

Resolution A-1

Solutions to the Nagorno Karabakh Territorial Dispute

Security Council,

Recognizing that no resolutions that have been drafted on the Nagorno Karabakh conflict have been amended into the UN Charter and are therefore not legitimate,

Encourages the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) to continue their mediating efforts and to continue their efforts in this dispute,

Calls to attention that Armenia has historical claims to the land and has had rulers and written memoirs about Nagorno Karabakh dating back to the ninth century B.C.,

Bears in mind that the ceasefire between Armenia, Nagorno Karabakh, and Azerbaijan must remain in place until a formal agreement on the land can be made;

1. Calls for surveillance of the Nagorno Karabakh borders where fighting has been prevalent to make sure it remains peaceful through:
 - a. Using surveillance drones with no danger to civilian life to allow borders to be watched;
 - b. Motion tracking cameras positioned in public areas throughout the city to send information about possible conflict;
 - c. Taking advantage of the United States infrared satellite imaging that has been used to track ISIS movements and control other sites of conflict;
2. Authorizes that a summit be held with the leaders of Armenia, Nagorno Karabakh, and Azerbaijan to discuss the dispute before it can be sent to the ICJ;
3. Allows Armenia to hold the land until the summit with:
 - a. Open borders to peaceful Azeri people,
 - b. Protection from Russia and France,
 - c. Allows the Nagorno Karabakh people to have complete rights and guarantees their safety in the area while decisions are being made about the future of the land;

4. Emphasizes that although Armenia will be in charge of the land, all sides will be encouraged to stop buying arms from Russia and all arms supply counts should be made public in order to show all parties that the ceasefire remains intact;
5. Calls upon an international meeting to be held between the participating countries of OSCE in order to officially discard the 2007 Madrid Principles and resume negotiations between the OSCE Minsk Group;
6. Endorses a conference between countries internationally to edit and revise the 2009 Joint Statement on the Nagorno-Karabakh Conflict, by U.S. President Obama, Russian President Medvedev, and French President Sarkozy at the L'Aquila Summit of the Eight, in order to ensure its implementation within the conflicting countries.

Resolution A-2

Abolishing Conflict in Nagorno Karabakh

The Security Council,

Considering the fact that a truce was created between Azerbaijani troops and Armenian secessionists in 1994 but has failed to produce a permanent peace agreement which has kept the post Soviet Europe area a “frozen conflict,”

Noting over 1 million ethnic Azeri citizens have fled to Karabakh and Armenia and over 25% of ethnic Armenians have fled to Azerbaijan, and outlining that Azerbaijan will no longer hold any negotiations with Armenia concerning Karabakh if it decides to ask for recognition as being independent in the international community,

Recalling resolution A/62/L.42 which recorded a vote of 39 in favour to 7 against, in which it announced the Azerbaijani population to return to their homes, reaffirmed that no state should recognize as lawful to the situation culminating from the residence of Azerbaijan’s territories, or cede assistance in maintaining that situation, and recognized the need to provide equal protection for both groups residing in the Nagorny Karabakh region,

Reiterating the international community's involvement of the topic, in which the creation of the Minsk group would provide an appropriate framework for conflict resolution concerning the negotiation process; as well as working to obtain finalization by both parties through an agreement on the cessation of the armed conflict in order to promote peace and prevent summoning the Minsk conference,

Acknowledging the Madrid Principles based on the Helsinki Final Act principles of Non-Use of Force, Territorial Integrity, and the Equal Rights of the people, in which only 6 of 14 have been agreed upon and addressed to the public including to return the territories surrounding Nagorno-Karabakh to Azerbaijani control as well as providing guarantees for security and self governance to the surrounding area,

1. Encourages the creation of a trade and safety deal agreement between the United Nations and Russia concerning weapon distribution where:
 - a. The United Nations, in joint with safety measures and aid cooperation from Spain and the European Union (European Neighborhood Policy), will redirect the Russian weapons being sold to Azerbaijan by purchasing the Russian weapons in

order to slow the rebuild of the Azerbaijani military force in hopes of preventing the possibility of war,

- b. The UN can take in the Russian weapons trade where the materials will then be dismantled and reused upon the request of NGOs and UN missions as materials toward projects such as building infrastructure, wells, tools, playgrounds, and agricultural structures which will help towards the progression and growth of economies by:
 - i. Specifically taking in and dismantling AK-74's and Sniper Rifles due to extensive use in the region,
 - ii. Taking apart and reselling/redistributing that will be overseen by a joint Spain, EU, and UN task force specified in knowledge and contribution involving manufacturing processes and gun business,
 - iii. Having additional safety measures be taken into account by the task force when transporting the weapons by air or boat from Russia to the joint task force center:
 - 1. Increasing task force protection at the site of the trade,
 - 2. Ensuring proper protocol steps are taken in the transfer such as checking the orders and gun substances;
2. Considers the creation of an Ambassador Committee in the UN specified for this conflict which will allow for:
- a. Neighboring countries of Armenia and Azerbaijan as well as the European Union to assign a representative from their country to:
 - i. Specifically work with the UN on this issue,
 - ii. Offer a staff, military intellect and strategists, and provide and request aid from their country,
 - iii. Meet with other representatives from other countries for the purpose of discussing possible peace solutions from a third party perspective,
 - b. Drawing district lines in the disputed areas and having leaders from these areas willingly work with the UN and the representatives from the Ambassador Committee to:
 - i. Share issues and work to resolve them through a mutually beneficial solution,
 - ii. Prevent discrimination from culminating unlike the Minsk group and formation of triple- threat cosponsorship (US, France, Russia),
 - iii. Influences international communities participation in the conflict,
 - c. Furthering dynamic discussion on whether the Nagorno Karabakh region should become one nation or split in order to prevent hasty and dangerous decisions;

3. Further Requests the implementation of a reintegration system responsible for protecting and providing resources for the 597,000 internally displaced individuals (IDPs) who have fled from their homes as a result of the conflict in the Nagorno Karabakh region by:
 - a. Attacking the significant problems IDPs face including inadequate housing, gender-based violence, and segregated education:
 - i. Consulting representatives from each IDP camp for the purpose of collecting comprehensive information regarding ideas on how to address their needs and utilizing this information to create a programme responsible for convincing international and local organizations to provide insight and funding (ICRC, Oxfam, World Vision),
 - ii. Expand the programme of Improvement of Living Standards and Generation Employment for Refugees and IDPs towards the creation of more emergency camps and concrete canvas housing (only requires water and air for construction, can be assembled within an hour and can be used within 24 hours) to provide better housing options for IDPs and shelter more IDPs,
 - iii. Continuing education for displaced children (which exempts families from having to pay for textbooks, and tuition fees for higher state education) which in return helps children adapt to displacement making it easier to reintegrate them back into society in later years,
 - iv. Government should collect disaggregated data on the prevalence of under-age marriage among IDPs towards helping address and eradicate the issue expressed in UN CEDAW conference in 2009 and UN CESCR in 2013 concerning violence against women for the purpose of strengthening the woman's self-reliance and contribution to their community;

4. Recommends the implementation of the Humanitarian Mine Action (HMA) system within the Nagorno Karabakh region due the fact that over 108 individuals have been killed and 507 injured as a result of landmine presence:
 - a. Implementation of the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) which sole purpose is to improve mine action operations and management within war torn/conflict regions:
 - i. Has the best means to address the global landmine crisis and is beneficial due to its five year prevalence and new technological advances:
 1. Includes survey assessment, marking, mapping, clearing of mines, mine risk education and quality assurance,
 2. Assessments include interagency missions taken by the United Nations for the sole purpose determining the political will of the

country to address its mine problem and the extent to which how much the UN can provide assistance,

3. Purpose of integrating system drastically within the region is to prevent a widespread increase of deaths from occurring especially if another conflict breakout were to arise;
5. Calls Upon the creation of a trade agreement system between the EU, Spain, Russia and both Armenia and Azerbaijan for the purpose of shifting Armenia and Azerbaijan's reliability of Russia concerning imports within their nations:
- a. Considering the fact that Azerbaijan is one of the biggest buyers of Russia concerning arms, gas and oil market and Armenia is fully dependent on Russian gas and oil, Spain wants to shift these nations from being fully dependent on Russia and its resources:
 - i. Wish to create a trade agreement program between Spain, Armenia and Azerbaijan where Spain will offer exports in Petroleum and Petroleum gas in return for medical instruments and chemicals:
 1. Purpose is to prevent both nations fully relying on Russia and its resources and start towards the movement of self sufficiency and collaboration with other nations around the world,
 2. Also important to keep in mind that although Azerbaijan is against compromise, the government might be tempted to engage in war to distract from social problems and low oil revenues; it is necessary to help improve these social and economic situations and regression with Russia may spark change positively;
6. Integrates a trade agreement with neutral transactions between Azerbaijan and Armenia by using:
- a. Ashoka Innovators for the Public and its network of 3,000 social entrepreneurs to create successful and mutually beneficial trade agreements while working with and extending NGOs like World Concern International and One Acre Fund to create a supporting network of smallholder farmers, aid people facing extreme poverty and social instabilities, and provides job training and clean water,
 - b. A UN agreement with both parties to agree to prevent their military from infringing on peaceful trade with one another so both can progress and become sustainable without relying on other neighboring nations like Russia.

Resolution A-3

The Security Council,

Reaffirming that self-determination is recognized by the UN as a fundamental, inalienable right for all peoples, and that this must be extended to the people of the Nagorno-Karabakh region,

Recognizing that both Azerbaijan and the Armenian people maintain claims to governance of the Nagorno-Karabakh region,

Enlightened on the role major political and economic countries have had in the past regarding the influence of this territory, and the effects of this divide,

Fully aware that the political situation of the Caucasus Region is as complex as it is controversial,

Understands the complexity of this issue concerning the rapid time span in which the first series of belligerent outbreaks took place in regards towards the status of peace;

1. Calls on the international community to recognize the Nagorno-Karabakh people's right to self-determination:
 - a. Which is considered an inalienable right spelled out in various United Nations documents and conventions,
 - b. Along with contracts to ensure that the rights of natives within this are will be maintained;
2. Urges belligerent nations to consider re-implementing prior ceasefires until peace is secured:
 - a. a. and tranquility is implemented between the Republic of Azerbaijan and the Republic of Armenia,
 - b. Following prior successes such as those based off of the Bishkek Protocol of May 5, 1994, and based on the Protocol of 18 February 1994;
3. Authorizes Economic incentive accounts:
 - a. To be implemented within the territory itself and to alleviate prior strain of economic stress,
 - b. Along with aid regarding nations of the international community;
4. Publicizes this issue as a template for other nations,

- a. Considering the rapid increase of war over the span of four days:
 - i. To be related towards a large, influential nation so that understanding measure are ensured to occur,
 - b. Through nationalized media:
 - i. Newspapers,
 - ii. Online;
5. Calls upon a new definite agreement of the borders surrounding the territory, prior to discussing the ethnic and cultural divides within the area:
- a. Borders may be monitored through satellite trackings and other various modes of technology:
 - i. To ensure peace and prosperity throughout the region.

Resolution A-4

Resolution on the Nagorno-Karabakh Territorial Disputes

To the Security Council

Contemplating Azerbaijan's legal claims to the Nagorno-Karabakh region as well as past resolutions the UN has passed in regards to this claim,

Taking into consideration the large majority of the population in Nagorno-Karabakh is ethnically Armenian,

Noting with deep concern Russia's Involvement in this dispute and the further encouragement of arms trade,

Keeping in mind the four days war and the delicate ceasefire that has come as a result of this violence;

1. Endorses the establishment of a tri-party special zone between Armenia, Azerbaijan, and the Nagorno-Karabakh region:
 - a. That would contain a government of equal representation for all three parties involved:
 - i. in which representatives for Nagorno-Karabakh are chosen according to democratic, popular election and representatives for the two remaining countries are selected according to each party's current government structure,
 - ii. That would set laws that affect the territory specifically as well as further establish rules of governance within the territory that can, or may not differ from either Armenia or Azerbaijan's current governing procedures,
 - b. To ensure that both Armenia and Azerbaijan maintain some of their claims to the region while also allowing the people of Nagorno Karabakh to have a say in how their region will be controlled,
 - c. Including open trade between both nations through the creation of a separate economic zone within the shared Nagorno-Karabakh territory in which the territory itself also provides for its own budget through the assistance of both nations when needed;
2. Calls Upon Russia limit their involvement in dispute as well as help bring peace to the region by:

- a. Stopping arms trade with both Armenia and Azerbaijan to limit the amount of ammunition that either side has available, thus eventually eliminating further conflict,
 - b. Serving as a mediator between Armenia and Azerbaijan's territorial discussions seeing that:
 - i. Both parties belonged to and have been assisted by Russia in the past thus Russia will be seen as an unbiased negotiator when resolving conflict,
 - ii. This will provide an incentive for Russia to stop its arms trade aside from the ethical motivator of stopping war and disputes;
3. Approves the use of sanctions against nations that engage in and use military action in the Nagorno-Karabakh region:
- a. Specifically regarding financial sanctions through the freezing of assets or restriction of access to funds so that the government and higher class officials are more heavily affected than civilians not involved conflict,
 - b. To discourage Azerbaijan's current approach of a military solution to resolve this conflict, an approach that many nations and the people of Nagorno-Karabakh do not wish to see carried out,
 - c. So that there are no violations of the current tenuous ceasefire formed as a result of the 4 days war and that violence, such as another high casualty battle, is prevented in this time of dispute;
4. Recommends initiation of a United Nations facilitated peacekeeping mission to the Nagorno-Karabakh that:
- a. Would follow standard procedures for setting up peacekeeping missions including but not limited to:
 - i. A technical field assessment to evaluate the severity of the situation and the appropriateness of a peacekeeping mission which would result in a full report submitted to the Security Council including:
 - 1. Recommendations for further action in the region,
Options for the establishment of a mission including size and resources,
 - 2. Projected costs of the mission,
 - ii. The authorization of a resolution which will lay out the mandate stipulating the size of the mission as well as other important details for specific tasks, if a peacekeeping mission is deemed appropriate,
 - iii. Leadership positions such as Head of Mission, Force Commander, Police Commissioner, and senior civilian staff, filled by the Secretary-General,

- iv. Planning by the Head of Mission, Department of Peacekeeping Operations, and Department of field support, which includes the establishment of a headquarters,
 - v. Deployment of an advanced team initially to establish the headquarters, followed by a gradual build up of peacekeepers in the region,
 - b. Would use military and police personnel provided by member states, as is standard for peacekeeping missions,
 - c. Would deploy peacekeepers in areas in and around Nagorno-Karabakh and would concentrate:
 - i. Peacekeepers into and around the small villages that saw conflict most recently during the Four Day War,
 - ii. Peacekeepers also in the areas experiencing the most tension presently as those are the areas most likely to experience conflict in the future;
- 5. Condemns any action from individual nations to deploy their own peacekeepers into the conflict seeing as how:
 - a. Safety for all involved nations and parties could not be ensured because many nations might favor one party over another due to:
 - i. That nation or party's religious affiliation,
 - ii. Economic benefits that could be gained or lost based on the outcome of the peacekeeping missions and the resolution of the conflict,
 - iii. Past discrepancies between involved nations or parties,
 - iv. Geographical relations to the conflict that could in some way change the outcome,
 - b. Accountability of individual nations could not be ensured as it can in the UN seeing that the UN currently has vetting processes in place as well as an investigation system.

Resolution B-1

Security Council,

Acknowledging the ethnic differences in the region between the Dinka and the Nuer while respecting the rights and beliefs of each individual,

Bearing in Mind the border disputes in the Abyei and Nuba Mountain region, which are responsible for the Sudanese civil war to not instigate tensions between the two nations again,

Recognizing that the creation of a centralized stable government that represents the people equally is of the utmost importance,

Noting that during this conflict roads have been cut off thus preventing UN bodies from providing humanitarian aid,

Emphasizing the importance of increasing agricultural output to ensure that all noncombatants are properly nourished,

Understanding the corruption within the military and law enforcement within South Sudan due to conflicting ethnic affiliations,

1. Suggests the use of an arms embargo against Ukraine and China, the primary suppliers of weaponry to prevent the steady supply of munitions and weapons to the region and halter the continued conflict via preventing further escalation between troops;
2. Encourages the implementation of a ceasefire in order to prevent further fighting and to allow for reorganization of the government via;
 - a. Creating a preliminary government to allow for free elections,
 - b. Proposing a parliamentary system to match the composition of the population,
 - c. Allowing for international humanitarian aid and legal teams to provide justice, sustenance, and security;
3. Propose the creation of free elections that would utilize the Blackwater Private Military Corporations to prevent any military interference in the election process;
4. Establishes a parliamentary system with:
 - a. Representation of seats in the Parliament given to different ethnic groups based on a percentage of total population,

- b. Maintaining a census every 10 years to update ethnic percentages,
 - c. A Prime Minister elected within the parliament to ensure that the leader is a representative of the majority population;
- 5. Implements the use of DuPont's CRISPR engineered crops to increase the ability of farmers in South Sudan to be less dependent on foreign aid while:
 - a. Subsidizing American crops for a temporary period to provide relief during the period of growth of the region,
 - b. Providing patent extensions on the engineered crops in return for reduced prices for the South Sudanese people;
- 6. Advises the use of conditional cash transfers and governmental projects in order to increase employment and stimulate the economy by:
 - a. Using the IDA as a method to provide cash for citizens are provided an additional percentage of their salary in order to incentivize work,
 - b. Providing bonds issued by the government that are upheld by natural resources with a maturation of 25 years in order to create revenue for the public work projects,
 - c. Contacting public work projects to rebuild and improve upon the nation using national natural resources, companies, and workers.

Resolution B-2

Solutions to the Questions Regarding South Sudan Political Civil War

Security Council,

Concerned about the volatile nature of the politics between the South Sudan's People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) and the SPLM/IO,

Noting with deep concern the high illiteracy rates, with 60% of children stuck in labor to provide for their family,

Disappointed in the disparity in the literacy rate between males and females in the region;

1. Focuses on improving the humanitarian conditions within South Sudan by:
 - a. Developing an effective humanitarian deliverance mechanism that would allow civilians access to:
 - i. Aid provided by various non-governmental organizations,
 - ii. Proper Water Sanitation Facilities,
 - iii. Hygienic Food,
 - iv. Proper Waste Management,
 - b. Providing greater access to healthcare facilities within the region by,
 - i. Gaining access to treatment and pharmaceuticals,
 - ii. Training physicians and healthcare workers,
 - iii. Improving infrastructure and better access to facilities,
 - c. Training peacekeeping forces and sending out a new and improved Task Force:
 - i. Improve the sense of security between the two parties,
 - ii. Ensure the proper training of a competent personnel and leadership,
 - d. Improving conditions within refugee camps:
 - i. Encourage healthcare workers from NGOs as well as voluntary doctors to provide medical care,
 - ii. Improve infrastructure of the camps,
 - iii. Provide an opportunity for education for refugees,
 - iv. Gain access to basic necessities,
 - v. Utilize biometric ID cards to reduce fraud and helps organize and categorize refugees for an effective reintegration,
 - vi. Improve sanitary conditions to ensure better hygiene and prevent the spread of diseases;

2. Emphasizes the importance of continuing education programs within the region in order to:
 - a. Develop the structure of the South Sudanese education system for future generations,
 - b. Improve the literacy rate of South Sudanese children,
 - c. Decrease the disparity between males and females;
3. Recognizes the value behind promoting efficient training practices to yield larger quantities of profit:
 - a. Promote efficient irrigation techniques among farmers,
 - b. Distribute seeds and farming equipment to farmers,
 - c. Provide farmers greater access to financial and intellectual capital,
 - d. Encourage vocational training that allows higher paying jobs,
 - e. Creating access to new jobs through development projects such as building roads;
4. Hopes to continue seeing improvements in the peaceful dialogue between the SPLM and the SPLM/IO:
 - a. Continue dialogue with relations to the peaceful use of various oil resources;
5. Promotes the use of joint development in the region to promote economic cooperation between conflicting parties:
 - a. Focus on the mining of oil in the Abyei region,
 - b. Allow Sudan and South Sudan to promote their political relationship by conducting a project working in the interest of both nations,
 - c. Gain loans from the World Bank in order to repair damaged oil facilities to encourage original production rates;
6. Understands the need to reduce corruption within the South Sudanese government to prevent mismanagement and promote transparency:
 - a. Promote the role of third party organizations such as the United Nations Mission in South Sudan, which has previously oversaw elections in South Sudan,
 - b. Ensure the transparent as well as fair and representative election of new governmental officials by 2018 with assistance from the National Transitional Council,
 - c. Implement a hybrid court system to improve upon the current court system.

Resolution B-3

RECONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION OF SOUTH SUDAN

The Security Council,

Cognizant of political rivalries between Riek Machar and Salva Kiir, and their respective Nuer and Dinka ethnic groups which have lasted for generations but have gained intensity since the South Sudan Civil War began in the 1980s,

Recognizing the efforts for peace negotiation in South Sudan that were led by the East African Inter-Governmental Authority on Development, even though they were unsuccessful in the past,

Noting the importance of the UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) in its entirety, but deeply concerned with the injustices and lack of discipline for peacekeepers as shown in the Malakal Massacre in February 2016 upon internally displaced people in the South Sudanese city 30 people were killed and 123 people were injured without the aid of UN peacekeepers,

Reaffirming the various Security Council resolutions already in effect in South Sudan, such as S/RES/2304 and S/RES/2155, which authorizes the Regional Protection Force to ensure safety in the area and allows for the implementation of 13,000 military personnel from the UNMISS project respectively,

Approving of the African Union's efforts in appointing the Commission of Inquiry which has recommended what to do in the South Sudan situation, as well as balance international legal standards and implement more traditional forms of justice and reconciliation within the region,

Gravely concerned with the effects the war has on the oilfields in the Unity State and how the oil is pooling in areas where there is rusted metal or concrete structures which allows for the oil to now overflow into drainage ditches, contaminating the drinkable water in the region and negatively effecting from 180,000 to half a million people within the region;

1. Requests the revision of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS):
 - a. UNMISS Peacekeepers currently do not have the numbers or the authority to necessary changes:
 - i. Negotiate with South Sudan to allow for more peacekeeping authority within South Sudan,

1. Provide monetary incentives such as sanction removal based upon support for UN Peacekeepers,
 2. Promote increased trade with UN member states as a result of South Sudan's compliance,
 - ii. Revise the UNMISS Mandate:
 1. Place 12,500 troops and 1,500 police personnel as a permanent force in South Sudan,
 2. Solidify primary mission objectives to focus primarily on monitoring human rights violations, eliminating inter-communal violence, and supporting the Intergovernmental Authority on Development whenever and wherever possible,
 - b. UNMISS Peacekeepers are not being properly monitored and disciplined, and as such are not performing their duties to the best of their abilities:
 - i. Revise S/RES/2272, passed March 11, 2016, to include any and all personnel working alongside UN missions and operating under UN mandates:
 1. Many police and civilian personnel have been accused of sexual assault, and they must be included within such a resolution as well,
 2. Expanding this resolution ensures that no UN personnel or anyone working alongside the UN can sexually assault individuals without facing repercussions;
2. Strongly urges a reformation of the current system of sanctions implemented on South Sudan:
 - a. Current sanctions of travel bans and asset freezes may damage the economy and be ineffective in resolving the true conflict in the region,
 - b. Replace current sanctions with an arms embargo, as this will be much more targeted towards the heart of the issue and more likely to provide an efficient and effective resolution to the situation in South Sudan:
 - i. Placed upon both the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) and the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA)
 - ii. Remove the sanctions over a time period of two years,
 - iii. Implement the arms embargo once the sanctions are fully removed:
 1. Yemen is an example of an arms embargo that was placed upon only the Houthi fighters in the countries and so far hasn't been effective with arms control in the country;
3. Suggests the utilization of a revised and improved Humanitarian Response Plan for South Sudan in the year 2017:

- a. Desire a total of \$1.5 billion, as opposed to the \$1.3 billion last year:
 - i. Last year's objective was only 27 percent funded,
 - ii. By adding a slight increase and imploring countries to donate more, we will be able to make up for the losses from the previous year,
 - iii. \$750 million is hoped to come from the World Bank to help resolve the issue,
 - iv. The remaining \$750 million is hoped to come from voluntary donations by member states, NGOs, and other private party donations,
 - v. To show support, Russia pledges \$50 million in a direct donation to the cause, in addition to working with the World Bank to raise additional funds,
 - b. Provide clean water, more reliable food supplies, better care for pregnant women and their children, and have better access to sanitation and hygiene supplies:
 - i. UNICEF WASH, the UNICEF: Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene, will be in charge of getting the supplies to the people in South Sudan,
 - ii. Because neither side will allow for the other to receive this humanitarian aid, it is critical to implement the UNICEF WASH core pipelines because, as in 2015, 1.5 million people were reached with supplies,
 - c. Provide aid in the cities that were being targeted in 2016 for further aid in 2017 because little progress was made throughout 2016:
 - i. Primarily in the cities of Unity, Upper Nile, Jonglei, and Eastern Equatoria,
 - ii. Also provide financial and humanitarian aid to nearby nations such as Sudan, Ethiopia, and Uganda in dealing with refugees;
4. Demands the nation of South Sudan to reduce its current 28 states back to the 10 states that existed before 2015:
- a. This will increase economic efficiency by dealing with only 10 state legislations as opposed to 28,
 - b. It will provide more equal representation of the other minority ethnic groups in the original 10 states, as the new 28 were created with borders that ensure every state has a Dinka ethnic majority,
 - c. New officials must be re-elected to govern the 10 states,
 - i. Minimum of two ethnic Nuer governors across the 10 states,
 - ii. Minimum of two governors among other minority ethnic groups including the following: Shilluk, Azande, Bari, Kakwa, Kuku, Murle, Mandari, Didinga, Ndogo, Bviri, Lndi, Anuak, Bongo, Lango, Dungotona, and Acholi,

- iii. This will provide a more equal distribution of power across the different ethnic groups and political parties within South Sudan;
5. Draws attention to the need to protect and prevent the harm to women through sexual assault:
- a. The need for the distribution of the 4 week female contraceptive known as a NuvaRing, is mandatory to provide for the people living in South Sudan:
 - i. These rings can cost about \$33 US dollars at some of the lowest prices, but as these will be funded and distributed by UN Women, the women in South Sudan will only need to pay about \$5 US dollars per ring:
 - 1. In addition, unemployed women in South Sudan can receive these rings for free,
 - ii. The condoms will be distributed to internally displaced person camps as well as traveling along the core pipeline to get to women in conflict zones,
 - b. The implementation of a transformative gene based medicine called CRISPR/Cas9, with can be given to women with HIV and essentially remove the HIV from their bodies:
 - i. This can be injected into the women with HIV, and it has been proven to work on other people with HIV, so the implementation of the product could prevent the loss of numerous lives in South Sudan,
 - ii. Using a strand of RNA as a guide, the CRISPR/Cas 9 platform latches on to a specific strand of DNA within the human body, where it then uses both the genetic makeup of the human and the coding given in the gRNA in order to alter the human genes, getting rid of imperfections such as HIV and many other extremely deadly diseases,
 - iii. As there are about 180,000 people currently living with HIV in South Sudan, if the injection of the medicine reaches the region and is injected into the people's system, it could potentially save the lives of those in need.

Resolution B-4

Series of Solutions for Ending the Civil War in South Sudan

The Security Council,

Noting the failure of the peace treaty signed in 2013,

Considering the lack of international support for the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS),

Acknowledging the millions of displaced people in South Sudan currently susceptible to disease, famine, and human rights abuses;

1. Requests cooperation between the United Nations and the South Sudanese government to create a transitional government:
 - a. Rotating the roles of president and vice-president between representatives of the different groups,
 - b. Creating a coalition-based legislative government including:
 - i. President Kiir's ruling party,
 - ii. Riek Machar's SPLM-IO opposition party,
 - iii. Deng Alor Kuol's Foreign Detainees party,
 - iv. Other political parties;
2. Encourages the limitation of firearms entering South Sudan by:
 - a. Following the United States in issuing an arms embargo on South Sudan,
 - b. Using the international community to aid the South Sudanese in destroying stockpiles of surplus weapons:
 - i. Avoiding the further armament of insurgent groups,
 - ii. Preventing the circulation of surplus weapons in the illicit arms trade;
3. Calls upon the use of freeze branding to prevent cattle raids;
4. Recommends the improvement of UN refugee camps by:
 - a. Creating separate camps for members of the Dinka, Nuer, and Equatorial ethnic groups to prevent discrimination,
 - b. Reinforcing current peacekeeping troops with troops from a Joint Task Force (JTF) to guard refugee camps and UN aid workers,

- c. Cooperating with the CARE NGO to establish additional refugee camps and improve the conditions within existing camps;
5. Supports the implementation of a more effective food distribution program, taking into account the inefficient humanitarian aid processes in place, through:
 - a. The utilization of previous methods, like ones used in Darfur, with the assistance of health experts in order to ensure maximum support for the struggling population:
 - i. Seeing that only under these health experts will illnesses caused by malnutrition die down,
 - ii. Taking into consideration the necessity of keeping people at their best in order to execute jobs-especially tasks demanding a more physical toll on an individual-essential for the repairment of society as a whole,
 - b. Altering the current system of copying the most effective aid model by adapting it to fit the South Sudanese population;
6. Suggests the start up of long term development plans and trade deals involving South Sudanese oil in exchange for economic aid from other nations which would:
 - a. Allow for better relations with other nations in general,
 - b. Improve the living conditions of the Sudanese people with the addition of a goals system aiming to:
 - i. Upstart industrialization with the external support offered seeing that it has been done in the past in nations like China,
 - ii. Improve infrastructure leading to expansion in the development of more diversity when it comes to options offered in the workplace;
7. Draws attention to the widespread and widely unique biodiversity of the nation and possible advantages of solving the problems South Sudan faces by:
 - a. Offering many opportunities to interested scientific organizations to partake in studies involving the biodiversity of the region in exchange for:
 - i. A fee paid towards the betterment of the people, paying for products like food and clothes,
 - ii. The protection of the animals which are under constant threat by hunters and poachers,
 - b. Highlighting one of the many importances and difference of the nation to the international community as a reminder to help in protecting and preserving the land from conflicts of the people;

8. Emphasizes the importance of supplying the most effective vaccine in place to allow for a defense mechanism against cholera through:
 - a. The purchase of the cheap (\$1 per adult dose) Shanchol vaccine,
 - b. Having effectiveness against Whole Cell (WC) Cholera, which is the primary long term detriment to people's' health.