

Special Politics Committee

Topic A:

Ensuring the rights and security of displaced people in the Nagorno-Karabakh region.



I. Introduction and brief history

After the collapse of the Soviet Union, the Nagorno-Karabakh region experienced severe conflict with both Armenia and Azerbaijan claiming it as their territory. This led to a full-scale war between 1988-1994 over the control of Nagorno-Karabakh, resulting in the international recognition of the region as part of Azerbaijan despite being inhabited and controlled by a separatist Armenian majority. (Britannica)

Nonetheless, in 2020 Azerbaijan took control of most of the Nagorno-Karabakh region during a sudden offensive, and, in 2023, conquered what remained of the separatist region. This resulted in the migration of over 100,000 ethnic Armenians to proper Armenia, fueling the massive displacement crisis of the region. (Armenian national institute)

In fact, these displaced Armenians require protection and support in order to ensure safety and basic rights within their communities. In the past year, the United States of America has been of crucial importance in regards to this topic, helping ethnic Armenians rebuild their lives whilst ensuring peace within the region, through the US-brokered deal signed in August of 2025.

II. Definition of Key terms

Internally displaced person (IDP): People who are forced to flee their home due to conflict, persecution, violence or disasters, “but, unlike refugees, remain within their countries borders” (UNHCR)

Repatriation: The return of someone to their country or territory of provenance.

Minsk Group: An international task force to mediate the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict which unfortunately did not complete its task.

Trump route for peace and prosperity (TRIPP): A transit corridor which will connect Azerbaijan and Nakhivan exclave, which is separated by Armenian territory, assisting in the peace and prosperity of the Southern Caucasus region.

Sovereignty: The authority of a state to govern itself without substantial foreign interference.

Ethnic Tensions: Conflicts or hostilities which stem from ethnic differences which often lead to violence and discrimination.

III. Major parties involved

Armenia: supports the displaced Armenian population of Nagorno-Karabakh and continues to insist of the region's independence from Azerbaijan.

Azerbaijan: has claimed sovereignty over Nagorno-Karabakh and is in current political control of the region.

Russia: In the past Russia has acted as a mediator and a peacekeeping role supporting both sides, especially after the brief 2020 conflict .Nonetheless, since its invasion of Ukraine, the conflict in the southern Caucasus has become less pivotal.

Turkey: a historic ally of Azerbaijan and has supported the country both militarily and financially, serving as a key regional actor

USA: Due to Russia being preoccupied with the Ukraine conflict, the United States has played a significant role in the peacekeeping of Nagorno-Karabakh. In fact, in August 2025, President Donald Trump brokered a peace-deal with both Armenia and Azerbaijan pertinent to the border-dispute of Nagorno Karabakh. Furthermore, the signing of this deal put the Minsk Group project to an end on September first 2025.

IV. Possible solutions

1. *Demands* for both Armenia and Azerbaijan to promptly cease any provocative military and violent actions in order to de-escalate tensions

2. *Calls* for the deployment of impartial peacekeeping units with the goal of:
 - a. Ensuring the safe and voluntary return of displaced persons to their territory or country of origin
 - b. Reconstructing affected communities, emphasizing respect for human rights and IDP laws, and implementing trust measures such as but not limited to;
 - i. Funding integration programmes within the region in order to promote confidence-building initiatives
 - ii. Encouraging dialogue and reconciliation efforts between parties involved in order to foster long term peace cooperation
3. *Proposes* the regular reporting of Armenia, Azerbaijan and a neutrally-determined country to report on the implementation of the current resolution

V. Bibliography

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