

**Forum:** Security Council

**Issue:** The situation in Sudan

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**Position:** Deputy Chair

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## Introduction

There is no doubt, that in modern society, Africa is in crisis. Years of colonialism have led to political and economic instability, civil war, corruption, and a lack of proper living conditions for African civilians. Countries struggle internally, with conflicts, either due to the vast composition of a variety of cultures in the nations, or due to power struggles, or externally, due to lack of proper border definitions, and conflict over resources, and one country, a victim of all of these, is Sudan.

The Republic of the Sudan is a nation in northeastern Africa. Its neighbors include South Sudan, the Central African Republic, Chad, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, and the Red Sea. It also has shared borders with the Central African Republic to the southwest, Chad to the west, Eritrea to the northeast, Libya to the northwest, and South Sudan to the southeast. As of 2022, it had a population of 45.70 million and covered 1,886,068 square kilometers (728,215 square miles), ranking it as the third-largest country in the Arab League and third-largest in Africa.

As the Sudanese proverb states, 'Patience is the key to all problems.' However, it seems like the Sudanese civilians have been patient for an eternity. Everyday, they live without access to clean water or enough food to eat, with the risk of being shot to death, or their house being uprooted by a flood. The type of environment they live in is one where patience seems far off the solution. Civil war, food insecurity, corruption, genocide,

oppression. A country facing all these issues can be described no less as a country in a crisis, which is the exact situation in Sudan. According to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, there are 11.7 million people suffering food insecurity, 3.71 million internally displaced people, 64,000 cases, and 5000 deaths, of COVID19, and 62,000 Ethiopian refugees in the country. Sudan ranked 164th out of 180 countries in Transparency International 2021 Corruption Perception Index, making it one of the most corrupt nations in the world.

Since it's independence in 1956, Sudan has been nothing short of a haven for political, economic, and social instability, and fostered conflict and inferior living conditions. Despite its independence in 1956, the civil war that began in the country in 1955 continued till 1972. Civil war then began again in the country from 1983 to 2005, between the government and the Sudan People's Liberation Army. As of now, non-state actors and militia roam the streets of Sudan, unchallenged. Despite the country's ongoing transition into democracy, numerous issues remain, such as the Darfur conflict, with genocide and human rights violations being common in the region of West Sudan.

There is no doubt that the United Nations has placed emphasis on resolving the numerous issues in Sudan. United Nations missions have been sent in order to either support the country during times of civil war, ensuring the democratic transition of the nation, and to assist in terms of food and water insecurity. However, it can further be said that the issue goes far beyond the simple need of a democracy and a case of food and water insecurity, with corruption, civil war, and racially fueled conflict being a major aspect of the nation's lifetime. Therefore, it is imperative for the UN, as well as other member states, and the Security Council to take urgent action to solve this ongoing, and devastating conflict in the heart of Africa.

## **Definition of Key Terms**

### **Security Council**

The United Nations Security Council is one of the six principal organs of the United Nations and is charged with ensuring international peace and security, recommending the admission of new UN members to the General Assembly, and approving any changes to the UN Charter

### **Non-State Actor**

An individual or organization that has significant political influence but is not allied to any particular country or state.

### **Food Insecurity**

The state of being without reliable access to a sufficient quantity of affordable, nutritious food.

### **Political Instability**

The unstable structure of a government and its inclination to collapse in a short time due to unstable political structures.

### **Economic Instability**

Economic stability occurs when inflation and unemployment rates are low, consumer spending is high, average incomes increase, and businesses are thriving. It refers to when various factors of the economy are out of balance.

### **Sudan**

Sudan, officially the Republic of the Sudan, is a country in Northeast Africa. It shares borders with the Central African Republic 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

## **Infrastructure**

The basic physical and organizational structures and facilities (e.g. buildings, roads, power supplies) needed for the operation of a society or enterprise.

## **Khartoum**

The capital city of Sudan

## **Darfur**

A region in Western Sudan, that has been in a state of humanitarian emergency and genocide since 2003, due to the conflict taking place there

## **The Darfur Conflict**

The War in Darfur, also nicknamed the Land Cruiser War is a major armed conflict in the Darfur region of Sudan that began in February 2003 when the Sudan Liberation Movement (SLM) and the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM) rebel groups began fighting against the government of Sudan.

## **Key Issues**

### **Lack Of Infrastructure**

A major issue Sudan faces, which has resulted in numerous repercussions, is poor infrastructure. Due to the vast dispersion of the population in the nation, developing infrastructure has been considered economically unsustainable, with a majority of the country's infrastructure being located just in the capital city of Khartoum. Outside of the city however, the country has an incomplete highway system, only 5 international airports,

and limited power infrastructure to rural areas. Most of Sudan's poor infrastructure relates to the transport and water sectors, with there being inefficient transport systems all across the country, as well as poor access to water.

### Floods

According to the WorldBank, floods have accounted for 73% of all disasters in Sudan. The nation was on the end of floods between July and September 2020, and has once again been suffering from them since July of the year. Poor infrastructure means that these floods are unable to be dealt with. Due to this poor infrastructure, the country is unable to design systems that can channel out the heavy rainfall it faces, and therefore makes the country susceptible to heavy flooding. Not only are floods caused by lack of infrastructure, they further destroy pre-existing infrastructure. Additionally, they have other significant impacts on the Sudanese population. They have damaged main roads and therefore restricted aid to the affected population. The floods affected more than 142,000 people, with the floods destroying 16,900 homes, and killing 134.

### Lack Of Access To Clean Water

Despite the presence of the Nile, a freshwater river, flowing through the nation, due to substandard water infrastructure, there is a lack of access to clean water along the nation. As cited by UNICEF, 'In Sudan 17.3 million people lack access to basic level drinking water supply and are at risk of disease.' One of the causes of lack of clean water in Sudan is its reliance on agriculture. 80% of the country works in agriculture, and therefore 97% of its water use is attributed to it. Furthermore, Sudan's accessible underground water is not independent to it, and its use is not regulated or maintained by any parties, which also creates tension with neighboring countries, like Egypt and Ethiopia, causing water stress. Therefore, the quantity of water available for drinking and hygiene is limited. Not only is the supply of water low, but the distribution of it is inefficient. Women and children have to travel for

miles just to get water for the day, every single morning. As reported by mena-water, 'The existent sewer network only is applied in the city center, is overloaded, outdated, and only transports sewage outside to open lagoons.' Thus, there is no solid sewage infrastructure available in the nation, with the only existing system being of low quality. The lack of clean water creates numerous issues for Sudanese citizens, as they have to drink dirty water, and are unable to maintain proper hygiene. This makes Sudanese citizens vulnerable to numerous water borne diseases, with triggered outbreaks of cholera, hepatitis E virus, and other such diseases being common.

### Transport

Connection between the relatively urban city of Khartoum, which is the capital of Sudan, and most rural areas, is limited. Sudan has added roads to connect urban cities together, yet rural areas are still isolated. Road quality remains a major issue, with roads in Sudan containing cracking surfaces, and numerous potholes. Additionally, there is limited security measures on the road, leading to accidents being common. However, there is relatively efficient railway infrastructure present in the country, but it still fails to solve the issue of lack of connectivity between rural areas.

### Corruption

The extent of corruption in Africa can only be described as a pandemic. A majority of citizens in African countries believe that their countries suffer from major corruption, while saying it increases year over year, with the issue showing no signs of slowing down, with Sudan being no exception. As stated before, Sudan ranks 164 out of 180 countries in Transparency International's 2021 Corruption Perceptions Index, therefore representing the level of corruption the government participates in. Corruption is a very high risk in Sudan, which is considered to be one of the most corrupt countries in the world. Public servants

are known to demand extra facilitation payments for services that individuals or companies are legally entitled to, with embezzlement and bribery being common.

Many businesses are owned directly or indirectly by government officials, which fosters a culture of favoritism and cronyism and distorts market competition to the detriment of international companies without political ties. Government employees routinely engage in corrupt activities while remaining unpunished. Due to Sudan's weak administrative structure, which permits shoddy record-keeping and careless budget management, as well as the absence of legislation granting the general public access to government information, the lack of transparency in Sudan maintains the status quo. The public sector forbids both active and passive bribery, gifts, and facilitation payments, although enforcement is lax.

Corruption can be fostered in Sudan due to the absence of checks and balances, lack of political opposition, absence of rule of law, close ties between business and politics, and an excessive administrative burden, and has devastating repercussions on the nation, such as systematic violation of human rights, lack of strong jurisdiction, presence of militia, and economic and political instability.

## Food

## Insecurity

Another issue that has been prominent in most of Africa, and is now being highlighted in Sudan, is food insecurity. According to Save The Children today, 12 million people are expected to face acute food insecurity in Sudan between June and September of the year. These figures are an increment of 2 million since the last expected figures, of 9.6 million people being food insecure.

In the upcoming months, nearly one-quarter of all Sudanese people will face food access challenges, with 3.1 million of them experiencing emergency levels of hunger.

Hunger is likely to affect those most immediately affected by violence, refugees, and families of displaced children. In Sudan, there are already about 500,000 kids who experience severe acute malnutrition every year.

A deteriorating economic climate, recurrent acts of violence in numerous states, a meager harvest, and the sudden increases in the price of grains and other food items on a global scale have all contributed to the current crisis. According to the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, Sudan's output of sorghum and millet, two basic foods, will decline by 37% from 2021 to 2022. The conflict in Ukraine makes matters worse because Sudan imports 87% of its wheat from these two nations.

## Conflict

Ever since its independence in 1956, Sudan has been a victim of war. It faced with civil war between 1955 and 1972, and once again between 1983 and 2005, and has always been a prominent issue for the nation.

### Darfur Conflict

One of the main conflicts in Sudan is the Darfur Conflict. The Sudan Liberation Movement and the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM) rebel factions started fighting against the Sudanese government in February 2003, which they accused of repressing Darfur's non-Arab people, giving the conflict the nickname "The Land Cruiser War". In response to assaults, the government launched an ethnic cleansing effort against non-Arabs in Darfur. As a result, tens of thousands of civilians perished, and Omar al-Bashir, the president of Sudan, was charged by the International Criminal Court with genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity. The bulk of other Arab tribes in Darfur stayed out of the fighting, with the exception of the Janjaweed, a Sudanese paramilitary group whose members are



mostly recruited among Arabized indigenous Africans and a small number of Bedouin of the northern Rizeigat. The opposition is made up of rebel organizations, including the SLM/A and the JEM, who predominantly draw their members from the Muslim non-Arab ethnic groups of Fur, Zaghawa, and Masalit. UNAMID is the name of the combined peacekeeping mission that the African Union and the UN have in the area. Despite the Sudanese government's official denials that it helped the Janjaweed, evidence points to the provision of weapons, money, and coordination of coordinated operations, many of which targeted civilians. In February 2010, the Sudanese government and the JEM reached a cease-fire agreement along with a provisional understanding to pursue peace. The JEM stands to gain the most from the negotiations and might experience semi-autonomy similar to South Sudan. However, allegations that the Sudanese army carried out airstrikes and raids against a village in violation of the Tolu accord caused the talks to break down. The JEM, the biggest rebel organization in Darfur, vowed to abstain from talks, prolonging the conflict.

### Border Conflict With Ethiopia

The ongoing battle in the disputed border region of al-Fashaga between Sudan, Ethiopia, Amhara militants, and Eritrea is known as the 2020–2022 Ethiopian–Sudanese hostilities. Ethiopia has given up any claims to the al-Fashaga since 2008 as long as Sudan permits Ethiopian farmers and militants to remain in the region unmolested. Due to an agreement with Ethiopia reached just three days prior to the start of the Tigray War, Sudanese forces were able to enter the area. The 2008 agreement was broken when Amhara militants withdrew to support the federal government in the conflict and Sudanese forces began to push out Ethiopian farmers, including the Amhara. Sudan has also been charged by Ethiopia with murdering Amhara farmers.

On December 15, 2020, four Sudanese military troops were ambushed and killed by Amhara rebels who were allegedly supported by the Ethiopian government. This incident took place in the Abu Tyour area, close to the Ethiopia-Sudan border. Sudan has since reclaimed the majority of the contentious border. Despite the fact that it is still technically Sudanese territory, the Amhara Region government has referred to the Sudanese deployment as an invasion and claimed that al-Fashaga is its property. That assertion has been supported by remarks made by Abiy Ahmed. Sudan has expelled the Amhara terrorists, allowing Sudanese farmers to start cultivating their land for the first time in 25 years. Sudanese farmers have also been killed by Amhara extremists.

## **Major Parties Involved and Their Views**

### **The Sudanese Government**

The Sudanese government is an obvious involved party in the conflict. It is currently going through a transition to a democratic society. This transition has been affected by political instability, however is taking place, and change is occurring in the Sudanese government, as it aims to solve a majority of its issues, by signing peace deals with involved non state actors, and transitioning to a state that prioritizes its civilians.

### **The Justice And Equality Movement (JEM)**

The Justice and Equality Movement, often known as JEM or arakat al-Adl wal-muswh in Arabic, is an opposition movement in the Sudan that was established by Khalil Ibrahim. Following the passing of his brother Khalil in December 2011, Gibril Ibrahim has served as the group's leader since January 2012. The radical and comprehensive constitutional reform that would give Sudan's regions a larger say in national governance, including the implementation of a rotating presidency, the eradication of social injustice and political tyranny, and the provision of basic services for all Sudanese are just a few of

the issues on JEM's political agenda. However, the Justice and Equality Movement and the Transitional Government of Sudan reached a peace deal on August 31, 2020, and will now take part in the peaceful transition of Sudan to democracy.

### Forces Of Freedom And Change (FFC)

The Forces of Freedom and Change is a broad political coalition of civilian and rebel coalitions of Sudanese groups, including the Sudanese Professionals Association, No to Oppression Against Women Initiative, MANSAM, the Sudan Revolutionary Front, the National Consensus. The FFC and the Transitional Military Council (TMC) discussed a comprehensive power-sharing plan for a democratic transition in Sudan in July and August of this year. On August 20, 2019, the TMC handed over control to the Sovereignty Council, which consists of Raja Nicola and five civilians picked by the FFC and the TMC as well as five military members chosen by the TMC.

### South Sudan

South Sudan is the newest sovereign nation in the world, and was part of Sudan, before gaining its independence. However, its independence has been far from peaceful, with civil war plaguing between the nation, spurred on by power struggles between the nation's leaders. The nation has also engaged in conflict with the nation of Sudan, relating to the definition of the borders between the 2 nations, partly attributing to the crisis in both nations.

### U.S.A

For the duration of the crisis, the U.S.A has been a sort of political mediator, similar to many other involved nations. The U.S.A is in agreement with the civilian ideal of a democratic state. Late last year, the country was aiming to send 700 million dollars in aid

to Sudan, yet didn't following a coup in the nation. Despite this, the country is a major donor of humanitarian aid to Sudan, helping it during floods, starvation, and has aimed to develop peace, by sending envoys, and facilitating talks, the last of which could restore civilian and democratic rule, which would further allow billions of dollars of Western aid to be placed in the hands of Sudan, and possibly help to recover it's economy.

**Development of Issue/Timeline**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Event</b>	<b>Outcome</b>
<b>January 1899</b>	Egypt regained rule of Sudan	Egypt and British gained joint authority over the area of Sudan
<b>18th August 1955</b>	Members of the No. 2 Company, Equatoria Corps, of the British-administered Sudan Defence Force revolted in Torit on August 18, 1955, and in the days that followed in Juba, Yei, and Maridi.	This led to a domino of events, and was considered the start of the Sudanese Civil war
<b>1st January 1956</b>	Sudan became rid of Egyptian and British rule	Sudan became an independent nation, yet civil war still continued in the nation
<b>1958</b>	General Ibrahim Abboud leads military coup against the civilian government elected earlier in the year	The Council of State and cabinet were dismissed, parliament and all political parties were declared dissolved, and the constitution was

		suspended, and the country fell into chaos
<b>1964</b>	The October Revolution takes place	Abboud is overthrown and an Islamist-led government is established
<b>1972</b>	The Addis Ababa peace agreement is signed between the government and the Anya Nya	The south of Sudan becomes a self governing region, and official civil war ceases
<b>1978</b>	Oil is discovered in Bentiu in southern sudan	Sudan is eventually able to export oil as a source of economic wealth, in 1999
<b>1983</b>	Preident Nimeiry declared all of Sudan an Islamic state, terminating the Southern Sudan Autonomous region	The Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) was founded in 1983 as a rebel group, to reestablish an autonomous Southern Sudan by fighting against the central governmen, initiating a second civil war
<b>1989</b>	National Salvation Revolution takes over in military coup	The Revolutionary Command Council for National Salvation became the new governing body of Sudan after the coup
<b>1993</b>	General Omar al-Bashir is appointed president	N/A

<b>1998</b>	US launches missile attack on a pharmaceutical plant in Khartoum, alleging that it was making materials for chemical weapons.	This attack killed and wounded 11 Sudanese, and damaged already poor Sudan-America relations
<b>February 2003</b>	Two anti-government groups rise up, saying Khartoum neglects arid region and arms Arab militia against civilians.	The Darfur crisis officially starts
<b>January 2005</b>	The government and the rebels in the southern state sign a peace treaty	Temporary peace is established in the region
<b>July 2005</b>	A new constitution is passed	The southern region is now given more sovereignty and autonomy
<b>November 2008</b>	President Al-Bashir declares a ceasefire in the region	Non-state actors do not take the statement seriously, and conflict continues
<b>March 2009</b>	Al-Bashir is arrested	Non-state actors leave another round of peace talks and demand return of aid groups.
<b>February 2010</b>	The JEM and the government's attempt to sign a peace deal fails due to disagreements over specifics	Clashes continue, and the war is declared over for a short period of time

<b>2011</b>	A majority votes for South Sudan to gain independence	South Sudan gains independence, and becomes the newest nation in the world
<b>April 2015</b>	President Bashir is re-elected	The election was marked by boycotts and low turnout, and lack of resolution to the issue continues
<b>October 2017</b>	USA lifts sanctions partially	Sudan is able to initiate a low degree of trade
<b>2019</b>	Military topples Bashir in a coup	Prime Minister Abdalla Hamdok takes over, and the Sudanese transition to democracy begins

## Previous Attempts to Solve the Issue

### Expanding Current Infrastructure

As previously mentioned, a major issue in Sudan was the lack of infrastructure. In terms of transport, the government is expanding its public transportation system to rural areas. As of now, the main line extends to Nyala in southern Darfur and Wau in Bahr al Ghazal, with extensions from Wadi Halfa on the Egyptian border to Khartoum and southwest to Al-Ubayyid via Sannar and Kusti. Other lines link Atbarah, Sannar, and Ad

Damazin to Port Sudan and Ad Damazin, respectively. The cotton-growing region of al Gezira state is served by a 1,400-kilometer line. In 2013 and 2015, it was reported that modest upgrades to rail transportation were being made in an effort to reverse years of neglect and worsening performance, representing the methods being taken to solve a major Sudanese issue.

Methods are also being taken to solve the water crisis in Sudan. A sector study by the World Bank included specific recommendations for how Sudan should solve its water issues and strengthen its resistance to severe weather events, including attracting more reputable investors to assist Sudan in financing more WSS and irrigation projects, boosting the Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources' capabilities, organization, and efficiency, carrying out more extensive examinations and assessments of important basins and irrigation systems, improving the personnel capacity development for the scheme, and starting public sector spending to find areas that need improvement. Based on this evaluation and the urgent need to restore its water sector, Sudan is collaborating with the IDA to develop three projects that are aimed at enhancing integrated water resources management, including WSS services, reviving irrigated agriculture, and boosting resilience through a regional project in the region. Building the Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources' capability for project implementation will also be a key component of the programs. With extra funding from the Cooperation in International Waters in Africa Program, the IDA project concentrating on integrated water resources management would aid Sudan's efforts to strengthen resilience to the impacts of climate change, notably floods and droughts. By enhancing institutional capability and the nation's ability to sustainably and safely manage water storage facilities required for livestock, small-scale irrigation, and human consumption, the initiative seeks to improve the management of water resources. Additionally, it will put a special emphasis on flood resilience by establishing fundamental guidelines for managing flood risk as well as safety rules for water collection systems. By laying out a plan for creating strong irrigated agriculture institutions, reviving irrigated agriculture, and bolstering agricultural services, the project focusing on irrigated



agriculture would improve irrigation, agricultural support, and drainage services in a few locations of Sudan.

### 2019-2024 Sudanese Transition To Democracy

An ongoing method to solve the political instability of the country is the 2019-2024 Sudanese Transition To Democracy. In 1989, Omar al-Bashir ousted Sadiq al-democratically Mahdi's elected government. In the Sudanese coup d'état of April 2019, which followed several months of nonstop street protests, the Transitional Military Council (TMC) replaced him. The TMC and the Forces of Freedom and Change (FFC) alliance committed on 5 July 2019 to a 39-month transition process to return to democracy, including the construction of executive, legislative, and judicial institutions and procedures, in response to more protests and the 3 June Khartoum massacre.

The written version of the agreement was signed by the TMC and FFC on July 17. The Sudan Revolutionary Front, the National Consensus Forces, and the Sudanese Journalists Network condemned the verbal agreement made on July 5 while the Darfur Displaced General Coordination opposed the written agreement made on July 17. The Draft Constitutional Declaration was first signed on August 4, 2019, by Ahmed Rabee, the FFC's representative, and Mohamed Hamdan Dagalo, the TMC's deputy head, in the presence of Ethiopian and African Union mediators. Rabee and Hemetti then signed it formally on August 17, in front of heads of state and government from around the world. When the Sudanese military, under the command of General Abdel Fattah al-Burhan, overthrew the government on October 25, 2021, the transition was halted. Less than a month later, the transition went on with the Hamdok government being reinstated. As protests persisted, Hamdok resigned on January 2, 2022.

This is not the first case of Sudan aiming to deal introduce democracy. The matter of Sudan's unity or secession from Egypt was a key election issue in 1948, when Sudan

was still governed by Anglo-Egyptian forces. After gaining independence in 1956, the country experienced a variety of political developments over the next 50 years, including coalition governments, elections, constitutions, coups d'état, participation in the Chadian Civil War (2005–2010), islamization under the influence of Hassan al-Turabi (1989–1999), and the secession of South Sudan. This transition to democracy is hoped to be the last chapter of the constantly changing governance of the region.

If the transition is to succeed, it would be a major step in solving the Sudanese crisis. Corruption in the country would be greatly decreased, and conflicts will reduce drastically, therefore solving 2 major issues.

## **Possible Solutions**

### **Resettlement Of Displaced People Because Of Darfur Crisis**

A major aspect of the Darfur crisis is the amount of displaced people due to the conflict. Resettlement has occurred in Darfur less frequently than either local integration or return. The State Ministry of Urban Planning and Nyala South Commissioner were preparing to distribute plots of land to the Sakali IDPs currently residing in Nyala town's suburbs as the sole significant resettlement initiative to date in Sakaly, South Darfur. 1,614 households from the Al Serif IDP camp received land as well as integration into the Nyala community. From the same camp, 1,800 more IDPs will receive land parcels. In reality, it's likely that some of these cases—which on the surface seem to be local integration or repatriation initiatives—involve some kind of relocation. Some returnees have relocated to the approximate area where they previously lived but not to the original house or village due to the aforementioned land dispute. In the meantime, those displaced individuals who

have tried local integration frequently leave camp settings and settle in other nearby urban regions.

Through mostly one-time financial pledges, the government and some bilateral donors have constructed homes for returnees in what they refer to as "model return communities." In South Darfur, such villages have been established in Fasha Beliel and Baba Beliel thanks to funding from Kuwait and Qatar; in Central Darfur, they have been established in Karti and Aru thanks to funding from Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates; and in West Darfur, they have been established in Habila Kanari and Borta thanks to funding from the League of Arab States and Saudi Arabia. However, the success of these initiatives has led to concerns about their sustainability, particularly in relation to issues of land ownership, ongoing investment, and upkeep. The alternative idea of "service hubs," where shared facilities or utilities are created nearby many return settlements, offering access to essential services close to where returnees reside and so benefiting from economies of scale, is gaining interest.

### **Involvement Of NGOs**

NGO's (non-governmental organizations) are essential to the process of resolving crises like the one in Sudan. These organizations offer a special collection of abilities and assets, including knowledge in fields like human rights, conflict resolution, and humanitarian aid. NGOs can also offer a neutral, unbiased viewpoint that promotes trust between the various crisis stakeholders. NGOs may address the underlying causes of conflict and offer desperately needed support to individuals who have been impacted by the violence by collaborating closely with local communities. NGOs, for instance, can offer access to clean water, healthcare, and education, all of which are necessary for individuals to reconstruct their lives. NGOs have already begun work in Sudan, providing the

aforementioned resources, and further involvement can help to mitigate the large negative impacts of the conflict.

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