8 million people and covers an area of 1,886,068 square kilometers (728,215 square miles). This makes it the third-largest country in Africa in terms of land area and the third-largest in the Arab League. Until the independence of South Sudan in 2011, the nation was the biggest in Africa and the Arab League in terms of area. The capital city of Sudan is Khartoum, and its most densely populated city is Omdurman, which is a component of the Khartoum metropolitan region. (CIA, 2024)

### Historical Background of Sudan

Throughout its historical timeline, the country of Sudan has been characterized by a division between its Arab cultural heritage, predominantly found in the northern region, and its African cultural heritages, which are more prevalent in the southern part of the country. The two factions are separated based on linguistic, religious, racial, and economic factors, resulting in the emergence of ethnic tensions and conflicts. Furthermore, the geographical isolation of the southern African peoples in Sudan has hindered their complete involvement in the nation's political, economic, and social spheres. Imperial Britain recognized the distinction between the north and south by creating distinct administrations for each area. Sudan, after gaining independence, exacerbated this division by seeing African southerners as a marginalized faction.

Sudan's evolution has been significantly influenced by its connection with Egypt. Contact between Sudan and Egypt dates back to the 7th millennium B.C. Modern diplomatic ties between the two nations occurred in 1820, when an Egyptian military force, operating under the authority of the Ottoman Empire, launched an invasion of Sudan. After the invasion, Egypt extended its sphere of influence in Sudan, encompassing the Red Sea coast and the Great Lakes region of East Africa. The Egyptian dominion, lasting for sixty-four years until 1885, significantly influenced Sudan's political and economic structures. Following Sudan's attainment of independence in 1956, Egypt maintained its influence on the course of events in Sudan.



Likewise, the era of British dominion from 1899 to 1955 has had an enduring influence on Sudan. Britain aimed to soothe and unite Sudan while also pursuing modernization through the utilization of technology to promote economic growth. Moreover, they attempted to construct democratic institutions in order to put a stop to authoritarian governance. In 1991, a significant number of Sudan's governmental and economic institutions were established by the British.

Sudan's history after gaining independence has been significantly influenced by the civil conflict in the southern region. This struggle has hindered the country's social and economic progress, fostered political instability, and perpetuated a continuous cycle of ineffectual military and civilian administrations. The conflict was expected to persist and have an enduring impact on the people and institutions of Sudan throughout the remainder of the twentieth century. (GPO for the Library of Congress, 1991)

## Political Issues

There are multiple political occurrences that caused the instabilities in Sudan. After its independence in 1956, it went through a multitude of civil wars due to the existence of groups with conflicting ideologies that resulted from the volatile colonial history of the nation.

### ***First Sudanese Civil War***

For most of the twentieth century, British colonial rulers considered Sudan's northern and southern areas as separate states. This was one of the reasons for the first Sudanese civil war (1955–1972), which started not long before Sudan gained independence. The conflict was initiated by Southerners who were promised and then denied the right to self-governance. The dispute was aggravated by northern authorities' rejection of federalism and the southern region's political marginalization in the parliamentary system from 1956 to 1958. (Encyclopedia.com)

Southerners, especially Christians and Animists, battled against Northern dominance and the imposition of Arabic language and culture. Under General Ibrahim Abbud's military government (1958-1964), the imposition of northern religious and ethnic norms on the south became more intense, including declaring Arabic the official language, promoting Islam while suppressing Christianity, and using severe military measures to quash the uprising. The war killed half a million people, most of whom were civilians, and displaced hundreds of thousands. (United States Holocaust



Remembrance Museum, 2021)

Although civilian authority was restored in late 1964, the fighting continued. The Roundtable Conference in March 1965 acknowledged Southern concerns, but the leading Northern political groups continued to promote the construction of an Islamic state, despite Southerners' and secularists' wishes. Attempts to recognize Sudan's ethnic and religious variety and interact with the Anya-Nya rebels began in May 1969, under Muhammad Ja'far Numeiri's leadership. (Encyclopedia.com)

The Addis Ababa Agreement of 1972 established peace between the southern insurgents, known as the Anyanya, and the Sudanese government. Its provisions were passed as part of the Regional Self-Government Act for the Southern Provinces, which was formally created on March 3, 1972. The three southern provinces were combined into one entity, complete with its own legislature and High Executive Council (HEC). The South achieved great social and economic freedom, with English designated as the national language and religious discrimination rigorously forbidden. (United States Holocaust Remembrance Museum, 2021)

### ***Second Sudanese Civil War***

In the Second Sudanese Civil War, The Sudan People's Liberation Army and the central Sudanese government fought each other, and the battle lasted from 1983 until 2005. It was considered an extension of the First Sudanese Civil War.

By summer of 1983, Dr. John Garang de Mabior, the commander of the anti-government guerilla movement Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA), had transformed the army and its political wing, the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM), into a militant force that supported Sudan's continued unity on a new basis, requiring proportional power sharing among the various peoples and regions, special attention to the socioeconomic needs of the deprived east, west, and south, and no religious or racial dominance. The major cause of the war could be stated as past colonial dominations' effects causing division in the nation and the marginalization of ethnic groups. As a response to the movement, in 1983, Sudanese President Jaafar al-Nimieri enacted new laws that stripped southern districts of self-governance to appease northern opponents and solidify his control. Nimieri restored control to Khartoum, made Arabic the official language, and implemented Sharia rule



nationwide. The SPLM gained popularity as citizens reacted negatively to the new laws. (United States Holocaust Remembrance Museum, 2021)

An overthrow happened against Nimeri in 1985, but it did not stop the revolt from continuing. The transitional administration (that existed for a year) and the elected government under Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi (May 1986–June 1989) failed to meet SPLM and SPLA demands. Instead of reversing Islamic regulations, the administrations modified them and viewed the SPLM as a southern movement.

However, in April 1989, the high command of the military forces forced politicians to reach an understanding with the SPLM to cease the Islamic legislation until a constitutional convention could decide the legal foundation of governance.

The SPLA controlled over 90% of the southern countryside and had invaded northern regions by then. The fighting moved to the Nuba Mountains and southern Blue Nile Province, where one of the most important ethnic tribes in Sudan, the Inges-sana, held economic and political complaints against their Arab landlords.

The coup d'état on 30 June 1989 rejected the constitutional convention and insisted on Islamic laws, undermining negotiations. The north adopted a complete Islamic legal system while the south was divided into 10 provinces. After the coup, the SPLM joined the exiled opposition National Democratic Alliance in March 1990 and obtained the backing of the expelled military high command in September 1990. SPLM was the most militarily engaged nationalist resistance against the Islamist military regime. The SPLA ruled much of the south by 1991. The collapse of Mengistu's government in Ethiopia, which had supported the SPLA, led to increased internal conflicts within the organization. In August 1991, Upper Nile commanders defected, allowing the armed forces to recover numerous garrisons and weaken the SPLA.

Negotiations appeared to be ineffective. During discussions in Abuja, Nigeria, in 1992 and 1993, the SPLM suggested a confederal structure, but the government stated that "secession will come at the barrel of the gun" (Wondu and Lesch, p. 51). The East African Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Desertification (IGADD) at the Organization of African Unity began discussions in 1994. Sudan should have a secular, democratic state, or the south can secede, according to IGADD. The SPLM liked this but the Khartoum administration hated it. The government only included



self-determination in discussions in 1997. The government doubled its armament procurement in two years and established military enterprises when Upper Nile oil exports began in August 1999, reducing Khartoum's desire to bargain. Expulsion of indigenous (mainly Nuer) people from oil fields escalated in the late 1990s and early 2000s. This exacerbated the southern humanitarian catastrophe.

After 9/11, the government negotiated under U.S. pressure. In July 2002, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) reopened discussions with the SPLM and signed a possibly breakthrough agreement in Machakos, Kenya. This treaty aimed for a six-year north-south confederation. Power and resource sharing and religion-state relations were contentious throughout the winter of 2002–2003, making a basic agreement unlikely. Other disenfranchised places' futures were unknown. (Encyclopedia.com)

The two civil wars addressed Sudan's main issue—unifying a multiethnic, multi religious nation. The first conflict promoted regionalism to allow each town some sovereignty; the second supported centralizing authority to ensure regional autonomy. Sudanese politicians continue to struggle with the core issue. (Encyclopedia.com)

### ***Seperation of South and North Sudan***

These two wars made up the core of the SPLA/M. Although its political base was in southern Sudan, the SPLM aimed to create a mass movement across the country to achieve its goal of reshaping the political landscape by advocating the construction of a "New Sudan" with a secular and democratic vision. However, even though the movement expanded in Sudan, the Sudanese military prevented an attempt to establish a presence in Darfur in the early 1990s. (EnoughProject)

Even though conflict persisted, in talks with the Sudanese government, self-determination was put on the peace negotiating agenda. Finally, in 2005, both parties to the Sudanese war negotiated a peace agreement through the IGAD. The Comprehensive Peace Agreement was signed. Although the deal acknowledged South Sudan's right to self-determination, it also valued Sudan's unity. In this regard, it provided for South Sudan's autonomy for five years in order to enable South Sudanese and their Northern Sudanese counterparts the opportunity to unify as a



country. (United States Institute of Peace)

South Sudan separated from Sudan on July 9, after decades of civil violence and the deaths of over 2 million people, becoming the world's newest nation—a peaceful and democratic split of Africa's largest country.

The celebration brought pleasure to South Sudan's streets, where nearly 99 percent of residents who voted in the United States Agency for International Development (USAID)-sponsored referendum on self-determination last January favored independence. The tone was more melancholy in Khartoum, where many people were concerned about their suddenly smaller country's economic future, given that the majority of Sudan's oil—the most important component of the economy—is located in the south. (USAID, 2011)

### **Current Civil War**

Fighting between competing armed factions in Khartoum, Sudan, in April 2023 raised concerns of a return to civil war. The Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) commanders and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) have been battling for power. General Abdel



*Figure 2, Militias in the Sudanese Civil War (UN Photo, 2023)*

Fattah al-Burhan and Mohamed Hamdan “Hemedti” Dagalo lead opposing factions fighting for state and resource control. As the violence escalates, humanitarian conditions deteriorate and the possibility of a democratic transition decreases. (Global Conflict Tracker, 2023)

The two branches of Sudan's security system cooperated to overthrow Omar al-Bashir, the president of Sudan from 1993 to 2019, but their cooperation was temporary. After Burhan and Hemedti disbanded the civilian government in 2021, tensions rose. As pressure increased to restore civilian government in early 2023, chaos worsened, particularly over how Hemedti would incorporate his soldiers into the military chain of command. Hemedti, who had grown closer to civilian opposition politicians, endorsed a U.S.- and Saudi-brokered draft accord that would have granted





the RSF ten years to disband and join the army. However, prominent military leaders rejected the proposal. A show of strength between the factions started.

On April 15, fighting began in the capital and spread. Sudanese, shocked by the rapid slide into open conflict, suffered greatly in Khartoum's densely packed streets.

Civil conflict has destroyed the country's economic and political center. Infrastructure has been damaged to a great extent. Without a central government to maintain order, ethnic violence is rising. After the RSF gained control of West Darfur in early November, rights groups reported the death of hundreds of non-Arab residents.

Meanwhile, the army bombs randomly.

Community tensions are rising, threatening chaos. The UN estimates 12,000 Sudanese deaths, 8 million refugees, and 19 million students out of school due to the conflict as of January 2024. (International Crisis Group, 2024)

### ***The Violence in Darfur***

For decades, Sudan's central government disregarded non-Arab farmers and Arab pastoralists in Darfur, forcing them to struggle for fertile land and few water supplies. Former President Omar al-Bashir worsened tensions by pitting tribes against one another as part of a divide-and-rule policy. In 2003, he armed Arab tribal militias and ordered them to quash a primarily non-Arab insurrection that began with protests over Darfur's economic and political marginalization. (Al Jazeera, 2023)

Sudan came into turmoil in April, when long-simmering tensions between the military and the RSF exploded into street clashes in Khartoum and other cities. The government, retaliated with aerial strikes and released the Popular Defence Forces, commonly known as the Janjaweed, a paramilitary force accused of widespread murder and rape. Approximately 300,000 people were murdered, and 2.7 million were displaced from their homes. (Al Jazeera, 2024)

In April 2023, the first International Criminal Court (ICC) trial to address crimes committed by Sudanese government-backed troops in Darfur began in The Hague, Netherlands. The defendant, Popular Defence Forces (a faction of the Sudanese military) leader Ali Muhammad Ali Abd-Al-Rahman has pleaded not guilty to 31 counts of war crimes and crimes against humanity. Khan expressed satisfaction to the council that there had been "progress" in the ICC charges against former President al-Bashir



and two top government security officials during the 2003 Darfur crisis, Abdel-Rahim Muhammad Hussein and Ahmed Haroun. "We've received evidence that further strengthens those particular cases," Khan went on to say. The three have never been handed up to the ICC, and their whereabouts amid the ongoing violence in Sudan are unclear. (ICC, 2024)

## Humanitarian Issues

The International Organization for Migration Displacement Tracking Matrix (IOM DTM) estimates that as of December 31, 2023, there were 9.05 million internally displaced individuals (IDPs) in Sudan, making it the country with the biggest internal displacement issue worldwide. An estimated 6 million people have been displaced over the previous nine months due to violent conflicts that have occurred in several cities around the nation since mid-April 2023.

Sudan was already facing a serious humanitarian problem before the conflict. Due to protracted political unrest and financial strains, 15.8 million people required humanitarian assistance. Over half of Sudan's population, or around 25 million people, are in need as a result of the conflict's exacerbation of these circumstances. (Rescue.org, 2024)

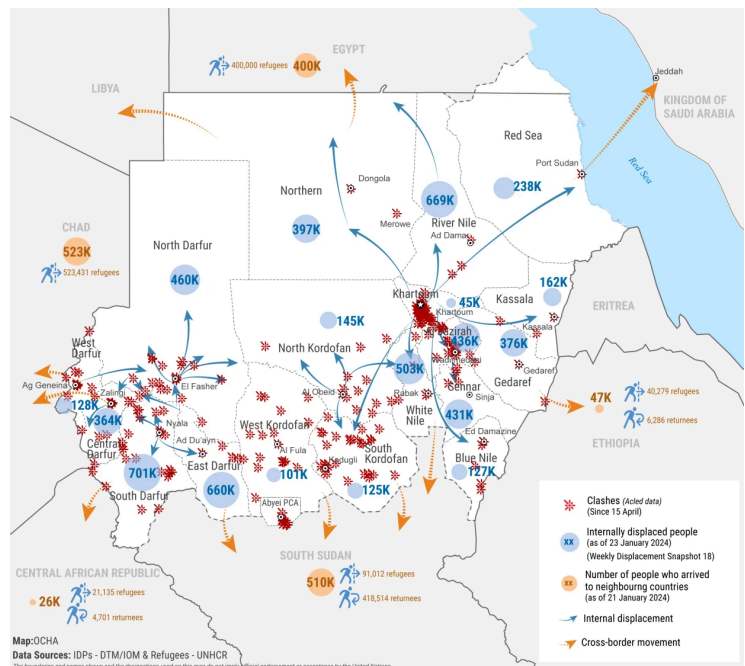


Figure 3, Map showing the IDPs and clashes in Sudan (UNHCR, 2024)

An estimated 3.8 million IDPs were already being hosted by Sudan prior to this. This indicates that 1 in 8 IDPs worldwide are from Sudan, and 13% of all IDPs worldwide are hosted in Sudan.

Over nine months have passed since the conflict between SAF and RSF broke out in the country's capital, Khartoum, on April 15, 2023, with around 7.6 million people fleeing their homes and seeking safety both inside and outside of Sudan. According to the International Organization for Migration Displacement Tracking Matrix (IOM DTM) Sudan Weekly Displacement Snapshot, there





have been about 6.1 million internal displacements in Sudan since 15 April 2023, with an estimated 13,500 further displacements over the last week.

In all of Sudan's states, 6,482 places are providing refuge to the 6.1 million internally displaced people. Six percent of IDPs live in camps, while the majority of 67% reside in host communities. According to IOM DTM field teams, the IDPs were initially from 12 states; roughly 3.5 million ( 58% of all IDPs) are from the capital, Khartoum, with the remainder being from South Darfur, North Darfur, Al Jazirah, Central Darfur, and West Darfur. Additionally, the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) reports that since April 15, 2023, nearly 1.5 million individuals have entered neighboring countries. (OCHA, 2024)

### **Refugee Crisis**

Before the fighting started, more than 15 million people in Sudan were suffering from extreme food insecurity, and there were more than 3.7 million internally displaced people. The country was also facing a serious humanitarian catastrophe. Additionally, the nation was housing 1.3 million refugees, the most of whom were from South Sudan.

Since April 2023, more than 7.8 million people have been displaced, according to the UN refugee agency. Of these, over a million are refugees who have fled to nearby countries, and over six million are internally displaced. In January 2024, there had been over twenty-six thousand injuries and at



*Figure 4, "Civilians who fled the war-torn Sudan following the outbreak of fighting between the Sudanese army and the paramilitary Rapid Support Forces (RSF) camp at the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) transit centre in Renk, near the border crossing point in Renk County of Upper Nile" (Reuters, 2023)*

least thirteen thousand fatalities, while the real numbers are probably far higher.

Over 195,500 individuals have migrated within Sudan, while over 540,000, or 48% of all new refugees, have fled west to Chad. South Sudanese who had previously fled to Sudan and have now returned home owing to the turmoil make up the remaining more than 425,000 refugees. The remaining refugees have fled to Ethiopia, Egypt, and the Central African Republic, each of which has substantial populations of internally



displaced people and refugees.

According to UN experts, Sudan is facing the worst internal displacement crisis on record, and as long as the violence persists, there will be an increase in the overall number of refugees.

Women and children make up the bulk of refugees, making them particularly susceptible to the rising incidence of gender-based and sexual assault. According to UNHCR, "The vast majority (over 83 percent) of those fleeing South Sudan are women and children, with children making up 65 percent of the total South Sudanese refugee population. They are survivors of violent attacks, sexual assault and, in many cases, children have been separated from their parents and are traveling alone."

(UNHCR, 2024) Mass executions motivated by ethnicity and the weaponization of sexual assault against the Masalit people have also been reported, mostly at El Geneina, a city in West Darfur. A formal investigation into allegations of war crimes against the SAF and RSF is being conducted by a UN fact-finding mission, as well as the ICC. (Council on Foreign Relations, 2024)

### ***Food Insecurity***

There are millions of people without access to clean water. The World Food Program (WFP) reports that parts of Sudan are at a high risk of experiencing "catastrophic hunger conditions" in the absence of additional food assistance. Food insecurity currently affects nearly eighteen million people. Rising food and fuel costs are contributing to this problem. Nearly 25 million people, or more than half of Sudan's population, are estimated by the UN to be in need of protection and assistance.

(Council on Foreign Relations, 2024)

### ***Attacks On Healthcare Facilities***

According to the World Health Organization's (WHO) Surveillance System for Attacks on Health Care (SSA), 62 attacks on healthcare facilities have been registered since the unrest began on April 15, resulting in 38 deaths and 45 injuries. These are the only assaults that the WHO has been able to verify using its verification mechanism. This includes 40 attacks on facilities, 25 on staff, 17 on supplies, 8 on transportation, 8 on patients, and 7 on warehouses. It can be concluded that the Sudanese conflict has had a serious impact on the healthcare system. It also had detrimental effects on



civilians, as those who got injured in the conflict could not safely visit hospitals due to the ongoing attacks. Health partners say that 70 to 80% of health institutions in war zones are no longer operational, and disease epidemics such as malaria, measles, dengue fever, and cholera are on the rise as a result of the disruption of essential public health services. (WHO, 2024)

### **Spread of Contagious Diseases**

According to the Federal Ministry of Health (FMOH) and WHO Sudan Outbreaks Dashboard, about 10,000 suspected cholera cases, including 275 deaths, have been recorded as of January 20, 2024, from 60 locations in 11 states. This is approximately a 21% increase over the number of illnesses recorded on December 20, 2023. However, the trend over the last three months has been negative, with a far lower gain than in prior months. For example, between 20 November and 20 December, the number of cases grew by 119%, while between 16 October and 16 November, the increase was 133%. Cholera vaccination programs were conducted in Gedaref and Aj Jazirah states in November, as well as in an area in Khartoum State in December, reaching about 2.2 million individuals. (UNHCR, 2024)

### **Economical Issues**

The extremely inefficient management of the economy is another significant internal source of instability. A small group of northern political and military elites dominate the nation's natural resources, which are really very bountiful. Meanwhile, the vast majority of the population suffers from extreme poverty and joblessness. The economy of Sudan was severely affected at the same time by the sanctions put on it by Western nations like the United States as a result of authoritarian policies like those of the al-Bashir era. According to the IMF estimate, Sudan's real gross domestic product (GDP) per person in 2024 was \$525.73, placing the nation in 189th place globally. Furthermore, 47.2% of young people in the nation are unemployed. (IMF, 2024)

In addition to the nation's political problems, the economy and way of life for Sudanese citizens appear to be badly impacted by the increasingly apparent effects of climate change in recent years. In Sudan, where agriculture and animal husbandry employ over 80% of the workforce, climate change results in lower agricultural revenues and more challenging access to food. This points that the nation is an underdeveloped country, since



they could not adapt to the changing economic structure of the world. Research indicates that one of the areas that will be most impacted by climate change in the future is Africa. Under this worst-case scenario, Sudan's already dire circumstances are probably going to get worse. In reality, the Nile River's susceptibility to temperature changes makes it a transboundary water supply that supplies around 67% of the water needed by the people of Sudan. This might lead to an increase in water shortages in the states that make up the Nile basin. The ten million people in Sudan who presently experience food insecurity would be doubled as a result. While this is going on, the loss of wetlands and crops, as well as bad governance and ineffective regulations, might make it more difficult for various populations to coexist peacefully and could even spark violent clashes on occasion for scarce resources. (Huriye Yıldırım Çınar & Adem Özer, 2023)

### **Problems Caused by Oil**

Foreign companies exploiting oil in southern Sudan have increased human rights abuses and exacerbated the long-running conflict in Sudan.



**Figure 5, Map of oil reserves in Sudan and South Sudan (Drilling Info International)**

Oil extraction in Sudan has caused civilian relocation, death, and damage, which are major human rights problems. The government is accountable for this forced displacement to protect its partners, multinational and largely foreign state-owned oil firms. The government views the centuries-old Nuer, Dinka, and other southern Sudanese residents of the oilfields as a security threat, because southern rebels seek control and ownership of the south's natural resources. However, the Sudanese government has created the threat by continuing oil extraction in the southern region without allowing communities to participate in

governance or benefit from oil development. Hard force is crucial to the government's oil development approach, which increases the violence throughout the nation.

Western Upper Nile/Unity State, the largest oil producer, has seen expulsions due to



oil in the ground and pouring down the pipeline to the Red Sea supertanker port. The war and displacement effort in civil wars targeted population clearing in oil locations where a concession has been issued and a pipeline is planned or closed. In addition, the separation of Sudan and South Sudan increased the economic tensions between the nations, because most of Sudan's oil revenue came from the land where South Sudan was established.

International oil corporations in Sudan have denied oil exploration and production abuses on several occasions. Oil firm officials deny uncompensated forced relocation due to oil activities, despite overwhelming proof. They also claim to have examined abuses and found none. Under criticism from Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and concerned governments, oil firm executives have said they are monitoring and reining in abuses in tough situations. Human Rights Watch (HRW) argues that Sudanese oil firms, which benefit from civil strife and the ruthless expulsion of indigenous peoples, must end rights abuses related to oil extraction. (HRW, 2003)

## Major Parties Involved

### *Sudan*

Sudan's ambassador emphasized his country's continuous efforts to engage with regional and international partners since April 18th to settle the crisis and alleviate the Sudanese people's suffering in a statement issued at the meeting's end. He emphasized the importance of the International Criminal Court's Prosecutor acknowledging the Rapid Support Forces' actions, highlighting their involvement in crimes such as forced expulsions, ethnic cleansing, and other international offenses, despite purported commitments made during the Jeddah talks. Concerning humanitarian aid, he confirmed Sudan's cooperation with the United Nations, particularly in assisting vulnerable populations such as women. Furthermore, he stressed the importance of a strategic assessment of UNITAMS, pointing out that the Mission's performance does not match the expected results.

### *South Sudan*

South Sudan has taken a leading role in domestic affairs, especially in relation to the





protracted conflict and peacekeeping operations. South Sudan has been an active participant in peace discussions, including the signing of many peace agreements meant to end the conflict, as a country emerging from decades of civil war and internal instability. In addition, in an effort to address the underlying causes of the conflict and promote lasting peace and prosperity, the South Sudanese administration, headed by President Salva Kiir, has held discussions with opposition organizations and foreign parties. There are still issues to be resolved, including putting peace accords into practice, handling humanitarian emergencies, encouraging ethnic group reconciliation, and creating efficient governmental institutions. Involving South Sudan in these matters is essential to bringing about long-term peace and development in the nation.

### *United Arab Emirates (UAE)*

Emphasizes the importance of strong regional and international support in obtaining a successful conclusion from the Jeddah talks. It emphasized the need for international solidarity in the face of financing shortages, calling for coordinated mediation efforts including major regional powers such as Egypt, the African Union, and the League of Arab States. This joint strategy intends to increase the efficacy of mediation efforts and improve the chances of a successful resolution to the continuing crisis in Sudan.

### *The Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Desertification (IGADD)*

Later renamed the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), was a key player within the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and later the African Union (AU), primarily addressing regional challenges and promoting cooperation among East African nations. IGADD's work with the OAU/AU included a wide range of issues, including peace and security, economic growth, environmental sustainability, and humanitarian aid. In partnership with the OAU/AU, IGADD sought to arbitrate disputes, assist peacekeeping activities, and promote peace and stability in East Africa. IGADD also lobbied for economic development initiatives, infrastructural projects, and trade facilitation measures to strengthen regional integration and collaboration.

### *United Kingdom*

The United Kingdom emphasizes the urgent need for diplomatic engagement in response to the turmoil in Sudan. While acknowledging some progress, such as the reopening of the Jeddah discussions and the founding of the Sudan Humanitarian Forum,



the delegate highlighted the importance of the disputing parties upholding their agreements to improve humanitarian access. Furthermore, it was emphasized that the transfer of power to a civilian administration remains the only possible path for change in Sudan. In this environment, a call to action was issued, calling all parties to engage in constructive engagement that will facilitate serious peace negotiations.

### *UNITAMS (United Nations Integrated Transition Assistance Mission in Sudan)*

It was formed to assist Sudan's political transition following the ouster of former President Omar al-Bashir in April 2019. UNITAMS, mandated by UN Security Council Resolution 2524 (2020), provides help in a variety of areas. For starters, it offers political support to Sudan's transitional government, promoting inclusive governance and supporting communication among stakeholders. Second, it contributes to peacebuilding efforts by addressing conflict core causes, creating reconciliation, and facilitating peace talks with rebel groups and local people. Third, UNITAMS focuses on protecting human rights and promoting the rule of law, as well as reducing impunity and improving law enforcement and judicial systems. Furthermore, the mission promotes humanitarian efforts by facilitating access for assistance organizations and addressing the needs of vulnerable communities.

### *Ghana*

Ghana addressing jointly on behalf of Gabon and Mozambique, underscored the critical need for a rapid and unconditional cease-fire in Sudan. The delegate praised the African Union and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) for their efforts to address the continued bloodshed, but argued that a military solution to the problem is unrealistic. Furthermore, it praises the African Union's commitment to promoting a Sudanese-owned and Sudanese-led civil and political discussion as an important step toward long-term peace. In addition, it emphasizes the need of speeding humanitarian response operations, efficiently managing the flood of refugees and internally displaced individuals, and restricting the movement of weapons in order to prevent possible regional instability.

### *United States of America*

During the meeting, a representative from the United States described Sudan as a harrowing environment plagued by widespread rape, as well as reports of numerous women and girls being abducted, chained, and forcibly held within areas controlled by the Rapid



Support Forces of Darfur. She condemned these atrocities as a horrible stain on humanity, emphasizing the importance of holding the offenders accountable for their acts. Urging all Member States to raise humanitarian support, she underscored the increased global attention following the Jeddah negotiations, highlighting the need for the warring groups to keep their promises moving ahead.

## Chronology of Important Events

Date	Description of Event
<b>January 1, 1956</b>	Sudan gained independence from both Egypt and Britain after the Egyptian Revolution.
<b>1955-1972</b>	Four months before Sudan's official independence the First Sudanese Civil War started. After 17 months the conflict has stopped with the creation of the Southern Sudan Autonomous Region (SSAR).
<b>1983-2005</b>	Sudan's president, Gaafar Nimeiry, declared the country an Islamic state and removed the autonomy of the majority-Christian SSAR. The Second Sudanese Civil War erupted in response.
<b>November 15, 1991</b>	Forces commanded by Riek Machar, then a rebel commander, invaded Bor, killing thousands of residents and causing severe devastation. The slaughter intensified ethnic tensions between the Dinka and Nuer groups, with serious consequences for the ongoing conflict.
<b>January 9, 2005,</b>	The Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) between the Sudanese government and Southern Sudan was signed on January 9, 2005, in Nairobi, Kenya. CPA granted Southern Sudan semi-autonomous status and guaranteed a referendum on independence within six years.





<b>April, 2010</b>	Kiir was reelected as President of Southern Sudan with 93% of the vote.
<b>July 9, 2011</b>	South Sudan was granted independence for the first time, becoming the 54th African country and the 193rd to join the United Nations.
<b>July, 2013</b>	Following claims of a coup, President Kiir sacked his entire administration, including Vice President Riek Machar.
<b>2013-2015</b>	Two years after gaining independence, South Sudan formally declared civil war.
<b>May, 2015</b>	2.2 million South Sudanese have been forced to flee their homes due to violence. In line with the link between hunger and violence, this forced migration issue also resulted in food shortages and rising illness rates.
<b>2016-2018</b>	After Riek Machar was restored as vice president by South Sudanese President Kiir, violent violence broke out between government forces and Machar supporters less than six weeks later, leaving hundreds of people dead and Machar escaping the nation. a history of instability and humanitarian crises that has occurred repeatedly throughout the nation.
<b>2018-2023</b>	8.4 million people, or more than 70% of the total population, including 4.5 million children, need humanitarian aid. With nearly 7 million South Sudanese experiencing food insecurity, hunger is once again on the verge of famine.

## Relevant International Documents

- Adopted by the Security Council at its 5082nd meeting, 19 November 2004  
**(S/RES/1574)**



- Adopted by the Security Council at its 6567th meeting, 27 June 2011 **(S/RES/1990)**
- Adopted by the Security Council at its 6576th meeting, 8 July 2011 **(S/RES/1996)**
- Statement [made on behalf of the Security Council, at the 5364th meeting, 3 February 2006, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan"] **(S/PRST/2006/5)**
- Adopted by the Security Council at its 6764th meeting, 2 May 2012 **(S/RES/2046)**
- Adopted by the Security Council at its 4988th meeting, 11 June 2004 **(S/RES/1547)**
- Adopted by the Security Council at its 6579th meeting, 11 July 2011 **(S/RES/1997)**
- Statement [made on behalf of the Security Council, at the 6544th meeting, 3 June 2011, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan"] **(S/PRST/2011/12)**
- Adopted by the Security Council at its 5727th meeting, 31 July 2007 **(S/RES/1769)**

## Past Attempts to Resolve the Issue

As well as diplomatic solutions there have been many attempts to minimize the effect of the state of turmoil in both Sudan and South Sudan on the civilians by various private aid groups such as Oxfam, Save the Children Fund, CARE International and Doctors Without Borders however, these attempts were limited and unsuccessful to end the humanitarian crisis from its root. Hundreds of farmers in Sudan have benefited from agricultural and livelihood support from the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), which has allowed them to plant around 450,400 hectares of land and produce an estimated 900,800 metric tonnes (MT) of sorghum during the primary planting season in 2023. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) estimates that this has indirectly helped to guarantee that 12 million people in the states have access to food. Approximately 2.3 million persons, or half a million disadvantaged farming families, of which 182,600 are led by women, have received 4,504 MT of sorghum and millet seeds from FAO. IPC estimates that between October 2023 and February 2024, 17.1 million people in Sudan would experience acute food insecurity, with 4.9 million of those individuals experiencing emergency-level acute food insecurity. In addition, the Revitalized accord for the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan (R-ARCSS), which was signed in September 2018, is the most recent major accord intended to resolve the challenges in that country. The Sudan People's Liberation



Movement-in-Opposition (SPLM-IO), led by Riek Machar, and opposition parties, including the government of South Sudan under President Salva Kiir, signed this pact. Its goals were to put an end to the civil war and create a national unity transitional administration.

Nonetheless, there have been difficulties in putting the R-ARCSS into practice, and since then, attempts and agreements have been made to resolve lingering problems and barriers to peace in South Sudan.

## Solution Alternatives

Since there are political, humanitarian, and economic issues in the country, delegates should not only focus on solving political issues but also should try to solve other problems by a comprehensive approach. As can be seen by the past attempts to solve the issue, Sudan's problems cannot be solved easily. There are various groups that have conflicting ideas, and solutions should be devised in a way that all of the factions would be satisfied. Old solutions that were not effective could be revised, or new solutions can be developed for the multitude of problems in Sudan.

While constructing solutions, the effects on the civilians should be thoroughly considered. Since the nation is geopolitically vulnerable, and civilians lack safe access to their basic rights, the primary concern of Member States should be on solving the humanitarian side of the conflict. Although the UN has imposed multiple organizations and peacekeepers (in South Sudan), the instability did not come to an end. Citizens' safe access to food, water, education, and health must be ensured while there is an ongoing civil war.

For the case of the cessation of the civil war, carefully targeted and rigorously implemented penalties can be addressed, or peaceful talks between fighting parties that aim for negotiations could be implemented. As the Member States of the UN, the utmost incentive should be to solve the crisis with peace and not more violence.

Past colonial influences and the ideological division in the nation should also be considered in the solutions. Delegates should come up with clauses that all of the parts of the country would agree on, and ones that would not damage the farmer population while trying to satisfy the demands of the government.



## Useful Links

- **UN Digital Library / Sudan Security Council Resolutions:**  
[https://digitallibrary.un.org/search?ln=en&p=sudan&f=&action\\_search=Search&rm=&sf=&so=d&rg=50&c=Resolutions+and+Decisions&c=&of=hb&fti=0&fct\\_2=Security+Council&fti=0](https://digitallibrary.un.org/search?ln=en&p=sudan&f=&action_search=Search&rm=&sf=&so=d&rg=50&c=Resolutions+and+Decisions&c=&of=hb&fti=0&fct_2=Security+Council&fti=0)
- **Al Jazeera / Sudan News:** <https://www.aljazeera.com/where/sudan/>
- **Sudan Tribune:** <https://sudantribune.com/>
- **The Guardian / Sudan News:** <https://www.theguardian.com/world/sudan>
- **AP News / Sudan:** <https://apnews.com/hub/sudan>
- **CIA World Factbook / Sudan:** <https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/countries/sudan/>
- **UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) / Sudan Country Report (25 January 2024):** <https://reports.unocha.org/en/country/sudan/>
- **Country Profile of Sudan / Archived from 1991:** <https://countrystudies.us/sudan/>

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