



UNSC

PACMUN 2016

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PACIFIC MODEL UNITED NATIONS

UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL

Hello Delegates,

Hello Delegates, my name is Connor Cheney, and I will have the honor of serving as your Director at the UNSC of PACMUN 2016. I am joined by Samantha Pederslie, my Assistant Director, and Bryce Lane, my Chair. We are extremely excited to begin working with you on these topics. As members of the UNSC, it will be your job to utilize the UN's most powerful committee to reach solutions to issues largely untouchable by other UN organs. The issues of The Ukraine Crisis and the Central African Republic are not new to the international community as a whole, but have gone mostly without influential, lasting solutions. Although these issues would seem only to involve nations located next to the conflicts, it will be the job of all UNSC member states to give their voice to help reach a binding and multilateral solution. With the cooperation of all 15 powerful nations represented, we are confident that you will design a strong and comprehensive resolution.

On behalf of myself, Samantha, and Bryce, we look forward to seeing you all at PACMUN 2016!

Sincerely,
Connor Cheney
Director | United Nations Security Council

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COMMITTEE INTRO

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is the most powerful and influential committee within the six main UN organs. It is tasked with the maintenance of international peace and security, with accordance of principles and purposes of the United Nations. As a result, the UNSC is the only UN body with the ability to enforce sanctions and deploy collective military action. The UNSC was established in 1945 by the victors of World War II. UNSC is one of the six principal bodies, and consists of fifteen member states. The five victors of The Second World War hold permanent positions on the council possessing veto abilities, while other states are temporary. The permanent members are the United States, France, Russia, China, and the United Kingdom. The remaining ten members are representative of various international regions, and rotate every two years. In the past, UNSC has initiated various peacekeeping missions and authorized sanctions in regards towards international security. In the Security Council, all members are required to carry out solutions represented within its resolutions.



Source: <http://assets.nst.com.my/images/articles/18ntunsc.transformed.jpg>

TOPIC 1

THE SITUATION IN UKRAINE & RUSSIA

TOPIC INTRO

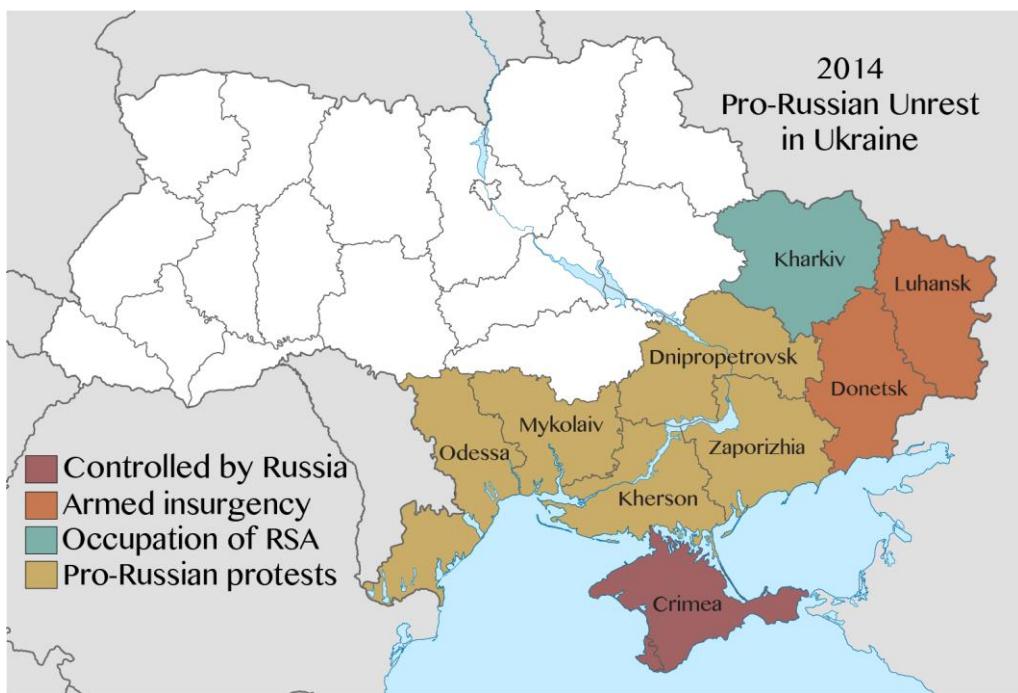


Source: http://www.freelargeimages.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/Ukraine_world_map_-9.png

In 2013, Ukrainian President Viktor Yanukovych declined an economic agreement with the European Union (EU). This was due to difference in trade interests, as the Ukrainians sought to interact with West Europe's modernized economies while the EU included mostly East European countries within its trade agreements.

Yanukovych supervised the association agreement until right before its culmination; and then began to show doubts of the decision. Many Ukrainians interpreted Yanukovych's behavior as influence from Russia's President Vladimir Putin. This would be made clear when a few days later, Yanukovych spurned the EU agreement and turned to Russia for a deal involving over \$15 billion in economic aid. Immediately, this caused a negative reaction from Ukrainians, and Ukraine's capital Kiev became crowded with over 800,000 protesters demanding Yanukovych's resignation.

Protester deaths increased at a steep rate, with President Yanukovych fleeing to Russia to get away from the opposition after they took Kiev and his residence. Russia realized that they no longer had as strong a hold on Ukraine anymore, but still dismissed the protesting opposition as illegitimate. Putin sent the threat of war by authorizing over 100,000 troops, many of which were sent to the Ukrainian border. Soon, the Crimean province was overtaken, due to its Russian-identifying population and multitude of naval bases.



Source: https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/7/79/2014_pro-Russian_unrest_in_Ukraine.png

Russia has had a variety of reasons for desiring influence over Ukraine. If Yanukovych had signed the EU's proposition, an abundance of cheap but high-quality goods would move through Ukraine and Russia, void from tariffs due to earlier free-trade agreements.

Russia continues to have a militaristic hold over the Crimean area, justifying it as protection from Ukraine's perceived political instability. Crimea has been annexed by the Russian Federation, but Ukraine (along with most of the international community) have been harshly against it. This has led to creation of several separatist groups throughout Ukraine, appealing for peacekeeping forces sent from the Russian Federation. Your job as delegates on this conflict is to not only solve the issue at hand, but to implement measures to make sure that a UN resolution does not cause a battle or violence on this scale again.

HISTORY

Russia has had an interest in Ukraine's peninsula for centuries, due to its beneficial harbors and valuable trade routes leading to the Black Sea. The Russian government has also realized that the region could be used to intimidate the presences of Constantinople, the French, and the British in the Mediterranean. These were some of the very first motivations that would begin Russia's pursuit of Ukraine. After many failed invasions, the Russians first successfully entered the Crimean province of Ukraine in 1774 with the Treaty of Küçük Kaynarca, annexing the peninsula a decade later. From the start, Russia's grip on its territory was tight. Catherine the Great encouraged Russian immigration into Crimea, which was originally a relatively

diverse area containing many demographics. Minorities such as the Tatars, Moldavians, Anatolians, and small amounts of Genoese fled as a result, and were replaced by more native Russians.

During the Second World War, the Nazi Germans saw the usefulness of the area in German resettlement as well as a route to the southern parts of Russia. Bloody battles ensued, and it was reclaimed in 1944. Crimea was eventually included in the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic (USSR.) In the years 1921 to 1945, two eras ensued where non-Russians in the peninsula were persecuted, causing a sharp decrease in their population. Starting in 1929, the agricultural production in the region was driven away from staple crops like grain, excessive and unrealistic quotas were imposed upon the Ukrainian agricultural workers, and many Ukrainian farmers themselves were deported. This would lead to the second phase, where many starved due to a lack of harvests procured. Stalin's policies of the time were much to blame in regards to alleviation of the situation. Instead of helping the people, Stalin did the exact opposite, imposing methods such as isolating the starving Ukrainian regions in order to complete an "ethnic cleanse" of all non-Russians. This man-made genocide came to be known as the Holodomor ('huh-luh-duh-more'), and replaced 7.5 million Ukrainians with ethnic Russians. Later on, in 1944, Stalin removed the rest of the Tatar population to Central Asia, justifying the mass deportation with accusations of Nazi collaboration. Just a month later, many other ethnic groups such as the Armenians were deported as well. However, half of the deportees did not survive their deportation, and those who did survive were not allowed to return to Crimea. By 1959, ethnic Russians would make up approximately 71% of the population. Essentially, Stalin's actions were done with the intent of replacing the population with Russians.

The high number of ethnic Russians present in the Crimean area today is a living reminder of the Russians' manipulation and genocidal towards the Ukrainians. After a long history of mistreatment and domination, many Ukrainians today are still wary of relations with Russia, and view the Russian influence as one out of greed.

PAST UN ACTION

Throughout the Ukraine crisis, UNSC has maintained a constant presence regarding the issue despite only implementing two resolutions. One, a minor resolution numbered 2166, covered a plane crash on the Russian-Ukraine border. However, the other, resolution number 2202, covered the Minsk Agreement. The Minsk Agreement is an important agreement about the rebel attacks on the government that took place in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions. This Agreement covered many vital points such as the exemption of anyone that was a part of the rebellion and much more.

Even though the UNSC is only a small part of the topic in violence issues, the EU has been a part of the crisis completely. The EU has been attempting for years to forge stronger relations with Ukraine through policies like the European Neighborhood

Policy. The European Neighborhood Policy was created to foster stronger relations with neighboring countries in the south and east of the EU countries, like Ukraine. They have also tried to encourage future relations through partnerships like the Eastern partnership, which was created to have the EU member states and six other eastern countries to be in close relations- one of those countries being Ukraine. The EU's most recent major document to have Ukraine be closer in relations with the EU was the EU-Ukraine association agreement (EEAS). This agreement was placed into action as of 2014. The EEAS essentially replaced the EU-Ukraine Partnership and Cooperation Agreement, which was used for the structure to further cooperation's with Ukraine. The EEAS, like the EU-Ukraine Partnership and Cooperation Agreement, covered these same ideas with the addition of a point on the Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area (DCFTA). This was a major point in cooperation with Ukraine in that the EU opened the trading market for Ukraine. This step forward truly shows the progress that the EU has been attempting to make with Ukraine. However, since the signing of the EEAS, the EU has been closely monitoring Ukrainian politics and has been in complete agreement with the Ukrainian government over the crisis and violence that has taken place since the Cabinet decided to suspend preparation to sign the Association agreement with the EU. However, since that decision, a new majority of cabinet members have come in power in favor of the agreement. This new group of leaders is with the EU in calming the protest. Through these past few years, the EU's partnership has not just become political; it has also gone finals with the EU providing financial support the Ukraine in hopes of the country to be willing to undertake democratic self-stable countries like the majority of the EU, furthering its chances of becoming a member state.

What this all means is that the EU has been tightly bound with the Ukraine crisis; some of the major issues formed have come from EU documents and agreements, showing that it is a true political mine guide in Ukraine. These documents caused major issues: the EEAS, which, by the cabinet not signing, caused violence in Ukraine, leading to other countries, the EU, and other UN bodies needing to be involved in solving the issue caused by the EEAS.

CURRENT SITUATION

In 1991, following Ukraine declaring its independence, the country went into an immediate depression, with their GDP (Gross Domestic Product) dropping by 50%. Due to the implementation of the new currency, the Ukrainians eventually rebounded from the recession by the end of the 90s. However, Ukraine encountered a new issue after the 2004 election when President Viktor Yanukovych was in office. These elections were strongly believed to be rigged. The Yanukovych presidency was short-lived because he was removed from power during the Orange Revolution in 2005. After this revolution, Viktor Yanukovych was placed in office. However, once again in 2006 Viktor Yanukovych took office again after one year lost to Tymoshenko. In 2009, a new issue arose of the natural gas crisis which happened because Russia stopped

supplying Ukraine with natural gas. This issue was not only a problem for Ukraine but also the rest of Europe because Ukraine was a large exporter to much of the European countries. Russia, later on, turned the pipeline back on but only after Ukraine government when through many hardships in attempts to convince Russia to supply natural gas again. Then, in 2010, Viktor Yanukovych was elected president once again. Immediately after Yanukovych gained office, Tymoshenko was placed in prison for signing the natural gas law with Russia. In 2012, after years of hardship, the Ukrainians under Viktor Yanukovych began working to become a part of the EU. To become a member of the EU, a country has to follow certain laws and regulations. However, some of these laws were not followed by Ukraine. To get around this issue, Yanukovych begged the EU to change the recoupments. However, Russia didn't want Ukraine to become a member. They began a trade war, dropping the Ukrainian GDP by around 10%, and causing them to be ineligible for membership in the EU. After this in 2013 began the 3-month-old Euromaidan protest. Yanukovych under the political and economic pressure suspended cooperation with the EU and signed an agreement with Russia. Russia offered 15 billion dollars in aid and a 15% discount on natural gasses, which raised the protest in Russia even more. In late 2015, Ukraine held a presidential election once again ending the Yanukovych role for a new president. The new President Petro Poroshenko was for a more Western or European view. After the presidential elections, there was another election in later 2014 for changing of the Ukraine parliament or Rada in this election once again it was for the more Western view, unlike the past five years which have been more towards Russian views under the rule of Viktor Yanukovych. During this time, the Petro Poroshenko Bloc had 132 chairs out of 450 had a majority hold due to the other blocks been widely separated to petrol this give the country a belief that they will be moving into more Western View. However, because in 2015 Russia took control illegally of Crimea a territory in Ukraine. The new Ukraine government was widely used to work with Russia and giving back their territory. This means that even though many members of the Ukraine government said that their objective was to become members of the EU. That they had to spend more time attempting to gain their country back from Russia. Leading to the issues today with Ukraine strongly wanting to be a part of the EU, however, being held back by other pro-Russian political figures and citizens in Ukraine, as they felt that Russia is a part of Ukraine and vice versa.

BLOC POSITIONS

RUSSIA, CHINA, ANGOLA, EGYPT, VENEZUELA

Ukraine has been a section of Russia for hundreds of years. This idea or past action is why Russia feels that they should be in control of the Ukraine and that it should be a part of them. This is no more apparent than when in 2014 Russia illegally took control of the Crimea region of Ukraine. Based on the Russian ideas and views

countries like China, Angola, ETC. have agreed with and defended Russia in the Ukraine crisis.

USA, JAPAN, NEW ZEALAND, EUROPEAN UNION

These countries have been in close cooperation with Ukraine, attempting to assist it. However, the Ukrainian government of the past has been working less with the EU. According to Prime Minister of Ukraine Yatsenyuk, "that Ukraine's main goal was to adopt European standards, with the ultimate objective of EU membership for Ukraine." In most occasions, the USA agrees with the EU and their actions on the issue, like when after Russia gained control of the Crimea region the EU and USA created sanctions at Russian individuals and key firms for seizing Crimea. The countries of Japan and New Zealand are either in strong communications or donations to the crisis with the USA.

UKRAINE

Ukraine's government has long-standing relations with Russia and large numbers of politicians came from a long history of wealth in Russia. They for the majority of views feel that Ukraine and Russia should continue to be in extremely tight relations. However, in the past 2 years, Ukraine has leaned more towards the EU and Western European ideas.

MALAYSIA

Malaysia, though it doesn't have any concrete statements on their view, has been in close relations with Ukraine since they gained their independence.

URUGUAY

Like Malaysia, Uruguay has no solid statement for or against Ukraine. However, in the past few years it has been closely working with them to implement outreach programs to all parts of Ukraine.

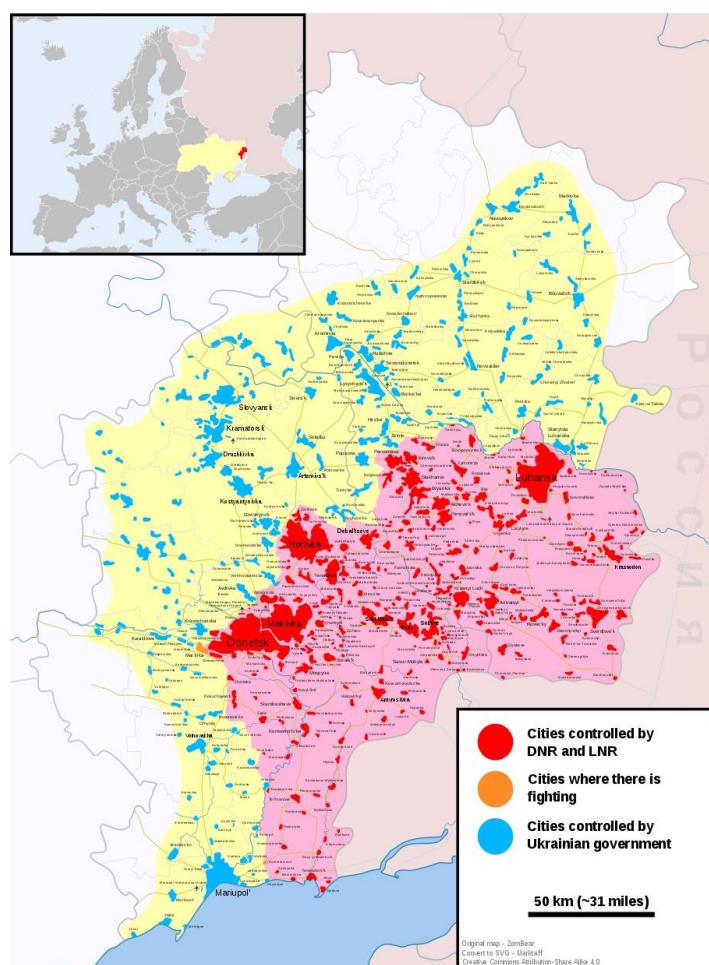
CASE STUDIES

DONBASS WAR

Following the annexation of Crimea, a wave of pro-Russian protests across east and south Ukraine formed. The Donetsk and Luhansk provinces, commonly referred to as Donbass, quickly became locations of frequent pro-Russian and anti-government protests. In both Donetsk and Luhansk, the local governments were overrun by one to two thousand pro-Russian protesters, as they stormed official buildings. They

demanded a “people’s government,” and requested to be integrated with the Russian Federation. As more anti-government protests turned violent, the self-declared Luhansk and Donetsk People’s Republics (LPR and DPR), chose to stand with the protestors and against the Ukrainian government. This escalated into armed conflict between the separatist forces of the LPR and DPR, and the Ukrainian government. While tensions escalated in Donbass, Russia moved a so-called “humanitarian convoy” into Ukraine through the Donbass area. In reality, Russia had moved multiple items of artillery and numerous military personnel across the border. These reports were supported by heavy shelling of Ukrainian military positions as the LPR and DPR forces advanced. Ukraine called these events a “direct invasion by Russia of Ukraine,” with multiple western nations describing it as a “stealth invasion.”

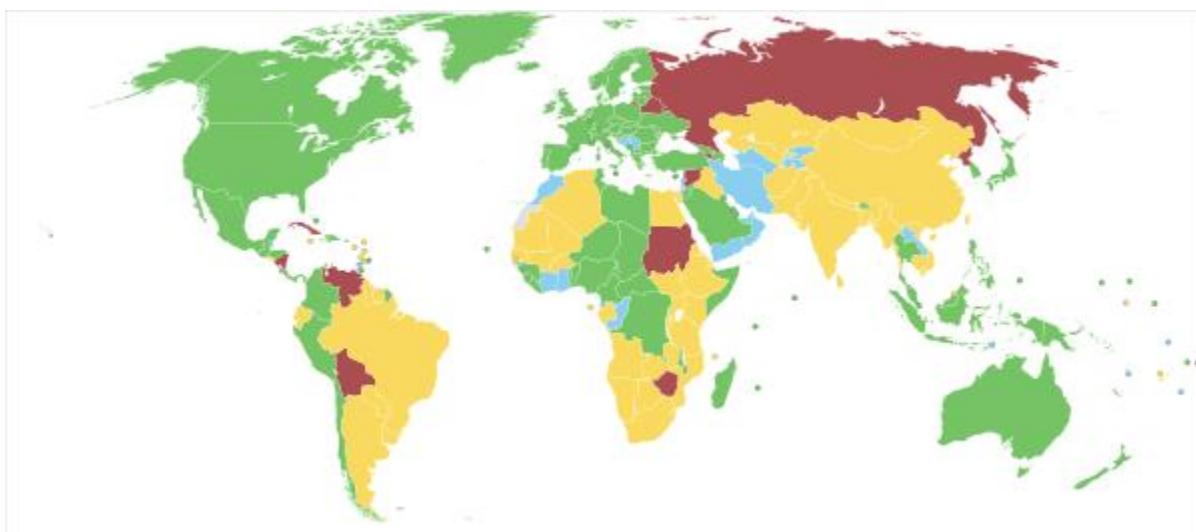
With the aid of Russian military power, the LPR and DPR forces were able to recapture a majority of the territory they had lost to separatist forces during the previous armed conflicts with the Ukrainian government. The skirmishes and shelling continued until September 5th, 2014 when both sides signed a ceasefire. Named the Minsk Protocol, this ceasefire would do little to halt the fighting present in large portions of Ukraine. Numerous violations from both sides were made during this ceasefire, and it ultimately fell apart in January of 2015.



Heavy fighting resumed among many town and provinces, with the last town taken being Debaltseve. Another ceasefire was attempted and named Minsk II; it proved to be no more effective than the first. Following Minsk II, separatist forces pushed Ukrainian military forces out of Debaltseve and halted their once rampant forward drive. Multiple armed conflicts occurred in the following months, but the majority of time was spent in a state of stalemate. As of September 1st, 2016, another ceasefire was introduced. However, casualties are still being reported in the Debaltseve area. The slow fighting is expected to continue unless a lasting agreement is made between the two sides.

INTERNATIONAL REACTIONS TO THE ANNEXATION

As Russia moved further into Ukraine with a military presence, they found themselves at the center of harsh condemnation by the international community as a whole. The aggressive act caused multiple organizations, such as the UN and NATO, to hold emergency sessions. Many UN officials were outspoken on this conflict, including Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon. He made a statement saying that he was "gravely concerned about the deterioration of the situation" in Ukraine. The UNSC called for the "full respect for and preservation of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine." Member states and NGO's quickly voiced public outcry at Russia's actions, with many western nations enforcing sanctions. On the 1st of March, High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy Catherine Ashton said that the EU "deplores" what it called Russia's decision to use military action in Ukraine, calling it an "unwarranted escalation of tensions." She also called on "all sides to decrease the tensions immediately through dialogue, in full respect of Ukrainian and international law." Despite swift UN resolutions with majority support from member states, the Russian Federation did not alter its course.



Results of the United Nations General Assembly vote about the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Ukraine. Green is in Favor, Red against, yellow is abstentions, and blue is absent.

This prompted Western nations and organizations, such as the US and the European Union (EU) to enforce strict economic sanctions against Russian officials, businesses, and individuals. The US, EU, and Canada produced the first group of sanctions in March of 2014. These initial sanctions were imposed "in the absence of de-escalation steps by the Russian Federation", in an attempt to cease the rampant violence throughout Ukraine. The founders of these sanctions made it clear that they were prepared to reverse all sanctions enforced if Russia would withdraw. Only days later, Japan, the US, and Australia introduced further economic sanctions when Russia did not comply. The sanctions have been the key factor in the fall of the Russian Ruble, and the establishment of the Russian financial crisis. This caused a rapid drop in both Russia's GDP, and global oil prices. This cost western nations an upward of 100 billion euros. This caused Russia to counter with their own sanctions, specifically banning all food imports from the EU, United States, Norway, Canada and Australia. Nations continue to extend and strengthen their sanctions against Russia, actions that also create crisis within the entire international community. Without a lasting solution, the global community will continue to be harmed by these actions.

GUIDING QUESTIONS

- What should be put in place to prevent violent riots in Ukraine?
- What is causing all the violence in the Ukraine and how can it be stopped?
- How has the EU been involved in the crisis?
- What has your country done to stop the crisis?
- How has corruption contributed to the issue?

FURTHER RESEARCH

- <http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/un-documents/ukraine/>
- <http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/ukraine/>

TOPIC 2

THE SITUATION IN THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

TOPIC INTRO



<http://www.nationsonline.org/maps/central-african-rep-admin-map.jpg>

The Central African Republic (CAR) has had a history of poor national security and insecure governance. When François Bozizé took the presidency in March of 2003, various attacks on the nation led him to finally authorize a peaceful agreement with the different political parties having claims of the nations of peace and cooperations. This spurred a period of years in the late 2000's, and early 2010's where the Central African Republic remained somewhat peaceful. However, in late 2010 nearing the 2011 elections, political unrest grew due to realizations by smaller political parties of a lack of forward motion towards promised peace. This tension only was accelerated when in 2011 Bozizé, after being reelected, was accused of election fraud. This extremely high tension coupled with the lack of security in the region led to the creation of a Muslim group called the Séléka, attacking innocent civilians throughout various regions of the CAR. This was a result of their beliefs in the perceived corruption and nepotism of Bozizé's presidency. Thousands of Central African Republicans have been forced to leave the country due to this violence, scattering the population and creating a grave situation for the CAR. Currently, two religious groups -- Christian anti-balaka and the "ex" (previously disbanded but rejuvenated) Muslim Séléka -- are at conflict over political, social, and cultural aspects with major influence from religious discrimination. While President Bozizé was overthrown, the Christian anti-balaka people still follow him and as a result, have attacked Muslims in particular.

In spring of 2013, the Séléka armies took over the CAR's capital, Bangui. Following this coup, rebel figure Michel Djotodia took the presidency. Due to the countless civilian deaths caused by the Séléka and anti-balaka groups, an agreement was proposed in the Republic of the Congo in July of 2014 ordering a cease-fire from the two organizations. They agreed to comply; however, the interim government that had been created as a result of the previous issues refused to sign. The interim government's new president, Catherine Samba-Panza, denied the agreement due to the government's scarce participation in advocating for peace. Instead, Samba-Panza urged passage of the Special Criminal Court as an alternative method to deal with the Central African Republic's war crimes.

The UN's involvement in this issue has been so far a very brief amount of time. In this short time, the African Union (AU) has passed one resolution called the Mission for Consolidation of Peace in Central African Republic (MICOPAX) which due to the lack of success with this resolution lead the AU to motion and approve neighboring nations to send a small number of troops into CAR. However, the forces were eventually overwhelmed by Séléka violence. By the lack of success by the AU and the raising violence and tension in the CAR, the UNSC passed a resolution called resolution 2121 which when as far as adjusting the mandates of the BINUCA (the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic).

HISTORY

The issues in the Central African Republic (CAR) began in 1960 when the CAR gained independence from France. Since gaining independence, the leadership of the CAR has been highly unstable, leading to 5 separate coup d'etats. The first of which came in 1965 by the overthrow of president David Dacko by Jean-Bedel Bokassa, leading to a 23 year long Bokassa regime creating even further political unrest. Finally, in 1993, Ange-Felix Patasse became president in a democratic election. Patasse stayed in power for a decade, ushering in a time of peace, until in 2003 when Patasse's army chief of staff Francois Bozizé came to power by force.

When Bozizé came to power, it was a time of unrest when he halted the CAR's constitution and ended the national assembly in the CAR. During this time of confusion and anger, he explained that he would step down after the end of a transition into democracy. After the 2005 elections where Bozizé won, he started to push strongly for peace with the creation of the Birao Peace Agreement. This was created to form peace between the Central African Republic government and the rebel group union called des Forces Democratiques pour le Rassemblement (Union of Democratic coalition-UFDR.) This peace agreement was created to show Bozizé point of power even if it doesn't work. After this peace agreement, Bozizé created more peace agreements (for example, the 2008 signing of the Libreville Comprehensive Peace Agreement.) This not only added to points made in the UFDR Peace Agreement but also established multiple other groups like the Armee Populaire pour la

Restauration de la Democratie (People's Army for the Restoration of Democracy) and the Front Democratique du Peuple Centrafricain (Democratic Front for the People of the Central African Republic). With these peace agreements, they promised the restoration of order, leading to a time of peace and calm. However, by 2010, the lack of peace and cooperation was beginning to reemerge noticeably. It led other leaders to doubt the actual work that the peace agreements were accomplishing, leading to even greater unrest in the country. After the 2011 elections where Bozizé was accused of affecting the elections (further declining the stability of the country) until finally in 2012 troops from the CAR and Chad (which were created to break down the rebel groups) took action, which caused thousands of CAR citizens to lose their homes. This led up to the extreme peak of tension in the country.

PAST UN ACTION

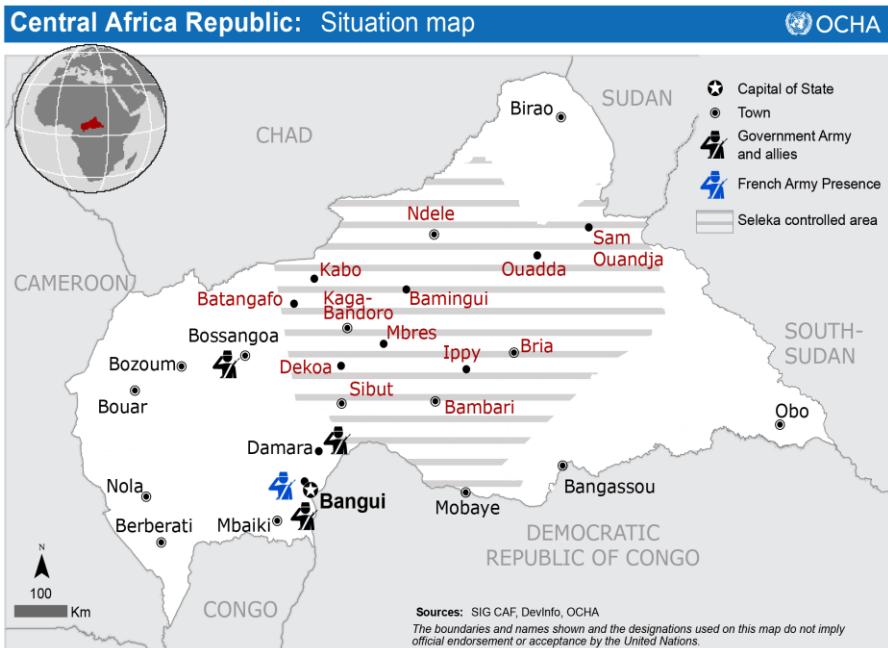
The UNSC has been involved with the issue in the Central African Republic for around 20 years. In 1997, one of the first UNSC resolutions was passed regarding the CAR. This resolution, along with many others, brought forth the idea of the Central African Republic-directed UN bodies. Some of these bodies have attempted serious solutions such as the MINUSCA (United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic) first presented in resolution S/RES/1159 which had forward moving ideas such as assisting and protection candidates during the first two CAR presidential elections. This body through constant expansion has allowed for safer election in the country and diminished the amount of corruption in the country. Another Body the MISCA (United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic) a body of the UNSC first seen in Resolution 2127 created for the safety of the people and implementation of humanitarian aid to the country. This body is a very recent body created in 2013 and not as well covered as the MINUSCA. These body together attempted to be a solution to the issue however there did not gain as much ground as previously hoped by the UNSC. This caused the UNSC to make small alteration or updates to the resolution and extension to the dates that they were supposed to end such as for MINUSCA was originally for the electoral assistance to only last two elections. However, it has been extended multiple times to assist the election more hopefully.

However, the UNSC has had not only new ideas but also brought other groups into the issue like resolution 2134 which was created to bring the EU into the issue to create and enforce sanctions on the country. They have also reused other bodies created for other issues like the UNMIS which is the United Nations Missions in Sudan and the UNSC did this as a hope to implement ideas used in Sudan for the crisis in the CAR. However, though all of these have made small improvements over a very long time they have not made drastic improvements. Along with the heavy sanctions brought forth by the UNSC 2012 troop movement still happened causing great amounts of death in the country and only after this was the EU brought in and the MISCA created for sanctions and protection.

CURRENT SITUATION

After the 2012 troop movement tension finally broke, causing a rebel group to be created named the Séléka. This group then created a military campaign to overthrow President Bozizé. The people of the Séléka were primarily made up of the UFDR and many other large rebel groups. When all of these groups formed together, the pressure only grew by other groups info and believes like, the Convention of Patriots for Justice and Peace which found that the government DDR program failed to investigate large amounts of illegal acts by the government since 2005. In 2013 the Séléka using the fact that the government was in dismay took over multiple important buildings near the capital of CAR and planned to take over the capital later on. The Séléka were going to take over the capital if it wasn't for Chad and the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) motivated Séléka and the Central African Republic to come to a peaceful agreement. The end of this coming to peace was the 2013 Libreville agreement. Which cause the two groups to share ruling of the government for three years and that Bozize though he would be president for three more years however by the end would not be allowed to run again. However, like the Peace Agreements in the past, the Libreville agreement of 2013 never gained large grounded because it was done by heads of state, and not CAR parties leading to a lack of implementation or use. Another reason behind the lack of success with the Libreville agreement is that the AU (African Union) a group apart of the UN played a small part in the creation of the agreement causing it to be furthermore likely to fail.

The government failing to succeed with the use of the Libreville agreement caused anger and strife with the Séléka. This frustration caused the Séléka to overtake the capital of Bangui and the majority of the CAR. Bozizé, fearing for his life, fled the CAR to Cameroon. With the control of the CAR, the Séléka leader Michel Djotodia became the leader of the CAR and immediately ended the CAR's constitution causing at an ECCAS meeting in 2013 the idea and creation of the Transitional National Council (TNC). This body was created to assist the CAR in the new government by accepting a more legitimate president still chosen to be Michel Djotodia and the formation of a new constitution. However, after Djotodia gained office new questions and worries immediately rose, like how the Séléka were continuing to take part in violent acts, and Djotodia's method of gaining power. He is also strongly accused of using child worriers and looting, raping and killing of people in cities during his gain to power and possible once he became president to. All of these new worries by the citizens raise a new question of security in the country.



https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/2013_01_17_CAR_Conflicts_Situation_med-01.jpg

BLOC POSITIONS

USA

The United States has made efforts to aid the CAR government while still considering and maintaining the rights of all participants in the issue. US President Barack Obama hoped to accomplish this by sending military help to counter the Séleka and the anti-balaka groups. In addition, the US holds a focus on human rights, placing sanctions on CAR President Bozizé's office after accusations and complaints of corruption and violations of rights.

UK, UKRAINE, AND LUXEMBOURG

These countries have been in support of Bozizé's government, and the European Union's and the Red Cross' efforts. Unlike some of the other blocs, most of the support has come in the form of humanitarian aid rather than troops, with their priority being an improved future for the CAR citizens.

POLAND AND FRANCE

Thousands of French troops have been deployed in the CAR to support the government and fight the Muslim rebels, and in February 2014 the French parliament approved a resolution that indefinitely extended funds for French military operations in the CAR. Poland, a close ally of France in many international matters, has agreed to

provide French air forces with additional manpower and logistical support. France is one of the largest military powers in the world and is willing to spend an enormous amount of military resources to protect Bozizé's government and, by extension, their economic investments in the CAR.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

The Russians have leaned towards minimal UN action, including limited sanctions and embargos. While this opinion is similar to China's beliefs regarding sanctions and embargos, Russia is thought to have the more extreme viewpoint.

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Early on in the conflict, China pulled many of its citizens residing in the CAR. Currently, China emphasizes peacekeeping actions towards the crimes regarding human rights in the CAR. They also strongly support the UN's peacekeeping missions, as well as the involvement of the surrounding countries (including the African Union). However, China still recognizes that the CAR's sovereignty is vital to the ailment of its own situation.

CHAD

Chad responded to the CAR's crisis by calling to the UN for rallying and support. However, many Chadian troops have been reportedly siding with the Muslims; according to UN investigators in Bangui.

ANGOLA

Angola assists the UN and the CAR in the stabilization of their nation. The Head of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) has on this occasion stressed the continued support that Angola has provided as part of the joint efforts to exit the crisis.

JAPAN

Japan though it doesn't directly deal with the problem it has openly given 12 million dollars to the US through the WFP and UNICEF. This makes it a strong allies with the ideas of the US. It has also stated its views on the conflict such as showing gratitude towards Central African

MALAYSIA

Malaysia has extremely open views on the topic feeling "that any sustainable solution to the crisis in the CAR should be CAR-owned" and many others openly

document views mustang for peaceful agreements and not violent actions agreeing majority with countries like the US.

NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand in the past has been a strong contributor to assisting humanitarian aid to the Central African Republic and other areas of Africa. Feeling that it is going through a major transformation and is there to assist the continent as a whole

SENEGAL

Senegal is not as apart of this conflict as most of the other countries this can be seen in many ways one of which is that Senegal has no Central African Republic Embassy. However even though Senegal is not a major direct work on issue. Senegal has agreed to send around 300 senegalese troops to the central African Republic for protection during the election next month.

SPAIN

Has extremely strong feelings about the crisis and helps with not only sending troops to assist in the end of the 2013 revolution but also has had multiple Spanish groups speak out against this crisis.

CASE STUDIES

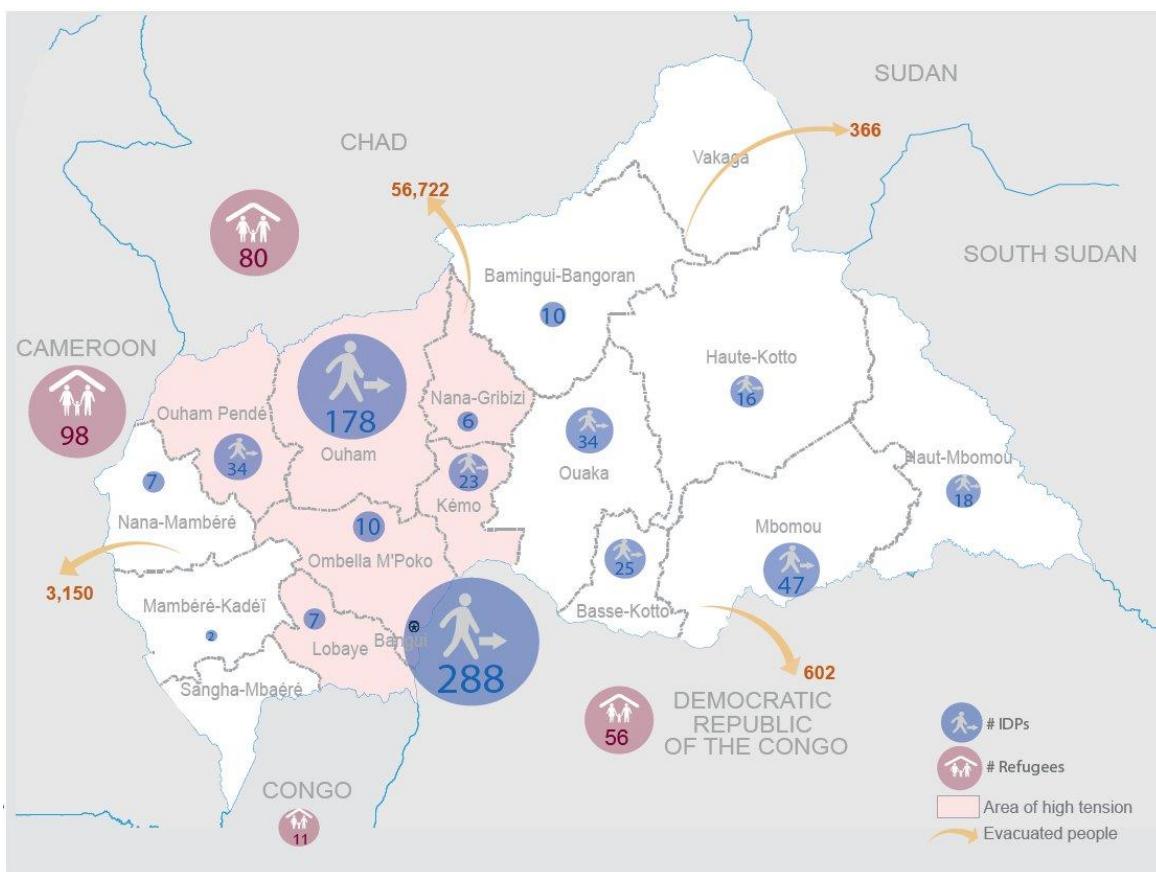
MISCA (LATER RENAMED MINUSCA)

Before the conflicts between the Muslim Séléka and Christian anti-balaka, the BINUCA (standing for "UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic") was already present in the CAR as of January of 2010 with aims to keep the peace. As more unrest began to generate, BINUCA offices and residences were broken into. However, despite these conflicts BINUCA remained operating. The UNSC, realizing that BINUCA required more power, passed Resolution 2121; which would augment BINUCA's abilities and funding regarding security and peacekeeping.

It became apparent that further action needed to be taken in the CAR. MISCA, standing for the French phrase "*Mission Internationale de Soutien à la Centrafricaine sous Conduite Africaine*," is the African Union's support mission aimed towards the CAR. After the coup in the spring of 2013, the UN-supported MISCA was created by the end of the year. While MISCA was organized by the African Union's Peace and Security Council (PSC), it was officially brought into action by the UNSC. Former African Union Deputy High Representative Major General Jean-Marie Michel Mokoko was put in

charge as the mission's main leader; utilizing his past expertise to manage issues of human rights violations, political unrest, and more.

MISCA was made up of approximately 6,500 soldiers and 1,000 police in September of 2014 when the UN took over the mission. This action was authorized under the UNSC's Resolution 2127 (the resolution that passed the establishment of MISCA initially.) The aims were to increase the numbers of MISCA and to gain several advantages using the UN's resources and stratagems. MISCA was renamed to MINUSCA for the mission's new name, "UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic." Created by the UNSC, MINUSCA brought with it over 10,000 military personnel, funding stability/reliability, as well as a considerable amount of experience.



<https://codebookafrica.files.wordpress.com/2014/02/car-ocha-hs-map-140210.jpg>

With the transferring of authority from MISCA to MINUSCA, the UNSC outlined a number of goals for the new peacekeeping mission. These goals included the assistance of transition and upholding of the law, as well as the protection of citizens, human rights, and the UN itself. The UNSC also outlined the act of "Disarmament, Demobilization, Reintegration, and Repatriation", otherwise known as DDRR. This meant the reform of the CAR's number of armed forces in order to establish a new-and-improved actuality.

Today, the people of MINUSCA continue to work tirelessly towards the establishment and maintenance of peace in the CAR. In the first half of 2016 alone, MINUSCA peacekeepers condemned the rising violence in areas, as well as the ongoing violations of human rights in the CAR. In addition, MINUSCA reached to the civilians of the CAR; where they emphasized education in prevention of sexual abuse as well as the reintroduction of former combat aggressors into society.

THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REACTIONS TO THE MILITARY GROUP CREATED BY THE CAR & CHAD

A military group created between the Central African Republic and Chad was originally established to destroy the popular rebel group, Pour le Redressement. They originally were attempting to attack rebel resistance in the northern Central African Republic regions and helping operations to assist those who have been moved and give them humanitarian aid. This military operation was mostly in the cities of movement was brought forth on 23 January 2007 over these aimed goals. Their actual main goal was to capture the leader of the Resistance, General Abdel Kader. Living mostly in Ouandaogand Gondava cities very close to the main capital of the Central African Republic Kaga-Bondoro.

Even though this idea had a strong following in the end, it backfired on January 24, 2007 after their first attack who's asked me that around 15,000 or more were displaced, moved or killed. Due to these attacks this number is not completely accurate because a large amount of areas that were attacked were unable to be reached by other countries. The greatest affected were countries in the area that were already in extreme poverty this is because these areas did not need violence what they needed was food and water. Because of this, people that were already struggling to survive now had to run from areas with extreme violence and attacks, causing a large amount of the population to flee the country. The main goals of this shift was to create safety in the country. However, they failed at this because by killing and removing a rebel groups it only made the country fear the government even more. and the fact of the country was attacking on this area created rebel groups even more extreme in the old rebel group that the country was attempting to destroy

Central African Republic reacted to this by having other groups like the A PRD and the U FDR sign peace accords so as to end violence the central government also had into thousand 11 the CP JP sign a cease-fire agreement this even though it's all the large mommy issues that were starting to be created in the end it did not solve all of no the Browns had stopped it did not stop all that has happened in the past I did not stop people's fear of the country and did not make a large round people come back to the country so now with the group that of seamlessly attack their own country and cause poverty in their own country even greater than it was before they have done little to affect the problem and it's only made the problem greater in the past.

GUIDING QUESTIONS

- How can the United Nations Security Council prevent corruption in the Central African Republic?
- What should the UNSC do to lower the tension in the CAR?
- Why have past UNSC resolutions not worked and what could be done to change that?
- What should be put in place to prevent something like the 2013 revolution from happening again?

LINKS FOR FURTHER READING

- <http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/un-documents/central-african-republic/>
- <http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/central-african-republic/>

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Bloc Positions

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TOPIC 2

History

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