

INTERNATIONAL



MUN'19

# United Nations Security Council



*Agenda: Armed Conflicts In Africa with Special  
Emphasis on South Sudan*





# A WORD FROM THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

Dear Delegates,

It gives me great pleasure to preside as the President of the United Nations' Security Council at International Utopia MUN 2019. Congratulations on getting the opportunity to participate in International Utopia MUN. In this academic simulation of the UN Security Council, what we desire from the delegates is not to focus on your past experience.

Rather, we want to see how you as delegates can respect disparities and differences of opinion, work around them, while extending your own foreign policy without compromising your own stand with utmost articulation, thereby reaching a unanimously acceptable practical solution.

In order to gain in this committee, it is important to be informed about the agenda and be fully aware of all perspectives. Kindly make sure you are clear with the committee concept and how it is going to run. We have constructed a model for the UN Security Council which will make your debate enjoyable and dynamic in all aspects. The following pages intend to guide you with the nuances of the agenda as well as the functioning of the UN Security Council. The aim of this background guide is to give you a basic gist of the committee and the agenda.

At no point in time can any statement in this Background Guide be used as substantial evidence in committee, although you can very well use it to frame your arguments in a structured manner. Also, understand that we as the Executive Board will remain to be the mere facilitators of debate, so we expect you to use this background guide as a starter to your research and give direction to committee with fruitful debate.

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# UNSC

The United Nations Security Council is one of the main organs of the United Nations, it is comprised of five permanent members and ten occupying two-year rotating membership status. The UNSC also allows nations that it deems are affected by the crisis at hand to sit in the council if they agree to forego their voting rights. It is the only committee that is non-recommendatory in nature and can issue actionable directives. It is so organized so as to be able to function continuously, to that end a representative of each of its members must be present at all times at United Nations Headquarters, but the council may also meet elsewhere.

The Security Council has primary responsibility, under the Charter, for the maintenance of international peace and security.

When a complaint concerning a threat to peace is brought before it, the Council's first action is usually to recommend to the parties to try to reach an agreement by peaceful means. In some cases, the Council itself undertakes investigation and mediation to that end it may appoint special representatives or request the Secretary-General to do so or to use his good office.

When a dispute leads to fighting, the Council's first concern is to bring it to an end as soon as possible. On many occasions, the Council has issued cease-fire directives which have been instrumental in preventing hostilities. It also sends United Nations peacekeeping forces to help reduce tensions in troubled areas to keep opposing forces apart and create conditions of calm in which peaceful settlements may be sought. The Council may decide on enforcement measures, economic sanctions (such as trade embargoes), or collective military action.

In addition to several standing and ad hoc committees, the work of the council is facilitated by the Military Staff Committee, Sanctions Committees for each of the states under sanctions, Peacekeeping Forces Committees, and an International Tribunals Committee.

## Historical Context

Like the UN as a whole, the Security Council was created following World War II to address the failings of a previous international organization, the League of Nations, in maintaining world peace. In its early decades, the Security Council was largely paralyzed by the Cold War, though it had authorized interventions in the Korean War and the Congo Crisis and peacekeeping missions in the Suez Crisis, Cyprus, and West New Guinea. With the collapse of the Soviet Union, UN peacekeeping efforts increased dramatically in scale, and the Security Council authorized major military and peacekeeping missions in Kuwait, Namibia, Cambodia, Bosnia, Rwanda, Somalia, and Sudan.

# UNSC

## Functions and Powers

Under the Charter, the functions and powers of the Security Council are:

- To maintain international peace and security in accordance with the principles and purposes of the United Nations;
- To investigate any dispute or situation which might lead to international friction;
- To recommend methods of adjusting such disputes or the terms of settlement;
- To formulate plans for the establishment of a system to regulate armaments;
- To determine the existence of a threat to peace or act of aggression and to recommend what action should be taken;
- To take military action against an aggressor;
- To recommend the admission of new Members;
- To exercise the trusteeship functions of the United Nations in "strategic areas";
- To accept changes to the charter of the United Nations;
- To recommend to the General Assembly the appointment of the Secretary-General and, together with the Assembly, to elect the Judges of the International Court of Justice.



Fig 1: Security Council Chamber at the United Nations Headquarters.

# UNSC

The Security Council held its first session on 17 January 1946 at Church House in London. After its first meeting, the Council relocated to its permanent residence at the United Nations Headquarters in New York, New York. At that time, five permanent members and six non-permanent members comprised the membership of the Council. However, in over the subsequent years, discussions regarding the structure of the Council began to take.

In 1965, the number of non-permanent members increased to ten, and although membership has not changed since, discussions regarding configuration take place frequently. During the Cold War, disagreements between the United States of America and the former Soviet Union blocked the Council from being an effective institution due to lack of agreement on even the most basic of issues and topics. However, beginning in the late 1980s, the body became more active, authorizing many peacekeeping missions, such as those in the former Yugoslavia, Somalia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Kosovo and East Timor. After the Cold War ended, traditional challenges to international peace and security shifted, forcing the Council to adapt to new scenarios, such as the challenge of addressing multiple humanitarian crisis simultaneously, in different regions of the world.

After 2000, terrorism and extremism, became a priority of the Council, as evidenced by the adoption of a range of resolutions and the establishment of several subsidiary bodies. More than half a century after the Council's creation, the international community confronts a rather diverse range of global threats, including nuclear terrorism, upsurge of violent non-state actors, organized crime, spread of infectious diseases, and states' collapses. The new challenges call upon Security Council Member States to engage in collaborate, preventative efforts in order to tackle them.

# ACCEPTABLE SOURCES

## News Sources

- Reuters (<http://www.reuters.com/>) – Any Reuters article which clearly makes mention of the fact or is in contradiction of the fact being stated by a delegate in council.
- State-operated News Agencies – These reports can be used in the support of or against the State that owns the News Agency. These reports, if credible or substantial enough, can be used in support of or against any Country as such but in that situation, they can be denied by any other country in the council. The Executive Board shall remain neutral towards the credibility of these reports.

## Government Reports

These reports can be used in a similar way as the State Operated News Agencies reports and can, in all circumstances, be denied by another country. However, the essential difference is that if a government report is being denied by a certain country, it can still be accepted by the Executive Board as a credible source of information.

- Government Websites like the State Department of the United States of America <http://www.state.gov/index.htm>
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs of various nations like India (<http://www.mea.gov.in/>), People's Republic of China (<http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/>), France (<http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/>), Russian Federation ([http://www.mid.ru/brp\\_4.nsf/main\\_eng](http://www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/main_eng))
- Permanent Representatives to the United Nations Reports:  
<http://www.un.org/en/members/> (Click on any country to get the website of the Office of its Permanent Representative.

## United Nations Reports

- All UN Reports and publications are considered as credible sources of information.
- UN Bodies: Like the SC (<http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/>), GA (<http://www.un.org/en/ga/>), HRC (<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/Pages/HRCIndex.aspx>) etc.
- UN Affiliated bodies like the International Atomic Energy Agency (<http://www.iaea.org/>), International Committee of the Red Cross (<http://www.icrc.org/eng/index.jsp>), etc.

# SOUTH SUDAN

In 2011, South Sudan found itself in the midst of colossal difficulties. Freedom from Sudan following two wrecking common wars carried extraordinary plan to numerous South Sudanese. Be that as it may, gigantic state consuming debasement, political power snatches inside the decision party, the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM), and steady strains with Sudan over the sharing of oil incomes left South Sudan profoundly defenseless against restored struggle. On December 15, 2013, strains between President Salva Kiir and previous Vice President Riek Machar detonated into outfitted clash in the nation's capital of Juba. From that point forward, both of these men have misused ethnic pressures and the nation's immense characteristic assets for their personal as well as political increase. Tens of thousands of South Sudanese have been slaughtered and proof of war violations by both sides keeps on mounting. A stunning 40% of the whole populace is confronting a philanthropic calamity. As this silly clash has proceeded within a cycle of unadulterated exemption, a huge number of lives are presently barely holding on.

Touched off by a political battle between Salva Kiir and Riek Machar that prompted the Machar's expulsion from as VP, brutality ejected between presidential watchman Soldiers in December 2013 and it promptly took on an ethnic character. Soldiers from the Dinka ethnic gathering, one of the two biggest ethnic gatherings in South Sudan, lined up with President Kiir and those from the Nuer ethnic gathering, the other biggest ethnic gathering, upheld Riek Machar. Amidst mayhem, President Kiir declared that Machar had endeavored an upset and savagery spread rapidly to Jonglei, Upper Nile, and Unity states. Since the flare-up of contention, furnished gatherings have focused on regular people along ethnic lines, submitted assault and sexual viciousness, pulverized property and plundered towns, and enlisted youngsters into their positions.

Viciousness has kept ranchers from planting or gathering crops, causing nourishment deficiencies across the country. In July 2014, the UN Security Council announced South Sudan's sustenance emergency the most noticeably awful on the planet. It cautioned that somewhere in the range of 4,000,000 individuals—33% of South Sudan's populace—could be influenced and up to fifty thousand kids could bite the dust of yearning. The contention in South Sudan is ordered by the UN as a "Level 3" compassionate crisis, in view of the scale, earnestness, and intricacy of necessities.

In late December 2013, the UN Security Council approved a quick organization of around 6,000 security powers, notwithstanding 7,600 peacekeepers as of now in the nation, to help in country building endeavors. In May 2014, the Security Council cast a ballot in an uncommon move to move the mission's order from country working to regular citizen insurance, approving UN troops to utilize power. Since reprioritizing assurance, the UN Mission in the Republic of South Sudan has confronted outrageous difficulties because of the crumbling of the security circumstance and its mind boggling association with the legislature of the Republic of South Sudan, which is a pugnacious to the contention.

# HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

## First Sudanese Civil War, 1955-1972

1955: Anticipating independence and fearing domination by the north, southern insurgents stage a mutiny in Torit. These early rebels develop a large secessionist movement in the south, called the Anyanya. The Anyanya struggled with a lot of internal factionalism and instability, much like the SPLA would deal with in the second civil war.

1972: All rebel factions gather under the Southern Sudan Liberation Movement (SSL) to negotiate a peace agreement with the Sudanese government. The Addis Ababa Agreement is signed, granting the south considerable autonomy and a share of natural resources. A ten-year hiatus in the conflict follows.

1970s: As Sudan gains legitimacy in peacetime; Western countries begin supplying the government with arms. The United States sells Sudan a great deal of equipment, hoping to counteract Soviet support of Marxist Ethiopians and Libyans.

1978: Chevron finds large oil fields in the Upper Nile and southern Kordofan regions. Shortly thereafter, oil is discovered throughout Southern Sudan.

1980: Khartoum attempts to redraw the boundaries of Southern Sudan, transferring oilfields to the north. When this fails, Khartoum begins taking the territory by force, including the Muglad Basin. The Muglad Basin is an area near the north-south border that was claimed by Khartoum and renamed, using the Arabic word for "unity."

## Second Sudanese Civil War, 1983-2005

Late 1970s: Repeated violations of the Addis Ababa Agreement by the north lead to increased unrest in the south.

May 1983: Battalion 105, stationed at Bor and composed mostly of ex-Anyanya troops, is attacked after refusing to transfer to the north. Led by Kerubino Bol, the battalion flees to Ethiopia.

June 1983: The Sudanese government officially abolishes the Addis Ababa Agreement and divides the south into three regions. The southern regional government is dissolved. President Nimeiry institutes a bold Islamization campaign, transforming Sudan into a Muslim Arab state. Mutinies occur throughout the south and rebel forces grow.

July 1983: The Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA), led by John Garang, forms in Ethiopia.

# HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

September 1983: Nimeiry issues a set of decrees, known as the September Laws, imposing sharia law throughout the country. These laws include extreme punishments such as cutting off offenders' hands for stealing.

Mid-1980s: Civil war rages through the south. The SPLA battles government forces and attempts to gain control. Raids by the murahaleen — government-armed Arab militias — reach their peak. Villages throughout the south are repeatedly attacked and destroyed. Slavery becomes widespread. As villages are ransacked and survivors flee, the so-called "Lost Boys" begin their walks across Southern Sudan into Ethiopia.

Late 1980s: President Nimeiry is deposed and Sadiq al-Mahdi rises to power. Various peace negotiation attempts between al-Mahdi and the SPLA fail as the conflict worsens.

1989: As al-Mahdi moves toward signing certain peace agreements, he is ousted in a coup and Omar al-Bashir seized power. Al-Bashir is supported by the fundamentalist National Islamic Front (NIF), headed by hard-line Islamist Hassan al-Turabi. The new government fiercely enforces Islamic code throughout Sudan, banning trade unions, political parties, and other "non-religious" institutions.

1989: The Sudanese government begins deploying army militiamen notoriously known as the People's Defense Forces to raid villages in the south alongside the murahaleen.

1991: Salva and all refugees at Pinyudo are forced to leave Ethiopia when that country's dictator, Mengistu Haile Mariam, is overthrown. Around the same time, the Nasir faction of SPLA splits off; a second rebel faction forms in 1992, followed by a third in 1993. Eventually, the dissident rebel factions unite in a coalition called SPLA-United.

1992: The UNHCR Kakuma Refugee Camp in northwestern Kenya begins accepting Sudanese refugees.

1993: A peace initiative for Sudan is pursued by Eritrea, Ethiopia, Uganda, and Kenya under the auspices of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), but has little effect. Conflict in Sudan continues to worsen.

1996: Salva is approved for resettlement in the US.

1998: After embassy bombings in Kenya and Tanzania, the United States launches a missile attack on a pharmaceutical factory outside Khartoum that it believes is producing chemical weapons for terrorist groups.

1999: Almost 4,000 Sudanese refugee boys are approved for resettlement to the United States.

# HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2001: Famine affects three million Sudanese.

September 2001: President George Bush appoints former U.S. Senator John Danforth as the President's Special Envoy for Peace in Sudan.

February 2003: The Darfur conflict begins.

January 9, 2005: Peace is finally brokered between southern rebels and the government of Sudan. The Nairobi Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) is signed, granting autonomy to the south for a six-year trial period, after which the south will have the opportunity to vote to secede. The agreement calls for a permanent ceasefire and sharing of oil revenues. Islamic law remains in effect in the north, while its use in the south is decided regionally.

August 1, 2005: John Garang died in a helicopter crash three weeks after being sworn in as First Vice President of Sudan. Riots result, but peace continues. Meanwhile, in Darfur, the number of dead and displaced continues to grow, and the conflict rages on with no clear end in sight.

April, 2010: Sudan holds its first national elections in over 20 years. Key opposition parties boycott at the last minute charging election fraud. Omar Hassan al-Bashir wins Presidency of Sudan with 68% of the vote. Salva Kiir wins Presidency of the Government of Southern Sudan with 75% of the vote.

January 9th, 2011: Southern Sudanese vote in a referendum stipulated in the 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement to decide if the region will separate from the North and become an independent nation. When results are tabulated, the vote is overwhelming for separation. A six-month period of transition begins.

July 9th, 2011: The Republic of South Sudan celebrates its birthday. On July 14, 2011 The Republic of South Sudan joined the United Nations as the world's 193rd nation.

# HUMANITARIAN IMPACT

A large number of regular civilians have been murdered, frequently on account of their ethnicity or seen political partnerships in South Sudan's continuous clash. An expected 2 million individuals have been compelled to escape their homes.

Enormous pieces of key towns and fundamental non military personnel foundation, for example, centers, emergency clinics, and schools, have been plundered, pulverized, and deserted. Countless individuals are as yet protecting in United Countries mixes, too hesitant to even think about returning home. Absence of responsibility for quite a long time of savagery during Sudan's long respectful war helped fuel the contention. Military and political pioneers on all sides have neglected to make any genuine endeavor to lessen manhandles submitted by their powers, or to consider them responsible. Since the start of the contention, South Sudan's National Security Service (NSS) and military insight kept several men for supposed associations with restriction drives, some for up to a year, frequently in coldhearted conditions.

Most prisoners were beaten and many tormented. None of the prisoners was permitted get to to a legal advisor or judge. Previous prisoners held in the NSS Riverside confinement site in Juba were held in dim, insufferably hot rooms. Prisoners held by military insight in Eastern Equatorial also, in Juba were tormented including with forceps, suffocation with a plastic sack, or flies of water coordinated at their appearances. At least three men were casualties of upheld vanishings, counting two individuals from Lakes state parliament who were coercively vanished for a long time in the wake of being confined in police care before in the long run being discharged in August 2015. Helpful guide is conveyed in amazingly testing conditions, when and where conceivable. Brutality, badgering and terrorizing against philanthropic specialists have just brought about the demise of 67 guide laborers since December 2013 and keep on hampering crafted by associations. In addition, helpful specialists are looked with seizure of their advantages, illicit obstacles and endeavors to assess and occupy help. The ongoing battle has given a spread to the across the board and deliberate looting by all armed forces.

# CURRENT STATUS OF THE CONFLICT

In 2005, the Sudanese government and the SPLM marked the Comprehensive Harmony Agreement (CPA) to part of the arrangement. That arrangement made ready for 2010 races furthermore, the southern choice, after which South Sudan, driven by the SPLM, withdrew in July 2011. The Sudan-South Sudan relationship stays tense, and parts of the CPA still can't seem to be completely actualized, including division of their common fringe. In 2012, South Sudan's legislature, irritated by Khartoum's choices in regards to the travel and fare of its oil through Sudan, and by fringe questions, suspended oil generation for over a year. This prompted monetary severity measures and financial stuns in the two nations (South Sudan's GDP declined by 48% in 2012), and conflicts that have taken steps to reignite the war.

A bunch of harmony understandings have been given up the course of the war — however they have been over and again abused. The circumstances remains profoundly temperamental. While a few locales have as of late progressed toward becoming somewhat less unpredictable, enabling individuals to move around decently unreservedly and come back to their homes, rough episodes are happening all through the nation. Most as of late, a crisp flood of viciousness emitted in Juba , just one day before the nation's five-year commemoration of independence. The conflicts slaughtered in excess of 300 individuals and uprooted 40,000 increasingly through the span of a couple of days.

Over these assaults, the nation's economy is in an emergency — the South Sudanese pound has declined in worth, and the expense of products and enterprises has soar. The expansion rate — 835 percent — is the most astounding on the planet. In mid 2017, a starvation was pronounced in parts of South Sudan, leaving 100,000 individuals very nearly starvation.

# CHALLENGES AHEAD

Looking forward, there are a lot of difficulties for global commitment in South Sudan. In the outcome of the battling in Juba in July, it is misty how, or when, territorial or worldwide arbiters might have the option to bring the warring sides back together for harmony talks. The legislature in Juba has been antagonistic toward proposition that propose extended remote intercession might be expected to balance out the nation. Furthermore, its undeniably adversarial talk toward the U.N. may, conceivably, represent an expanding risk to peacekeepers, help laborers, and different ostracizes in the nation.

By certain records, South Sudan is on the precarious edge of breakdown, a potential "bombed state." In the perspective of different specialists, it never completely progressed to a state after freedom. A few spectators, including previous U.S. Uncommon Envoy Princeton Lyman, have recommended that it might be an ideal opportunity to put South Sudan "in a coma" by building up "an official command for the U.N. furthermore, the AU to oversee the nation until organizations exist to oversee legislative issues peacefully and separate support systems hidden strife." They contend that piecemeal specialized speculations, for example, monetary bailouts, improvement activities, or demilitarization and grounding programs, will be deficient without a responsible and useful government set up.

The response to such a proposition among other African pioneers—some of whom may view such a game plan as a perilous post-pioneer point of reference—is dubious. Numerous long-lasting South Sudan watchers see the lack of political incorporation and government responsibility, alongside settled in debasement, as underlying drivers of the progressing strife. Given the Kiir government's affectability to saw dangers to its power, the way to any major political rebuilding in Juba is misty. President Kiir and his supporters see him as the chosen leader of South Sudan (according to 2010 decisions held in Sudan), in spite of the fact that the nation has not held races since freedom. While some worldwide eyewitnesses have tested the authenticity of his administration, his companions in the area presently can't seem to freely scrutinize his entitlement to administer.

Numerous remote contributors are hesitant to take arrangement positions (e.g., a more forceful judgment of the Kiir government's practices) that could possibly undermine the capacity of help offices to convey life-sparing alleviation amidst a helpful emergency. Other key worldwide forces, for example, Russia, regularly restrict strategies intended to strategically seclude risky systems, for example, sanctions, as an issue of arrangement. Without strong universal authority or more prominent worldwide accord on instructions to address South Sudan's proceeding with emergency, the circumstance may compound. Given the nation's auxiliary issues and the inheritances of its disruptive clashes, South Sudan shows up prone to display arrangement challenges for U.S. official branch authorities and Congress for a considerable length of time to come.

# SELECTED RESOLUTIONS/STATEMENTS

[https://undocs.org/S/RES/2471\(2019\)](https://undocs.org/S/RES/2471(2019)) – Renews Sanctions against South Sudan, Adopting Resolution 2471 (2019) by 10 Votes in Favour, with 5 Abstentions.

**JONATHAN R. COHEN (United States)**, the main sponsor of the resolution, expressed disappointment that the African members of the Council did not support it, three months after the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2457 (2019) supporting the African Union’s “Silencing the Guns in Africa by the Year 2020” initiative. Acknowledging some initial progress towards peace in South Sudan since the sanctions regime was strengthened 10 months ago, he said the United States is ready to consider adjustments and he encouraged regional actors to assume a greater leadership role.

**JERRY MATTHEWS MATJILA (South Africa)** said that, given the political process in South Sudan, sanctions are not helpful at this time. He appealed to the Council to heed and support efforts being undertaken by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and the African Union in South Sudan. While progress towards peace is slow, there has been a reduction in violence, as well as efforts among the parties to build confidence. Warning against external pressures that can aggravate volatile political processes, he emphasized that making peace is neither easy nor linear. He called on all parties to improve the humanitarian situation in South Sudan, which remains precarious.

**KACOU HOUADJA LÉON ADOM (Côte d'Ivoire)** said the Council’s role cannot be to simply continue imposing sanctions; it must also appreciate the progress being made and proceed from that dynamic. More than ever, South Sudan needs united and constructive action, as well as encouragement along the path to peace, which is not always an easy one. It is crucial for the Council, African Union, IGAD and all players in South Sudan to help strengthen and preserve the positive dynamic on the ground.

**DMITRY A. POLYANSKIY (Russian Federation)** said his delegation did not support the extension of the mandate, as it appeared to have been done in an automatic manner rather than based on the situation on the ground. Indeed, conditions have improved, and a large part of the Khartoum Agreement has been implemented, with structures and mechanisms established, the number of human rights violations dropping and a growing number of refugees returning to their homes. This progress was not helped by the introduction of an arms embargo. In fact, sanctions did not play a role, but mediators did.

**YAO SHAOJUN (China)** said the political process has made significant progress since 2018, demonstrating the parties’ resolve and goodwill. The Council should send positive messages to support African Union and IGAD efforts. In July 2018, the Council adopted measures to impose an arms embargo. China abstained from voting on that resolution and the one adopted today.

# **SELECTED RESOLUTIONS/STATEMENTS**

**ANNE GUEGUEN (France)** remained extremely concerned by the ongoing human rights violations, particularly sexual violence, pressing the Council to systematically apply the sanctions to bring the perpetrators to justice.

**STEPHEN HICKEY (United Kingdom)** said that, as a member of the Troika on South Sudan (Norway, United Kingdom, United States), his country supports the quest for peace and the progress being made by IGAD to ensure that the revitalized peace agreement reduces violence. Today, the Council demonstrated to the people of South Sudan that it is committed to ending their suffering. Expressing disappointment that some Council members were unable to support the renewal of sanctions, he said that, in the absence of judicial institutions, such measures offer a form of accountability and send a message that the international community will not tolerate heinous acts of violence.

# SELECTED DOCUMENTS

## Selected Secretary General's reports on South Sudan

10 SEPTEMBER 2019

S/2019/722

This was the Secretary-General's 90 day report on South Sudan.

14 JUNE 2019

S/2019/491

This was the Secretary-General's 90-day report on South Sudan

28 FEBRUARY 2019

S/2019/191

This was the Secretary-General's 90-day report on South Sudan.

## Selected fact sheets on Sudan crisis

[https://drive.google.com/file/d/1au1t8Shk4oqZd8yk4\\_foS-JUj3c4zeou/view?  
usp=drivesdk9](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1au1t8Shk4oqZd8yk4_foS-JUj3c4zeou/view?usp=drivesdk9)

APRIL 2019

S/2019/301

This was the final report of the South Sudan Sanctions Committee's Panel of Experts.

27 DECEMBER 2018

S/2018/1123

This was the report of the 2206 South Sudan Sanctions Committee, containing an account of the Committee's activities from 1 January to 31 December 2018.

26 NOVEMBER 2018

S/2018/1049

This was the interim report of the South Sudan Sanctions Committee's Panel of Experts.

## Selected presidential statements

14 DECEMBER 2017

S/PRST/2017/25

This was a presidential statement on the situation in South Sudan, focusing on IGAD's efforts to revitalise the peace process.

9 AUGUST 2017

S/PRST/2017/14

This was on the threat of famine in Yemen, Somalia, South Sudan and north-east Nigeria.

# **SELECTED DOCUMENTS**

23 MARCH 2017

S/PRST/2017/4

This statement emphasised the need for a political solution to the conflict in South Sudan

## **Selected Security Council letters**

S/2018/1049

This was the interim report of the South Sudan Sanctions Committee's Panel of Experts.

8 MARCH 2019

S/2019/227

This was the appointment of the Special Envoy for the Horn of Africa.

4 FEBRUARY 2019

S/2019/110

This letter transmits a communiqué of the AU Peace and Security Council expressing support for the review of the composition and the mandate of the regional protection force for South Sudan.

7 DECEMBER 2018

S/2018/1102

This was a letter from Sudan to the president of the Security Council attaching documents on meetings held in Khartoum on the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan.

## **Selected Security Council Press Statements**

21 DECEMBER 2018

SC/13647

Council members issued a press statement that strongly condemned the assault, detention and abuse of the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring and Verification Mechanism team by government officials on 18 December 2018 in Luri, South Sudan and called on the government to investigate the incident immediately and hold those responsible accountable.

7 DECEMBER 2018

SC/13611

Council issued a press statement condemning "heinous incidents of sexual and gender-based violence against women near Bentiu in northern South Sudan" and calling for accountability.

20 NOVEMBER 2018

SC/13593

<https://www.un.org/press/en/2018/sc13593.doc.htm>

# PAST UN ACTIONS

The civil war, which began in December 2013, changed the elements of the commitment of the UN and other advancement accomplices. With the difficulties for improvement following the contention, the nation was come back to depend on compassionate help. So as to address the Current setting of the nation, the United Nations Country Team has received a transient advancement technique that will direct the conveyance of help during the break time frame which likewise compares, to the transitional period under the harmony time frame. The Interim Cooperation Framework (ICF) gives a premise for the UN to work with the administration, and other improvement accomplices to address key difficulties and issues, as South Sudan moves in the direction of accomplishing practical harmony and advancement. It will be trailed by an UNDAF dependent on the Sustainable Development Goals, when a national advancement plan is in place.

**Further Suggested Reading:**

<http://ss.one.un.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/UNCT-Interim-Cooperation-Framework-South-SudanWeb-version.pdf>

# FOREIGN INTEREST FUELING THE CONFLICT

In 2015, the UN Panel of Experts on the Sudan documented the presence of large amounts of sophisticated weaponry on both sides, many of them originating from abroad and which continue to fuel the conflict today

**Ukraine:** During the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) interim period, Ukraine became the most prolific exporter of small arms, light weapons, tanks and other large conventional weapons to South Sudan. Ukrainian heavy machine guns and grenade launchers were found in 2014, even after the start of the civil war. These weapons, authorized by Ukrainian state arms exporter, Ukrspetsexport, reached South Sudan through Kenya and Uganda.

**China:** China is one of the biggest buyers of South Sudanese oil. It is also one of the biggest exporters of arms to Sub-Saharan Africa and the third largest arms exporter in the world, behind the US and Russia. Due to its discount prices and its pledge of full cooperation with South Sudan, China's arms exports have increased significantly. The UN report notes that the South Sudanese government purchased USD 20 million in weapons from the Chinese state-owned weapons manufacturer, China North Industries Corp. (Norinco), in 2014. Many of these weapons went on to be used by the rebels through re-selling, capture, or redistribution. While China stopped selling arms following its last shipment in July 2014, its weapons still play a prominent role in South Sudan's conflict.

**Russia:** As recently as 2012, Russia sided with China in resisting Western efforts to sanction the Sudan's (North and South) over the escalating conflict between the two countries. Like China, Russia is interested in lucrative deals with the energy-rich states. As a result, Russia explicitly expressed its interest in enhancing military trade relations with South Sudan. In October 2011, a delegation from the Russian Federal State Unitary Enterprise Rosoboronexport, met with President Salva Kiir to discuss military cooperation. The Deputy Director-General of Rosoboronexport, Alexander Micheev, then stated that Russia was prepared to increase support for building South Sudan's defense capacity. Since then, Russia has become a significant arms supplier to South Sudan.

# FOREIGN INTEREST FUELING THE CONFLICT

Sudan & Iran: Some of the weapons on the rebel side, opposing South Sudanese President Salva Kiir, have been traced back to Sudan, with markings indicating that they were manufactured in Sudan as recently as 2014, a year after the civil war in South Sudan broke out. According to the Small Arms Survey, close military ties between Iran and Sudan also explains why many weapons of Iranian origin were found in South Sudan. The tight relationship between Khartoum and Tehran has resulted in Iran becoming the second biggest arms exporter to Sudan. These weapons have been reaching South Sudan through its northern border with the Republic of Sudan's. Iranian weapons were first discovered in 2011 and 2012 in Jonglei and Unity States within David Yau Yau's rebel group and anti-government SPLA, suggesting that the Iranian arms were part of Khartoum's efforts to either derail or handicap the ongoing peace processes. There is no definite evidence that the countries themselves were implicated in direct arms sales since illicit arms trade is widespread in the region.

Canada: Evidence shows that between 2012 and 2014, the SPLA procured 20 'Cougar' and 30 'Typhoon' type Armed Personnel Carriers (APCs) manufactured in the United Arab Emirates production facilities of the Canadian-owned manufacturer, Streit Group. Both the Cougar and Typhoon APCs were subsequently observed in different locations within South Sudan between May and December 2014, including in areas of Unity State where the conflict has been intense.

Former Soviet-Bloc countries: Weapons manufactured in Eastern European countries, such as Bulgaria, the former Czechoslovakia, and the former Soviet Union, are also very common among armed groups throughout South Sudan.

South Africa: South African armored vehicles were sold to South Sudan in 2012 and 2013.

Israel: According to the UN Report and based on photographic evidence of automatic rifles made by Israel Military Industries (IMI), Israeli weapons are being used by South Sudan's army and police and are fuelling the war. Despite the evidence, Israel denies any official arms trade.

Kenya, Ethiopia and Uganda (transit countries): Several regional countries have often been used as routes for arms transfers. Evidence shows that Kenya colluded with Ukraine to keep its arms transfers covert. In addition to Kenya, other countries have played important active or supporting roles in bringing arms into South Sudan. For example, Ethiopia has been a significant covert source of weapons for the SPLA. In 2008, Ethiopia reportedly supplied four shipments of military equipment within a six-month period. Uganda has also served as an overland transit point for arms deliveries.

# DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) has a long history of instability and armed conflict. In the wake of the 1994 Rwanda genocide, 1.2 million Rwandan Hutus fled to the Kivu region, which had been traditionally Tutsi majority, seeding ethnic conflict that persists today. Two years later, Laurent Desire Kabila lead a rebellion, which succeeded in deposing Mobutu Sese Seko, and renamed the country as the Democratic Republic of the Congo instead of Zaire. Rebellion against the Kabila government began in 1998 in the Kivu region; as conflict escalated, Rwanda and Uganda supported the rebels against the Kabila government while Angola, Chad, Namibia and Zimbabwe supported Kabila. The Security Council adopted resolution 1234 (1999) calling for a ceasefire and in July the same year, Angola, Namibia, Rwanda, Uganda and Zimbabwe signed the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement. The United Nations (UN) helped facilitate the ceasefire and move the DRC to its first free and fair election in 46 years, which were held on July 30, 2006.

Significant progress has been made towards peace and stabilization since 1999, but the eastern area still experiences reoccurring conflict, humanitarian crises, and human rights violations, as seen currently in North Kivu in particular.<sup>50</sup> Contributing factors include armed groups taking advantage of the power and security vacuum, illegal resource exploitation, neighbor country interference, pervasive impunity, intercommunal feuds, and a weak national army and policy capacity concerning effective protections and ability to ensure of law and order.

Several neighboring countries recently joined the DRC in a regional effort to address the ongoing challenges in the DRC by signing the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework on 24 February 2013, a document that outlines a path to ending violence and stabilizing the DRC and surrounding region.

# INTERNATIONAL FRAMEWORKS

Several intergovernmental organizations form the current response framework to the situation in DRC.

The African Union, the African Union Peace and Security Council, and African Union Regional Task Force work closely with DRC, its neighbors and related actors to stabilize the region. Both the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) have contributed to peace and stability efforts in DRC.

The International Criminal Court plays an important role by holding accountable perpetrators of war crimes and crimes against humanity, as deterring impunity is critical to achieving regional stability. On 24 February 2013, the DRC and several of its neighbors signed the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of Congo and the Region. Signed by eleven states in the DRC region, it outlines a plan to hopefully move the DRC past the recurring conflict cycles by addressing the root causes and bring stability to the country. The Framework outlines national, regional, and international actions towards ending violence in the region, calls for signatories to develop benchmarks and follow-up measures, and calls for a regional oversight consisting of the eleven signatories and leaders of specific international organizations.

The Chairpersons of the African Union Commission, ICGLR, and SADC as well as the Secretary-General of the UN provide this oversight. The UN also works with these international organizations to address specific DRC challenges; for example, the UN Special Representative for Central Africa coordinates UN cooperation with the African Union's (AU) Regional Cooperation Initiative for the Elimination of the Lord's Resistance Army (RCI-LRA), a foreign-armed force in DRC which fuels most of the ongoing armed conflict in the Kivu region. Several international documents also provide the foundation for the protection and promotion of fundamental human rights, including for protecting the rights of civilians within conflict zones in the DRC. These instruments include the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) (1948), International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) (1966), and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) (1976).

The Declaration on the Protection of Women and Children in Emergency and Armed Conflict (1974), the Beijing Platform for Action (1995), and Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (1979) address women in conflict areas, reinforcing Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) and subsequent resolutions on “women, peace and security.”

# ROLE OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

The UN system provides a variety of services in DRC.

The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) operates its largest program in the DRC, a country marked by widespread poverty and abuses of civilians by armed groups. Declining funding and the violent targeting of humanitarian workers make it difficult to provide aid to civilians in the unstable conflict area. Despite these challenges, UN organizations continue to do so.

The World Food Programme (WFP) provides support to the 70% of Congolese facing food insecurity while the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) supports the UN Joint Human Rights Office (JHRO) to strengthen human rights in DRC. The JHRO'S thematic priorities include combating impunity and security transitional justice, access to justice and reparations for sexual violence, and human rights in the protection of civilians in armed conflict.

The Security Council plays a big role in the DRC by mandating the presence of peacekeeping forces. Security Council resolution 1279 (1999) of 30 November 1999 established the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC), which helped facilitate the Lusaka Ceasefire and move the DRC to hold its first free and fair election in 46 years on July 30, 2006.

This election process was one of the most complicated the UN has ever monitored due to a run-off and a legal challenge.<sup>68</sup> MONUC transitioned into the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in DRC (MONUSCO) pursuant to Security Council resolution 1925 (2010) of 1 July 2010.<sup>69</sup> MONUSCO's mandate is to protect civilians, humanitarian workers, and human rights defenders while supporting the government's peace consolidation and stabilization efforts.

MONUSCO's mandate to protect civilians, neutralize armed groups conducted under the Intervention Brigade offensive, monitor the implementation of the arms embargo, provide support for the national and international judicial process, and contribute to the implementation of the PCS Framework. Other Security Council resolutions on the Democratic Republic of Congo include resolutions 1991. Several other Security Council resolutions also apply to the conflict and human rights violations in the DRC, such as resolutions on children and armed conflict, which define the rights of women, civilians, and children, condemn those who violate those rights, and outline how the international community should address the situation.

# CHALLENGES AHEAD

## **Building Army and Police Capacity to Ensure Law and Order**

The Congolese people continue to suffer as a result of the continued presence of insecurity in DRC. While the country receives billions each year in official development assistance and nearly half the DRC's annual budget comes from external funding, its people still continue face abysmal living conditions. Receiving the lowest position of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) development rankings, the DRC will not meet any of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) with the national per capita income being less than 50 cents per day.<sup>76</sup> Life in the DRC cannot improve until the government is able to ensure law and order to protect its people and control its territory; an effective security sector predicates solving displacement problems, gender-based violence, economic growth, or conflict mineral trade.

## **Addressing the Growing Number of IDPs and Refugees**

Increased violence has led to a dramatic escalation of internally displaced persons (IDPs), especially in the eastern provinces. UNDP rated DRC at the bottom in its Human Development Index; 6.3 million people currently require humanitarian assistance in the region. Due to chronic insecurity and the constant need to flee, civilians have been unable to harvest crops as usual; compounded by rising food prices, leading to about 70% of Congolese face food insecurity.<sup>89</sup> In North Kivu alone, over 900,000 displaced people took shelter with host families or in camps; only one-ninth of this group were in camps supported by the UN Office of the Higher Commissioner for Refugees, while the rest remain in "spontaneous settlements" and largely out of reach of international scrutiny or humanitarian aid. Access poses a critical barrier preventing aid from reaching many IDPs and refugees, especially in geographically remote areas like Masisi in North Kivu where many families go without basic shelter materials or food aid for over six months at a time. UNHCR and other non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are underfunded and understaffed, preventing them from supporting refugee camps as necessary and from assessing and communicating IDP needs to international donors. For example, UNHCR has less than half the number of camp coordination staff it had in 2008 while the number of IDPs has more than doubled.

## **Sexual and Gender-Based Violence**

Women and girls are increasingly vulnerable to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) in IDPs camps and settlements where there are insufficient resources available to meet the minimum prevention standards. Displaced women and girls face the risk of rape, assault, and exploitation to ensure their families survive in resource-scarce camps and settlements. Women report approximately 50 rapes per month in the camps surrounding Goma alone, in part due to women's need to collect firewood several times a week as cooking fuel. Services and protections deteriorate in remote regions, where rape survivors can only access weekly mobile clinics and no psychosocial services are available. Addressing the funding gap can alleviate this vulnerability; currently less than one percent of the DRC Pooled Fund is allocated to SGBV prevention and programming.

# LIBYA

The situation in Libya stemmed from the Arab Spring, a period of revolutionary protests and riots in the Middle East and Northern Africa between December 2010 and early 2011. Participants of these riots strived to reform their respective governments, including the attainment of a democracy, obtaining basic human rights, and enacting economic reform. This led to the overturning of many governments, fueling the morale of protesters while warning resisting governments to control these demonstrations. One of the nations that witnessed significant political and economic reform includes Libya. Although the dictatorship regime of Muammar Gaddafi was overthrown as a result of the protests, the fall of his tenure did not signify the peace and national security that the Libyan protestors had strived for. Instead, this marked the beginning of a long, cruel civil war that further resulted in the ongoing humanitarian crisis and issue with modern-slave trade that currently exists in Libya. Having been one of the most prosperous nations of the African continent, Libya now exists as a nation in severe chaos and political upheaval.

## **The Arab Spring**

As aforementioned, the Arab Spring was a series of revolts that protested against the oppressive regimes of the Middle East and Northern Africa. These protests began in Tunisia, and slowly spread to neighboring countries including Egypt, Yemen, Syria, Bahrain, and Libya, the country of focus for the topic at hand. Whether or not national governments were overthrown did not change the outcome of the Arab Spring: citizens of Libya did not see a newfound peace and hope that they had initially fought for. This report will later elaborate on the main issues concerning the situation in Libya.

## **Libyan Civil War**

The Libyan Civil War refers to an ongoing conflict between rival factions that wish to gain control of the country's territory and resources. This conflict started between the government of the House of Representatives and the General National Congress, and will be further elaborated upon in the preceding section.

# HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Although many had expected the death of dictator Muammar Gaddafi to yield significant political improvements amidst the Second Libyan Civil War, Libya currently exists as a nation plagued by a civil war and numerous rivaling factions. One of the key events in the beginning years of the situation in Libya was the split between militant factions that once cooperated under Gaddafi's regime; after his death, these factions turned against and betrayed one another in order to gain more power and influence in the region. This pinpointed the beginning of the end: the beginning of many political and economic disputes, the end of peace and political stability in Libya.

The main political issue that has resulted from the Second Libyan Civil War includes the division of political parties, with one government operating solely in the East, and one governing the people in the west. In the east, Libya is run by the House of Representatives (HoR), also known as the Council of Deputies. The HoR has control over the Libyan National Army, which is commanded by General Khalifa Haftar. In the west resides the General National Congress, supported by different militias including the Libya Dawn Coalition. This political divide, resulting from differing beliefs and national policies, has led to a stalemate that continues to prevent the resolution of the situation in Libya.

# CURRENT STATUS OF THE CONFLICT

**The Libyan Humanitarian Crisis:** The civil war in Libya has caused nationwide damage, both in terms of infrastructure and in terms of human displacement and casualties. It is estimated that approximately 1.62 million people have been displaced in the past year, with some sources even claiming that more than a third of Libyans have fled the country, seeking asylum in neighboring nations like Tunisia and Algeria. This has led to an immense overflow of refugees attempting to escape the Libyan Civil War, leading to one of the most devastating humanitarian crises in the world today: refugees are mistreated and abused stripped from basic human rights, including human trafficking and exploitation

**The Libyan Slave Trade:** The situation in Libya cannot be discussed without mentioning the rise of a modern slave trade in Tripoli, Libya. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) reported that countless migrants traveling from Africa to Europe (and using Libya as a crossover destination) have been sold as slaves after being detained by militia groups. These slaves are then often ransomed to their family, with women often used as sex slaves and children suffering from abuse and child rape. It has even been reported that a human trafficker admitted to Al-Jazeera that “hundreds of migrants [were] bought and sold across the country every week.”

# RELEVANT PLAYERS

## **Libya**

Evidently, Libya and its ruling entities are highly involved in the current course of the conflict. The House of Representatives, the government in the east, currently represents the more powerful and internationally recognized ruling body of Libya. It is backed up by the Libyan National Army, the United Arab Emirates, and Gaddafi Loyalists. The General National Congress on the other hand, represents the ruling body of the west. The GNC received much backlash after having passed legislation that allowed for several counts of human rights violations. The political stalemate between the two main ruling bodies of Libya has worsened the situation at hand.

## **United States of America**

Due to the rise of extremism in Libya, the United States of America has played an active role in military intervention and conducting airstrikes in the region in an attempt to target the Islamic State (ISIS). These actions of intervention have been deemed largely successful, with the most recent, major one including President Trump's airstrike in 2017, killing approximately 17 ISIS militants. The United States has further vowed to carry out any action necessary to resolve the Libyan conflict.

# TIMELINE

**February 2011** - The Arab Spring protests spread to Libya, leading to violent outbreak and chaos between Gaddafi's forces and his opposition.

**October 2011** - Gaddafi is killed by rebel fighters, signifying the "liberation" of Libya from his dictatorship regime.

**February 2014** - The General National Congress refuses to step down from power even after receiving massive controversy regarding its legislation, leading to riots and resulting in the ongoing Second Libyan Civil War.

**December 2017** - The United Nations receives claims regarding the slave trade in Libya, and intervenes by evacuating African migrants in the region.

# EVALUATION OF SOLUTIONS

## Former Solutions

The United Nations has played a pivotal role in attempting to resolve the issue at hand. Sub-committees including the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) have been specifically formed in order to restore the freedom, security, and peace that Libya once witnessed in the country's early ages. The UNSMIL stands as the international community's most active attempt at resolving the issue, having aided in the process of rebuilding the State of Law, and promoting political dialogue between groups. As the UNSMIL continues to carry out its mandates, it is imperative for the international community to both observe the organization's positive effects, as well as take note of the UNSMIL's flaws in order to better develop a framework in addressing the situation in Libya.

## Potential Solutions

The following shall now suggest two possible solutions that delegates may consider in addressing (1) Libya's political upheaval, and (2) reviving the Libyan economy in order to further promote the country's development.

Firstly, delegates may consider ways in which the political stalemate between the two ruling bodies of Libya may be unified (which can be extended to call for the unification of all factions). In the past, foreign intervention has resulted in instability as most foreign nations have supported a faction/ruling body due to their own political interests rather than for the greater good of the Libyan people. For example, many countries have admitted to supporting militia groups in order to guarantee oil deals in developing their own economy. Foreign military intervention should be encouraged only after the nation's ruling bodies have been unified, in order to ensure that it is not fueled by national interests and motives.

To address the economic upheaval in Libya, the government should seek alternatives to the oil industry. Seeing as the Civil War largely revolved around conflicts over oil and resources, the nation should attempt to branch out to alternative exports in developing their economy (tourism, agriculture, fishery, etc.).

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# OTHER SIGNIFICANT CONFLICTS

## Suez Canal and the Situation in Egypt

The Suez Canal was proposed as a project to Mohamed Said, the Viceroy of Egypt, by French former diplomat Ferdinand de Lesseps in 1854. This ambitious project aimed to connect Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea through 100 miles of desert between Africa and Asia via shipping canal, which would significantly ease the trade between two different parts of the world.

The official construction started in 1958 with the establishment of the Universal Company of the Suez Maritime Canal, which was set to supervise canal's work for the next 99 years. In the beginning of its operation French and Egyptian interests owned the shares of company.

Despite the colonial influence in the region, Britain refused the offer of shares and even boycotted the entire construction of the canal, fearing the growing influence of France in Africa. However, the death of Said in 1867 and the ambitious plans of his successor Ismail significantly increased the debt of Egypt and the decision was made to sell all of the revenue shares of the channel. British Prime Minister Benjamin Disraeli did not miss another opportunity to gain influence over such an important waterway and purchased the shares for £400 000. In 1888, almost 20 years after the opening of the channel the terms of an international convention signed in Constantinople allowed 'vessels of all nations without discrimination, in peace and war' to cross the canal.

## Arab - Israeli Conflict

The 1947 UN Special Committee on Palestine recommended the division of Palestine into an Arab state, a Jewish state, and the city of Jerusalem under international trusteeship, to be implemented by Britain; and the recommendations of the UN Partition Plan were approved on 29 November 1947 under UN General Assembly Resolution 181. Arab states remained opposed, refusing to accept the imposed state on the nation of Palestine. In its turn, Britain refused to implement a resolution which did not have the support of both parties, and set a date for its prompt withdrawal from the mandate on 14 May 1948. On the day of British withdrawal, David Ben-Gurion declared the independence of the State of Israel, and was immediately recognised by President Truman of the United States. The following day, Transjordan, Egypt, Syria and Iraq intervened on behalf of the Arab League, launching expeditionary forces against Israel and thus beginning the First Arab-Israeli War. The Israeli army was able to win the offensive, conquering the vast amount of territory. The 1949 Armistice Agreements established Egyptian occupation of the Gaza strip and the Jordanian occupation of the West Bank and East Jerusalem. Israel gained 78% of the Palestine mandate. Later on the State of Israel was admitted to the United Nations, while no Palestinian state was ever established. During the following years, both sides were performing raids and military offensives along the borders, provoking each other to a bigger military conflicts with guerrilla warfare, terrorist attacks on the civilians and air strikes.

# LINKS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

<https://youtu.be/dMz8mRlrzxE>

<https://youtu.be/LkWldwFdTPo>

<https://youtu.be/dIIYbqEpXo8>

<https://www.refworld.org> > p...PDF  
Sudan handbook – Refworld

<https://www.e-ir.info> > filePDF  
South Sudan's Independence – E-International Relations

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<https://youtu.be/LkWldwFdTPo>

<https://youtu.be/dIIYbqEpXo8>

<https://www.refworld.org> > p...PDF  
Sudan handbook – Refworld

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