

FORUM:	ADVISORY PANEL
ISSUE:	Measures to Combat Food Insecurity and Improve Agricultural Stability in Sudan
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Introduction

Food insecurity can be characterized as a condition of blocked-off nourishment that is adequate or of adequate quality to meet fundamental needs. Numerous factors contribute to this issue, including salary, work, race/ethnicity, and inability. Almost 26.6 million people are facing the food insecurity crisis due to a lack of financial ability to avoid this issue, and the ongoing war is causing 9.1 million people displaced outside of the country since April 2023. Specifically, this emergency happens when the food supply is limited, or the utilization is deficient. The emergency is likely to happen in Less Developed Countries (LDCs) such as Sudan, where nutriment is rare due to ongoing civil war, which might lead to agrarian precariousness due to inadequate food. Currently, Sudan experienced a war that had a devastating effect on civilians, causing the world's biggest displaced refugee crisis. The circumstance has caused food insecurity and agricultural instability issues in Sudan, causing millions of deaths and the destruction of arable lands.



Background

Sudan is a country with diverse ethnic groups since it was a colony of British and Egypt which created a significant income gap between the North region and South region. According to the World Bank, Sudan's GDP per capita (PPP) in 2021 was \$1330, which is the world's poorest country. The internal disparities between Southern and Northern regions are caused by ethnic reasons, political instability, and limited access to necessities. Muslims and Arabs resided in the North region, and the people who believed in Christianity resided in the Southern region. Sudan was controlled by the Northern Arab people after its independence, and the people in the Southern region were isolated in Sudan's economy. In 1955, the people in Southern Sudan rebelled against the government, which caused the first Sudan Civil War. Also, the conflict in the main region, Darfur, between the central government and the Africans, caused the mass

displacement of innocent people in 2003. This conflict caused 200,000 people to die from the attacks of the Sudanese government, disease, and famine in Darfur. The genocide happened due to the holocaust acted by the government, and approximately 2 million people were displaced from their livelihoods, ethnic cleansing was done by Sudan's paramilitary Rapid Support Forces (RSF) and its supporters. this Civil War brought the attention of the global world, which led to humanitarian issues. Recently, Sudan has been involved in another conflict again since 2023 in the capital city of Khartoum.



The war broke out and two main factors contributed: the army chief Abdel Fattah al-Burhan and the commander in RSF. The 2023 conflict in Sudan is causing more than 14,000 civilian deaths, and more than 8 million people migrated to other neighboring countries.

Problems Raised

Economic crisis

The economic issues were raised in Sudan, which led to political instability and a prolonged Civil War for decades. Since the central government of Sudan gave different treatment to some people in the Southern region, there is no legitimacy or political efficacy toward the central government in the Southern region. Repeated Coup de tats and Civil Wars undermined the political attitude of the people, which led to a decrease in foreign investment. Also, Sudan is a country that exports their natural resources to other countries. However, the continued conflict led to a drop in oil exports, and the main region of oil exports was damaged by the allies of the government. The capital of Sudan, Khartoum, became a main region of the war, so it is no longer able to produce or export the oil to other neighboring countries. A repeated bombardment and displacement of the people led to the destruction of the products in Sudan, which caused inflation problems. Sudan experienced extreme inflation issues due to the increased cost of the products and decreased currency value, so the quality of Sudanese people's lives decreased significantly as the conflict continued for decades.

Ethnic Cleansing

The ethnic cleansing in Sudan is mostly related to the Darfur conflict. The living gap between the Northern region and Southern region, the Southern region people rebelled against the central government located in the Northern region, this conflict evolved into the conflict between the Sudan Liberation Army

(SLA) and the central government. The central government sent the Janjaweed, the Arab military to kill the civilians and give a shock to prevent the following rebellions, which led to the ethnic cleansing. 200,000 civilians died due to the ethnic cleansing acted by the central government, at least 9,300 women and men were raped, and more than 3 million people in Darfur have been affected in various ways. Currently, the region Darfur still has some conflicts even the peace agreements enacted between the central government and the SLAs, and the global world is still paying attention to the issue of Darfur region conflict.



Ethnic Cleansing: village burning

International Actions

World Food Programme (WFP) Emergency Response

The World Food Program (WFP) highlighted famine issues in Sudanese people, exacerbated by ongoing civil wars and long-term conflicts between the central government and its enemies. WFP tried to provide emergency food to the region during the Civil Wars, such as grains, beans, or the necessities for the Sudanese people. Also, WFP tried to cooperate with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other international associations to make sure that assistance in providing emergency foods is smooth and ensure the humanitarian approach to the region with the civil wars, cooperating with the international society. Recently, WFP provided additional emergency foods and necessities to respond to the Covid 19 pandemic, which eased the problem of famine issues and financial difficulties in Sudan. WFP's role in Sudan's current situation played crucial to ease the famine issue, even though they faced political barriers and a scarcity of resources.

IOM Response

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) enables displaced people to migrate to other countries for safety, schooling, and job opportunities. They focused on providing humanitarian assistance to Sudan, such as providing emergency food, water, or shelter provision. This assistance is for protecting the Sudanese people from the substandard situation, which prevents the victims of human trafficking, and makes them into stable condition. In addition, IOM is monitoring the path of movement and population status in Sudan, to gather the data for humanitarian response to this situation and informing these data to other international communities. IOM is cooperating with other international corporations such as the

UN, or other NGOs to solve the humanitarian crisis in Sudan, pushing ahead with the cooperative plan. Through this response, the IOM is helping to alleviate the humanitarian crisis in Sudan and help vulnerable populations live in a safe environment.

Key Players

Central African Republic (CAR)

The food insecurity in the Central African Republic (CAR) and Sudan is connected to various important historical factors. These countries are bordering the country, so many factors play a role, including refugee inflow, economic interaction, and political softness. Some refugees are fleeing to CAR who suffered from the Darfur Civil War and the South Sudan Civil War, and this pressured the CAR's humanitarian burden. Currently, CAR is accommodating the refugee center, but it needs more financial and fundamental improvements to accept more refugees. Also, an armed group and CAR are sharing the illegal armed forces to procure the finances, and these illegal trades are one of the factors causing the regional conflict. Since both CAR and Sudan are having disagreements in the political situation that caused the political instability and inner conflicts, this situation can influence both countries' instability reflecting their political interconnection.

Ethiopia

Ethiopia and Sudan had a conflict along the border, calling it the Al-Fashga conflict. Sudan is looking for the region Al-Fasha, the origin region of Ethiopia, which has been denied. As a result, Sudan took control of the region Al-Fasha through the conflict that happened with Ethiopia. Despite this, Ethiopia is one of the well-known countries that accept numerous displaced people from Sudan to neighboring nations. Ethiopia accepted 1.1 million refugees from Sudan.



Possible Solutions

Sending UN peacekeepers

The Joined together Countries have qualities in peacekeeping operations. It is authenticity, sharing of burdens, and the capacity to send and keep up troops and police from all over the world. These units can relate to civilian peacekeepers to advance multidimensional missions. In Sudan, numerous ethnic groups and individuals face food insecurity and long-term starvation issues which need to improve nourishment, water, and other therapeutic needs. UN member countries can support sending peacekeepers to Sudan by providing fundamental help by sending peacekeepers.

Building Sudan's agricultural capacity

Due to the ongoing conflict, Sudan is not able to foster their agricultural stability. Their agricultural technology is now getting older, so the agricultural technologies in Sudan should be modernized with new equipment. The new equipment can be sponsored by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO), in order to restore the agricultural situation in Sudan. Destroyed lands can be restored through continuous sponsorship by various international associations, making the issue, and it can be the first basic approach to Sudanese agriculture instability. Due to humanitarian issues and security in certain regions, Sudan may have limited ways to help support agriculture. However, if international organizations work to stabilize agriculture through cooperation with the Sudanese government, this problem can be pacified to a certain degree.

Glossary

Abyei

A contested region between Sudan and South Sudan.

Genocide

A group of people is intentionally and systematically destroyed by race, nationality, religion, or race.

Ethnic Cleansing

An attempt to create an ethnically homogeneous geographical area by deportation or forced migration of people belonging to a particular ethnic group.

Asylum seekers

A person who often leaves the country for political reasons or war, and travels to other countries in the hope that the government will protect them and allow them to live there.

UNAMID (United Nations-African Union Mission in Darfur)

A peacekeeping mission in the main region of Darfur.



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