FORUM: Advisory Panel

QUESTION OF: Measures to combat food insecurity and improve agricultural stability in Sudan

MAIN SUBMITTER: China

CO-SUBMITTERS: United Kingdom, Australia, Norway, Mexico, Sudan, Austria, United Kingdom, Australia, China, France

ADVISORY PANEL,

*Expressing* concern over people not being able to afford food in the markets due to economic inflation caused by the ongoing conflict in Sudan,

*Underlining* the influence of food insecurity in Sudan, which has made more than 26.6 civilians-over half of its population Sudan face the food insecurity crisis with 8.5 million people at emergency levels of hunger and over 755,000 people experiencing catastrophic conditions regardless of their race and ethnicity, salary, work, and instability,

*Fully aware* that nearly 14 million more people are facing acute hunger than before the conflict erupted and 10.7 million people have been displaced by the Sudan crisis internally and abroad since April 2023, according to the World Food Programme (WFP),

*Acknowledging* a further 13 areas of Sudan are at risk of famine in the coming months according to the latest analysis,

*Aware* that the IPC (Integrated Phase Classification) system recorded Sudan as the world’s largest hunger crisis,

*Noting* that the main causes of Sudan’s hunger crisis include ongoing civil war since April 2023, displacement, poverty, and harsh climate,

*Concerned* about the food insecurity in Sudan where sustenance is necessary and hard to come by due to civil war, which had a destructive impact, causing the world's biggest displaced refugee crisis that leads to millions of deaths and the demolition of farming land

*Encouraged* by spiraling inflation, cash shortages nationwide, and rising prices of major goods and foods on a national scale,

*Emphasizing* that the international community pledged 2.2 billion dollars to address the suffering of the Sudanese people in Sudan and across the wider region, but the promises of solidarity and support by international donors remain largely unfulfilled,

*Reaffirming* the serious situation in Sudan due to a long conflict in the country, financial problems, and poor nutrition, especially the issue of food insecurity of Sudan,

Main submitter: China

1. Underscore emergency food provision system assisted by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) with equal food distribution system but not limited to:
	1. provide immediate relief to vulnerable populations by Deliver emergency food supplies to regions with the highest levels of food insecurity, ensuring aid reaches susceptible groups, including women, children, and displaced persons:
		1. identifying specific regions and communities facing severe food shortages using data from the World Food Programme (WFP),
		2. coordinating with regional and local authorities to target aid to households experiencing acute malnutrition and food scarcity, prioritizing vulnerable groups such as children, pregnant and lactating women, elderly, and displaced persons,
	2. enhance food distribution systems by improving logistics and infrastructure to ensure that food aid is delivered efficiently, minimizing losses and delays:
		1. building or rehabilitate transportation networks that connect agricultural production zones to urban centers and crisis areas,
		2. utilizing digital tracking systems to monitor the movement of food supplies, reduce waste, and enhance transparency and accountability,
	3. source food aid locally to stimulate the economy, reduce transportation costs, and support local farmers, who may be struggling to sell their produce:
		1. facilitating arrangements where aid agencies purchase harvests from local farmers, allowing them to secure stable income and reinvest in their farms,
		2. creating guaranteed procurement contracts with local farmers to provide price stability, reduce market dependency, and stimulate regional food production;

Main Submitter: United Kingdom

1. Suggest the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to provide health care and agricultural support for people whose health has been weakened due to malnutrition:
	1. request to establish health facilities and provision of medical assistance to displaced people who are malnourished:
		1. placing Emergency Rooms and pre-hospitals near the displacement camps for people who are suffering from malnutrition to reduce people dying from hunger,
		2. providing vaccines and therapeutic food for people in Sudan in the pre-hospitals,
	2. encourage the ICRC to support agricultural production with the provision of supplies and training:
		1. providing seeds, tools, and training to communities in Sudan who are affected by the ongoing conflict,
		2. implementing training programs to encourage sustainable and climate-smart agricultural practices, including crop rotation, soil conservation, and efficient irrigation techniques;

Main Submitter: China

1. Stress the seriousness of the issue to the world to gain awareness of Sudan’s severe hunger crisis but not limited to:
	1. promote the current issue of the hunger crisis in Sudan online by:
		1. uploading advertisements about how people in Sudan live with scarce food and water through social media like Instagram and YouTube by gaining sponsors and volunteers who will participate in fundraising to help raise awareness about Sudan’s ongoing hunger crisis,
		2. showing the hardships that the country and companies are going through due to the issue of the news like Public Broadcasting Service (PBS),
	2. suggest World Vision (WV) to make a campaign showing the importance of overcoming food insecurity in Sudan:
		1. emphasizing how continuous food insecurity will lead to more serious problems in Sudan,
		2. launching a campaign that contrasts the consequences of overcoming the food crisis;

Main Submitter: Australia

1. Suggest United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund (UNICEF) and Save the Children to support children and pregnant women with food supplies but not limited to:
	1. provide powdered milk for infants to reduce infant starvation since mothers cannot produce healthy milk due to malnutrition caused by hunger crisis,
	2. increase the provision of therapeutic food and water to save children and pregnant women who are suffering from malnutrition caused by long-term hunger crisis:
		1. providing food supply to places where severe famine is concentrated in based on the information shared by Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC),
		2. prioritizing places with more children and pregnant women since they are the future of Sudan’s recovery,
		3. developing a water purifying system near the displacement camps and shelters so that people can get clean water,
	3. run mobile health clinics and nutrition supplements to Sudanese children who are malnourished;

Main Submitter: United Kingdom

1. Offer sufficient financial support through charities to aim for economic recovery from the past years to overcome the market inflation and for the people in Sudan who are undergoing the hardships caused by the hunger crisis but not limited to:
	1. collaborate with international charity organizations such as the World Food Programme (WFP), Save the Children Fund, and Action Against Hunger to raise financial assistance:
		1. supporting Sudan’s agricultural growth to overcome food scarcity by using the money for agricultural supplies such as seeds and equipment,
		2. providing money for families and individuals since they cannot afford food and supplies in markets due to high inflation,
	2. provide economic help to overcome the current high inflation by giving people and the country more chances to work and gain money:
		1. offering agricultural work for people who have lost jobs to enhance agricultural instability and job loss caused by internal conflict,
		2. promoting trade with neighboring countries to enhance Sudan’s national economy and form alliances,
	3. request the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to give financial assistance to Internally Displaced People (IDPs) in Sudan with severe food insecurity matters;

Main Submitter: Australia

1. Manage water for Sudan to solve the water shortage problem which affects agricultural stability:
	1. advocate the United Nations Water (UN-Water) to provide water management and support for improvement in agricultural stability in Sudan,
	2. request the support of the United Nations to find infrastructure for water management:
		1. suggesting the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to build up basic infrastructure such as tap water supply system, emergency water supply systems,
		2. requesting the World Bank to offer financial support for water-related infrastructure projects to improve water access,
	3. enhance an integrated water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) program conducted by IRC:
		1. recommending IRC to provide an emergency WASH system like a water tank car or temporary water supply,
		2. constructing water storage facilities or reservoirs to store rainwater in specific areas to address the water shortage during drought season.