Resolution 101

Republic of South Sudan Civil War

Security Council

Submitted by: The Republic of Equatorial Guinea

The Security Council:

1. *Alarmed by* the more than 400,000 deaths in civil war and ethnic violence since South Sudan gained independence in 2013,
2. *Deeply concerned* about the dire humanitarian consequences created by such a large group of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees within the region,
3. *Fully alarmed* by extensive oil revenues being given in large amounts to corrupt political leaders and violent militia leaders,
4. *Further acknowledging and deploring* South Sudan as a failed state,

The Security Council:

1. *Urges* the arrest and trials of South Sudan president Salva Kiir and vice president Riek Marchar by the International Criminal Court for crimes against humanity;
2. *Calls for* an embargo and end of foreign sales of military weapons to any South Sudan group, government, and military;
3. *Authorizes* the African Union organization of elections of new national and 28 states political leaders; and
4. *Approves and authorizes* the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission, along with African Union officials, to stop oil revenue payments to the current Republic of South Sudan president, vice president, cabinet members and militia leader and use those funds to: build schools, roads, hospitals, water treatment, and waste treatment plants.

Resolution 102

Republic of South Sudan Civil War

Security Council

Submitted by: The Republic of South Africa

The Security Council:

1. *Deeply disturbed* by the deaths of 2.4 million South Sudanese people due to internal, ethnic based civil wars in South Sudan since 1993,
2. *Noting with regret* the failure of nine negotiated cease fire agreements between ethnic government, and opposition militias since 2013,
3. *Alarmed by* widespread famine, poverty, and brutal attacks on women,
4. *Noting with deep concern* that large amounts of money from oil sales have enriched political and ethnic militia leaders,

The Security Council:

1. *Calls for* a negotiated amnesty (forgiveness) for President Salva Kirr and Vice President Riek Machar and their families and their resettlement outside of South Sudan:
2. *Authorizes* an Uganda led, African Union peace intervention force sent to Juba and areas of ethnic conflict within South Sudan to provide security and protection for civilians;
3. *Strongly recommends* a United Nations and African Union transitional and external government to replace the government of South Sudan for 10-15 years, to rebuild political and economic systems as previously established in Liberia, Bosnia, Cambodia, and East Timor;
4. *Approves and calls for* South African leaders to lead a truth and reconciliation program that helped end apartheid (segregation) in South Africa to work with religious leaders of South Sudan for a similar truth and reconciliation program in South Sudan.