

FORUM: General Assembly 1 - Disarmament and International Security

QUESTION OF: Measures to combat sexual violence in conflict zones

SUBMITTED BY: Israel

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Approving of the Local Courts Act in 2011 which shifted responsibility for the local courts in Sierra Leone from the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Affairs to the Judiciary in order to streamline the formal and customary justice systems,

Reiterating that rape and other forms of sexual violence can constitute a war crime, a crime against humanity, or a constitutive act with respect to genocide under Article 7 clause 1 sub-clause 'g' of the Rome Statute,

Aware that if the perpetrator is unknown to the victim, women are more likely to push for prosecution, whereas in cases where the perpetrator is a husband, neighbor or respected community member, women are more likely to opt for mediated resolution, as prosecution is perceived to be likely to lead to victim blaming,

Deeply concerned that women in urban areas who are more educated are often more likely to utilize the formal justice system, whereas women in rural areas are most likely to opt for customary justice, seeing as these decisions have an impact on the legal outcome, with the formal justice system being more likely to result in prosecution and customary decisions being more likely to result in mediated settlements,

Recalling UNHRC Resolution 2004/45 on the trafficking of women and girls and the importance of providing assistance to women who are already victims,

Acknowledging the World Report on Violence and Health, Chapter 6 on Sexual Violence and its importance in portraying a holistic picture on "Rape during armed conflicts",

Bearing in mind the devastating impact that sexual harassment has on not only the victim, but also on the family of the victim,

Further recalling relevant human rights doctrines, including the Geneva Conventions, that outlaw the use of rape and sexual harassment as means of intimidation and an attempt to win wars,

1. Calls for local court systems to be more geographically accessible to citizens by centralizing the organization of the repartition of prosecution courts in rural areas in order to expedite the

process of seeking justice for men and women who have been sexually assaulted by ensuring that there is at least one police station within a 20km radius of all urban centers;

2. Urges the development of medical facilities, with the assistance of the World Health Organization (WHO) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) that can issue health checks for victims of sexual assault in order to facilitate the implementation of the Sexual Offences Act, through measures such as but not limited to:
 - a) the free admission of patients to such clinics and the financing of psychiatrists and doctors with the same level of expertise as their counterparts in developed regions by the UN under annual supervision by the WHO facilitating:
 - i. the training of assistants for these jobs through a prolonged period of shadowing professionals
 - ii. a system of apprenticeship for health workers in conflict zones and zones of internal unrest
 - iii. the admission of such apprentices in higher education for free, provided that they are capable of assimilating knowledge taught in such institutions;
3. Calls for the Team of Experts on the Rule of Law and Sexual Violence in Conflict to work with and aid local law enforcement bodies and magistrates to:
 - a) train the local law enforcement bodies in their respective national rules of law, thus strengthening the capacity of the rule of law
 - b) aid them in specific areas of criminal investigation and persecution such as but not limited to:
 - i. collection and preservation of evidence
 - ii. criminal and procedural law norms
 - iii. protection of victims, witnesses and justice officials;
4. Requests an increase in the number of magistrates or the equivalent thereof in all Member States to such an extent that every magistrate court has a resident magistrate via means including but not limited to:
 - a) increasing the budget for magistrate training programs
 - b) increasing salaries for magistrates;
5. Urges for the expansion of legal procedures to include trials in the local language of any given region by introducing translators to hearings to ensure that not only women who speak English can voice their concerns at court;
6. Strongly urges governments to eradicate plaintiff fees for police supplies in order to have a case entertained and investigated by replacing them with UN subsidies;

7. Further recommends the criminal prosecution of all individuals who encouraged or committed sexual assault, by state courts, international courts or tribunals in order to bring about justice for the commission of such a crime;
8. Suggests the creation of a campaign eradicating the act of committing rape as a form of domination so as to deter the perpetration of this act, be it in the form of picture posters or speeches made by public officials so as to explain the consequences these actions have on the local population;
9. Emphasizes the need to enforce disciplinary measures in terms of:
 - a) meeting obligations to appropriately prosecute perpetrators by:
 - i. trying perpetrators with charges of war crimes and crimes against humanity, with them consequentially serving sufficient jail time or undergoing any punishment deemed necessary
 - ii. condemning any form of illicit bribery offered by the perpetrator
 - b) abolishing the practice of victim-blaming by:
 - i. revising any law that allocates the blame of the crime to the victim instead of the person who committed the misdeed such as being forced to marry the perpetrator in order to waive any charges against them
 - ii. eliminating the practice of severely punishing the victim through hangings, public lynching or stoning as a means of punishing them for taking part in sexual acts;
10. Aims to regulate the progress made by governments in the battle against sexual violence, by performing checks every 6 months;
11. Requests that all nations approve of and participate in a common database, containing information on individual cases they have investigated, focusing on aspects such as but not limited to:
 - a) specific details and statistics of the case
 - b) its intensity and the damage inflicted upon the victim
 - c) social structures or ideals that may have led to the conduct of violence
 - d) possible solutions to resolve the case
 - e) possible means for the prevention of similar cases in the future.

FORUM: 1st Committee of the General Assembly

QUESTION OF: The Question of the Disputed Territories between Sudan and South Sudan

MAIN SUBMITTER: United States of America

CO-SUBMITTERS: Bulgaria, Dominican Republic, ESCWA, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Greece, Guyana, Israel, Monaco, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Peru, Slovenia, Tonga, Turkey, Tuvalu, UNHCR, Uzbekistan, Vietnam.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Drawing the attention, to the 80,000 internally displaced Dinka people in the Abyei Area since the secession of South Sudan from Sudan,

Recognizing, the efforts of mainly the United States and United Kingdom along with the Netherlands regarding their contributions to the improvement of the humanitarian situation in Sudan and South Sudan as the top state contributors,

Aware of the fact that, there are currently a total of 5,600 active peacekeeper troops stationed in the Abyei Area under the roof of UNISFA (United Nations Interim Security Forces for Abyei) consisting mainly of Ethiopian troops and the need for increasing the number of peacekeeping forces to ensure the safety of civilians and humanitarian aid workers,

Having considered that, the conflict between the Misseriya and Dinka Ngok tribes have been one of the main factors of the humanitarian crisis in Abyei and have been interrupting the negotiation process between Sudan and South Sudan,

Defining Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) as a person who is forced to flee her home but remains in the country's borders,

Requests the foundation of a joint government over the disputed territories that will be consisting of assigned representatives from Sudanese and South Sudanese Governments as well as UN officials, who will be dismissed at the discretion of the UN once cooperation between all parties has been achieved and the situation is stabilized, and will be lead by a UN assigned chairman which will have functions and responsibilities such as:

- a. administrating and governing the disputed regions claimed by Sudan and South Sudan,
- b. bolstering ongoing humanitarian missions near the border sites and allow further humanitarian operations to take place by restoring and maintaining order and stability in the conflicted regions,
- c. monitoring suspicious armed and terrorist activities as well as reporting military activities by the two sides to the UN in order to prevent further tension escalations caused by alleged acts of aggression and retaliation in the region,

- d. acting as an advisory organ to both of the governments in order for the governments to act cooperatively over the region and regulate their actions and take decisions accordingly,
 - e. working in cooperation with the UNISFA to assure the safety of the citizens in the region and lower their vulnerability to terrorist threats and radicalization,
 - f. facilitating the extraction of oil and natural resources within the disputed territories while also dividing the revenue in accordance with existing wealth-sharing provisions agreed upon in the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA);
2. Urges the UN to consider and implement appropriate additional sanctions and tighten ongoing sanctions on Sudan in response to the support that they provide to many terrorist groups including Islamist militia groups, such as Janjaweed, and armed tribal groups which have been disturbing the peace and security in the region since their establishment;
3. Encourages the governments of Sudan and South Sudan to increase border security and surveillance in order to enhance the monitoring of activities of both state and non-state armed forces along the borders and prevent any citizen harm and infringement of borders by both state and non-state actors through means such as but not limited to:
 - a. increasing the number of checkpoints as well as the appointed border security forces along the borders,
 - b. enhancing border surveillance by equipping the border patrol forces with advanced camera systems which will perpetually monitor border sites,
 - c. using satellite intel of the UN to surveil the borders by recording ongoing activities on the borders and sharing this information with the new established joint government mentioned in clause 1,
 - d. enlarging the non-accessible zones that are exclusively open for government use on the borders within six months time which will be regulated and inspected by the governments themselves,
 - e. implementing the aforementioned changes and improvements to the UNISFA forces that are stationed in the areas between Sudan and South Sudan
 - f. increasing the presence of Border Patrol Forces in buffer zones to control and minimize the distribution and smuggling of illicit arms;
4. Endorses the organization of youth conferences in the Abyei region where youth from Dinka Ngok and Misseriya tribes can gather for activities focusing on peace and stability on the region and building relations between the two tribes that have been engaged in conflict for a long time by:
 - a. holding a conference in the conflicted Abyei region and organizing workshops and trainings on issues such as but not limited to:
 - i. peaceful co-existence,
 - ii. multiculturalism,
 - iii. ways to combat xenophobia,

- iv. counter-terrorism and ways to combat extremism,
 - b. cooperating with NGOs already functioning in the region and the new established joint government to ensure the program is conducted under UN regulation and observation,
 - c. sending UN officials to the area to take part in the conference and the carry out the trainings facilitated by the UN,
 - d. holding the conference in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, if the Abyei region is found to be inconvenient due to rise of armed and/or political conflicts;
- 5. Further urges the extension of the mandate of UNISFA through the UN Security Council (SC) and the increase of the deployed troops in Abyei with the contribution of other willing Member States in order to:
 - a. assist the stabilization process which will be lead by the joint government mentioned in clause 1 by increasing the security of the civilians in the regions from various terrorist and armed groups,
 - b. increase the number of troops by requesting contribution from the African Union (AU) and the Arab League,
 - c. enhance the effectiveness of the mission by increasing the cooperation with Sudan, South Sudan and the joint government by arranging meetings between the African Union, the Arab League and the respective governments,
 - d. advise the UNISFA on combatting terrorism and extremism and their further defense operations regarding the Abyei region by sending experts approved by the UN,
 - e. establish border security and to monitor armed activities by implementing precautions and security enhancements mentioned in clause 4;
- 6. Advises the formation of a fund for of the newly established joint government to put into use for the improvements within the disputed areas which will be open for contribution from all willing Member States which will be used in areas such as:
 - a. covering the expenses of the programs and policies that the joint government will implement,
 - b. compensating for the salaries of the personnel functioning under the joint government,
 - c. distributing the given fund to the different organs functioning under the joint administration by an official appointed by the UN which will have the responsibility and authority of:
 - i. monitoring and keeping track of the money provided,
 - ii. providing the correspondent UN organ with reports on the expenses and income of the establishment;
- 7. Strongly recommends the creation of Demilitarized Roads for transporting humanitarian aid, to be known "Safe Lanes" which will be confirmed with the aid of United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) and will be implemented to help achieve United Nations Mission In South Sudan's (UNMISS) aim of supplying humanitarian aid to the Sudanese

and South Sudanese civilians that are within the proximity of conflict zones in ways such as:

- a. all road Safe Lane locations are to be pinpointed by the Sudanese and South Sudanese Government with the aid of Member States:
 - i. Sudan and South Sudan have full autonomy on deciding where these roads will be located, in their respective region,
 - ii. UNMAS and locally operating missions will decide on these roads in the disputed territories as deemed appropriate for each region,
 - b. used to transport humanitarian aid such as agricultural produce to refugee camps around the country by land or aircraft transport,
 - c. safe lanes will be under the supervision of UN Peacekeepers,
 - d. any rebel group breaching this armistice will be subject to sanctioning;
8. Strongly suggests meetings to be held between Sudan and South Sudan under the observation of UN discussing the reestablishment and enhancement of displaced people around bordering countries in order to:
- a. discuss with relevant agencies, such as The Red Cross and UNICEF for funding,
 - b. provide education within these safe zones,
 - c. ensure that Safe Zones include:
 - i. shelter to house refugees,
 - ii. irrigation systems to provide healthy clean water;
9. Recommends the implementation of a comprehensive upgrade plan, in collaboration with the UNHCR and partners including UNMISS and WHO, with usage of the UNHCR resources aiming to achieve and maintain a minimum standard within all refugee camp established by the south Sudanese government, concentrating on:
- a. durable shelter, access to water and sanitation,
 - b. emergency structures, particularly in relation to epidemic and flood procedure,
 - c. sufficient monitoring and protection measures to ensure safety in the camps from internal conflicts and threats posed by external factors;
10. Further encourages refugee camps within Sudan and South Sudan to implement activities that will help the humanitarian situation in the camps such as but not limited to:
- a. weekly activities that adults and children will be eligible to engage in to ensure that peaceful co existence among refugees exists by opening centers within the camps where the refugees and IDPs can be involved in recreational activities which will ensure the interaction of people,
 - b. weekly meetings where the refugees along with volunteers will be able to:
 - i. share experiences regarding psychological distress to aid possible psychological trauma caused by the crisis,
 - ii. discuss ways to overcome such trauma through the aid of psychologists at the camp,
 - iii. encourage suffering individuals in a possible time of devastation and lost hope;

11. Further calls upon for the collaboration of UNESCO with the local Sudanese and South Sudanese government to cooperate over the implementation of more comprehensive education provision within the regions, and this should be done through implementing the improved program within existing local schools and should be administered in accord with the local Ministries of Education.

FORUM: GA1-Disarmament and International Security

QUESTION OF: Measures to combat sexual violence in conflict zones

SUBMITTED BY: African Union

THE DISARMAMENT AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY COMMITTEE,

Emphasizing that, as defined by the World Health Organization (WHO), sexual violence is “any sexual act, attempt to obtain a sexual act, unwanted sexual comments or advances, or acts to traffic, or otherwise directed, against a person’s sexuality using coercion, by any person regardless of their relationship to the victim”,

Aware that sexual violence has been perpetrated throughout history, as 60,000 women were raped during the civil war in Sierra Leone (1991-2002), more than 40,000 in Liberia (1989-2003), up to 60,000 in the former Yugoslavia (1992-1995) between 100,000 and 250,000 during the Rwandan genocide of 1994, and at least 200,000 in the Democratic Republic of the Congo since 1998,

Noting that the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court in force since July 2002, includes rape, sexual slavery, enforced prostitution, forced pregnancy, enforced sterilization, or "any other form of sexual violence of comparable gravity" as a crime against humanity when it is committed in a widespread or systematic way,

Deeply concerned by the fact that perpetrators of sexual violence in conflict zones are often members of state armies, peacekeeping forces or aid workers,

Recognizing that men and boys are also victims of sexual violence, as for instance, one in three adult male refugees from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) are victims of sexual violence,

Further noting that sexual violence, especially against men, is greatly underreported,

1. Encourages innovation and the improvement of the effectiveness of current research programs, as well as the bolstering of the capabilities of established programs concerning sexual violence in conflict areas via means such as but not limited to:
 - a) supporting existing non-governmental organizations such as the Sexual Violence Research Initiative (SVRI) with monetary funds
 - b) supporting innovative research in low income and middle income countries through means such as but not limited to:
 - i. donating to the World Bank Group and SVRI award for Innovation in Preventing Sexual Violence for low and middle income countries
 - ii. aiding, through economic or political means, research organizations to maintain permanent branches of relevant Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in low income and middle income countries
 - c) measuring the magnitude of sexual violence in high risk areas more accurately through means such as but not limited to:

- i. providing additional training to researchers, seeking to collect data, on acceptable interview procedure, ethics reviews and referral procedures
 - ii. making sure that surveys coincide with and are more frequent during periods of civil unrest, instead of running surveys on sexual violence arbitrarily every 4-5 years
 - iii. ensuring research program evaluations, especially randomized control trials are undertaken, to better inform policies and design preventative and curative interventions
 - d) translating the current understanding of war-zone sexual violence into a contemporary setting through means such as but not limited to:
 - i. bolstering research into the understanding of rape and other forms of sexual violence as a tactic of war in modern conflicts
 - ii. supporting research programs focusing on analyzing sexual violence as a means of survival in conflict areas
 - e) facilitating the sharing of data between member states, United Nations Organizations (UNOs) and NGOs through means such as but not limited to:
 - i. developing a consensus on definitions and measurement methodologies and ensuring research and the methods used are guided by existing professional standards and guidelines, including the WHO Ethical and Safety Recommendations for Researching, Documenting and Monitoring Sexual Violence in Emergencies (WHO, 2007)
 - ii. ensuring that research information gets back to the field through participatory action research (PAR) methods and other approaches to circulation;
2. Further calls upon member states and organizations to improve rehabilitative health care for sexual violence victims through means such as but not limited to:
- a) for generalist organizations, such as Doctors Without Borders (MSF), or the World Health Organization (WHO), extending the focus on sexual violence treatment to include at least 3-week training program
 - b) avoiding the specific targeting of victims in order not to risk further stigmatization, while nonetheless meeting their medical needs
 - c) improving psychological aid for sexual violence victims and ensuring it is more regularly accessed through means such as but not limited to:
 - i. informing patients on the procedure of the medical examination as to avoid further trauma
 - ii. incorporating psychological aid into a standard package of post-rape care offered by the first point of contact
 - iii. providing a step to step guide to seeking legal assistance
 - d) prioritizing the deployment of HIV/AIDs specialists to areas where people are at high risk of experiencing sexual violence
 - e) treating pregnant rape victims through means such as but not limited to:
 - i. providing access to free emergency contraception

- ii. informing women about their rights, health during pregnancy, safety during childbirth as well as adoption options and services
 - iii. continuously providing safe and legal abortions for rape victims in emergency aid and healthcare centers
 - f) fully documenting and collecting data, with full respect to confidentiality and informed consent, on the experiences of sexual violence victims, medical procedures performed, age and gender statistics and evaluations on the success of said medical procedures;
- 3. Further calls upon member states to provide rehabilitative education to affected communities as well as individuals by methods relevant in conflict and post conflict zones through means such as but not limited to:
 - a) providing sexual education in schools or village centers, in cooperation with relevant NGOs and UNOs, that denounces societal norms that promote sexual violence through:
 - i. long-term and incremental interventions delivered through the formal school system that provides HIV prevention education, a strong focus on achieving gender equality and addressing sexual violence to all school-going children and adolescents
 - ii. psychosocial support and health services for pupils and staff affected by sexual violence as well as HIV and AIDS
 - b) ensuring healthcare is not continuously aid based, especially in post conflict zones, by supporting the training of local doctors and building of health infrastructure
 - c) providing sexual violence victims with pathways to reestablish themselves economically and socially through means such as but not limited to:
 - i. cooperating with existing NGOs to provide micro-loans and grants to survivors
 - ii. setting up safe-houses in city and community centers which will function by providing contacts to stigma-free job offers, vocational training and legal advice;
- 4. Further calls upon member states to support the prevention of and response to conflict-related sexual violence, exploitation and abuse by UN peacekeepers and African Union (AU) forces such as the allegations against peacekeepers in the Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission (MUNISCA) in the Central African Republic (CAR), through means such as but not limited to:
 - a) ensuring that investigations into sexual-violence allegations are conducted by the troop and police contributing country, to be undertaken by the UN if these are not upheld

- b) strengthening early warning systems by improving checks and balances between teams to ensure peacekeepers in leadership positions are accountable for the actions of their teams
 - c) ensuring that complaint mechanisms are available to the public through:
 - i. the establishment of a sexual violence reporting hotline
 - ii. the strengthening of community-based protection and response systems, by involving families and communities in identifying areas and situations of vulnerability for women and children
 - d) guaranteeing that allegations trigger a response system, consisting of rapid response teams, to ensure that the following humanitarian conditions are met immediately, or within one or two days, by:
 - i. conducting a search for additional victims
 - ii. supporting victims with basic medical care, psychological support, shelter, food, and protection
 - iii. preserving evidence of sexual violence
 - e) establishing the formal inclusion of women in leadership positions, peacekeeping and security efforts;
5. Further requests that member states initiate or bolster measures for the protection of male victims of sexual violence by:
- a) facilitating the systematic collection of data to understand the scope and nature of sexual violence against men by creating specific reporting categories for in medical aid organizations
 - b) initiating conferences with all relevant member states, UNOs and NGOs specifically for the protection of male sexual-violence victims as their needs often differ from those of women
 - c) ensuring male victims are fully represented in and included in national and international laws on sexual violence
 - d) developing, in cooperation with NGOs, UNOs and experts on the matter, psychological strategies aimed at the specific needs of male survivors to avoid unintentional reinforcement of concepts of male dominance
 - e) reevaluating laws criminalizing homosexuality to ensure male victims will not be persecuted after reporting
 - f) Revising laws criminalizing pre-marital sexual intercourse to ensure that victims of rape are not persecuted after reporting;
6. Strongly requests that all member states and organizations combat sexual violence against children in conflict areas through means such as but not limited to:
- a) strengthening community based early warning and mitigation schemes focused on children through means such as but not limited to:

- i. introducing text-message trees which can allow parents, teachers and other key community members to adopt additional strategies to help protect children
 - ii. incorporating children and parents in risk mapping that identifies areas within communities which pose the greatest threats of sexual violence to children
 - iii. expanding the existing matrix of Early-Warning Indicators of Conflict-Related Sexual Violence 93 adopted by UN Action in December 2012 to include children
- b) empowering children and their communities, especially girls and women, in conflict areas through means such as but not limited to:
 - i. providing age-appropriate, safe and confidential life-skills training groups, as performed successfully in Sierra Leone, which include the key components of sexual and reproductive health, improving the understanding of environments that could place children at greater risk and promoting gender equality from childhood
 - ii. educating communities on gender equality by also discussing masculinity and gender roles of men.

FORUM: General Assembly 1st Committee

QUESTION OF: The question of the disputed territories between Sudan and South Sudan

SUBMITTED BY: Kingdom of Bhutan

CO-SUBMITTED BY: Andorra, Cape Verde, Colombia, Congo, Holy See, Human Rights Watch, Iraq, League of Arab States, Luxembourg, Malawi, Mali, Netherlands, Norway, Palestine, Portugal, Republic of Korea, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, St Kitts & Nevis, Syria, Tunisia, UK, Uganda, Ukraine

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Noting the destruction of the prolonged, 22 year Second Sudanese Civil War, and the two million killed by war, famine, and disease,

Recognizing the ambiguous nature of the 1956 border between the two states,

Remembering the 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement following the Second Sudanese Civil War and *acknowledging* its incomplete provisions for the demarcation of the now-contested border,

Noting with deep concern past conflicts over these areas including cross border violence, the militarization of territories, and the use of proxy militias,

Emphasizing the barriers to socio-economic growth caused by instability in the region and a lack of efficient oil exportation, which makes up 98% of South Sudan's national income,

Understanding the importance of lessening both Sudan and South Sudan's near-absolute dependency on oil revenue by diversifying their economies and integrating them into global markets,

Expressing deep concern over the failure of UN Resolution 2046 attempting to quell hostilities in Abyei, Heglig, Kafia Kingi, Kaka, Jau, Jodha areas and the Megenis Mountains due to a lack of oversight and cooperation from African leaders,

Condemning in the strongest terms the violations of human rights and atrocities since the escalations of border clashes, including the use of child soldiers, sexual violence, and the targeted killing of civilians,

Reaffirming the validity of the borders determined by the Permanent Court of Arbitration of The Hague, having now been recognized by both governments of Sudan and South Sudan, which determined the nine Ngok Dinka chiefdoms transferred to Kordofan in 1905 as the boundary of the Abyei region, as the legitimate boundaries of the Abyei region for both purposes of the temporary administration and final border settlement,

1. Calls for the immediate cessation of hostilities between Sudan and South Sudan by:
 - a. withdrawing their armed forces to both sides of the border and demilitarizing occupied areas within disputed territories, such as Heglig
 - b. ceasing aerial bombardment and cross border attacks on all contested areas
 - c. the immediate activation of a border security zone, which would create a temporary buffer zone to prevent armed militias from crossing over the border and reoccupying territories;
2. Recommends the creation of an ad hoc committee to be known as the Joint Developmental and Security Mechanism (JDSM) which would be a permanent forum for intergovernmental communication between Sudan and South Sudan in order to resume and facilitate direct negotiations between the parties in order to encourage cooperation and transparency, which will then be observed by the UN, Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), and the African Union;
3. Calls upon Sudan and South Sudan to resume negotiations with the support of the intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and the UN within the aforementioned Joint Developmental and Security Mechanism;
4. Requests the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) to consider the reinstatement of the United Nations Mission in Sudan, having been originally dissolved in 2011, and the reissuing of its mandate to support the implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, to perform certain functions relating to humanitarian assistance, protection, and the promotion of human rights;
5. Further calls for the formation of a temporary administration in Abyei with special administrative status, independent of both the National Congress Party (NCP) and Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM), to oversee the territory until its fate can be more definitively determined, which shall be governed by a council of:
 - a. one representative appointed by each of Sudan, South Sudan, the United Nations Mission in Sudan (UNMIS), the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS), South Kordofan state of Sudan and the Northern Bahr el Ghazal state of South Sudan
 - b. two representatives elected by the Ngok Dinka people and two representatives, all of whom must be permanent residents within the Abyei region, elected by the Misseriya people;
6. Further Requests the rescheduling of the indefinitely postponed Abyei status referendum, in which eligible voters shall be determined by residency, with residency defined using the following criteria, the first three of which have been previously agreed upon by both parties at the 2003 Karen negotiations:
 - a. via parental bloodline
 - b. being born and raised in the Abyei area, as defined by the Permanent Court of Arbitration and reaffirmed in this resolution

- c. having a parent affiliated with a tribe in the area
 - d. any person who resides within the borders of the Abyei region, as defined within this resolution, for a minimum of 184 days a year in each of the three years prior to the referendum;
7. Urges the UN to recognize the agreement to use the 1956 border as the boundary between Sudan and South Sudan to be worded in terms of geography and not historical administration, and thus, with the exception of areas of uncertainty regarding the exact location of this border and are otherwise addressed within this resolution, regards this geographical division as absolute;
8. Proposes the simultaneous transfer of sovereignty over the Megenis Mountains to South Sudan and withdrawal of the Southern People's Liberation Army from the Nuba Mountains in the Southern Kordofan state of Sudan, according to the following stipulations:
- a. all forces shall be granted passage to the appropriate area afterwards
 - b. resource and mining rights for both regions be transferred to the National Petroleum Commission (NPC) and be subject to the wealth-sharing protocols of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement in the case that coal, gas, or oil deposits are discovered;
9. Further Recommends to the Security Council that demilitarized buffer zones be extended to include contested border regions other than the Abyei border, such as Heglig, Kafia Kingi, Kaka, and Jau in the form of Transboundary Protected areas (TBPA), which should be patrolled by UN peacekeeping forces, specifically by the extension of the existing mandate of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) or the United Nations Interim Security Force in Abyei (UNISFA);
10. Reminds all parties to protect the livelihood and well-being of civilians caught in the crossfire, by complying with international law and taking the necessary measures by appropriate criminal justice mechanisms, to prosecute all those that have engaged in atrocities during border disputes and raids, including but not limited to targeted killings, recruitment of child soldiers, attacks on UN and peacekeeping personnel, and rape;
11. Encourages the UNSC, in light of recent reports by the Secretary General, to immediately implement targeted sanctions against any person or organization found to be responsible for, implicated in, or party to the escalation of the conflict between the Governments of Sudan and South Sudan such as but not limited to total asset freezing and international travel bans;
12. Further reminds Sudan and South Sudan that supporting in any way rebel groups or non-state actors, such as the Janjaweed, is expressly prohibited, including through measures such as but not limited to:
- a. financial or material support

- b. supply of arms and supplies
 - c. conducting nationwide civilian disarmament campaigns;
13. Supports the transfer of all extraction oversight in the Heglig, Diffra, Bambo, and Tomo South oil field complexes to the National Petroleum Commission, the internationally chaired, joint Sudan and South Sudan oversight body created in the CPA, to ensure the carrying out of the wealth-sharing provisions of the Abyei Protocol regarding the extraction of oil, and further calls for both parties to sign up to the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) so to increase transparency and accountability in regard to oil and mineral extractions;
14. Suggests the following measures be taken with regard to pipeline infrastructure running through the Abyei region and Sudan:
- a. oil extracted under the supervision of the National Petroleum Commission, including oil subject to wealth-sharing provisions, be granted access to pipeline infrastructure, including the Greater Nile Oil Pipeline, without transit fees
 - b. oil produced by South Sudan be taxed at the same rate as all foreign entities utilizing pipeline infrastructure, such as Chad
 - c. the Greater Nile Petroleum Operating Company be transferred to civilian oversight and its independence from both governments of Sudan and South Sudan, as well as their associated entities, be guaranteed;
15. Further encourages the continuation of wealth-sharing arrangements for a period of no less than 10 years after the enactment of the final border settlement, which shall be determined in accordance to the referendum mentioned in clause 6;
16. Further supports the removal of trade restrictions placed by Member States on Sudan and South Sudan, except in regard to arms and munitions in order to allow the diversification of local industries and to lessen the economic significance of oil revenues;
17. Further suggests the annual publication of UN reports and updates on the situation for the purpose of transparency, sustained international involvement, and accountability, following the example of the Secretary General's reports of 2004 and 2011, and further encourages independent NGOs to publish research reports and updates of their own;
18. Asks for the establishment of a Hybrid Court in Sudan and South Sudan under the supervision of the African Union, as well as recommends:
- a. the immediate founding of an evidence collecting and preserving office in order to ensure that no records containing evidence of human rights violations are destroyed
 - b. the active participation and input of Sudanese and South Sudanese stakeholders as well as those possessing technical expertise in the workings of hybrid and international tribunal;