



Sudan Civil War

Surya Ravinutala and Angelina Wu
Co-Chairs

Sudan Civil War

Letter from the Chairs

Honorable Delegates,

Welcome to Wilder Model UN! This is the Sudan Civil War Committee in Crisis Simulations, and we are so excited to have you join us. We are Angelina and Surya, your co-chairs, and we look forward to working with you to navigate the many challenges this committee faces. As 7th graders, we both find Model UN a fantastic way to explore issues worldwide and practice skills like teamwork,

Surya Raviuntala is a 7th grader at Wilder Middle School and will be your chair for the Sudan Civil War crisis committee at Wilder MUN. Surya Ravinutala has gone to conferences like Freemun and MMSMUN, and he truly enjoyed his time as a delegate and wishes that everyone has a similar experience at WMUN. Outside of Model UN, Surya enjoys cubing, coding, and participating in clubs like TSA and SCA.

Angelina Wu is a seventh grader in the GYSA Program at Wilder Middle School and she is chairing alongside Surya Ravinutala. Angelina, too, has attended conferences like MMSMUN, enhancing her skill set in Model UN and parliamentary procedure understanding. Apart from Model UN, Angelina enjoys playing the piano, drawing, and writing stories.

To do well in this committee, please be assured you're prepared with good research and understand the topics. Be ready to work with others, listen to different ideas, and develop realistic solutions. Your position paper should have enough information for you to fully grasp this topic. The position papers should be submitted to Angelina Wu (hcps-wuam@henricostudents.org) before 4:00 on April 24th.

If you have any questions, concerns, or wish to communicate with someone, contact wildermodelun@gmail.com.

Your Chairs,

Angelina Wu and Surya Ravinutala

WMUN I

Wilder Model UN Conference

Topic I: Displacement in Sudan

Topic II: Food Security and Safety

Committee Overview:

Sudan has been in a crisis for years. Political tensions in the country have been bad since 2011 due to South Sudan's secession. Sudan's economic circumstances were already the second worst in Africa. There was also a huge security and food scam that made the Sudanese unable to support themselves and their families. Another problem in Sudan is the refugee crisis, and humanitarians are unable to rescue everybody. There was also a tremendous number of refugees even before the 2023 crisis. The biggest problem that has been boiling for over 400 years, though, is religion. Sudan is a country that was initially Muslim, but people tried to convert it to Christianity. The British and the leaders of Sudan tried to do this because they saw the rich northern African Christian countries and thought that was the key to having a

successful, rich African nation, as seen with the nations listed above.

Main Problem

Everything finally boiled down to the 2023 crisis as religious, political, and humanitarian tensions were tight. The SAF (Sudan Armed Forces) and RSF (Rapid Special Forces) have been in tension for years, specifically since 2019. They were both fighting for power as the SAF argued that they should have more power in the military. This caused an all-out civil war in the capital, and both of the group's leaders, General Abdel Fattah al-Burhan and General Mohamed Hamdan Dagalo, who is also referred to as "Hemetti", fought. The capital, Khartoum, survived heavy damage, and the citizens of Sudan were forced to evacuate. The government also cut off food and water in this mess to get a response from the other group; however, both groups did this, so it was to no avail. The citizens responded to

this with outrage as many either took sides or fought for the freedom and peace of the people. At this point, the citizens are trying to escape, and the UN is trying to provide refuge for the Sudanese. The UN is also making sure this war stays contained in Sudan and doesn't spread to neighboring countries. The citizens need refuge, and the war needs to stop. Finally, this ties into the topics for this committee. The first topic is Displacement in Sudan. This is one of the main crises humanitarians and the UN have been focused on, so it's crucial to see how the Sudanese deal with this. The second and final topic is food and safety in Sudan. Food security has always been bad in Sudan, and with the war, it has been worsening. Safety is also something to consider as the capital is in extreme danger, and many Sudanese barely have anything to sleep with. Sudan is one of the most crime-filled countries, and the safety index is very low, too. All of these issues tie together to form this unpleasant civil war in Sudan.

Topic 1: Displacement in Sudan

Overview:

Displacement in Sudan is a huge humanitarian issue. This problem escalated tenfold during the civil war between the SAF (Sudan Armed Forces) and RSF (Rapid Special Forces). This especially affected the Sudanese in two key ways: land and money. The land of many Sudanese was destroyed by war. Just in 2023, the capital was damaged twice, and millions were displaced. This made millions of Sudanese unable to sleep with a roof over their heads. Many had to sleep with two sticks and a trash bag. The UNHCR was also trying to combat it to the best of its ability as they were trying to get people to safer countries, get people homes again, or just take them under their wing for a while. However, this was not enough; millions of people still suffered.

Current situation:

As of 2025, there are 8 million people who are officially displaced and don't have homes. 35% of refugees to neighboring countries and the US are

Sudanese. There is also still immense pressure and tension, which makes Sudan one of the lowest on the safety scale. It ranks around the same on the safety scale as countries such as Cuba and other unsafe South American countries. At present, the attention of the UNHCR is directed towards other pressing issues, resulting in minimal assistance being allocated to Sudan, which is far below the level of support needed to address the ongoing crises.

Future for Sudan:

The future is looking to be rough for Sudan as the population increases and tensions rise. Misconduct with weapons has also caused many deaths, and the number of people in need of help has doubled from 14.1 million to 30.2 million.

Potential Solutions for the UN:

The UN is working a lot to try and fight current displacement. One of the problems is the lack of land within Sudan that is safe and undestroyed. To combat this, the UN should focus its efforts on trying to get transportation that can move a large number of people quickly to their neighboring countries or rural, safer parts of Sudan. Another key problem is resource shortages. Due to the blockades, most of the Sudanese, including children, are unable to

get water nearby and are having to go without food for days. The UN, in response, should move mass amounts of food and water in the trucks for moving. This way, they can drop off food and water while they move people and therefore help the people who can't leave Sudan yet. Thirdly, one of the most important problems is cleanliness. Many displaced people, due to the lack of buildings, safe homes, and jobs, are unable to have a roof over their heads or even a proper toilet. This means disease and rubble are everywhere. Combining this with the fact that most Sudanese don't have access to hospitals and medicine, just makes the situation worse. The UN could potentially make small ambulance-like stations where they have simple vaccines and medicines to help people until they can get larger aid quickly.

Analysis:

All in all, there are a few key factors that play a major role in the displacement in Sudan. One of them is land destruction. Chaos with riots, weapons, and people breaking buildings and land, a lot of homes are lost. Land destruction is especially dangerous as, due to the outbreaks, land itself is becoming more scarce and far between. This means that even if the Sudanese can evacuate the dangerous areas

they are in, almost all of Sudan is also destroyed, and there is no good land left. Lastly, another key problem due to these outbreaks is no good fertile land, which forces the Sudanese to relocate to neighboring countries, lose their jobs, and be in a much worse state of living. The second reason is the loss of jobs and the economy. The outbreaks target big cities like the capital or cities that have good transportation such as an airport or harbor to have a bigger edge and hope to convince the other side with the people. However, this makes lives miserable for the Sudanese as this makes it hard to find jobs as most of the jobs people need are in these big areas, which makes it exponentially harder if the jobs and buildings in those areas are destroyed. To add on, the economy right now is at an all-time low and the fact that no government jobs and other jobs are limited causes a lot of poverty. This again results in there being homes lost and more Sudanese ending up on the streets. The last major cause is overpopulation. Many unwanted pregnancies and overpopulation also affected this as most Sudanese have three children and don't have jobs to support them. There are also a lot of diseases due to unsanitary living conditions, which makes living brutal for anybody, and the resource

blockades make things worse, as you can't even get the help you need.

Your Role:

In this committee, you need to find a long-term solution that will help Sudan fight its ongoing civil war and its mass refugee and displacement problem. Think about how neighboring countries could factor in or how the use of good land could help save the Sudanese from fleeing their homes.

Questions to Consider:

- 1. How can Sudan utilize their neighboring countries to help its citizens?**
- 2. How can we aid the harmed Sudanese as soon as possible?**
- 3. What resources can other countries provide to Sudan?**
- 4. How can we build hospitals and ensure that the necessary medical assistance is available in Sudan?**

Topic 2: Food Security and Safety

Introduction:

Sudan is facing a huge crisis. Millions of people are struggling to find food and safe water because of the ongoing war between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF). Farmers had to leave their land, food prices became extremely high, and many families didn't know when the next meal would be. The war made it harder for food and aid to reach the people who needed it.

History of the Issue:

Food shortages were not a new problem for Sudan, as it has been around for many years. War, poverty, and natural disasters have made it hard for people to grow or afford food. The conflicts have forced millions of people to leave their homes, which means fewer farmers are growing crops. The economy has been struggling a lot, especially after South Sudan became independent in 2011. Due to high prices, many families can't afford enough food. Droughts and floods have also destroyed many crops, making it even

harder for people to get enough to eat. Sudan has had to rely on international aid, but that hasn't been enough to fix the problem. Some organizations like the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) have given emergency food supplies to millions of people, while UNICEF has worked to provide water and nutrition programs for starving children. However, the ongoing conflict and groups like the SAF and RSF blocking aid deliveries have made it difficult for these efforts to reach everyone in need.

Current Situation:

Right now, Sudan is in one of the worst food crises in the world and is considered one of the poorest countries in Africa. Many families are skipping meals or eating random wild plants to survive. The price of basic food, like wheat and sorghum, is too high for most people to afford. The war has made things even worse. A lot of farmers fled the place because of the dangerous fighting, so less food was being grown. Markets are also closing, so people can't buy or sell food as easily. The lack of clean water is also a very big problem. Many people are drinking unsafe water, leading to outbreaks of diseases like cholera. There had been more than 25,000 confirmed cases of cholera and more than 400 deaths.

Hospitals are struggling to treat patients because they don't have enough staff, medicine, or supplies. The International Rescue Committee (IRC) is already supporting Sudanese Committees with the water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) program.

Potential Solutions:

The United Nations and other groups have suggested ways to help, but the war makes it difficult to achieve such solutions. One of the biggest concerns is making sure food and supplies reach the people who need them. Safe paths should be created for aid workers so they can deliver food without being stopped by armed groups. The UN has been asking for more money and support from other countries to help with the crisis since millions of people in Sudan are struggling with hunger and being forced from their homes. More funding could help food programs reach more people, and pressure from other countries might convince the fighting groups to let in aid. Since the lack of clean water is also a major problem that causes outbreaks of diseases like cholera, setting up wells and sending clean water to refugee camps could help keep people from getting sick. Hospitals would also need more supplies and workers

to take care of starving people and those suffering from preventable illnesses. Helping farmers grow food again is also important. Many have had to leave their farms because of the fighting, so their crops are left to die. Giving them seeds, tools, and fertilizer could help them start over. Farmers could also learn new ways to deal with harsh weather, like growing crops that can survive floods or finding better ways to water their fields.

Since food prices are so high, many families can't afford basic groceries. Aid groups could give them discounts to help them buy what they need. But in the end, these are just temporary fixes. The real solution is to stop the fighting so people can grow, sell, and buy food safely. Until that happens, the UN and other organizations will have to keep working on both short-term help and long-term peace.

Analysis:

Sudan's food crisis is deeply connected to war, poverty, and unstable leadership. The conflict has made it harder for farmers to grow food and for aid to reach those in need, leaving millions struggling with hunger. High food prices and unsafe water have worsened the situation, leading to malnutrition and disease outbreaks. While short-term solutions like food aid and water

access are necessary, real change will only happen with long-term stability. The UN and global organizations must continue providing support while also pushing for peace, economic recovery, and stronger infrastructure to help Sudan become more self-sufficient.

Questions to Consider:

- 1. How can aid groups get food to people when fighters are blocking deliveries?**
- 2. What are some long-term solutions that can help grow more food and rely less on aid?**
- 3. How can the UN pressure both sides to allow food and medical help to reach people?**
- 4. What can neighboring countries do to help Sudanese refugees?**
- 5. How can the government make sure food stays affordable for families in crisis?**

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