

Topic: South Sudanese Civil War

The Security Council:

Recognizing the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) and its efforts to stabilize the region, despite flaws in resources and leadership,

Aware of the United States' extensive involvement in helping South Sudan achieve independence and support for the Resolution on the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (ARCSS),

Reaffirming the purpose of the UN as stated in the UN Charter Article 1 as "to maintain international peace and security... take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace,"

Noting with regret the fruitless efforts of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and IGAD-plus and although well-intended, failed 2015 Peace Agreement,

Having examined that the end goal of peace building derives not only from finding stability militarily, but instead from the rebuilding of a state from the ground up including governmental services and the economy,

Keeping in mind the UN's various efforts and resolutions to aid the situation, such as the implementation of a United Nations Development Program in South Sudan, ratification of ARCSS in 2015, various peacekeeping missions, and an arms embargo,

Viewing with appreciation the respective roles of neighboring African nations such as Egypt, Uganda, and Ethiopia, who have put aside differences and past interests in South Sudan to focus on finding a peaceful solution,

Recognizing that the issue at hand is multifaceted, with issues regarding human rights violations, economic implications, and humanitarian implications,

Noting with deep concern the lack of unified government leadership in South Sudan in addition to the pre-existing deep cultural and ethnic divides within the population,

Approving of recent calls by President Kiir for a ceasefire, implying that the country is ready for peace and prosperity,

Emphasizing the responsibility of the UN to ensure a safe future for all coming generations throughout the world,

1. **Encourages** the office on prevention of genocide with the help of the African Union to investigate in human right abuses and collect testimonies of said persecutions by using a ten-system gradient scale, the Genocide statistical indicator (GSI) to assess the severity of the conflict by investigating both the victims and persecutor ethnic groups by:
 - a. Asserting that levels in the gradient elucidate the evidences and data that were collected to investigate the correlation between demographics and the involvement in the casualties,
 - b. Conflicts considered as a genocide if there is evidence of systematic violence and attacks to or by ethnic group once this correlation mentioned in sub-clause a exceed by 5-fold the demographics,
 - c. Level 1 to 10 following a logical arithmetic progression,
2. **Urges** the creation of short term housing for the safeguarding of any South Sudanese citizens by UN Peacekeepers (UNMISS) whose lives are in danger due to conflict, the occupants of said short term housing must have access to:

- a. Requisite healthcare for any injuries suffered due to conflict or any illnesses to be provided and overseen by WHO, UNICEF and other relevant NGOs,
- b. Weatherproof shelter for citizens in order to afford them the adequate standard of living as per Article 25 of the UDHR,
- c. Aid of UNESCO to work in cooperation with UNMISS (United Nations Mission in South Sudan) to help implement secular supplementary educational services within the schools operating in South Sudan, for all children under the age of 16, to civically discuss the topic of religious and ethnic education of relevant groups in South Sudan, in order to:
 - i. Raise awareness and foster acceptance of other religions and ethnicities within the youth of South Sudan,
 - ii. Raise awareness regarding gender equality in South Sudan and ensure that equal opportunities are provided for both genders,
 - iii. Reduce the risk of future violence caused by religious or ethnic differences in the country,
 - iv. Job opportunities as well as training will also be provided by private corporations particularly jobs in the oil industry as well as infrastructure construction,
 - v. Provide basic skills in writing, reading and arithmetic, to prepare the youth for the jobs referenced in part (iv);

3. **Requests** that the UN increase humanitarian aid to South Sudan, primarily to deal with the famine, and secondarily to set the foundations for development to be administered by UNMISS in cooperation with region specific NGOs in the following ways:
 - a. Increasing the funds available to the current WFP programmes in South Sudan and ensure that food is provided to all groups,
 - b. Administering special nutrition treatment for malnourished children and for pregnant or breastfeeding women,
 - c. Supporting educational facilities and the implementation of basic sanitation training, using these facilities,
 - d. Providing oral rehydration salts (ORS) to help to limit the spread and effect of cholera;