

Committee: Humanitarian Aid

Question Of: Sudan Refugee Crisis

Submitted By: Germany, Syria

Co-submitted By: Algeria

Signatories: United Kingdom, France, Sierra Leone, Croatia, Ghana, Egypt, Finland, Turkey, Malta, United States, Federation of Russia

The General Assembly,

Deeply Concerned by the continued civil, political, and regional conflict surrounding the immediate area of Sudan as well as neighboring countries-- resulting from decades of political instability, economic hardships, and frequent shifts in political power,

Alarmed by the displacement figures in Sudan, which as of January 7, 2025, have reached a staggering 14.6 million in addition to 30.4 million people in need of humanitarian support, 25.6 million of whom are expected to starve this year, in addition to militaristic violence rising 22% in frequency, ethnic cleansing, and other abhorrent atrocities-- all stemming from the profound foundational volatility of the region's social and political climate,

Calls attention to the climate-based exacerbation of the crisis, due to heavy rains and flooding which have caused severe destruction of homes and infrastructure, and contributed to resurging cholera outbreaks and the intensification of famine, which was identified in multiple regions in 2024, including but not limited to the presence of famine in the Zamzam camp for IDPs in 2024 as confirmed by food security experts,

Recognizing the severity of ensuing famines- as 25.6 million are expected to starve this year (both refugees and citizens), militaristic violence rising 22% in frequency, ethnic cleansing, and other abhorrent atrocities-- all stemming from the profound foundational volatility of the region's social and political climate,

Noting with Deep Concern the inequity of the burden of displaced refugees, which has primarily fallen upon the nations of Chad, Egypt, South Sudan, Ethiopia, the Central African Republic, Uganda, and Libya-- spurring great humanitarian crises and alarm as the nations undertake the immense responsibility of thousands of refugees-- with nearly 800,000 fleeing to Chad alone,

Acknowledging the most recent resolution, S/RES/2750, from 11 September 2024 which renewed the 1591 Sudan Sanctions Regime-including targeted sanctions and the arms embargo until September 12, 2025,

Declaring the situation in Sudan as a humanitarian crisis to the highest degree-- and motioning for international collaboration and prioritization in order to eradicate the aggravating regimes and restore any semblance of safety to the region and its peoples who have been engrossed in national turmoil for decades,

Expressing that although this resolution is created to serve countries, especially in response to those who are affected by the Sudan refugee crisis, it is purely used to assist countries in resettling refugees in a safe environment and not to escalate the conflict,

1. Strongly urges Member states to facilitate a ceasefire and consider the following measures upon reevaluation of the effectiveness of the extension of the current arms embargo, including but not limited to the peaceful presence of international military forces, or diplomatic discussions mediating peace:
 - a. Consider placing UN Peacekeepers in the areas of conflict as monitors/wardens of peace
 - b. Enlist the UN's Mediation Support Unit (MSU) to procure discussion between the SAF and RSF
 - c. Provide additional defensive forces (peace corps) in areas of high interest, such as Khartoum
 - d. Maintain peace and regulation via peacekeeping forces' presence along high-traffic and crucial roads such as El Ingaz between the Darfur region and Central Sudan, as well as the Adre Crossing;

2. Endorses the continued support and funding from international organizations and individual States in regards to humanitarian items of great importance such as healthcare, food, and protection:
 - a. Reaffirm the Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan's goal of \$1 billion U.S. Dollars in funding,
 - b. Recognize that the estimated \$2.6 billion USD costs incurred this year alone by the Humanitarian Response Plan is less than 31% funded,
 - c. Strongly recommends required donations from high-income countries, proportional to each individual state's income-- in order to restore some of the Humanitarian Aid Effort's debt;

3. Petitions countries who overproduce medical, basic hygiene, and food supplies and are willing to support the fight against conflict-driven resource insecurity to donate their excess goods to the UN Office for Coordination of Human Affairs (OCHA) to reaffirm the Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan's goal of \$1 billion in funding.
 - a. The UN OCHA will distribute the donated medical and hygiene supplies in the form of humanitarian aid to needy countries, specifically Sudan, at border checkpoints, UN permanent refugee settlements, and supply some to medical clinics within conflict zones for direct distribution to refugees.
 - b. Among these supplies, pamphlets with emergency helpline numbers, including an anti-trafficking helpline (in progress by the UN), the location of permanent refugee settlements with included directions.
 - c. By partnering with different NGOs and organizations like the International Committee of the Red Cross and WASH (water, sanitation and hygiene), we can better the health and sanitation of refugee camps
 - d. Strongly recommends required donations from the top 10 GDP rating, refugee accepting countries, while underscoring the importance of funding from ALL members of the UN;

4. Acknowledging the enormous healthcare crisis present in Sudan with the widespread affliction of infectious diseases as well as lack of resources and professional care:

- a. Under similar avenues such as an expanded Integra Programme-- providing healthcare education and skill-based training for refugees and Sudanese citizens
- b. Additionally requesting continued contributions from international organizations and individual nations in the form of healthcare related items, specifically educators;

5. Appeals to signatories and countries who wish to contribute monetary donations of up to 0.25% of countries' GDP directed to the International Office for Migration (IOM) branch of the UN's Emergency Victim Assistance Fund (EVA) who are unable to house refugees due to an economic burden or full population capacity

- a. Donations towards this fund will be used to establish safehouses for refugees near border checkpoints, where refugees can be educated, prioritizing that of women and children's security.
- b. Donations will also be used to support the governments of host countries in housing refugees.

6. Requests signatories and countries who wish to contribute monetary donations of up to 0.25% of countries' GDP directed to the UN Office of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) branch of the UN's Comprehensive Disaster and Climate Risk Management Program (CRM) toward the establishment of the Collection of Life-Essentials Ensuring Access to Natural Environmental Resources (CLEANER) and Sustained Electricity Access (SEA) initiatives.

- a. Donations towards this fund will be used to create repositories for water within the CLEANER program, which will be linked to the creation of desalination plants to maintain electricity for affected refugee settlements through the SEA program's hydroelectricity output, while also providing these camps with a stable source of potable water to reduce water-borne diseases (e.g. cholera) and improve hygiene.

7. Expresses its hope for unique solutions of local integration and foreign country resettlement opportunities for the displaced people, as economic and material strains on host nations/communities rise steadily towards becoming unmanageable:

- a. Calling for unique solutions of local-integration such as Tanzania's mass granting of temporary citizenship
- b. Suggesting the implementation of further education opportunities and skilled labor cultivation- similar to Germany's Integra Programme;
- c. Hopes for continued international cooperation and compensation for host-countries, via the funding of OCHA and the UNHCR
- d. Requesting third-party countries' offer of shelter for the massive amount of displaced persons with support from higher GDP nations;

8. Considers additional diplomatic and political support in the region —specifically in regards to negotiations between the conflicting SAF and RSF— in the hopes of achieving peaceful cooperation and compliance over territory as well repatriation of IDPs:

- a. Hopeful for the installment of political and diplomatic discussions of peace being procured by the MSU

- b. Suggests mindful allocation of autonomy over certain territories-- under the control of the two leading factions of the SAF and RSF
- c. Recommends support, safety, and possible relocation resources being offered to outlying communities in regions that may be absorbed by an opposing faction;

9. Expresses its concern that the lack of effective implementation of the arms embargo has allowed the warring parties to acquire weapons from various countries who have been found in violation of the embargo by Amnesty International and the Panel of Experts, namely Belarus, China, and Russia, as well as the discovery of military equipment from countries such as the UAE, Russia, China, and Turkiye, therefore *calls for* an expansion of the arms embargo to encompass all of Sudan with the intent of:

- a) Facilitating external monitoring of transfers of large quantities of weaponry into Sudan and then to the Darfur region
- b) Aiding in the prevention of legal acquisition of arms in other areas of Sudan
- c) Preventing further use of arms in the future to commit war crimes
- d) Driving the warring parties away from the pursuit of military victory at the expense of negotiations

10. Recognizing the exceptionally large amount of weapons and instruments of violence currently possessed by SAF and RSF forces:

- a. Motions for reinforced sanctions and consequences being placed on nations/parties who are providing weapons to the SAF and RSF factions
- b. Similarly employing UN Peacekeeping forces as members of dissuasion in Sudan, providing both peaceful presence and consequences of intervention upon violent actions and issues-- within 1000 square kilometers of high-interest areas such as civilian settlements and areas of diplomatic discussion
- c. Affirms steps taken by individual member states to sanction leaders of the Rapid Support Forces and Sudanese Armed Forces as well as individuals hindering negotiations in the Sudanese Islamic Movement, and urges the UNSC to follow suit in implementing sanctions on individuals heading the paramilitary groups responsible for human rights violations and facilitating business conglomerates funding the war such as
 - I. Senior RSF leader Abdelrahim Hamdan Dagalo, known also as "Hemedti,"
 - II. Deputy head and brother of the RSF leader, Mohamed Hamdan Dagalo
 - III. Secretary General of the Sudanese Islamic Movement, Ali Karti
 - IV. Other individuals, including Sudanese Islamists, officials of the former al-Bashir regime, as well as RSF figures who have taken steps to undermine negotiations and civilian protection;

11. Specifically calls upon Member States to sanction the organisations that are undermining peace and security in Sudan by providing the warring parties with equipment and financial support for activities derailing peace and ceasefire progress as well as stability in the region, specifically entities such as:

- i. AL JUNAID MULTI ACTIVITIES CO LTD
- ii. AL-FAKHER ADVANCED WORKS CO. LTD
- iii. ALKHALEEJ BANK CO LTD
- iv. AL-SOLAG MINING COMPANY LTD

- v. DEFENSE INDUSTRIES SYSTEM
- vi. GSK ADVANCE COMPANY LTD
- vii. MEROE GOLD
- iix. M-INVEST
- ix. RED ROCK MINING COMPANY
- x. SUDAN MASTER TECHNOLOGY,

12. Endorses the repeated global discussion of the Sudanese crisis in order to maintain international interest and investment in the dehumanizing encampment and displacement of refugees, in hopes of creating revitalized aid and support:

- a. Suggests sponsoring commercial and journalistic discussion of situations in order to garner public support
- b. Alludes to the possible creation of a UN body, garnering funding from the UNHCR -- specifically for the purpose of retrieving video and imagery from Sudan in order to create media and informational items for widespread dispersal via social media etc. in order to impose international investment and public awareness;

13. Sympathizing with the massive strain and economic responsibility placed upon popular nations of asylum and refuge, alternatively suggests investment and facilitation of support via material items as well as the establishment of peace through diplomatic discussions:

- a. Highlights the security and financial risks placed on nations who accept refugees-- suggesting the integration and investment of healthcare facilities, food supplies, and educational systems for the purpose of restoring the Sudanese area to autonomy and peace
- b. Communicating that the provision and investment of resources and aid will benefit the global community, as nations promote stability in Sudan-- economic strain and refugee influx will be significantly lowered.