



UNICEF

Ensuring the Safety, Wellbeing, and Needs of Children Amidst the Sudanese Civil War

COMMITTEE BACKGROUND:

The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) was established in 1946, after World War II. The common goal of UNICEF is to help children and young people whose lives and futures were at risk, especially during conflict. What mattered to UNICEF was reaching every child in need and protecting children's right to survive and thrive. This MUN UNICEF committee will be focusing and discussing some possible resolutions to protecting the lives of the Sudanese children.



INTRODUCTION TO THE TOPIC:

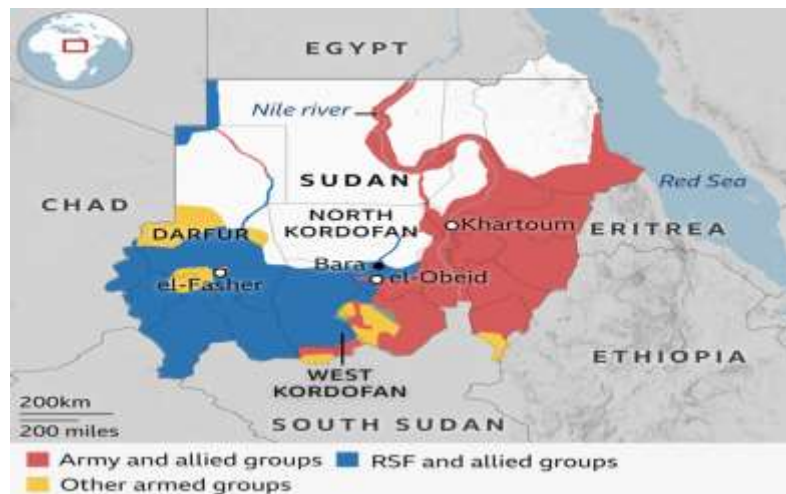
The Civil war in Sudan between the Sudanese Armed forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) started in early April 2023. This Civil war quickly turned into one of the most devastating humanitarian crises in this decade, because of the millions of Sudanese children caught in the crossfire of the conflict. According to UNICEF, over 14 million Sudanese children are in desperate need of life saving aid, which is the highest number ever recorded in the history of Sudan. The Civil war has destroyed numerous school, hospitals, and water cleaning facilities, leaving Sudanese children and families without access to life saving healthcare, education, and clean water and nutrition. Additionally, many Sudanese children currently suffer with PTSD, being separated from their families, and being recruited for the war due to the conflict.

LAND AND PEOPLE:

Sudan is the largest country in Africa. It is larger than one-quarter the size of the United States and borders nine other countries, including Egypt, Chad, Kenya and Ethiopia. Khartoum, the capital of Sudan, sits between the White Nile and the Blue Nile join as the Nile and flow north to Egypt and into the Mediterranean. Sudan has an estimated population of 39 million. There is competition for land between herders and farmers in Sudan, including violent battles between Fur farmers and livestock herders from 1987 to 1989. This competition has fueled the present conflict in Darfur.

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT:

For the early 20th century, Sudan was a colony of the British empire. Even when Sudan achieved independence from Britain in 1956, the civil war already was forming between the north and the south of Sudan. The first civil war started in 1983 when the military regime tried to impose Sharia laws as part of its policy to "Islamicize" all of Sudan while the South wanted to enforce more „Christian“ beliefs. In 1989 however, there was a compromise between the ruling government and the civil war calmed down in the country for a bit. However, in 2003, as they were negotiating to end the Civil war, a new rebellion started in the western province of Dafur when rebel groups and the Sudanese Liberation Army (SLA), attacked military infrastructure. The SLA attacked because they believed the government was neglecting Dafur. The worst parts of the civil war started in early 2023, where shooting between the two sides (north and south of Sudan and the RSF and SAF) began on 15th April 2023 following days of tension as members of the RSF were redeployed around the country that the army saw as a threat. It is unsure o who fired the first shot but the fighting quickly escalated, with the RSF seizing much of Khartoum until the army regained control of it almost two years later in March 2025. The conflict is still ongoing to this day.



EFFECTS OF WAR:

The current civil war in Sudan has had many terrible effects on the country's citizens, especially the Sudanese children. Since the outbreak of civil war between the SAF and RSF in April 2023, millions of Sudanese people have been trapped in violence. For example, numerous communities have been destroyed in airstrikes and artillery fire in cities most affected by the Civil war such as Khartoum, El Geneina, and Nyala, forcing families to flee their homes. Over 10 million people have been displaced within Sudan and across neighboring countries, which created one of the largest internal displacement crises in the world. Food insecurity has escalated to very high levels, making millions of Sudanese citizens starve due to famine. Most hospitals and clinics have been looted or destroyed, which leaves limited access to life saving aid and healthcare. For children, the consequences are even more devastating. For example, over 14 million Sudanese children face hunger, disease, and PTSD due to witnessing violence of

the civil war. Thousands have been separated from their families, and many have lost one or both parents to the conflict.

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS:

How can people help children get medical care when hospitals and clinics are unable for use or destroyed?

Amidst this war many hospitals in Sudan are gone or are out of medical equipment. What are some ideas about bringing in medical clinics, deliveries or help from other countries or organizations to ensure the safety of the children of Sudan which are in need?

How can your delegation ensure that children can still get vaccines and other medical attention amidst the war in Sudan?

Due to the fighting, many of the kids in Sudan have gone months without getting the needed medical assistance like vaccines and shots to help them against diseases. What are some possibilities to help these kids. E.g. safe vaccination areas or help from the UN or other organizations which can help reach these children safely. Provide ways which people can safely execute these plans while staying out of danger areas.

What are some ways your delegation proposes to stop the children of Sudan from going hungry?

As this war has been going on for 2 and a half years food is running out in many parts of the country. Propose some ideas in which the children of Sudan can be fed and how to bring food aid into the country. Are there any other ways in which children could be fed safely?

What are some possibilities to help children keep learning when schools are closed or possibly destroyed due to the ongoing conflicts in Sudan?

Schools are the backbone to a child's life, with the ongoing conflicts in Sudan many schools are closed or out of business. Suggest some ways to regrow the children's education.

What are some ways to stop children from violence or being forced into fighting in the war?

The ongoing conflicts can pose various dangers towards children around the conflict areas. State some ways to prevent this from going on any longer and further endangering the children of Sudan.

How can we resolve or prevent any psychological trauma further surrounding the children of Sudan due to the ongoing conflicts and war?

Many children who live in Sudan have been traumatized due to experiences around them. Are there any ways to help these children and others around them.

What are some ways which countries can work with each other and ensure all aids they are giving these children reach them and is used beneficially?

Amidst a war it is hard for all aids to be supplied to those who are in need. Outline some ways where countries can work together to ensure these products and services reach as many areas in need as they can

Countries list:

1. Canada
2. Republic of Chad
3. Republic of Colombia
4. People's Republic of China
5. Arab Republic of Egypt
6. State of Eritrea
7. Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
8. French Republic
9. Republic of The Gambia
10. Federal Republic of Germany
11. Republic of Mozambique
12. Federal Republic of Nigeria
13. Republic of Peru
14. Republic of the Philippines
15. Russian Federation
16. Republic of Rwanda
17. Democratic Republic of São Tomé and Príncipe
18. Republic of South Africa
19. Republic of South Sudan
20. Republic of the Sudan
21. Kingdom of Sweden
22. Republic of Türkiye
23. United Arab Emirates
24. United Kingdom of Great Britain & Northern Ireland
25. United States of America

Sources:

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