Topic: Crisis in Sudan:
Sponsors:Denmark, China, France, Greece, Somalia, Wakandan North Korea, Ian Kim
Signatories: Panama, UK, Russian Fed, Liberia, Enrique, Jose, Donald Trump, Mar-A-Lago, Mr Jason Watanabe, Nevyl Panicker, Gracy Singh, Andrew Adachi

To the General Assembly

Providing Youth Protection for displaced children,

Addressing the Food Insecurities in Sudan,

Reaffirms the importance of community engagement,

Encouraging the use of cash based assistance through the use of CCTs,

Emphasizing the need for infrastructure in Sudan

Acknowledging the need to address Crisis #1 and #2

1. *Providing* Youth Protection for displaced children:
    a. Youth Hubs
        i. Cash-for-work programs supported through facilities in partnership with the Global Partnership for education
        ii. Educational support for both affected and displaced youth of terrorist organizations
        iii. Save the children and International Rescue Committee
    b. Expanding Save the Children's emergency learning centers
        i. Provide catch-up classes for displaced children in camps
        ii. Hire teachers through the Save the Children program to implement safety interventions within education curriculums
    c. UNICEF-supported temporary learning spaces in Darfur and Khartoum
        i. Allow children access to education even during ongoing conflict
        ii. Provide safe protection areas within displacement camps for children to take refuge while providing safe education
    d. The use of UNICEF's Spilno Centers for the education of children
        i. Allows children to join together and act as children should
        ii. Provides textbooks and digital tablets for children for reintegration into society
        iii. Children are supplied with board games and are taught by professional teachers

e. The implementation of radio technology through the implementation of Education Cannot Wait
    i. Provides one radio which is enough to teach 1-15 children at a time
    ii. Radio signals can be heard within 15km of the main radio site
    iii. Has 138 prerecorded episodes on reading and writing to educate these children in
    iv. need
f. Youth Leader Refugee Programs
    i. Will train young Sudanese Child and Teens on skills such as media literacy, digital literacy, leadership skills, as well as emotional coping strategies
    ii. Will help resist extremist propaganda sent out by RSF, SAF.
    iii. Has already helped over 9,000 children in South Sudan and Ethiopia
g. Safe Spaces in Displacement Camps

2. *Addressing* massive food insecurity in South Sudan:
    a. The implementation of micronutrient packets along with lipid based proteins to address the ongoing issue of malnutrition implemented through Nutritional International
        i. 15 essential micronutrients in each packet costing as little as two cents
        ii. Implemented in over 60 countries to prevent malnutrition
        iii. In one month only 9-$15 will be spent on these packets
        iv. Lipid based proteins have a peanut-based consistency costing as little as 6-15$
    b. Emergency farming packages
        i. Seeds, tools, and small scale irrigation set up ahead of planting seasons
        ii. Support women in displaced communities
        iii. FAO to stabilize food supplies
    c. Market Stabilization Measures
        i. import support for staple foods
        ii. Transparent price monitoring to allow aid to be delivered efficiently
    d. Expanding Therapeutic Food Distribution Centers
        i. Collaboration from MSF whose emergency nutrition programs have successfully assisted over 10,000 children in displacement camps
        ii. Supports emergency health and nutrition interventions that have been implemented by the IRC to support displaced civilians
    e. Vertical and Hydroponic Gardening
        i. In hyper-congested areas like Cox's Bazar refugees are using vertical bamboo frames and upcycled plastic bags to grow "sky-gardens".
        ii. This allows families to grow nutrient-dense vegetables like pumpkins and spinach in spaces as small as one square meter.

f. The “Building Blocks” Blockchain
    i. The World Food Programme uses blockchain to manage food assistance.
    ii. Refugees “pay” for groceries at local markets using retina scan or a digital wallet linked to a secure ledger.
    iii. This eliminates the need for physical vouchers, reduces fraud by over 90%, and keeps money flowing into the local economy.

3. *Establishing* Sufficient Healthcare models to prevent the spread of infections and disease:
    g. Mobile Field Hospitals
        i. Reduces Trauma Mortality by up to 60-70% when deployed in 42 hours
        ii. Has been in use in China during Pakistan 2022 floods
        iii. Used extensively in Syrian Conflict
        iv. Used during the COVID 19 emergency deployment
        v. NGOs
            1. Worked with MSF
            2. International Medical Corps
    h. Cognitive Behavioral Training Camps
        I. Will work within Sudanese Refugee Camps
        ii. Works with trained therapists and doctors who will provide emotional support to refugees abused in the past.
        Iii. Teaches coping strategies such as using stress toys and brain exercises
        iv. Has helped over 1000 refugees in Syrian Crisis decreasing mental disorder likelihood by 56%
    i. Maternal Health Clinics
        i. Introduces the idea of prenatal and postnatal checkups in conflict zones
        ii. Operating in over 15 countries successfully helping thousands around the world
        iii. Successfully distributed birth kits to conflict zones despite conditions
        iv. Offers mobile midwifery and reproductive birth kits
        v. NGOs Relief International

4. Cash Based Assistance for those in need:
    j. Leveraging infrastructure of GiveDirectly
        i. Cash transfers towards conflict prone civilians
        ii. Sending payments directly to households
        iii. Proved to increase local economic activity by $2.70
        iv. Can be used on any necessities needed in daily life
    k. Digital Cash Transfers
    l. Removes Use of Physical Goods for trade
        i. Used in Lebanon
        ii. Assisted over 1 million individuals
    m. Worked with NGOS such as

i. Oxfam
ii. International Rescue Committee
iii. World Food Programme

5. Encouraging the use of infrastructure for future development post conflict
    n. The implementation of 3D printed developments implemented by the ICON Build
        i. The use of sustainable resources that can be implemented within a 24-hour span
        ii. Has successfully been implemented in El Salvador and the United States
        iii. Cost only $10,000 instead of the average of $150,000
    o. Protected Humanitarian Corridors
        i. Connecting supply hubs to affected regions
        ii. Granting safe access to all parties including dedicated corridors for women and children
        iii. Monitored by humanitarian officers to reduce delays and attacks
    p. Emergency Response Rooms
        i. Neighborhood Kitchens provide daily hot meals to families in active conflict zones.
        ii. Local youth mapping secure routes for civilians to evacuate from occupied areas.
        iii. Collaboration with MASC can ensure frontline responders have access to resources to take immediate action
    q. Solar Powered water pumps
        i. Areas with broken energy infrastructure
        ii. Connects solar panels to a controller and pump
        iii. Support through Water mission and SNV Netherlands Development Organizations
    r. Cash-For-work Infrastructure
        i. Large Scale Public project paying civilians to rebuild damaged infrastructure
        ii. Used in Afghanistan and In Rwanda-Post Genocide.
    s. Oil Revenue Escrow System
        i. Sudanese Oil Revenue in an AU managed escrow account is used for civilian amenities
        ii. Worked with NGOS:
            1. Oil Change Global
            2. Global Environment Protection Agency
    t. Darfur Agricultural Recovery Bank
        i. Microfinance institution specifically for Darfur farmers providing seed loans and livestock restocking

ii. Was critical in post-genocide Rwanda and Northern Kenya

u. Sudanese United Ethnic Courts
   i. Representative Courts Scattered Across Sudan
   ii. Will represent the over 500 Ethnic Groups around Sudan
   iii. Will balance

v. Central Bank Stabilization and Currency Support Program
   i. Coordinates with Regional financial institutions
   ii. 3Works to stabilize Sudanese Currency through Emergency Liquidity and Inflation Controls
      1. Implemented in Sierra Leone
   iii. Would work with Microfinance Banks
      1. Brac USA
      2. Graneen

6. Addressing the Crisis #1
   a. Ceasefire Windows
      i. Pauses of 48-72 to deliver aid
      ii. Delivered through humanitarian officers
      iii. Announcing and scheduling routes to ensure safe paths
      iv. Delivery of food, water, and medical supplies
   b. Humanitarian Logistical Corridors
      i. Would be used from El - Fasher to Chad
      ii. Demiliarization Action within this area
      iii. Used in Syria to allow evacuation during fighting.
   c. Organizing Emergency Medical Referrals
      i. Provides resources for areas where hospitals have collapsed because of ongoing conflict
      ii. MASC ensures these civilians have the necessary resources they need to take immediate action