



GENERAL ASSEMBLY 1

DELEGATE STUDY GUIDE

TIMELINE

1899-1955-Sudan is under British-Egyptian rule

1956-Sudan gains independence

1962-Civil war between Southern separatist Anya Nya movement and Northern Khartoum forces begin

1969-Military officers led by Col Numeiri seizes power, outlines autonomy policies for South

1972-Peace agreement in Addis Ababa end civil war of 16 years, autonomous region of South Sudan created

1977/78-Oil discovered in Southwestern Sudan

1983-Jaafar Numeiri abolishes South Sudan's autonomy

John Garang forms and leads Sudan People's Liberation Movement(SPLM) against the government, of which the Sudan People's Liberation Army(SPLA) is the armed division

1988-Democratic Unionist Party drafts ceasefire agreement with SPLM, which is not implemented

1989-Military seizes power

UN airlifts famine relief to both sides

1995-Sudanese government calls for a two month ceasefire, at the command of US president Jimmy Carter

1999-SPLM calls for a 3 month ceasefire due to localized famine

2001 - Sudanese leader Al-Turabi signs memorandum of understanding with SPLM
Al-Turabi arrested the next day

2002-Talks in Kenya lead to the Machakos Protocol, which calls for South Sudan to seek self determination after 5 years

2005-Comprehensive Peace Agreement signed between North and South, under which Islamic law does not apply to the South

John Garang is appointed as Vice President, new Sudanese constitution signed, under which the South is granted autonomy

Salva Kiir succeeds as president after John Garang is killed in a plane crash

2006-Fighting between Northern forces and Southern rebels in Malakal

2008-Arab militia and SPLA clash over Abyei

2009-Disputes reduced by North and South after Hague Arbitration court ruling

2011-Referendum held, almost 99% vote for separation from the North
Abyei demilitarized

Ethiopian PKFs enter

2012-Tensions over oil rig reduced by nonaggression pact

Oil exports resume

200,000 refugees flee to South Sudan to escape rebel conflict in the North

2013-Border area demilitarized

President Kiir dismisses entire cabinet, including Vice President Machar

Kiir accuses Machar of plotting to overthrow him

Deadly clashes begin, troops enter to protect civilians, as sanctioned by the Security Council

***Largest ethnicities in South Sudan-[Dinka-35.8%, led by Kiir] and [Nuer-15.6%, led by Machar]

2014-Ceasefire signed but broken on numerous occasions

Fighting continues

>1,000,000 people flee

2015-2,200,000 people displaced

Under threat of sanctions, Kiir signs a peace deal with Machar

2016-Machar reinstated as Vice President by President Kiir

Fighting breaks out again

Machar removed as vice president for a second time

UN sacks Kenyan PKF commander, Kenya withdraws troops

Japan deploys troops

UN declares that a process of ethnic cleansing is taking place

2017- Kiir declares unilateral ceasefire

Famine declared, where 50% were found to be severely food insecure

Refugees from South Sudan to Uganda > 1,000,000

REFUGEE CRISIS

The conflict in South Sudan since 2013 has caused nearly 4.5 million refugees to flee their homes. Almost 2.5 million people have been forced to take refuge in neighboring Uganda, Ethiopia, Sudan, Kenya, the DRC and the CAR. Another 2 million refugees have been estimated to have been displaced internally. The majority of refugees (an estimated 90% of them) are women and children who have crossed the border. The volatility of the situation will have been further compounded with the impending rainy season to increase the demand for basic necessities.

As of yet the UNHRC is calling for donors to provide \$841.5 million of which 12% has been realized as of June 2018. Uganda has taken the bulk of refugees taking in over a million. Some of the refugees in Uganda have been provided with primary and secondary education, which has already stretched the capacity of the Ugandan education system and the problem is further compounded with above three quarters of South Sudanese children being out of school. Uganda has also been providing refugees with land to engage in agriculture.

International Efforts

The IGAD brokered a ceasefire in December which was violated by the government of South Sudan and without a viable threat of economic sanctions or an arms embargo violations of ceasefires have become the norm. The UNMISS was sent to South Sudan and has an operational cost of over a billion US Dollars a year. An arms embargo has failed to materialize with Russia and China calling for the world to follow the AU's example. The US has launched a unilateral arms embargo on South Sudan but this has been seen as largely symbolic. The Troika group of countries, the UK, US and Norway have complemented the UN's effort and has been holding peace talks and has been invited by IGAD to join the talks. Large portions of the UNHRC's proposed \$841.5 million has still to come in and the donations coming in has slowed to a trickle.

Expectations from Delegates

- 1) Research on the respective country's foreign policy and actions taken and statements made with relation to the problem
- 2) A comprehensive understanding of the mandate of the first general assembly
- 3) An understanding of other country's foreign policies and its effect on the topics
- 4) The power of the First General Assembly and the solutions that can be brought about through it
- 5) Extensive knowledge on the topic, which should be beyond the scope of the study guide