

United Nations Mission in Sudan

History and Introduction for the mission and conflict

Sudan is a great country which has peace and resources for many years ago

first Egypt and Sudan were one united country but the British came and made the people in both countries fight and then each country is divided to become weaker

And that happens again after that with some years people in north and those in south fight and made a civil war where the citizens fight each other with no reason. So what happen and why they became hate each other.

Actually what happen was strange little bit. Where the people at south suddenly said that people at sudan aren't equal in their rights in the country. And those at south want the country to divide into north sudan and south sudan. To judge them self where the south their most citizens were Christian while those of north their majority were muslims. But religion wasn't ever the problem but there's lots of things happened and lots of people suddenly come and want to take control on this civil war to control a part at sudan and those are the highlights for sudan since 1899 till 2015 and the latest conflict happened at sudan.

1899-1955 - South Sudan is part of Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, under joint British-Egyptian rule.

1956 - Sudan gains independence from joint British-Egyptian rule.

1955~1972- The first Civil war between the Sudanese government and southern rebels who demand greater autonomy for southern sudan.

1972 – The war end. Government of Sudanese President Jaafar Numeiri concedes a measure of autonomy for southern Sudan in a peace agreement signed in Addis Ababa.

1978 - Oil discovered in Unity State in southern Sudan. (The reason of the second civil war).

Second Civil war

1956 - Sudan becomes independent but southern states are unhappy with their lack of autonomy. Tensions boil over into fighting that lasts until 1972, when the south is promised a degree of self-government.

1983 - Fighting starts again after the Sudanese government cancels the autonomy arrangements.

2011 - South Sudan becomes an independent country, after over 20 years of guerrilla warfare, which claimed the lives of at least 1.5 million people and more than four million were displaced.

2012 - Disagreements with Sudan over the oil-rich region of Abyei erupt into fighting, known as the Heglig Crisis. A peace deal was reached in June 2012 that helped resume South Sudan's oil exports and created a 10km demilitarized zone along the border.

2013 - Civil war breaks out after the president, Salva Kiir Mayardit, sacks the cabinet and accuses Vice-President Riek Machar of planning a failed coup. Over 2.2 million people are displaced by the fighting and severe famine puts the lives of thousands at risk.

2015 - Warring sides sign a peace deal to end the civil war but the conflict continues.


What caused the new conflict?

In November 2013, President Salva Kiir – from the Dinka ethnic group – dismissed the then vice-president Riek Machar – from the Nuer group – and his

cabinet. The dismissal followed Kiir's decision to replace members of the army and government following rumours of a possible coup.

Kiir also sparked outrage after dismissing all the main organs of the ruling Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) arguing that their time in office had expired.

Tensions further escalated when Kiir accused Machar of plotting a coup in December 2013. The accusations sparked violence in the country, where factions loyal to either Kiir and Machar engaged in tit-for-tat violence across villages. Ethnic-related violence started also to spread with militia groups carrying out attacks in villages and areas known to be inhabited by either Dinka or Nuer. The UN interfered to solve the problem in Sudan and that took some steps

2005–2011 United Nations Mission in the Sudan (UNMIS)  Sudan Second Sudanese Civil War

The UN role in Sudan conflict!

The United Nations had a big role to solve the problem of Sudan and it took many years and many steps.

First step (Investigation): This step the UN took very seriously and sent her own inspectors and investigators to investigate on that problem and they found the truth. But after that with about many years they realized that the truth they knew before is a lie which they believed because they wanted to believe it. And the real truth appeared later.

Second step (Delegate For Negotiation): This step happened where the UN made both sides negotiate and try to find a solution and no one lose anything and this civil war stop. But those negotiations failed where both sides wanted peace but their leaders didn't. And that led to make the president of Sudan is considered as a wanted man for many people and countries so he started to escape.

Third step (sanctions): After the failure of negotiations which the UN tried to solve the problem with. UN made sanctions on Sudan both north and south. Well Sudan isn't strong enough in all fields so their sanction was that no country at the UN can export anything or help Sudan with anything so people stop fighting and start working. But that wasn't enough to stop the second civil war in Sudan!

Fourth step (Military interference): Well The UN in this problem took all the required steps to solve the problem and it has it's last chance and the last step to solve this problem. After the failed of sanctions to stop the civil war The UN interfere military in sudan. It send peace keeper soliders and make air attacks on places of fight in sudan and finally civil war stop but sudan divide in to south and north and between them on borders there is peace keepers soliders those exist to get sure that war wont start again.

Well the war finished but what was the cost?

My opinion on that conflict and the UN interference!

When I was child I thought the there is no different between The united nations and The united state of America. But when I grow up and saw the events running I realized the I was right and that's the truth of UN and USA. USA controls UN and use it for it's own service and that what I see in results of sudan conflict!

The conflict in sudan was unusual where sudan's people are known for their kindness and hospitality and their friendly behavior so how shall they make civil war with no reason even if there is a silly reason as they said. I see that this happened you organized plan where a country or organization which we know make this.

As I asked my self a question after this civil war which is. **Who is the winner?** Well at first I thought that people at south are the winners as their target achieved and sudan divide and south of sudan became a country with it's own president. But after that I saw that bothh of north and south just became weaker and both lost too much form this divide and south people want to back one country again but that isn't possible. Because the colonist want to divide to be weaker and he easily control.

Well after all that the winner is the USA how! It isn't even in that war and doesn't interfere with any way. Well between north and south UN took bored to put it's peace keepers solider and by chance the discover that this place is full with petrol (as we don't know that satellites now could know the areas where the petrol exist without and digging) so UN make company from USA come and dig for that petrol to get and that make sudan lose too much as it spilt into north and south (fake reason of civil war) and lost it own petrol which if sudan dig for it by it's self that will change it 180 degree better where and new industrial revolution will begins and sudan could be one of the strongest countries in the world as it has very big areas and sources of water and good land and good weather much better that Europe. And those conditions if just used in right way sudan could me the best in small time as what happen in Dubai. That may happen in sudan but Unfortunately that doesn't happen because of civil war.