Committee: United Nations Security Council

Topic: Addressing the issue of the refugee crisis in North Africa and the Middle East as a result of the Arab Spring.



Country: Sudan

Delegate: [redacted]

School: [redacted]

Delegates, the Middle Eastern and Northern African (MENA) regions are facing a crisis, one that involves millions of refugees in search of economic, democratic, and cultural stability. Following the rise of the Arab Spring, a movement dedicated to finding social justice from the corrupt and authoritarian governments of the region, the collapse of governments hasn't been uncommon (IMMUNS, 2025 ). As a result, numerous governments have conflicted for around a decade. This conflict has left millions of individuals as refugees, both inside and outside their country—these internally displaced persons (IDPs) lack proper human rights and face conflicts like food insecurity and access to necessary services (IMMUNS, 2025) The United Nations (UN) has been actively working to mitigate the issue, but cannot do much. The UN has authorized cross-border humanitarian aid for refugees from Syria, Jordan, Turkey, and Iraq. Yet, all of this underlines a problem of violence and insecurity that we as a committee should aim to fix in this and the following sessions.

The delegation of Sudan is currently undergoing numerous crises that have been influenced by the Arab Spring, which have led to the independence of South Sudan. The people succeeded in overthrowing Omar al-Bashir and led a coup d'etat which promised a civilian-military transition to power. The transition would take 39 months (2019–2021), but there have currently been no updates, sparking protests from civilians. It is said that this has been

influenced by the Arab Spring and the protests that followed it (Ottaway, 2021). On April 15, 2023, a conflict broke out between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF), which displaced nearly 11.5 million people in the country (UNHRC, 2024). Prior to this, Sudan was home to nearly 1 million refugees, some of the highest numbers in Africa. The conflict has created a desperate need for humanitarian aid, while the country battles shortages in food, water, medicine, and fuel (UNHCR, 2024). The United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) has been providing aid to the country and has been assisting the people who have been displaced inside the country and outside of it. Overall, it is clear that countries like Sudan have been deeply affected by the refugee crisis, which means that the country is intensely focused on cooperation with other nations to find solutions to help Sudan recover itself from the crises it's undergoing.

As a result of this issue, the delegation of Sudan is offering the following solutions. First, to expand and develop sponsorship programs that allow individuals in host countries to sponsor refugees and be able to provide aid to them. This initiative is great for providing refugees with a sense of security, quality education, and financial opportunities, which may be difficult to find in their own countries. Next, the delegation of Sudan is proposing to improve the situation in the respective countries by creating frameworks and delegating previous issues that countries may have. This way, problems can be solved through agreements and treaties instead of violence, instead of violence, and could potentially save millions of lives. Finally, my delegation wishes to control the illicit arms trade that is rampant around the MENA area. Lots of the violence surrounding these conflicts involves the use of illegal weapons, so my delegation would like to enforce tighter security around borders to ensure that illegal weapons do not make their way into the country, as well as persecution of high-status individuals who participate in arms trade, too

stop the government from using these arms, but also to send a clear message that those who use the arms are not excluded from persecution. The delegation of Sudan hopes that the proposed solutions may be viable to reduce the violence and insecurity the refugees face in these conflicts.

Works Cited

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