

FORUM:	Advisory Panel
ISSUE:	Measures to Create a Viable Solution for Sudan’s Enduring Internally Displaced Persons Crisis
STUDENT OFFICER:	Suah (Chloe) Cho
POSITION:	Deputy President of Advisory Panel

Introduction

Internally Displaced People are people who were forced to flee their homes by conflict, violence, persecution, and disaster. Refugees are people who were forced to leave their country to escape war, persecution, and any type of natural disaster. The only difference between Internally displaced people and refugees is that refugees can leave the country whenever when they can afford it. However, Internally displaced people are forced to stay in the country. The crisis of Internally Displaced Persons is not a single part of the deck that could be covered. 71 million people are internally displaced across the whole world. The National Government of each are the ones who are responsible for bearing the responsibility for International displaced persons (IDPs). However, when the National Governments are all in crisis and confusion, the life and safety of IDPs and the drawbacks are on a tremendous scale.



The houses of Internally Displaced People.

The crisis of Internally Displaced Persons has begun to come up to the deck, sincerely requiring the world's attention. As of 3 May 2022, 8 million IDP populations in Ukraine, 7.6 million in Syria, and 5.5 million in Ethiopia were reported. In 2022, it is estimated there were 70.5 million IDPs worldwide. For refugees, there are international treaties for them – The 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol. It was analyzed for the IDPs that are worldwide and international treaty for the refugees. The global treaty provides the universal definition of who is a refugee and the minimum standards for their treatment. From the data set of UNHCR, Afghanistan (6.4 million), the Syrian Arab Republic (6.4 million), and Venezuela (6.1 million) are the countries with the top three populations of refugees. Yet the international treaty and solutions for refugees are an ongoing problem, IDPs do not even have a basic international treaty when the suffering population’s size is much bigger. While there are 2 million citizens difference who are impacted, there is no specific universal treaty for Internally displaced persons.

With these ongoing issues in Sudan, many groups are working together to solve the ongoing problem in Sudan. Sudan is going through a lot of crises. The conflict between the parties in Sudan is one



of the main causes that causes the hunger crisis approaching famine. Just like a food chain, connecting each other's results, one part of corruption leads to the other's corruption. There are a lot of elements that caused the current situation in Sudan. The civil war between the two separate parties has caused the whole country into a state of insecurity. Causing many other interconnected problems throughout the country.

Background

In the early history of Sudan, three major conflicts majorly caused the crisis of Internally displaced persons crisis. The internally displaced persons (IDP) crisis in Sudan is still an evolving crisis over a series of times.

The first conflict that has opened the door for Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) crisis is the Darfur Conflict. It started in 2003 and will continue until now, 2024. The Sudanese government and the rebel group from the Darfur region have come into conflict with each other. Darfur is located in the western part of Sudan. In that specific region, it is the home of multiple ethnic groups, and because of the diversity of the ethnic groups, the tension between the ethnicities is unbearable. This conflict has led a significant number of people to become Internally Displaced people (IDP). This has started the gate of the massive amount of number of Internally Displaced People (IDP).



Kids of Sudan are in line for supplies that are needed for their families during this crisis.

The second conflict that has bolstered the gate of the crisis is the South Sudan Conflict of Sudan. On 9 July 2011, South Sudan gained independence after the referendum. It was the result of a long-armed struggle that the citizens had to contain on their own starting mid the mid-1950s. The South Sudanese civil war that was started in 2013 has made the displacement crisis even harder. The war has left over 2.2 million refugees and 2.2 million Internally displaced persons (IDP) for decades to suffer from climate change and food insecurity.

The last conflict that led Sudan into the most severe cases of Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) crisis is the political instability and civil war. The timeline of these events is from 2019 to 2024, now. During these five years, Sudan experienced political upheaval. The protests that included President Omar al-Bashir in 2019 had also impacted the citizens. The original government has struggled cause of the internal conflicts for ages. From the civil war in the 1950s until now. The situation of these was worsened in 2023 when the rival military faction resulted in a violent conflict, that reached the summit of the displacement crisis.



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Problems Raised

Humanitarian Needs

It was mentioned earlier how the Internally displaced people are in a severe situation. Almost all of the internally displaced people cannot access the basic necessities that they are supposed to be having. IDPs face a severe shortage of basic necessities than they should have. Food shortage is also a big problem that the IDPs are facing. The famine in Sudan is leading to a food shortage difficult especially for the IDPs.



The weak sustain area for IDPs in Sudan.

The basic need for life, food is also disturbed, then the following humanitarian needs are also disturbed. The health care that is first given by the government is sometimes limited to IDPs, but the situation in Sudan cannot afford health care for citizens. So, the chance that IDPs can get health care is low. A lot of displacement camps are already out of medical supplies needed. Those medical supplies are already gone and way off than the needs.

Education is one of the basic needs that citizens should take taking of. Children of every country have the right to get a proper education while growing up. Especially in their childhood, they should get the minimum education that will provide them the basic information and knowledge for the adaption for the societal change.

Security and Protection Problems

Humanitarian needs are also an overwhelming barrier for the IDPs. IDPs are the most vulnerable to violence. When they are not exposed to any basic needs and safety barriers, security and protection become the biggest problem. In a country where even, the international treaty is not there for them, they are always exploited for the violence of life. The life that their safety is not guaranteed, no further improvement could be done. The IDPs' only focus is to maintain their life, to protect themselves from any possible war that could happen right in front of them at any second.

Cause the possibility of a threat to their life, IDPs are always in a state of insecurity. All areas where IDPs are at are prone to violence. Any minute, any second, threat is right in front of them. Sudan's ongoing conflicts are making the IDPs more insecure. The protection of IDPs is sincerely needed. The protection of the citizens is the first problem in any country. The loss of safe livelihood for the IDPs is making the conflicts into a state of chaos.



International Actions

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees is an organization that provides help and support for Internally displaced persons (IDP). This organization was created in 1950, and until today, they have been helping the IDPs not primarily, but have assisted them to have a better environment to stand on. United Nations High Commissioner provides shelter and essential services for IDPs. They provide emergency shelter and core relief systems. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees is the ones who is eager to advocacy for the rights of IDPs. They provide legal assistance for IDPs as much as possible and monitor and reports the cases and the situations currently happening in Sudan.



The problem that was forementioned, the protection for IDPs, is being worked on by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. UNHCR is striving for the international standard and guidelines that assist IDPs. These are the practical solutions that can effectively call IDPs into the border of safeness.

Key Players

Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS)

Sudanese Red Crescent Society is an organization that was established by government decree in 1956. They operate throughout Sudan, assisting IDPs associated with extremely difficult conditions. While they face challenges from the problems of legal status, they take the route of line with the action and measures that could benefit the IDPs in an effective way.

United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

The problem about the IDPs who can't get their humanitarian rights maintained, OCHA is the organization which coordinates the humanitarian efforts. They provide effective supportive aids as soon as possible. As OCHA coordinates the humanitarian situations, they ensure the needs of IDPs. The resources that OCHA provides to the IDPs allocate resources quickly to critical areas of needs. And this is the important factor for IDP in Sudan, because they are also in the most urgent situation where instance assistance is needed.



Possible Solutions

Collaboration with United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

In 2019, when the war with South Sudan was continuous, organizations such as UNHCR provided immediate support. This had mitigated the immediate suffering from the health crises that were abrupt. Similarly, organizations should provide immediate support for any kind of situation that IDPs are in a crisis such as sudden war. The part where efforts should be on is the timely and effective part. The quality of those aid does not become a tremendous problem when IDPs are craving for a cup of water. The quality of it could be relatively low, but the timely and effective solutions for IDPs to come up is the part that should be focused on.

Establishing safe place for IDPs and Continue Resilience Programs

IDPs are always craving safe place where they can protect themselves from violence. And these wishes can be accomplished by the legal support from the International Rescue Committee (IRC). With



One of the effective solutions by the organizations.

the inclusion of IRC, IDPs can show the rate of reduced violence and other essential legal service that they are providing in the situation. Only by giving out safe space and legal aid that IDPs can rely on to will reduce the risk of violence now IDPs are exposed to.

Glossary

International Rescue Committee (IRC)

International Rescue Committee is a global humanitarian organization that provides support to the people who just experienced conflict and disaster. It was founded in 1933, headquarters located in New York, USA. The mission that IRC is holding is to recover and rebuild people's lives that got disturbed by the conflicts.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)



Logo for UNDP.

United Nations Development Programme is a global organization primarily supporting sustainable development. It was founded in 1965, and it operates over 170 countries. It is focusing on a wide range of countries. The mission of UNDP is to support countries achieve sustainable development even after conflicts.



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Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)

Norwegian Refugee Council is an independent non-governmental organization that is giving help to refugees. They aid protection and durable solutions for not only refugees but internally displaced persons worldwide. The ultimate goal of Norwegian Refugee Council is to protect the rights of displaced and refugees that are suffering in crisis.



Logo for NRC.



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