

Forum: Security Council

Issue: Increasing widespread humanitarian aid to the civilian population of Sudan and establishing frameworks to ensure good and stable governance in the region

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General overview

The world's largest humanitarian as well as hunger crisis¹ is caused by a civil war in Sudan². This conflict started between the Sudanese Support Forces (SAF) and the paramilitary Rapid Support Forces (RSF) on the 15th April 2023³, causing not only an unsafe environment for residents, but also a severe famine as well as violations of human rights and international law. These include kidnappings, sexual slavery of underage girls, child detainees, and more. This power struggle resulted in an increased level of violence and thereby increased cases of physical injury, loss of life and trauma. Furthermore it has impacted not only the social development but also the economic development alongside causing a divided society in Sudan. Besides the social impacts, there have also been economical and humanitarian impacts, since the environment has become unstable as well as the agricultural production and therefore causing the economy to suffer under the instability. The humanitarian crisis has also additionally been affected by this economical matter as well since the lack of necessary resources has increased as a result. This is affecting the health of the public as a natural result of food and water deprivation, which also as a holistic matter impacts the economy due to people not being in the right health-state and hence not being able to work. ⁴ Comprehending the history behind an event helps achieve an understanding of what means would be the best help.

SAF and RSF

The military force of Sudan, the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF), was founded in 1925. General Burhan is currently the commander-in-chief.

¹ <https://www.cfr.org/global-conflict-tracker/conflict/power-struggle-sudan>

² <https://www.nrc.no/feature/2025/the-humanitarian-crisis-in-sudan-explained>

³ https://www.bundestag.de/webarchiv/Ausschuesse/ausschuesse20/a17_menschenrechte/Erklaerung/en/2024-04-10-sudan-997770

⁴ <https://journal.unesa.ac.id/index.php/suarahukum/article/download/25967/11195>

The Rapid Support Force (RSF), was founded in 2013 by the former president of Sudan, Omar al-Bashir, in order to secure his position and therefore power especially against insurgents. This force derives from the „Chanjawid“, which was also a force by the former president. Chanjawid violated many human rights, however the current leader of the RSF, Hemedti, joined the force hoping to secure power, leading to him taking over the force. ⁵

Cause

In 1989 the former president Omar al-Bashir gained power of the country after the SAF overthrew the government of Minister Sadiq al-Mandi and President Ahmad al-Mirghani. After decades of power, Bashir was ousted by the military in 2019 as well. His administration caused tension, resulting in the current civil war. Many protests against dictatorship as well as human rights violations were faced with repression and violence, causing oppression. However, after the former president lost his position, an unstable transitional period began in Sudan, which led to the Transitional Sovereignty Council being formed. This council was in power until late 2021 when the military gained power once again through a coup led by Abdel Fattah al-Burhan and Hemedti⁶, since the troop members of the RSF led by Hemedti had been merged and integrated into the military beforehand.⁷ However the factions, General Burhan and General Hemedti also known as Dagalon, could not reach an agreement for the country's future. By not wanting to lose any power, the two factions started shooting their opposing side. It is unknown who started the attack. ⁸

Useful sources

- <https://journal.unesa.ac.id/index.php/suarahukum/article/download/25967/11195>
- <https://acleddata.com/report/two-years-war-sudan-how-saf-gaining-upper-hand>
- <https://carnegieendowment.org/middle-east/diwan/2021/10/the-military-has-taken-power-in-sudan-and-dissolved-its-transitional-government?lang=en>

⁵ <https://www.friedensbildung-bw.de/sudan-krieg#c102698>

⁶ <https://historyrep.com/list-of-sudans-head-of-state-since-1956/>

⁷ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2019_Sudanese_coup_d%27%C3%A9tat#:~:text=amidst%20increasing%20unrest,-Coup%20d%27%C3%A9tat%20and%20aftermath,a%20two%20year%20transition%20period.

⁸ <https://www.bbc.com/news/articles/cjel2nn22z9o>