

The Collapse of the Republic of Elaria



The Republic of **Elaria**, a mid-sized nation, has recently fallen into civil unrest after years of political corruption, economic instability, and increasing violence between various factions. The government, once led by a democratically elected president, is now fragmented, with several armed groups vying for control. These groups include:

- **The Federalist Coalition:** A faction that seeks to restore the country to a more centralized, military-led government.
- **The People's Liberation Front (PLF):** A socialist faction calling for sweeping reforms and redistribution of wealth.
- **The Nationalist Vanguard:** An ultra-nationalist faction that seeks to impose a rigid, ethnically exclusive state.

As the violence escalates, the central government in Elaria has effectively collapsed, and the country is in the midst of a civil war. The conflict has displaced **millions** of Elarian civilians, many of whom have sought refuge in neighboring nations, **Verdana** and **Talasca**. These nations, however, are overwhelmed by the sheer number of

refugees, and tensions are rising over how to manage the crisis. The UN Security Council has convened to determine the best course of action.

The country **Elaria**, which is collapsing into civil war, has four neighboring nations that are potentially impacted by the crisis:

1. Verdana

- A wealthy, powerful nation with a strong military and global influence.
- Historically accepted some refugees but is now experiencing domestic protests against immigration due to an influx of past and present refugees.
- Its government is divided between those who want to intervene militarily or provide humanitarian aid and those who want to close the borders and focus on domestic issues.

2. Talasca

- A developing nation bordering Elaria, struggling to handle the massive influx of refugees.
- Its economy and infrastructure are strained, with refugee camps becoming overcrowded and unstable.
- Some politicians want international aid, while others fear that refugees will destabilize their country.
- There are concerns that Elarian factions may use Talasca as a base for operations, dragging Talasca into the conflict.

3. Montavia (Remote, Resource-Rich Island Nation)

- A sparsely populated island nation with **valuable natural resources**, such as oil and rare minerals.

- Located across a treacherous sea from Elaria, making refugee migration difficult but not impossible.
- Its government is highly **protective of its sovereignty** and has **strict immigration policies**, refusing to accept refugees.
- Some political factions in Montavia want to **sell arms and resources** to warring groups in Elaria, while others call for diplomatic engagement.
- If the war spreads, Montavia could become a strategic target for factions seeking resources.

4. Vashir (Mountainous, Isolated Country with Ethnic Ties to Elaria)

- A rugged, landlocked country **connected to Elaria by difficult mountain terrain**.
- It shares **cultural and ethnic ties** with some groups in Elaria, leading to tensions between those who want to help their kin and those who fear being dragged into the war.
- Struggling with **poverty and food shortages**, making it **unable to handle refugees**, though many still attempt to cross the mountains to escape.
- The government is wary of **militant factions using their territory** as a base or supply route, which could lead to border clashes.
- Some rebel factions in Elaria see Vashir as a potential ally, while others view it as a hostile state that must be controlled.

Verdana

Position: Open to helping, but growing concerns about protests and unrest at home due to immigration.

Key Interests: National security, controlling immigration, providing aid at a limited level.

Talking Points:

- Many people in Verdana strongly oppose taking in large numbers of refugees. Protests are happening across the country, demanding stricter border controls.
- Verdana believes nearby countries should take the lead in managing the crisis. The international community should help secure borders.
- Concerned about how the refugee crisis is straining resources like food, jobs, and public services.
- Supports punishing groups that block aid from reaching refugees.

Proposed Resolution:

- Set a limit on how many refugees each country must take and strengthen border security to stop illegal crossings.
- Punish any group that stops aid from getting to those in need.
- Offer some humanitarian aid but require regional countries to handle most of the refugees.

Talasca

Position: Wants a peaceful solution, no military action, and believes nearby countries should handle the crisis.

Key Interests: Protecting trade, securing borders, preventing war from spreading.

Talking Points:

- Military action will only make things worse. The best solution is diplomacy (talking things out).
- Neighboring countries should lead efforts to manage refugees, not outside forces.
- Economic support and trade are the best ways to help Elaria rebuild and prevent future conflict.
- Believes the crisis should not become an international issue and should be handled locally.

Proposed Resolution:

- The UN should help negotiate a ceasefire (a break in fighting) between Elarian groups.
- Aid should be provided, but no outside military forces should get involved.
- Economic support is key to solving the refugee crisis in the long run.

Sylvania

Position: Strong supporter of protecting refugees and providing humanitarian aid.

Key Interests: Human rights, safety for civilians, peacekeeping.

Talking Points:

- Peacekeeping forces should be sent to protect refugee camps and ensure aid gets where it is needed.
- Groups attacking civilians must face punishment, including sanctions (economic penalties).
- The UN should help resettle refugees in different countries, not just leave them in camps.
- The most vulnerable people—women, children, and the elderly—must be protected.

Proposed Resolution:

- A UN peacekeeping force should be sent to Elaria to protect civilians and aid workers.
- Groups attacking refugees or blocking aid should be punished.
- Countries should provide more money and resources to help refugees resettle.

Orylia

Position: Wants to help refugees and push for long-term peace.

Key Interests: Diplomacy, humanitarian aid, preventing war from spreading.

Talking Points:

- Refugees need immediate help, including food, shelter, and medical care.
- Supports a multi-country peacekeeping force to provide security in the region.
- Believes in negotiating with all groups in Elaria to find a political solution.
- Strongly against military action by any single country—efforts should be international.

Proposed Resolution:

- Create a UN peacekeeping force to protect refugees and keep aid routes open.
- Work with regional countries to distribute aid fairly and quickly.
- Help Elarian groups start peace talks to end the conflict.

Zerlon

Position: Opposes outside interference in Elaria, does not support military action.

Key Interests: Protecting national sovereignty, keeping stability, avoiding foreign involvement.

Talking Points:

- The conflict in Elaria should be solved by its own people, not by outside forces.
- Countries should respect Elaria's independence and avoid interfering in its internal affairs.
- Supports humanitarian aid but does not want outside forces using it as an excuse to control Elaria.
- Opposes economic sanctions, arguing they will only make things worse.

Proposed Resolution:

- No foreign military forces should be involved—only humanitarian aid should be provided.
- Encourage negotiations between Elarian groups, with regional leaders helping.
- Advocates for a reduction of foreign involvement in the conflict, encouraging internal political solutions.

Olia

Position: Prioritizes humanitarian aid and regional solutions.

Key Interests: Helping refugees, regional cooperation, protecting human rights.

Talking Points:

- Calls for an international effort to provide food, shelter, and medical care to refugees.
- Refugee management should be a shared effort so that no single country is overwhelmed.
- Countries must respect refugee rights and follow international laws that protect displaced people.

Proposed Resolution:

- Establish a humanitarian mission to help refugees and displaced people.
- Create a regional plan to fairly distribute refugees and provide safe places for them.

Kantari

Position: Supports refugee rights and long-term diplomatic solutions.

Key Interests: Preventing future conflicts, helping refugees, diplomacy.

Talking Points:

- Negotiation is key—leaders in Elaria must talk and find a lasting peace.
- Regional cooperation is needed so that no one country carries the burden of refugees.
- Urges the UN to provide financial aid for infrastructure to support refugees and strengthen regional stability.

Proposed Resolution:

- Support a regional partnership to manage refugees and ensure fair distribution.
- Push for a UN-led diplomatic summit to bring Elarian factions to the negotiating table and reach a ceasefire.

Cholgia

Position: Advocates for protecting vulnerable populations, especially women and children.

Key Interests: Human rights, peacekeeping, refugee safety.

Talking Points:

- Strong advocate for peacekeeping missions to ensure the safety of vulnerable populations, including refugees.
- Supports peacekeeping missions, preferably led by nearby nations with UN support.
- Believes that countries taking in refugees should get financial support.

Proposed Resolution:

- Establish peacekeeping forces to protect civilian populations and refugees in Elaria.
- Provide financial and humanitarian aid to countries hosting large numbers of refugees.

Elaria

Position: Divided internally, with various factions competing for control, some calling for international intervention, others pushing for sovereignty.

Key Interests: Political survival, territorial integrity, humanitarian aid.

Talking Points:

- Some factions want peacekeepers to restore order and protect civilians.
- Others may push for **non-intervention** and argue that Elaria should be allowed to resolve its conflict internally.
- Urges the UN to provide humanitarian aid while respecting Elaria's sovereignty.

Proposed Resolution:

- Call for a **ceasefire** and **negotiations** with all factions, with the UN serving as a mediator.
- Request for **humanitarian aid** without violating territorial integrity.

Anselia

Position: Focuses on **humanitarian aid** and **regional cooperation**, with an emphasis on maintaining peace in the region.

Key Interests: Peace, security, economic stability.

Talking Points:

- Advocates for **peaceful resolutions** and **humanitarian aid** to support displaced populations.
- Strongly supports **regional cooperation** to prevent further instability in the region.
- Pushes for the **protection of refugees** under international law, especially women and children.

Proposed Resolution:

- Create a UN-led peacekeeping force to protect civilians and refugees.
- Provide financial aid to countries hosting large numbers of refugees.

Vashir

Position: Deeply conflicted. Cultural ties pull Vashir toward helping fleeing Elarian kin, but economic hardship and insecurity push the government toward strict border control. Terrified of being dragged into the war.

Key Interests:

- Protecting its fragile food supply and economy
- Avoiding conflict spillover or ethnic militancy
- Managing the influx of refugees—despite lacking infrastructure
- Maintaining neutrality while safeguarding sovereignty

Talking Points:

- Vashir emphasizes the **humanitarian tragedy**, especially for ethnic Vashiri communities inside Elaria.

- Warns that militants using mountain routes threaten **border security**, placing Vashir at risk of accidental clashes or retaliatory attacks.
- Stresses that poverty and food shortages limit how many refugees they can safely support.
- Opposes foreign troops entering Vashir but welcomes **non-military UN observers** to monitor faction activity along the border.
- Expresses fear that Elarian factions may try to **pull Vashir into the war** or force alliances.

Proposed Resolution:

- Create **protected humanitarian corridors** for refugees moving through or into Vashir.
- Establish **UN border monitoring teams** to prevent militant infiltration.
- Provide **emergency food and medical aid** to Vashir for refugee support.
- Promote talks with Elarian factions that include ethnic communities represented on both sides of the mountain border.

Round 1: Initial UN Decision

The UN Security Council has convened to determine the best course of action regarding the collapse of Elaria. Millions of refugees are fleeing, and violence is spreading. What action will the UN take?

1.  **Deploy Peacekeepers** – The UN sends a peacekeeping force to stabilize the region and prevent further violence. This will require coordination with local factions, but peacekeepers may face resistance.
2.  **Impose Sanctions & Diplomacy** – The UN enforces economic sanctions against key factions and pushes for diplomatic negotiations. Sanctions may weaken factions, but could also worsen conditions for civilians.
3.  **Provide Humanitarian Aid Only** – The UN prioritizes refugee relief, sending food, medical supplies, and support to host nations. However, this does not stop the violence in Elaria.

4.  **Take No Action / Remain Neutral** – The UN decides not to intervene, leaving the crisis to unfold without international involvement. This could lead to further destabilization.
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Round 2: Consequences of the First Decision

The initial decision has taken effect. How have factions and refugees responded?

1. **2A: Peacekeepers Face Violence & Retaliation**
 - Armed factions see the UN as a foreign invader and attack peacekeepers.
 - Casualties occur, and the UN must decide whether to escalate or withdraw.
 - Some civilians welcome the peacekeepers, but others fear more violence.
 2. **2B: Economic Pressure & Refugee Worsening (Sanctions & Diplomacy)**
 - Sanctions weaken some factions, but the humanitarian crisis deepens.
 - Some groups become desperate, escalating their attacks.
 - Other nations may attempt backdoor trade with factions, weakening the sanctions.
 3. **2C: Overwhelmed Refugee Camps (Humanitarian Aid Only)**
 - Host countries struggle to support the growing number of refugees.
 - Camps become overcrowded, leading to disease and civil unrest.
 - Without addressing the conflict, refugee numbers continue to rise.
 4. **2D: Total War & Unchecked Crisis (No UN Action)**
 - With no international intervention, factions escalate their war efforts.
 - Neighboring nations may take unilateral action to protect their borders.
 - The humanitarian crisis worsens as millions flee.
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Round 3: Next Steps Based on Outcomes

The crisis has evolved. The UN must reassess and decide what to do next.

1. **3A: Stabilization & Peace Talks (Peacekeepers succeed in securing some areas)**

- Some regions stabilize under UN presence, allowing for negotiations.
 - Diplomats work to broker peace between the factions.
 - However, factions not included in talks may continue fighting.
2. **3B: UN Escalates or Withdraws (If peacekeepers face heavy attacks)**
- The UN must decide whether to send reinforcements or retreat.
 - A withdrawal could lead to faction control over previously stable areas.
 - If reinforcements arrive, this could turn into a prolonged conflict.
3. **3C: Peacekeepers Fight Back → War Expands**
- UN forces retaliate against attacks, leading to direct combat.
 - The mission shifts from peacekeeping to military engagement.
 - Other nations may take sides in the conflict, expanding the war.
4. **3D: Weakening Factions → Negotiations (Sanctions begin working)**
- Economic collapse forces some factions to negotiate.
 - Some factions may refuse, continuing the violence.
 - The UN must decide whether to lift sanctions or apply more pressure.
5. **3E: Sanctions Fail → More Conflict**
- Some factions find alternative funding sources, ignoring sanctions.
 - The war continues, and the UN must decide whether to intervene militarily.
6. **3F: UN Camps Overrun → Peacekeepers Needed**
- Refugee camps become chaotic as desperate groups attack for resources.
 - UN forces may be needed to protect the camps, escalating the crisis.
7. **3G: Refugee Crisis Forces Resettlement**
- Neighboring countries can no longer handle the refugee influx.
 - The UN must coordinate mass resettlement efforts in distant nations.
 - Some nations may refuse, leading to political tensions.
8. **3H: War Expands → Regional Conflict (If the UN does nothing)**

- Neighboring countries begin military interventions.
- The war spreads beyond Elaria's borders, destabilizing the region.

9. **3I: Rogue State Interventions**

- A major power or rogue state intervenes unilaterally.
- This shifts the conflict's direction and challenges UN authority.

Round 4: Final Outcomes Based on Prior Choices

The crisis is approaching a conclusion. What is the long-term outcome?

1. **4A: UN-Led Elections & Stability (Best-Case Scenario from Peacekeeping & Diplomacy)**

- A fragile peace is brokered, leading to elections and stabilization.
- Some factions still resist, but a political framework is in place.

2. **4B: Peacekeepers in Full War → Occupation?**

- If the UN has fully engaged in combat, this becomes a prolonged conflict.
- The UN may be seen as an occupying force rather than peacekeepers.

3. **4C: Sanctions Succeed → Peace Talks**

- Economic pressure forces factions into negotiations.
- A long-term rebuilding process begins, though resentment remains.

4. **4D: Sanctions Fail → No Resolution**

- Factions find alternative support, and the war continues indefinitely.
- The UN must decide whether to intervene militarily or accept failure.

5. **4E: Refugees Integrated in Host Countries**

- A global effort successfully resettles displaced populations.
- The original conflict remains unresolved, but the crisis is mitigated.

6. **4F: Camps Collapse → Crisis Continues**

- Poorly managed camps lead to widespread suffering and instability.
- Some refugees radicalize or form new militant groups.

7. **4G: War Expands Beyond Borders**

- With no intervention, the war spreads into neighboring nations.
- A larger regional conflict begins, possibly involving global powers.

8. **4H: Rogue States Take Over Conflict**

- A powerful country or coalition steps in unilaterally, changing the war's direction.
- The UN is sidelined as the conflict becomes part of a larger geopolitical struggle.

SAMPLE AI PROMPT: I created a simulation of the United Nations for my class. It is using a fictional crisis and fictional countries. I would like it to be like a "choose your own adventure" style activity where they choose a path as a UN and then things change and they meet again and decide something new. I already have included paths here but I'd like to use Claude in this way: Student UN decides something and you give me a more descriptive response as to what happens next after that choice.