



haydarpasamun

SECURITY COUNCIL



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A. Letter from Committee Director

Esteemed delegates,

As the Board Member of the United Nations Security Council, it is my utmost pleasure to welcome you all to the latest edition of HaydarpaşaMUN. In the process of selection of our agenda item, the secretariat tried to select the ones with the extensive historical background and the ones with the emergence for the good of humanity and the upcoming generations. In this annual meeting of UNSC delegates will be engaged with the Sinai Insurgency. During the conference, delegates are expected to apply maximum effort to negotiate and find common solutions for the two recent issues. While finding possible solutions delegates must be alarmed by the violations of Human Rights in the specified regions and take them into consideration.

This study guide aims to provide you the feasible solutions and background information regarding the diplomatic relations.

HaydarpaşaMUN'20 will be a rewarding experience for all the participants to broaden their horizons, creating alternative future events and possibilities for today's world and will course of upcoming decisions. I wholeheartedly hope that every single participant will enrich their top experience in this conference which will last in numbers but eternal of value and memories.

Warm Regards

Beyza Aksu

B. Introduction To the Committee

United Nations Security Council, one of the six principal organs of the UN, was established in 1946 after the failure of the previous International Organization, League of Nations. It consists of fifteen members, five of them, the United States of America, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Russian Federation, People's Republic of China and the Republic of France, are being the permanent members. Those permanent states have the right to veto, resulting in the disapproval of the resolution. The remaining ten seats elected for a term of two years.

Security Council primarily aims to maintain international peace and security. Therefore, The Organization has the power to take military action and use peacekeepers. If a state's action threatens international peace, the Security Council can put restrictions, sanctions, and embargoes. It is also responsible for the appointment of the Secretary-General and the International Court of Justice's judges.

C. Introduction To the Agenda Item

The Sinai Peninsula, or shortly Sinai, is the land bridge between Africa and Asia and the only part of Egypt located in Asia. The Peninsula has a population of approximately 600,000 people and it is between the Gulf of Suez and Gulf of Aqaba. It has been the center of conflicts for many years due to its geopolitical location, therefore, resulting in the land being occupied by foreign states over centuries. Israel occupied the area after the Suez Crisis in 1956 and the Six-Day War in 1967. Egypt attempted to take back the east bank of the Suez Canal in the Arab- Israeli War but it resulted in failure.

After the Israel-Egypt Peace Treaty in 1979, Israel withdrew from the Peninsula except for a 250 meters long stretch of beach in Taba. Sinai is divided into 5 governorates but the majority of the area is governed by North Sinai Governorate and South Sinai Governorate. Following the Treaty, due to lack of security equipping in the area, the Peninsula was started to being used as a trafficking route for supplies and guns. Thus caused Sinai to be known for its lawlessness and allowed oppressed Bedouin groups to be armed.

The Conflict began after the Arab Spring uprising against the Mubarak regime. Shortly after the collapse of the Libyan Regime, gun trafficking only got worse in the area and caused Bedouin groups to assert their authority in the Peninsula. In mid-2011, Egypt launched Operation Eagle to confront the insurgency, Operation Sinai shortly following after. They were successful at first but the success lasted for a short time period. After his election in 2012, Mohammed Morsi promised to build new relations between Sinai and the central government. He attempted to overpower his civilian government on military however after the abduction of Egyptian soldiers in Sinai causing an unsafe environment, therefore, resulting in a coup headed by Sisi to put Military back in power. The violence only escalated further and the conflict is active even today.

D. Key Words

Suicide attack/bombing: An attack etc. in which the person who carries out the attack deliberately kills himself or herself in the process of killing other people

Peacekeepers: UN peacekeepers provide security and the political and peacebuilding support to help countries make the difficult, early transition from conflict to peace.

Treaty: A formal agreement between two or more countries

Oppression: cruel and unfair treatment of people, especially by not giving them the same freedom, rights, etc. as other people

Peninsula: An area of land that is almost surrounded by sea but is joined to a larger piece of land

Uprising: a situation in which a group of people gathers in order to fight against the people who are in power

Coup: a sudden change of government that is illegal and often done by military

Gun trafficking: The crime of illegally transporting guns across international borders

Jihadist: A Muslim who is fighting a holy war in order to protect Islam

The Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant(ISIL): A group labeled as a terrorist organization by the United Nations as well as by many international organizations and individual countries.

Occupied: controlled by people from another country, etc., using military force

Bedouin: a member of an Arab people that traditionally live in tents in the desert

Withdraw: Army leaves the place if there is a situation of withdrawing

Insurgency: an attempt to take control of a country by force

E. Background

1. Arab-Israeli War

Six-Day War

The Six-Day War was a brief but bloody conflict fought in June 1967 between Israel and the Arab states of Egypt, Syria, and Jordan. Following years of diplomatic friction and skirmishes between Israel and its neighbors, Israel Defense Forces launched preemptive air strikes that crippled the air forces of Egypt and its allies. Israel then staged a successful ground offensive and seized the Sinai Peninsula and the Gaza Strip from Egypt, the West Bank and East Jerusalem from Jordan, and the Golan Heights from Syria. The brief war ended with a U.N.-brokered ceasefire, but it significantly altered the map of the Mideast and gave rise to lingering geopolitical friction.

ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT

The Six-Day War came on the heels of several decades of political tension and military conflict between Israel and the Arab states.

In 1948, following disputes surrounding the founding of Israel, a coalition of Arab nations had launched a failed invasion of the nascent Jewish state as part of the First Arab-Israeli War.

A second major conflict known as the Suez Crisis erupted in 1956, when Israel, the United Kingdom, and France staged a controversial attack on Egypt in response to Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser's nationalization of the Suez Canal.

An era of relative calm prevailed in the Middle East during the late 1950s and early 1960s, but the political situation continued to rest on a knife-edge. Arab leaders were aggrieved by their military losses and the hundreds of thousands of Palestinian refugees created by Israel's victory in the 1948 war.

Many Israelis, meanwhile, continued to believe they faced an existential threat from Egypt and other Arab nations

ORIGINS OF THE SIX-DAY WAR

A series of border disputes were the major spark for the Six-Day War. By the mid-1960s, Syrian-backed Palestinian guerillas had begun staging attacks across the Israeli border, provoking reprisal raids from the Israel Defense Forces.

In April 1967, the skirmishes worsened after Israel and Syria fought a ferocious air and artillery engagement in which six Syrian fighter jets were destroyed.

In the wake of the April air battle, the Soviet Union provided Egypt with intelligence that Israel was moving troops to its northern border with Syria in preparation for a full-scale invasion. The information was inaccurate, but it nevertheless stirred Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser into action.

In a show of support for his Syrian allies, he ordered Egyptian forces to advance into the Sinai Peninsula, where they expelled UN peacekeeping force that had been guarding the border with Israel for over a decade.

MIDEAST TENSIONS ESCALATE

In the days that followed, Nasser continued to rattle the saber: On May 22, he banned Israeli shipping from the Straits of Tiran, the sea passage connecting the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aqaba. A week later, he sealed a defense pact with King Hussein of Jordan.

As the situation in the Middle East deteriorated, American President Lyndon B. Johnson cautioned both sides against firing the first shot and attempted to garner support for an international maritime operation to reopen the Straits of Tiran.

The plan never materialized, however, and by early June 1967, Israeli leaders had voted to counter the Arab military buildup by launching a preemptive strike.

SIX-DAY WAR ERUPTS

On June 5, 1967, the Israel Defense Forces initiated Operation Focus, a coordinated aerial attack on Egypt. That morning, some 200 aircraft took off from Israel and swooped west over the Mediterranean before converging on Egypt from the north.

After catching the Egyptians by surprise, they assaulted 18 different airfields and eliminated roughly 90 percent of the Egyptian air force as it sat on the ground. Israel then expanded the range of its attack and decimated the air forces of Jordan, Syria, and Iraq.

By the end of the day on June 5, Israeli pilots had won full control of the skies over the Middle East.

Israel all but secured victory by establishing air superiority, but fierce fighting continued for several more days. The ground war in Egypt began on June 5. In concert with the airstrikes, Israeli tanks and infantry stormed across the border and into the Sinai Peninsula and the Gaza Strip.

Egyptian forces put up a spirited resistance but later fell into disarray after Field Marshal Abdel Hakim Amer ordered a general retreat. Over the next several days, Israeli forces pursued the routed Egyptians across the Sinai, inflicting severe casualties.

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A second front in the Six-Day War opened on June 5, when Jordan – reacting to false reports of an Egyptian victory – began shelling Israeli positions in Jerusalem. Israel responded with a devastating counterattack on East Jerusalem and the West Bank.

On June 7, Israeli troops captured the Old City of Jerusalem and celebrated by praying at the Western Wall.

The last phase of the fighting took place along Israel's northeastern border with Syria. On June 9, following an intense aerial bombardment, Israeli tanks and infantry advanced on a heavily fortified region of Syria called the Golan Heights. They successfully captured the Golan the next day.

On June 10, 1967, a United Nations-brokered ceasefire took effect and the Six-Day War came to an abrupt end. It was later estimated that some 20,000 Arabs and 800 Israelis had died in just 132 hours of fighting.

The leaders of the Arab states were left shocked by the severity of their defeat. Egyptian President Nasser even resigned in disgrace, only to promptly return to office after Egyptian citizens showed their support with massive street demonstrations.

In Israel, the national mood was jubilant. In less than a week, the young nation had captured the Sinai Peninsula and the Gaza Strip from Egypt, the West Bank and East Jerusalem from Jordan, and the Golan Heights from Syria.

LEGACY OF THE SIX-DAY WAR

The Six-Day War had momentous geopolitical consequences in the Middle East. Victory in the war led to a surge of national pride in Israel, which had tripled in size, but it also fanned the flames of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Still wounded by their defeat in the Six-Day War, Arab leaders met in Khartoum, Sudan, in August 1967, and signed a resolution that promised: “no peace, no recognition and no negotiation” with Israel.

Led by Egypt and Syria, the Arab states later launched a fourth major conflict with Israel during the 1973’s Yom Kippur War.

By claiming the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, the state of Israel also absorbed over one million Palestinian Arabs. Several hundred thousand Palestinians later fled Israeli rule, worsening a refugee crisis that had begun during the First Arab-Israeli War in 1948 and laying the groundwork for ongoing political turmoil and violence.

Since 1967, the lands Israel seized in the Six-Day War have been at the center of efforts to end the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Israel returned the Sinai Peninsula to Egypt in 1982 as part of a peace treaty and then withdrew from the Gaza Strip in 2005, but it has continued to occupy and settle other territory claimed in the Six-Day War, most notably the Golan Heights and the West Bank. The status of these territories continues to be a stumbling block in Arab-Israeli peace negotiations.

The October Arab-Israeli War of 1973

Yom Kippur War

Yom Kippur War, also called the October War, the Ramadan War, or the Fourth Arab-Israeli War, damaging inconclusive war and the fourth of the Arab-Israeli wars. The war was initiated by Egypt and Syria on October 6, 1973, on the Jewish holy day of Yom Kippur and during Ramadan, the month of fasting in Islam, and it continued until October 26, 1973. The war, which eventually drew both the United States and the Soviet Union into an indirect confrontation in defense of their respective allies, was launched with the

diplomatic aim of convincing a chastened—if still undefeated—Israel to negotiate on terms more favorable to the Arab countries.

The previous Arab-Israeli war, the Six-Day War (1967), was followed by years of sporadic fighting, which developed into a full-scale war in 1973. On the afternoon of October 6, Israel was attacked simultaneously on two fronts by Egypt and Syria. With the element of surprise to their advantage, Egyptian forces successfully crossed the Suez Canal with greater ease than expected, suffering only a fraction of the anticipated casualties, while Syrian forces were able to launch their offensive against Israeli positions and breakthrough to the Golan Heights. The intensity of the Egyptian and Syrian assault, so unlike the situation in 1967, rapidly began to exhaust Israel's reserve stocks of munitions. Israeli Prime Minister Golda Meir turned to the United States for aid, while the Israeli general staff hastily improvised a battle strategy. The reluctance of the United States to help Israel changed rapidly when the Soviet Union commenced its own resupply effort to Egypt and Syria. U.S. Pres. Richard Nixon countered by establishing an emergency supply line to Israel, even though the Arab countries imposed a costly oil embargo and various U.S. allies refused to facilitate the arms shipments.

With reinforcements on the way, the Israel Defense Forces rapidly turned the tide. Israel succeeded in disabling portions of the Egyptian air defenses, which allowed Israeli forces commanded by Gen. Ariel Sharon to cross the Suez Canal and surround the Egyptian Third Army. On the Golan front, Israeli troops, at a heavy cost, repulsed the Syrians and advanced to the edge of the Golan plateau on the road to Damascus. On October 22 the United Nations Security Council adopted resolution 338, which called for an immediate end to the fighting; despite this, however, hostilities continued for several days thereafter and finally ceased on October 26.

Israel and Egypt signed a cease-fire agreement in November and peace agreements on January 18, 1974. The accords provided for Israeli withdrawal into the Sinai west of the Mitla and Gidi passes, while Egypt was to reduce the size of its forces on the east bank of the canal. A UN peacekeeping force established a buffer zone between the two armies. This agreement was supplemented by another, signed on September 4, 1975. On May 31, 1974, Israel and Syria signed a cease-fire agreement that also covered the separation of their forces by a UN buffer zone and the exchange of prisoners of war. In June the oil embargo was lifted.

With significant casualties and large quantities of military equipment disabled or destroyed, the war proved costly for Israel, Egypt, and Syria. Nevertheless, although Egypt did not win the war in any military sense, its initial successes in October 1973 enabled President Anwar el-Sādāt to pronounce the war an Egyptian victory and to seek an honorable peace.

United Nations Resolution 338, resolution of the United Nations (UN) Security Council that called for an end to the Yom Kippur (October) War of 1973, in which Israel faced an offensive led by Egypt and Syria. The ambiguous three-line resolution, which was adopted unanimously (with one abstention) on Oct. 22, 1973, called upon all parties to cease hostilities within 12 hours and to implement UN Resolution 242 (1967) “in all its parts.” It also explicitly called for the immediate start of negotiations (under “appropriate auspices”) aimed at reaching a lasting peace.

The resolution was accepted on October 22 by Egypt and Israel but not by Syria, which finally accepted it under Soviet pressure the following day. Hostilities continued in spite of the resolution, prompting the adoption of UN Resolutions 339 and 340 on October 23 and 25, respectively. It was resolutions 339 and 340, which reiterated the call to cease the fighting, which finally brought the end of the Yom Kippur War.

2. Egypt Israel Peace Treaty

The peace treaty came in the wake of a difficult diplomatic process which began with secret dealings between representatives of the two countries, leading to an astonishing visit to Jerusalem by Sadat, the first-ever formal visit by any Arab leader to Israel.

Sadat was the only Arab leader who truly understood the collective psychology of the Israeli people. In the eyes of Israelis, Sadat’s visit transformed the Arab-Israeli conflict from an intractable dispute into a manageable disagreement.

Sadat himself used to stress, prior to the signing of the peace agreement, that “90% of the Arab-Israeli conflict is psychological.” He overstated his case, but that is irrelevant. Sadat was not speaking as an objective observer. What is important is that he acted as though the conflict was 90% psychological.

Beyond that, Sadat understood the singular importance of public opinion in the decision-making process of democracy. He realized that by visiting Jerusalem,

he would capture the hearts of the people and thus greatly facilitate the achievement of his diplomatic objectives.

THE FINAL peace agreement, based on the Framework for Peace signed at Camp David in September 1978 – with the active mediation of then US president Jimmy Carter – reflected a change of position by both Sadat and Begin.

Egypt agreed to sign a peace treaty with Israel that did not entail a full Israeli withdrawal from all the territories captured during the Six Day War – and the agreement did not wait for future generations of Egyptians to be signed, but was signed by Sadat himself.

As part of his consent to withdraw completely from the Sinai Peninsula, Begin agreed to dismantle the Israeli settlements in the area, something he vowed he would not do. Furthermore, a fully autonomous entity was to be established in the West Bank and Gaza for an interim period of five years, following which negotiations were to be held aimed at determining the final status of the territories concerned.

The negotiations that were held between Egypt and Israel – following the peace agreement, aimed at implementing the autonomy plan for the Palestinian Arabs in the West Bank and Gaza – were discontinued by Sadat, who argued that Israel was not negotiating in earnest.

The peace treaty between Egypt and Israel changed the strategic position of Israel in the area. Egypt was no longer the leader of the warring Arab coalition. Rather, with the years, it became a diplomatic bridge between Israel and the Arab world.

Also, as we have witnessed in recent years, the challenge posed by Iran and its regional allies, as well as by Sunni terrorist groups such as Al Qaeda and Islamic State, has led to a tacit strategic alliance between Israel and the Sunni countries in the Middle East.

Egypt and Israel cooperate in the fight against terrorist forces in the Sinai Peninsula. It is difficult to imagine such cooperation without the peace agreement signed forty years ago by those two countries. Indeed, it could be argued that without that peace agreement, the current tacit alliance between Israel and the Sunni Arab states would have been less likely to emerge in the way it has in recent years.

To be sure, the Egypt-Israel peace agreement is embraced by the security establishment in Egypt, but much less so by the people, particularly the

professional elites, who harbor a degree of hatred towards Israel not unlike that which prevailed prior to Sadat's visit to Israel.

Whereas, to begin with, Israelis entertained a romantic image of what peace would look like following a peace agreement with Egypt, with ever closer links between the two people being forged, a more sober attitude prevails now: Israelis seem to be content with the continuation of non-belligerency and regional cooperation against common enemies. This appears to characterize Israeli attitudes to peace in general: security is regarded as paramount; friendship at the popular level can wait.

3. Arab Spring

In 2011, pro-democratic protests from the citizens of the Middle East and North African countries broke out, an uprising against the strict regime, violation of the human rights, monarchy, inflation, poverty, and so on. The Arab Spring was a series of pro-democracy, and anti-government uprisings, protests, unrest and armed rebellions that began in December 2010 and spread rapidly due to social media which fuelled protest and communicated its goals to the outside world, that enveloped several largely Muslim countries, including Tunisia, Morocco, Syria, Libya, Egypt and Bahrain where either the regime was ultimately toppled or major uprisings and social violence occurred, including riots, civil wars or insurgencies. The wave started in Tunisia after Mohamad Bouazizi's self-immolation caught the public attention as it led to riots. The motives of many protesters have been denied as autocratic governments and crack down on civil liberties as its tumult conveyed them that millions of people living in Islamic nations believe in free expression and democratic governance, thus, even though they seemed poised to install democratic leadership and quell government repression, the uprisings also led to armed conflict in some countries, including civil war in Syria, Iraq, Libya, and Yemen.

Shortly after, the riots spread through the other countries resulted in known crises such as the Syrian Civil War, Iraqi Insurgency, Egyptian Crisis, and Yemeni Crisis.

Egypt was one of the first countries to be affected by the Arab Spring. After 2-week of lasting protests and police brutality, Hosni Mubarak resigned from his position, leaving Sinai more vulnerable than ever before to possible attacks as the last power to watch over the Peninsula was taken away.

4. Bedouin Oppression

Bedouin are the nomadic Arab people who inhabit the deserted areas in North Africa, the Arabian Peninsula, Iraq, and the Levant. They are divided into tribes or clans and they get their names according to the animal species that are the basis of their livelihood.

After World War 1, Bedouin tribes were forced to submit to the control of the governments of the states where their wandering areas laid, meaning that they had to give up their lifestyle to a more peaceful and collected one.

The Bedouin, however, lived their lives as the government refused to acknowledge their agricultural sites, furthermore, indigenous bedouin was excluded from the Peninsula's economic profit from tourism and mineral resources. Although they were Egyptian citizens, they were not allowed to form a political party, hold a significant governmental position, join to army or police. As they were left out from the tourism incomes, they found another way of making money: smuggling and illegal arms trade. With the resignation of Mubarak, smuggling got way easier, even taking illegal African workers across the border into the Gaza Strip.

The alliance between The Bedouin and Al-Qaeda is, however, not about sharing the same extremist ideology but rather having Cairo as a common enemy. Therefore, a settlement between the central government and the Bedouin is more beneficial for both sides instead of taking "security actions", since not addressing the core of the problem will result in nothing.

F. Actors

1. Jihadist Groups

Jihadism is a term used to describe Islamist movements perceived as military movements rooted in Islam. After the Egypt-Israel Peace Treaty of 1979 limited the military presence in the area, the Peninsula became an open market for smuggling and gun trafficking for militants, encouraging them to use the Bedouin oppression to arm the groups. Al-Qaeda in the Sinai Peninsula is one of the active terrorist organizations in the area. Ansar Bait al-Maqdis used to

be active between 2011-2014 but in 2014, the organization changed its name to ISIL- Sinai Province after most of the group became a branch of ISIL.

2. Bedouin Tribes

The Sinai Peninsula was one of the Bedouin's inhabitation places for centuries. Accustomed to living with their laws and honor, however, the central government could not manage to bring The Bedouin under state control, even with violence and force. After the toppling of the Mubarak's government, the tension between the Bedouin and Cairo only grew stronger and benefiting from the weakened center, the tribes managed to overthrow the Egyptian police and state control. Burdened with feeling like a second-class citizen, their anger and hatred towards the government fresh, the groups increased the violence in the Peninsula, allying with Al-Qaeda to take out their frustration.

3. Gaza

The border between Gaza and Israel has once again become the focal point for clashes between protesters and Israeli troops, as Palestinians commemorate the anniversary of their expulsion from Israeli land and demand “a right to return” and the end of the decade-long Israeli blockade on the strip.

Due in part to its desirable coastal location, the land now known as Gaza has been fought over from time to time for centuries, but the modern conflict over the region dates to 1948. Before that time, the area known today as the Gaza Strip — a 140-square-mile stretch of land hugging the Mediterranean coast — was under British colonial rule as part of its larger post-World War I “Mandate for Palestine.” The region had for centuries been home to a Muslim Arab majority and small Jewish and Christian minorities, but as European Jews fled in the years around the Holocaust, the Jewish population grew sharply — as did Western support, particularly in the U.S. under President Harry Truman, for the idea of finding a home for the Jewish people.

4. Egypt

After Hosni Mubarak resigned as the result of the protests, Operation Eagle was launched to restore law and order in the area. Operation Sinai followed shortly, but they failed to keep their success in long term. The heavy-handed security approach to the conflicts repeated even under Mohamad Morsi - who promised to rekindle the relations between the central government and the Sinai Bedouin - which was one of the many reasons for the uprising against Mubarak Regime. Unfortunately, Egypt's response to security cracks never changed.

In the last few years, Egypt made an attempt to stop smuggling goods through the underground system from Gaza, which The Sinai Bedouin were heavily dependent on for income, bulldozing homes and trees on the progress to destroy the tunnel system. This military operation negatively affected both Gaza citizens and The Bedouin, enlarging the distance between the government and the groups more. Many experts believe that Egypt's security response is one of the major keys to this continuous conflict.

5. Israel

Israel is collaborative with Egypt regarding the terrorist attacks and securing the peace in the Sinai Peninsula. The State approved Egyptian Military increases in the area; however, at the end of 2012, Israel began to show concern for unauthorized military location, seeing that Egypt was violating the Peace Treaty. Israel sent a message through the White House to Egypt, stating the State shall withdraw its troops from the Peninsula. Israel is also concerned that Egypt could use its power in the area to build a military presence.

Israel took precautions for itself too, building a fence along the Egypt-Israel border. Aside from hampering military invasions, the fence

prevents human-trafficking and smuggling, which is one of the many concerns of Israel.

6. USA

In 2012, U.S Defense Secretary Leon Panetta offered classified intelligence-sharing capabilities to help Egypt identify military threats in the area-- a technology that is used in Iraq and Afghanistan to identify vehicles at long-range distances. This technology may also be used by Multinational Force and Observers in Sinai.

On 22 August 2012, the State Department persuaded Egypt to be transplant over Operation Eagle, also stating that the United States supports the operation and Egypt shall continue the association with Israel addressing the military operations.

7. Multinational Force and Observers(MFO)

Multinational Force and Observers, (MFO) is an international peacekeeping force responsible to observe any violation of the Egypt- Israel Treaty and take action regarding the aggression. It was formed after the treaty and has been active in the Sinai Peninsula ever since.

On the 14th of September 2012, the North Camp was attacked by armed militants. There had been minor assaults since 2016, lawlessness and the insecurity of the area causing MFO to hardly operate.

In 2016, the US Defense Secretary announced that the US was considering rearranging its mission in Sinai by replacing troops with remote sensing technology.

The Peace Treaty calls to the Sinai Peninsula to be divided into 4 zones. Those zones determine the state's permitted military buildup.

Zone A: Between the Suez Canal and Line A. Egypt is allowed to have a total of 22,000 troops in Zone A.

Zone B: Between Line A and B. Egypt is permitted to send four border security battalions to support civilian police.

Zone C: Between Line B and the Egypt-Israeli border. Only MFO and Egyptian Civilian Police are allowed.

Zone D: Between the Egypt-Israeli border and Line D. Israel is permitted four infantry battalions.

G. Timeline

August 2011

- Operation Eagle was launched to restore law and order in the area.
- Following te Operation Eagle, Salafi jihadists carried the Southern Israel Cross Border Attacks, resulting in casualties.

August 2012

- August 2012 Sinai attack occurred, resulting in 24 casualties.
- As a response to the August 2012 Sinai Attack, Operation Sinai was put into action.

2013

May

- A number of Egyptian Army Police officers are taken as hostage by armed tribesmen.

June

- Aiming to overthrow Mohammad Morsi, June 30 protests occurred.

3rd of July

- 2013 Coup D'etat happened, toppling Mohammad Morsi. In the following two weeks, 39 terrorist attacks occurred.

December

- On the 24th of December, the biggest terrorist attack after the ouster of Morsi occurred. It resulted in 16 casualties. *Ansar Bait al-Maqdis* took the responsibility of the attack.

2014

- On the 16th of February an explosion on or under a tourist bus occurred, killing 3 South Koreans and an Egyptian. This attack was seen as a potential shift in the strategy of jihadist groups expanding their agenda to include tourists. Tourism is an important key to Egypt's economy.

October Sinai Attacks

- 31 army and police officers were killed in two attacks in North Sinai. Sisi declared the state of emergency. It was the largest attack since the start of the conflict.

2015

January 2015 Sinai Attacks

- Militant groups launched attacks in six different locations resulting in 32 casualties. Egypt responded by killing 47 Islamist militants.

July 2015 Sinai Attacks

- Militant groups launched one of the largest attacks ever on Egyptian army checkpoints, resulting in 21 casualties. After the attack, Egypt held an operation that killed 241 militants.

Operation Martyr's Right

- Operation Martyr's Right was the biggest action the Egyptian Army took after months. It was aimed to rooting out and killing terrorists. In the end, 535 militants were killed.

October

- On October 25, a Russian passenger jet blew up above Northern Sinai, killing all the passengers. *The Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant - Sinai Province* took the responsibility of the incident.

2017

Palm Sunday Church Bombings

- *ISIS* released a video calling to attack churches in Egypt. Shortly after, several churches in Egypt were attacked, resulting in the death of over 40 people.

Sinai Mosque Attack

- On November 24, Sufi al-Rawda mosque was attacked during Friday prayers. The gun and bomb attack killed approximately 235 people. It is the deadliest terrorist attack in Egyptian history.
- On December 19, El Arish International Airport was attacked to assassinate the Minister of Interior Magdi Abdel Ghaffar and Minister of Defense Sedki Sobhy.