

BayMUN Fall 2014



November 15th, 2014

Assembly of the African Union
Head Chair: Beckett Kelly

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1. Message from the Dias

Dear Delegates,

My name is Beckett Kelly and I will be your Head Chair for this General Assembly Committee of the African Union. I am a sophomore at Berkeley intending to major in Political Science. I have been involved with Model UN since it began being offered at my high school my junior year. Last year I was a Vice Chair for the JCC Ministry of State Security, and I am ready to lead our committee in discussing the topics we have set before us.

The issues of Restructuring the Central African Republic and of Terror groups in Nigeria are of sever importance to the African Union. These nations have seen conflict for far too long, and in Nigeria where 200 school girls have recently been abducted by Boko Haram, it is time for us as a coalition to step up and aid these nations.

In this committee, Delegates will come together and deal with the complex issues that will cause very high-level debate to occur. These issues are more complex than they seem, and as a committee I look forward to dealing with the source of the problems, and finding solutions which will, hopefully, bring peace to these nations. All of this and more will be up to delegates to take with and handle. If you want a chance to debate these issues, then join the African Union.

If you have any questions or concerns I will gladly answer and address. I can be easily contacted at bbkelly@berkeley.edu. I look forward to leading this union of wonderful African nations to prosperity!

Beckett Kelly

Head Chair

Dear Delegates,

My name is Muhammad Hassan Ayub and I will be serving as your Vice Chair for the African Union here at Bay MUN. I am a freshman at Berkeley with probable major in Business Administration at Haas and a minor in Public Policy. I have been involved with MUNs for the past 6 years and this is the 7th time that I'll be on the other end of the committee, judging your viewpoints and policies on this very pressing issue.

In this committee, Delegates will assemble and deal with critical issues that will lead to a very high level of intellectual debate. The background guide covers up all the details of the topic at hand very comprehensively. So I'll personally advise all of you to read the guide very acutely, and address all the issues mentioned in the guide during your interaction.

If you wish to contact me prior to the official commencement of the conference, please feel free to contact me through Facebook or my Email ID (hassanayub@berkeley.edu). I'll be more than pleased to address your concerns and clarify any ambiguities. I am looking forward to meeting you all and see what you guys have to offer.

Muhammad Hassan Ayub

Vice Chair

2. Introduction

This committee will focus on two main topics, restructuring the government of the Central African Republic and the dismantling of terrorist organizations in Nigeria. The ethnic cleansing of Muslims in CAR has reached heightened tensions, and the interim president has not been able to quell the violence, establishing the potential need for a new system of government. In Nigeria, terrorist organizations continue to escalate violence in the land, and international response has not been effective. As a result, this Assembly of the African Union must come up with swift solutions to remedy these two problems that continue at the cost of many lives.

2.1 Restructuring the Government of the Central African Republic: Introduction

The history of the Central African Republic has been marred by continuous violence and instability in its government. An insurgency led by the Séléka, an aggressive militant group of Muslims, has resulted in mass killings and increased tensions between the Muslim and Christian populations in the country.¹ When the Séléka seized the country's capital city of Bangui in 2013, it led to a huge increase in human rights violations. Vowing to bring down President François Bozizé, the Séléka used violence and force to usher in



Exhibit 1: Interim President Catherine Samba-Panza sits in on a government meeting. (Source: theguardian.com)

¹ Hoogstraten, Jan. "The arts and cultural institutions." *Encyclopedia Britannica Online*. Encyclopedia Britannica, Web. 12 July 2014.

their preferred candidate to the presidential seat - Michel Djotodia.² After Djotodia assumed the presidency, members of the Séléka continued plundering and destroying villages, tormenting Christians and murdering supporters of the past president.

As proposed by a cease-fire agreement signed on January 11, 2013, the Séléka negotiated peace on specific terms including the appointment of a new prime minister.³ However the group was not satisfied with the results of the cease-fire agreement, believing that their terms were not adequately carried out. They have since then continued their rampage in the country. Djotodia was unable to quell the violence in his nation and resigned in 2014. Following his resignation, a 135-member national transitional council elected Catherine Samba-Panza as president. She will serve as president until the next elections are held in January of 2015.

Though the government of the Central African Republic is described as a semi-presidential republic, the oppositional forces in the country have made a representative government impossible. What will the future be like for the Central African Republic? How will future leaders deal with militant organizations that consistently wreak havoc and increase ethnic tensions? What form of government will ensure the stability of the future state? These are questions that must be answered as we embark on the difficult task of restructuring the government of the Central African Republic. Even with the help of United Nations Peacekeeping Forces, the fighting still continues. Countless lives are at stake, and the decisions that are made in this committee will directly affect the innocent civilians who are the victims of continued violence and aggression in the state.

² Hoogstraten, Jan. "The arts and cultural institutions." *Encyclopedia Britannica Online*. Encyclopedia Britannica, Web. 12 July 2014.

³ "Central Africa Republic Timeline -- Part 1: From Prehistory to Independence (13 August 1960)." *Timeline of Central Africa Republic from Prehistory to Independence (13 August 1960)*. N.p., n.d. Web. 12 June 2014.

2.2 Dismantling of Terrorist Organizations in Nigeria: Introduction

Nigeria has long suffered from a continual plague of terrorist organizations. Notable groups such as the Hezbollah, The Islamic Movement of Nigeria, and the Boko Haram are growing in numbers and are even suspected of receiving outside monetary support from other nations. These Islamic Extremist groups are the cause for a rise in insurgencies and many horrific incidents of mass murders and violence throughout Nigeria.



Exhibit 2: Armed Boko Haram members cheering.
(Source: thenationonlineng.net)

Between 2009 to 2012, the Human Rights Watch estimated that the Boko Haram group alone has been responsible for a total of 900 deaths. Additionally, on August 26, 2011, the Boko Haram attacked the United Nations Headquarters in the Nigerian capital of Abuja with a suicide bomber. In response to these situations as well as those atrocities carried out by other Islamic Extremist groups, President Goodluck Johnathan declared a state of emergency in the areas of Borno, Yobe, and Adamawa.⁴ Furthermore, the terrorism in Nigeria has recently gained national media attention when 200 schoolgirls were brutally abducted from the Government Girls Secondary School Chibok in Borno State. The United States congressional delegation

⁴ "Nigeria declares state of emergency in three states." The Telegraph. Telegraph Media Group, 14, May 2013. Web. 16 July 2014.

representatives to Nigeria have since demanded that the Nigerian government take action through the use of national funds in order to assist the victims of terrorism.⁵

Dismantling the powerful terrorist groups in Nigeria is a daunting task to say the least. Along with rampant poverty, corruption, and the weakness of law enforcement there, the country consists of more than 250 different ethnic groups that make any attempt at unification challenging. In addition, Nigeria must find a way to appease the extremist groups who continue to place the nation at risk of further instability. Delegates, this committee will be a defining moment for the future of Nigeria and its people. The extremist groups in Nigeria have terrorized the nation far too long, and it is time to take international action.

3. Assembly of the African Union

The African Union is a body which seeks to unite the African Continent by embodying the vision of, “an integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa, driven by its own citizens and representing a dynamic force in global arena.”⁶ Replacing the Organization of African Unity, the African Union was formally established on May 26, 2001. It is a fairly young institution and consists of 54 total African member states, covering every state in the continent except for Morocco. The main administrative capital of the African Union is



Exhibit 3: African Union Logo
(Source: gatormun.org)

⁵ "Terrorism: Nigeria, US, Others Set Up External Intelligence Response Unit – www.channelstv.com." www.channelstv.com. Web. 16 July 2014.

⁶ "Home | African Union." Home | African Union. Web. 16 July 2014.

located at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, with an AU Conference Center built by China as a gift from its government.⁷



Exhibit 4: AU Headquarters (Source: addisababaonline.com)

Leadership of the African Union is broken up into

both political and administrative bodies. The Assembly of the African Union is the highest decision-making body, chaired by the President of Mauritania who is Mohamed Ould Abdel Aziz.⁸ The Assembly is made of the heads of state or other prominent members of governments from the

54 participating nations. The representative body of the AU is the Pan African Parliament, and its president is Bethel Nnaemeka Amadi. This legislative body of the AU acts as an oversight to the AU as a whole and also advises the institution on many important matters.⁹ It consists of 265 members that are elected by the parliaments of AU member states.

Other notable bodies of the AU include the Court of Justice, the Peace and Security Council, the Executive Council, and the AU Commission.¹⁰ These bodies operate under the leadership of the Assembly. Additionally, there are also Specialized Technical Committees that are meant to address specific issues at the Ministerial Level. These include the Committee on Rural Economic and Agricultural Matters; the Committee on Trade, Customs, and Immigration Matters; the Committee on Education, Culture and Human Resources, and more.¹¹ The main financial operating bodies of the AU consist of the African Central Bank, the African Monetary Fund, and the African Investment Bank.

⁷ "Home | African Union." Home | African Union. Web. 16 July 2014.

⁸ "Home | African Union." Home | African Union. Web. 16 July 2014.

⁹ "Home | African Union." Home | African Union. Web. 16 July 2014.

¹⁰ "Home | African Union." Home | African Union. Web. 16 July 2014.

¹¹ "Home | African Union." Home | African Union. Web. 16 July 2014.

Since its establishment, the AU has taken significant actions on a continental scale. In May 2003, the AU employed peacekeeping forces from South Africa, Ethiopia, and Mozambique, to Burundi in order to oversee peace agreements during the Burundian Civil War.¹² The AU also deployed peacekeeping troops during the Darfur conflict in which rebel groups threatened Sudan's government. In addition to military intervention, the AU has also drafted notable documents that include the African Charter on Democracy, Elections, and Governance, as well as the New Partnership for Africa's Development.

In short, the AU is working diligently to instill peace in the African continent while pushing for Africa's development and healthy integration into international politics. The main objectives of the AU are as follows:¹³

- To achieve greater unity and solidarity between the African countries and the peoples of Africa;
- To promote and defend African common positions on issues of interest to the continent and its peoples;
- To encourage international cooperation, taking due account of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
- To promote peace, security, and stability on the continent;
- To promote democratic principles and institutions, popular participation and good governance;
- To promote and protect human and peoples' rights in accordance with the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights and other relevant human rights instruments;
- To promote sustainable development at the economic, social and cultural levels as well as the integration of African economies;
- To coordinate and harmonize the policies between the existing and future Regional Economic Communities for the gradual attainment of the objectives of the Union;
- To advance the development of the continent by promoting research in all fields, in particular in science and technology;
- To work with relevant international partners in the eradication of preventable diseases and the promotion of good health on the continent.

¹² "African Union Is It A Failure or Success?" modernghana.com. Web. 12 June 2014.

¹³ "Home | African Union." Home | African Union. Web. 16 July 2014.

4. Topic A: Government Restructuration of the Central African Republic

4.1 History of the Central African Republic

Between the 16th and 19th centuries, the region comprising the Central African Republic was primarily full of slave traders coming in and out of the nation. In 1894, the French occupied the area and named the colony Ubangi-Shari.¹⁴ Following this, the colony was joined with Chad in 1905 and both Gabon and the Middle Congo in 1910. This new territory then became known as the French Equatorial Africa.¹⁵

In 1946, shortly after World War II, rebels of the colony organized against the French for self-government. This was ultimately a success, and France recognized the territory as an autonomous republic within the French Community in 1958.¹⁶ On August 13, 1960, President



David Dacko proclaimed the territory independent from France. President Dacko's term was extremely unstable, and the territory shifted through three decades of misrule through military governments.

Finally, civilian rule was eventually established in 1993, and it lasted the duration of

Exhibit 5: Portrait of former

¹⁴ President David Dacko (Source: biografiasyvidas.com) and cultural institutions." *Encyclopedia Britannica Online*. Encyclopedia Britannica, Web. 12 July 2014.

¹⁵ "Geography." Infoplease. Infoplease, n.d. Web. 1 July 2014.

¹⁶ Hoogstraten, Jan. "The arts and cultural institutions." *Encyclopedia Britannica Online*. Encyclopedia Britannica, Web. 12 July 2014.

a decade. In 2003, General François Bozizé overthrew President Ange-Félix Patessé. President Bozizé led the nation through two years of military rule before any presidential elections were held.¹⁷ He won the presidential elections in 2005, which international monitors deemed fair, but

Exhibit 6: President Bozizé flees capital.
(Source:thelondoneveningpost.com)



were widely viewed by the public as flawed. The Séléka rebels ousted President Bozizé in 2013 and replaced him with their preferred candidate, President Michael Djotodia. They accused Bozizé of failing to honor a series of peace agreements that were signed in 2007 and 2011 as a result of the Central African Republic Bush War. However, the African Union refused to recognize the new President, and Djotodia was not only weak but also unable to stop the continuing ethnic violence in the Central African Republic.¹⁸ Djotodia resigned, and a 135-member national transitional member council elected Catherine Samba-Panza to serve as president until the next elections in 2015.

4.2 Government

The government of the Central African Republic is categorized as a republic with a civil law system modeled after France. The nation is broken down into 14 prefectures, or administrative divisions, and the government has three branches similar to that of the United States.¹⁹ The Executive Branch is comprised of the President and the Council of Ministers. The Legislative Branch is a unicameral National Assembly with 105 seats elected by popular vote to

¹⁷ "Geography." Infoplease. Infoplease, n.d. Web. 1 July 2014.

¹⁸ "Geography." Infoplease. Infoplease, n.d. Web. 1 July 2014.

¹⁹ Central Intelligence Agency. Central Intelligence Agency, Web. 15 July 2014.

5-year terms.²⁰ The Judicial Branch consists of a Supreme Court and subordinate courts that are broken down into high courts and magistrates' courts.²¹ CAR has a multi-party system. Some of these political parties include the Alliance for Democracy and Progress, the Civic Forum, the Central African Democratic Rally, and more.²²

4.3 Geography and Economy

The Central African Republic is a relatively small nation compared to the United States, with a landmass roughly equivalent to the size of Texas.²³ Located almost at the dead center of the African continent, it is bordered by Cameroon, the Democratic of the Congo, the Republic of the

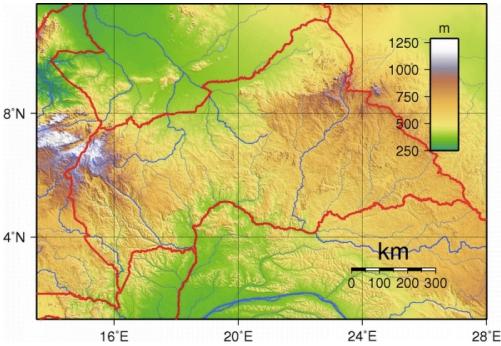


Exhibit 7: Topography of CAR (Source: ocearth.org)

Congo, Sudan, and South Sudan.²⁴ The nation's terrain is mostly flat, with plateaus and scattered hills in the northeast and southwest. Its climate is tropical, with hot and dry winters and very wet summers.²⁵ Some of the country's natural resources include diamonds, uranium, timber, gold, and oil.²⁶ However, the land suffers from a lack of clean tap water, and its wildlife refugees have been depleted due to large amounts of poaching and deforestation.

The bulk of CAR's economy comes from subsistence agriculture, forestry, and mining. The agricultural sector is responsible for generating about half of the nation's total GDP, which

²⁰ Central Intelligence Agency. Central Intelligence Agency, Web. 15 July 2014.

²¹ "Central African Republic Facts." Web. 6 July 2014.

²² Central Intelligence Agency. Central Intelligence Agency, Web. 15 July 2014.

²³ Central Intelligence Agency. Central Intelligence Agency, Web. 15 July 2014.

²⁴ Central Intelligence Agency. Central Intelligence Agency, Web. 15 July 2014.

²⁵ "Central African Republic Facts." Web. 6 July 2014.

²⁶ Central Intelligence Agency. Central Intelligence Agency, Web. 15 July 2014.

was \$3.33 billion in 2013.²⁷ This GDP ranks number 178 on a global scale. Furthermore, CAR is both landlocked and faced with an unskilled task force, which has caused great difficulty in its economic development. Currently, the IMF and World Bank are working closely with the CAR to explore different solutions. In 2012, the World Bank approved \$125 million to fund transport infrastructure and regional trade, two crucial areas to CAR's development.²⁸ Although it sounds promising, there is evidence that foreign aid hurts developing countries in the long run.²⁹ Foreign aid has the tendency to make African countries debt-laden, more prone to inflation, and also extremely vulnerable to the currency market. In addition, it also makes the countries less attractive to any higher-quality investments in the area.³⁰

4.4 People and Society

Various ethnic groups comprise the roughly 5,300,000 people of the Central African Republic. These include the Baya, Banda, Mandija, Sara, and more.³¹ French is the official language spoken there, but Sangho and other tribal languages are also quite popular. 35% of all people practice indigenous religions. However 25% are Roman Catholic and another 15% are Muslims.³² Both maternal mortality rate and infant mortality rate are extremely high in CAR, as it ranks at number 4 in these areas in comparison to the rest of the world. Sadly, only 3.8% of the country's GDP is funneled into healthcare, and HIV/AIDS is becoming a continuous worry.

²⁷ Central Intelligence Agency. Central Intelligence Agency, Web. 15 July 2014.

²⁸ Central Intelligence Agency. Central Intelligence Agency, Web. 15 July 2014.

²⁹ Moyo, Dambisa. *The Wall Street Journal*. Dow Jones & Company, 21 Mar. 2009. Web. 04 Sept. 2014.

³⁰ Moyo, Dambisa. *The Wall Street Journal*. Dow Jones & Company, 21 Mar. 2009. Web. 04 Sept. 2014.

³¹ Central Intelligence Agency. Central Intelligence Agency, Web. 15 July 2014

³² Central Intelligence Agency. Central Intelligence Agency, Web. 15 July 2014.

4.5 Ongoing Ethnic Conflict

Ethnic cleansing in CAR has become a serious issue as thousands of people have been killed in the conflict between Muslims and Christians. Since ex-President Michael Djotodia's resignation, the Anti-Balaka have continued their attacks and have forced tens of thousands of Muslims to flee the country. They are Christian fighters who have taken arms in retaliation against the Séléka, formed to take revenge for the atrocities that the Séléka committed when ousting President Djotodia. The country's infrastructure is reduced to shambles, militias and mobs are hunting down innocent civilians, and crop fields remain neglected.³³ The United Nations has estimated that more than 360,000 more people will flee CAR by the end of the year.



Exhibit 8: Bossangoa family left homeless.
(Source: reuters.com)

4.6 The Séléka

The Séléka rebel group is an alliance of rebel forces formed from an agreement signed by two anti-government militias, the Convention of Patriots for Justice and Peace and the Patriotic Convention for Saving the Country.³⁴ The group is predominately Muslim but includes both Chadian and Sudanese mercenaries. Following the removal of President Bozizé from office in 2013, the Séléka continued to plunder villages and murder Christians. Though President Djotodia announced that the Séléka disbanded in 2013, they have continued to commit numerous executions, rapes, and murders. Because of its Muslim

³³ Nossiter, Adam. "Central African Town Is Left Charred, Empty and Hopeless Amid Violence." The New York Times. The New York Times, 19 Jan. 2014. Web. 18 July 2014.

³⁴ African Republic: Seleka Fighters Regroup in North | Human Rights Watch. Web. 9 July 2014.

predominance, Christian fighters have begun to take action against the Séléka, organizing themselves as the Anti-Balaka.³⁵

The rebels refuse to disarm and leave the militia as ordered. Instead, they continue in their violence, even strategically destroying administrative offices and public records of the government. 400,000 people have been estimated by the US to be displaced, and another 68,000 are seeking refuge in neighboring countries. In the town of Bossangoa, 34,000 have sought refuge at the St. Antoine de Padoue Cathedral due to recent incidents of shooting and pillaging.³⁶ Furthermore, the Séléka are suspected of torturing anyone they perceive to be their enemies, ruthlessly mutilating and mangling bodies.

Since these atrocities, the African Union has deployed 5,000 peacekeeping troops to CAR. In addition, the UN Security Council has unanimously approved an additional 12,000 strong peacekeeping force to be sent to the CAR in an attempt to stop the ethnic violence.³⁷ Furthermore, a separate force of 2,000 French soldiers will also be deployed to CAR. The United Nations forces will be deployed on September 15, 2014 as part of a mission known as MINUSCA, or the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic.³⁸ In addition to its priority goal of civilian protection, MINUSCA also aims to establish effective rule of law as well as disarmament from both the Muslim and Christian forces.

³⁵ African Republic: Seleka Fighters Regroup in North | Human Rights Watch. Web. 9 July 2014.

³⁶ "Ethnic Cleansing in Africa." *The New York Times*. The New York Times, 5 May 2014. Web. 16, July 2014.

³⁷ African Republic: Seleka Fighters Regroup in North | Human Rights Watch. Web. 9 July 2014.

³⁸ "United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA)." *UN News Center*. UN, n.d. Web. 05 Sept. 2014.

4.7 The Anti-Balaka

In a sense, the Anti-Balaka is an extremely mysterious group. The leaders' identities, as well as the group's true chain of command, are all unknown. Meaning "anti-sword" or "anti-machete," anti-balaka essentially translates to being "invincible."³⁹ The group consists of many soldiers that once served in the former government military known as FACA, yet the majority of its members are youths without schooling. They currently control a stronghold in the city of Borab and have a large dominance in the city of Sibut. In December of 2013, following the violent government coup staged by the Séléka, the Anti-Balaka clashed with ex-Séléka members.⁴⁰ This led to 1000 deaths in the Bangui, as they continued to drive the Séléka from their bases in Western CAR.

The Anti-Balaka attacks are not just limited to the Séléka however, as they seem to be targeting all Muslims in CAR. Using AK-47's and grenades, the Anti-Balaka have terrorized multiple Muslim areas, forcing entire communities to flee the nation. Additionally, Anti-Balaka representatives have told the Human Rights Watch that they would kill any Muslims remaining in Bangui's Muslim neighborhoods.⁴¹ These areas are now ghost towns, deprived of the livelihood of the large Muslim populations that used to reside there.

Current President Samba-Panza is resisting pressure to include the Anti-Balaka in CAR's government. Instead, she has called for international support to aid in quelling the violence. A spokesperson for the Anti-Balaka has claimed



³⁹ "Briefing: Who are the anti-balaka of CAR?." IRINnews. Web. 19 June 2014.

⁴⁰ "Briefing: Who are the anti-balaka of CAR?." IRINnews. Web. 19 June 2014.

⁴¹ African Republic: Seleka Fighters Regroup in North | Human Rights Watch. Web. 9 July 2014.

Exhibit 9: Anti-Balaka pose for picture. (Source: trust.org)

that they are merely defending the Christian population in CAR, but as tensions continue to rise between the Séléka and Anti-Balaka, civilians continue to perish in large numbers.⁴²

4.8 Countries with Special Interest

4.8.1 Cameroon and Chad

Cameroon and Chad are placed under



great stress from the turmoil in CAR, as countless refugees continue to flee from CAR and into their borders. Currently, there are 85,000 refugees in Cameroon and about 74,000 in Chad. Many of the refugees who arrive are malnourished, and death rates among children are high.⁴³ Both governments have set up camps to house the refugees, but the numbers continue to increase. Cameroon and Chad demand swift solutions to the rising number of refugees in their respective countries and hope to stop the continued ethnic cleansing of Muslims in CAR. Both countries have huge percentages of both Muslims and Christians, making it difficult on the two nations, as tensions are beginning to spread beyond the borders of CAR.

Exhibit 10: Children protest Apartheid.
(Source: peaceworkmagazine.org)

4.8.2 South Africa

South Africa used to be under the rule of an oppressive government known as Apartheid. This was a method invented by the National Party to establish effective control over the country.

⁴² "Briefing: Who are the anti-balaka of CAR?." IRINnews. Web. 19 June 2014.

⁴³ "UNHCR issues fresh appeal for CAR refugees in Cameroon." UNHCR News. Web. 16 July 2014.

Under the Population Registration Act of 1950, the system promoted racial segregation into three primary categories: Bantu, colored, and white.⁴⁴ The goal of this separation was that South Africa's white minority would be separated from its non-white majority, and blacks would also be divided along tribal lines to decrease their political power.⁴⁵

In 1952, the ANC organized a mass meeting in opposition to Apartheid, and the Congress of the People adopted a Freedom Charter in 1955 to further express opposition to the racial divide. The UN General Assembly denounced apartheid in 1973, and further pressure from the international community eventually led to a new constitution that took effect in 1994, which officially marked the end of the apartheid system.⁴⁶ Eventually, a series of negotiations between the governing National Party and the African National Congress led to the first multi-racial and democratic election resulting in a win for the ANC. As South Africa has experienced a transition from an oppressive government to democracy, it may have more input and weight when participating in the efforts to restructure CAR's government.

4.9 Current Global Standing

Today, the Central African Republic remains one of the least developed countries in the world. The Human Rights Index has ranked CAR at 179 out of 182 countries in terms of development. Lack of infrastructure, regular periods of political instability, as well as frequent violent clashes between the Séléka and the Anti-Balaka, make any future improvement of CAR difficult.⁴⁷ Many countries have given assistance to CAR in various forms including public service provision, military forces, humanitarian aid, and relief funds. In 2011, CAR was the 30th

⁴⁴ *History.com*. A&E Television Networks, n.d. Web. 05 Sept. 2014.

⁴⁵ *History.com*. A&E Television Networks, n.d. Web. 05 Sept. 2014.

⁴⁶ *History.com*. A&E Television Networks, n.d. Web. 05 Sept. 2014.

⁴⁷ Central Intelligence Agency. Central Intelligence Agency, Web. 15 July 2014.

largest recipient of official humanitarian assistance. However as of 2013, CAR has kept its title as the 5th most underfunded UN appeal with only 47% of its needs met. This poses a concern, as the country is not receiving enough attention and aid on an international scale.⁴⁸

Despite these grim facts, the people of CAR remain hopeful for the September MINUSCA mission that the United Nations will carry out, providing both peacekeeping troops and mass efforts towards civilian protection. MINUSCA stands for “Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic.” As stated above, the mission prioritizes civilian protection and aims to facilitate humanitarian assistance, promotion and protection of human rights, as well as support for justice and the rule of law.⁴⁹ Disarmament, demobilization, reintegration, and repatriation efforts will also be a priority.⁵⁰ Because the African Union is passionate about maintaining peace across the continent, it is extremely involved in CAR’s conflict. The AU recently backed an inquiry call from the United Nations to establish a tribunal for the purpose of prosecuting war crimes that have been committed in CAR.

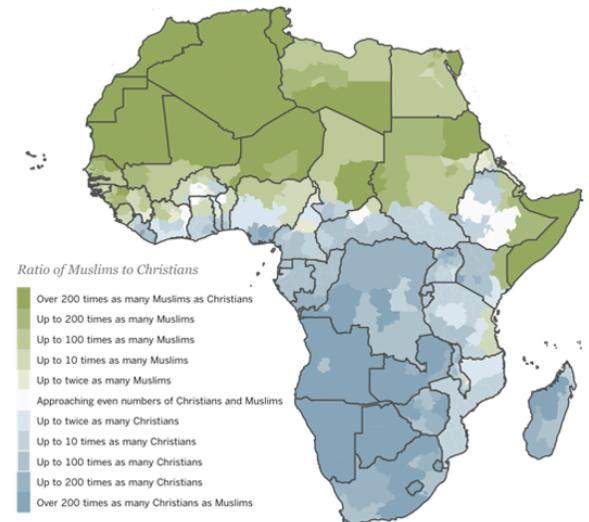
4.10 Potential Blocs

4.10.1 Muslim v. Christian Countries

As the situation in the Central African Republic has become a largely religious conflict, Muslim and

Muslims and Christians in Africa

This map shows the ratio of Muslims to Christians in each country and province. The north is heavily Muslim, and the south is heavily Christian.



Sources: censuses, demographic and health surveys, and the World Religion Database
Pew Forum on Religion & Public Life, April 2010

⁴⁸ UN News Center. United Nations, n.d. Web. 04 Sept. 2014.

⁴⁹ UN News Center. United Nations, n.d. Web. 04 Sept. 2014.

⁵⁰ UN News Center. United Nations, n.d. Web. 04 Sept. 2014.

Exhibit 11: Map of Muslim and Christian countries in Africa.
(Source: informafrica.com)

Christian countries in Africa may be pitted against each other. Islam is a very popular religion in Africa, and countries such as Libya, Mali, and Niger, have large populations of Muslims. Most Muslim nations in Africa are located in central eastern, western, and northern regions. Islam in Africa dates back to the 7th century when Prophet Mohammad SalAllahu Alayhi WaSallam traveled the continent.⁵¹ When Islam spread into North Africa, Christian congregations reduced in numbers. Christianity in Africa began in Egypt and spread to other parts of Africa due to the importance and influence of notable leaders including Clement of Alexandria and Augustine of Hippo.⁵² Today Christianity is practiced in the southern, southeastern, and central African states. These include the countries of Zimbabwe, Uganda, and South Sudan.

4.10.2 Authoritarian v. Democratic Countries

Another divisive aspect of African countries is their form of government. Authoritarian and democratic countries may differ in their opinions of how to deal with the ongoing violence. For example, authoritarian governments may prefer non-intervention in regards to the conflict in CAR, while democratic countries may focus on civilian protection and peacekeeping. Zimbabwe, South Africa, and Botswana are all democratic African countries, while Nigeria, Algeria, and Sudan lean authoritarian.

4.10.3 Countries Closer to CAR v. Countries Further Away

Countries closer to CAR, such as Sudan, Chad, and Cameron may favor swifter and harsher solutions to the situation, as they are directly suffering from CAR's instability. This may contrast the views of countries further away, which may express more patience in the process of

⁵¹ *History.com*. A&E Television Networks, n.d. Web. 05 Sept. 2014.

⁵² *History.com*. A&E Television Networks, n.d. Web. 05 Sept. 2014.

establishing a new government for CAR. As the violence directly affects countries closer to CAR, a sharp divide may be seen between these two groupings.

4.11 Possible Solutions

The goal of this committee is to create a restructuring plan for the government of CAR. Though stopping ethnic violence and working towards civilian safety are definitely crucial, the main focus should be on what type of structural governmental organization will best bring stability to the country. Potential solutions are as follows:

1. Transition to True Democracy: Right now, CAR is technically a republic with elected officials, but free and fair elections are still absent from the picture. Citizens do not enjoy a high level of participation in government, and their voices are limited. However, establishing a democracy without the presence of well-organized political parties is difficult, and maintaining whatever democracy established will prove a challenge with rebel groups still present.
2. Authoritarian/Military Rule: Some may argue that what CAR needs is a powerful leader to unite the country and expel the rebel groups. With the urgency of the ethnic cleansing crisis, an authoritarian government may make more sense, as a transition to democracy is slow. However, any attempts at authoritarian rule may lead to more violence and conflict, and military rule has not proven more stable for CAR in the past. Typically, the AU has leaned more democratic in its vision for African member states. The AU also possesses no direct powers to remove a president or establish a new government. It can, however, make a suggestion on the behalf of its member states as a whole.

3. Including the Anti-Balaka in Government: Though Catherine Samba-Panza is very adamant in excluding the Anti-Balaka in CAR's government, the group's inclusion may help to quell the violence in the country. By having Anti-Balaka members serve as elected officials, they may feel more inclined to utilize legislation and governmental influences rather than violence in their dealings with the Séléka. The downside to this solution is that the Anti-Balaka is an insurgency group and may not behave as predicted. Thus, it leaves a certain sense of tension and risk in the stability of CAR's government.

4.12 Research Questions and Additional Resources

1. How can the Central African Republic work towards establishing a new government?
2. What sorts of government structures would be most stable and effective in controlling the ethnic conflict and re-establishing rule of law?
3. How can the Central African Republic work towards peace and civilian protection?
4. Should the Central African Republic continue to utilize international support for the ongoing conflict, and what sorts of aid should be provided?
5. What compromises can be made between the Anti-Balaka and Séléka groups, and is there hope for an effective ceasefire agreement?

4.12.1 Helpful Links

CIA Fact Book: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ct.html>

African Union Homepage: <http://www.au.int/en/about/nutshell>

Global Humanitarian Assistance Homepage:

<http://www.globalhumanitarianassistance.org/countryprofile/central-african-republic#tab-donors>

Global Conflict Tracker: <http://www.cfr.org/global/global-conflict-tracker/p32137#!/?marker=26>

5. Topic B: Dismantling of Terrorist Organizations in Nigeria

5.1 Nigeria – A Brief History

In the earlier parts of Nigeria's history, the region was ruled by numerous African civilizations including the Nri Kingdom. The Fulani Empire had control over the region until the British annexed Lagos in 1851.⁵³ Nigeria was then colonized by Britain and became a British protectorate in 1901. On October 1, 1960, the Federation of Nigeria was granted full independence under a constitution that called for parliamentary government as well as self-governance in each of the three regions of the federation.⁵⁴ It also became a member of the Commonwealth of Nations and joined the United Nations. However this self-government was short-lived as a coup in 1966 returned the land to military rule. The country then endured nearly 16 continuous years of military rule that eventually ended when a new constitution was formally adopted in 1999.⁵⁵

Under the constitution of 1999, former military head of state Olusegun Obasanjo became president after the first free elections in the country. He was very popular for his commitment to democracy and also his dedication to recovering the billions of dollars stolen by the corrupt Abacha family who were in control of Nigeria before him.⁵⁶ Following Obasanjo, both the 2003 and 2007 elections were tainted by unfairness and corruption. However the more recent 2011 elections that gave candidate Goodluck Jonathan the current presidential seat, were widely

⁵³ "HISTORY OF NIGERIA." HISTORY OF NIGERIA. Web. 6 July 2014.

⁵⁴ "Geography." Infoplease. Infoplease, n.d. Web. 18 July 2014.

⁵⁵ "Geography." Infoplease. Infoplease, n.d. Web. 18 July 2014.

⁵⁶ "HISTORY OF NIGERIA." HISTORY OF NIGERIA. Web. 6 July 2014.

considered to be fair.⁵⁷ Currently, Nigeria is considered to be the “Giant of Africa,” due to its large population and economy. It has recently gained a nonpermanent seat on the UN Security Council and has a great influence over West Africa due to its large economy and influence over the smaller nations.

5.2 Government

The government of Nigeria is a federal republic. This means that the country has a federation of states with a republican form of government. Power is divided between the federal government, and the local government of the administrative divisions.⁵⁸ Nigeria is separated into 36 of these administrative divisions as well as one additional territory. It has a constitution that was adopted on May 5, 1999 and a complex legal system combining English common law, Islamic law in twelve of the northern states, and traditional law.⁵⁹

The government is divided into three branches: executive, legislative, and judicial. The executive branch consists of the President and the Federal Executive Council, which is essentially the cabinet. The legislative branch is a bicameral National Assembly split into the Senate and the House of Representatives.⁶⁰ Lastly, the judicial branch consists of the Supreme Court heading various subordinate courts including the Court of Appeals and the Federal High Court.⁶¹ Like the Central



Exhibit 12: Nigerian National Assembly (Source: blogs.cfr.org)

⁵⁷ "Geography." Infoplease. Infoplease, n.d. Web. 18 July 2014.

⁵⁸ "Nigeria." *Central Intelligence Agency*. Central Intelligence Agency, n.d. Web. 9 June 2014.

⁵⁹ "Nigeria." *Central Intelligence Agency*. Central Intelligence Agency, n.d. Web. 9 June 2014.

⁶⁰ "Nigeria Facts." National Geographic. Web. 8 June 2014.

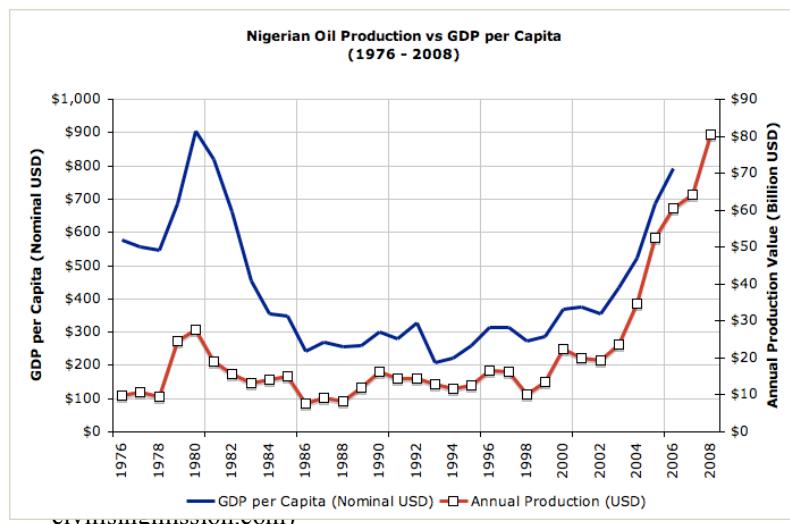
⁶¹ "Nigeria." *Central Intelligence Agency*. Central Intelligence Agency, n.d. Web. 9 June 2014.

African Republic, Nigeria is a multi-party government with party leadership usually in the hands of a single individual.

5.3 Geography and Economy

Nigeria is located in Western Africa, bordering the Gulf of Guinea. It has an area that is slightly more than twice the size of California, sandwiched between the countries of Benin and Cameroon. The climate in Nigeria varies by region. It is equatorial in the south, tropical in the center, and arid in the north.⁶² The terrain of Nigeria consists mainly of lowlands, hills, and plateaus. Natural gas, petroleum, and tin are some of the region's many natural resources.⁶³

With a 2013 GDP of 502 billion US dollars, Nigeria has emerged as Africa's dominant economy.⁶⁴ Since the 1970s, oil has been a leading source of the government's revenue.



However, Nigeria's dependency on natural gas is proving problematic, as regulatory constraints and security risks have limited new investments in that area. Despite its rising economy, Nigeria currently suffers

greatly from an inadequate power supply, lack of infrastructure, and significant delays in legislative processes.⁶⁵ Additionally, over 62% of Nigeria's population currently lives in extreme

⁶² "Nigeria." *Central Intelligence Agency*. Central Intelligence Agency, n.d. Web. 9 June 2014.

⁶³ "Nigeria." *Central Intelligence Agency*. Central Intelligence Agency, n.d. Web. 9 June 2014.

⁶⁴ "Nigeria." *Central Intelligence Agency*. Central Intelligence Agency, n.d. Web. 9 June 2014.

⁶⁵ "Nigeria." *Central Intelligence Agency*. Central Intelligence Agency, n.d. Web. 9 June 2014.

poverty.⁶⁶ President Jonathan has recently created an economic team in order to improve diversity in production as well as fiscal management.

5.4 People and Society

The estimated 177,000,000 people of Nigeria make up a diverse group of more than 250 ethnic groups including the Hausa, Fulani, Yoruba, and Igbo.⁶⁷ English is the official language, but other languages spoken in the region include Hausa, Yoruba, Igbo, Fulani, and over 500 other indigenous languages. The majority of people in Nigeria are Muslim, with roughly 50% practicing Islam. Christianity comes in second at 40%, and 10% of the population practice indigenous religions.⁶⁸ In maternal mortality rate, Nigeria comes in at number 11 in the world with 630 deaths per 100,000 live births. Nigerian infant mortality is ranked number 10 in the world with 74.09 deaths per 1000 live births.⁶⁹ Shockingly, Nigeria comes in second in the world for the amount of people living with HIV/AIDS at a 2012 estimate of over three million. Furthermore, the people of Nigeria suffer from an extremely high risk of infectious diseases including but not limited to Hepatitis A and E, typhoid fever, malaria, yellow fever, and even rabies.⁷⁰

5.5 Presence of Terrorism in Nigeria

The unique ethnic and religious mixes in Nigeria make it a challenge for the nation to achieve harmony. Some of the Muslim population view Islamic extremism as a way to rid Nigeria of European and Western cultural influences.⁷¹ They view the Western world as a

⁶⁶ "Nigeria Facts." National Geographic. Web. 8 June 2014.

⁶⁷ "Nigeria." *Central Intelligence Agency*. Central Intelligence Agency, n.d. Web. 9 June 2014.

⁶⁸ "Nigeria." *Central Intelligence Agency*. Central Intelligence Agency, n.d. Web. 9 June 2014.

⁶⁹ "Nigeria." *Central Intelligence Agency*. Central Intelligence Agency, n.d. Web. 9 June 2014.

⁷⁰ "Nigeria Facts." National Geographic. Web. 8 June 2014.

⁷¹ "Boko Haram and the Politics of Terror in Nigeria." Global Research. N.p., n.d. Web. 17 July

negative influence to the Islamic way of life as well as corrupting to their youth. Furthermore, extreme poverty and government corruption are also important factors that have contributed to the growth of Islamic Extremism in Nigeria.⁷² As the government is unable to provide necessary goods to its people, insurgent groups can easily take advantage of this flaw and establish power. When more and more people depend on terrorist groups, their power in turn grows with loyal followers.

5.5.1 Boko Haram

A dangerous and very prominent group of Sunni Muslims, the Boko Haram claims that its goal is to spread Sharia law throughout the entire country. In 2002, a religious study group gathered in Borno state. Under the leadership of a civil servant employee by the name of Mohammed Yusef, the group developed insurgent tendencies and renamed themselves the Nigerian Taliban.⁷³ They are currently stationed in Borno State, near the borders of Chad, Cameroon, and Niger. They target such institutions as universities, churches, police stations, banks, and local markets, violently attacking all those they perceive to be participating in un-Islamic activities. On August 9, 2009, the Nigerian Security



Exhibit 14: Aftermath of UN Headquarters bombing. (Source: theguardian.com)

2014.

⁷² "Schoonover | A Glimpse at Nigeria's Ongoing Islamic Terrorist Challenges." Schoonover | A Glimpse at Nigeria's Ongoing Islamic Terrorist Challenges. Web. 17 July 2014.

⁷³ "Schoonover | A Glimpse at Nigeria's Ongoing Islamic Terrorist Challenges." Schoonover | A Glimpse at Nigeria's Ongoing Islamic Terrorist Challenges. Web. 17 July 2014.

Forces captured Muhammed Yusef, and he was later executed.⁷⁴ Though this set the Boko Haram back, they rebounded and advanced in their military weaponry. Since then, the Boko Haram has been responsible for such atrocities as the attack on the United Nations Headquarters in Abuja. On August 26, 2011, the Boko Haram exploded a car bomb at the UN Headquarters. This attack killed 21 people and wounded 60.

5.5.2 Hezbollah

The Hezbollah is Shi'a Islamic militant group with a global presence spanning forty different countries. It receives help from Iran in the form of training, weapons, explosives, and monetary aid. In exchange for the aid, Hezbollah acts as an extraterritorial unit of the Iranian Revolutionary Guard Corps.⁷⁵ Currently, Hezbollah has seats in the Lebanese government, both radio and satellite television programs, and a large military force. It is a highly organized group led by Hasan Nasrallah, who assumed power on February 12, 1992.

Exhibit 15: Disciplined Hezbollah soldiers.
(Source: nytimes.com)



In May of 2013, the State Security Services of Nigeria discovered a stash of high-powered weapons hidden away in the Nigerian city of Kano.⁷⁶ This is evidence that the Hezbollah is highly armed and possesses various military hideouts across the country. As Nigeria

⁷⁴ "Schoonover | A Glimpse at Nigeria's Ongoing Islamic Terrorist Challenges." Schoonover | A Glimpse at Nigeria's Ongoing Islamic Terrorist Challenges. Web. 17 July 2014.

⁷⁵ "Schoonover | A Glimpse at Nigeria's Ongoing Islamic Terrorist Challenges." Schoonover | A Glimpse at Nigeria's Ongoing Islamic Terrorist Challenges. Web. 17 July 2014.

⁷⁶ "Schoonover | A Glimpse at Nigeria's Ongoing Islamic Terrorist Challenges." Schoonover | A Glimpse at Nigeria's Ongoing Islamic Terrorist Challenges. Web. 17 July 2014.

has a large Lebanese business community, the presence of Hezbollah forces may become highly problematic in the future.

5.5.3 The Islamic Movement of Nigeria

The Islamic Movement of Nigeria, or IMN, is a group of Shi'a Muslims with beginnings linked to the 1979 Iranian Revolution. Members of the Nigerian Muslim Student Society traveled to Iran to learn how to spark a similar revolution in their home country, thus forming the earliest group of IMN members.⁷⁷ Similar to the Hezbollah, the IMN also receives significant backing from Iran. Furthermore, the group's propaganda and military training styles both resemble that of the Hezbollah as well. Ibrahim Zakzaky is the current leader of the group, and he continues to provide military training to Nigerians and is growing his forces.

5.5.4 Ansaru: The Vanguards for the Protection of Muslims in Black Africa

Ansaru is the newest Islamic Extremist group in Nigeria, formed in January 2012. The group rose to prominence when it released a controversial video vowing to attack Westerners in defense of Muslims. In December 2012, the Ansaru abducted a French national, using 30 gunmen to dynamite their way into his compound.⁷⁸ Following this abduction, the group conducted a second abduction in February 2013 when seven foreign nationals were taken from a housing compound owned by the Lebanese. The Ansaru also killed two Nigerian soldiers in January of 2013, claiming that the Nigerian military is on a French-led campaign to destroy the

⁷⁷ "Boko Haram and the Politics of Terror in Nigeria." Global Research. N.p., n.d. Web. 17 July 2014.

⁷⁸ "Schoonover | A Glimpse at Nigeria's Ongoing Islamic Terrorist Challenges." Schoonover | A Glimpse at Nigeria's Ongoing Islamic Terrorist Challenges. Web. 17 July 2014.

Islamic Empire in Mali.⁷⁹ Ultimately, the group believes Nigeria is not doing its part in protecting the Muslim population there.

5.5.5 External Intelligence Response Unit

As a fallout of the Paris Summit on Counterterrorism, an External Intelligence Response Unit has been established to deal with terrorism in Nigeria.⁸⁰ This group consists of Nigeria, the Benin Republic, Cameroon, Chad, France, Niger, the United Kingdom, and the United States. The member countries have signed a Memorandum of Understanding in which they agree to share all forms of information on security.⁸¹ This intelligence unit will gather information and try to prevent the spread of terrorism to other African countries by working closely with Nigeria.

5.6 Countries With A Special Interest



5.6.1 Japan

Recently, the Japanese government has expressed concern over terrorism in Nigeria. Japan wishes to strengthen cooperation with Nigeria in the defense sector and contribute a total of \$0.5 million towards counter-

Exhibit 16: World leaders meet at Paris Summit to discuss future of Nigeria. (Source: dailypost.ng)

⁷⁹ "Schoonover | A Glimpse at Nigeria's Ongoing Islamic Terrorist Challenges." Schoonover | A Glimpse at Nigeria's Ongoing Islamic Terrorist Challenges. Web. 17 July 2014.

⁸⁰ "Nigeria: Terrorism - FG, U.S., Others Set Up External Intelligence Response Unit." allAfrica.com. Web. 8 July 2014.

⁸¹ "Terrorism: Nigeria, US, Others Set Up External Intelligence Response Unit – www.channelstv.com." www.channelstv.com. Web. 16 July 2014.

insurgency and counter-terrorism areas.⁸² The Japanese Ambassador to Nigeria, Mr. Ryuichi Shoji, condemned the numerous human rights violations and acts of terrorism in the country, pledging Japan's alliance with Nigeria against terrorism.⁸³

5.6.2 Iran

Because Iran is currently backing many of the insurgency groups in Nigeria, such as the Hezbollah and the Islamic Movement of Nigeria, it may respond aggressively if international forces try to dismantle these groups. As a result, diplomatic tensions may rise between Iran and other countries across the world like Japan, who is committed to ending terrorism in Nigeria. Iran may be trying to establish a power hold in Nigeria by controlling many of the insurgency groups in the area, and it will not hesitate to put up a fight in opposition.

5.7 Current Global Standing

President Goodluck Jonathan has reached out for international support to fight terrorism in Nigeria. Recently, he has assigned new ambassadors to Israel, Russia, Greece, and Algeria with plans to increase cooperation with foreign countries that will offer assistance.⁸⁴ The United States has recently offered a hefty bounty for the current Boko Haram leader, Abubakar Shekau. However money may not be enough incentive to tackle such a powerful and well-organized group. The Boko Haram is driven by a supposed vision to spread Sharia Law, and they cannot be easily obstructed.⁸⁵ In May of 2013, President Jonathan declared a state of emergency in three

⁸² "Boko Haram: Japan Expresses Concern over Terrorism, Instability in Nigeria." *This Day Live*. N.p., 16 July 2014. Web. 05 Sept. 2014.

⁸³ "Boko Haram: Japan Expresses Concern over Terrorism, Instability in Nigeria." *This Day Live*. N.p., 16 July 2014. Web. 05 Sept. 2014.

⁸⁴ "President Jonathan leaves for ECOWAS Summit in Accra." The Citizen Nigerias Leading Online Newspaper. Web. 10 July 2014.

⁸⁵ "Schoonover | A Glimpse at Nigeria's Ongoing Islamic Terrorist Challenges." Schoonover | A

Nigerian states: Borno, Yobe, and Adamawa. A state of emergency allows President Jonathan to send military troops and security forces to the affected areas.⁸⁶ The president can also remove elected officials and establish a caretaker government. Despite these efforts, President Jonathan's declaration of a state of emergency is only a temporary solution, as terrorist organizations have a far-reaching network that will allow them to spread to other areas and thrive.

5.8 Potential Blocs

5.8.1 ECOWAS v. Other African Countries

The Economic Community of West African States is a regional group of 15 West African countries founded in 1975. They have similar economic interests, and Nigeria is a powerhouse state in this organization.⁸⁷ Thus, the ECOWAS may act with different interests than other African Countries outside of the alliance because these states depend on Nigeria for support in the areas of industry, transport, telecommunications, energy, agriculture, natural resources, and more.⁸⁸ Nigeria's bustling economy is crucial to the success of the ECOWAS. Because of this, these states may be more willing to assist Nigeria in its efforts to maintain peace and combat terrorism.



Exhibit 17: Map of ECOWAS countries. (Source: sweetcrudereports.com)

Glimpse at Nigeria's Ongoing Islamic Terrorist Challenges. Web. 17 July 2014.

⁸⁶ Cable News Network, 1 Jan. 1970. Web. 17 July 2014.

⁸⁷ "Discover ECOWAS." ECOWAS. Web. 8 July 2014.

⁸⁸ "Discover ECOWAS." ECOWAS. Web. 8 July 2014.

5.8.2 Countries in Proximity to Nigeria v. Countries Further Away

Another potential division to consider is that formed by proximity. Many of the terrorist organizations that are prominent in Nigeria and the West African area are much more threatening there than to other regions. Thus, countries in regions further away may not be as interested in allocating resources to directly assist Nigeria or contribute to peacekeeping causes.

5.9 Potential Solutions

- 1. Peacekeeping forces from the United Nations and the African Union:** As it stands now, Nigeria lacks the proper military forces and trained units to effectively and systematically combat the numerous terrorist groups in the country. It may need to utilize peacekeeping forces approved by the United Nations Security Council or the African Union. However peacekeeping forces have been deployed by the UN before in areas such as the Central African Republic with minimal results. Perhaps an organized mission must be executed to directly deal with the situation.
- 2. Mediate negotiation between terrorist groups and Nigerian government:** Recently, negotiations have begun between former President Olusegan Obasanjo and the Boko Haram to release the 200 schoolgirls who were abducted. As military force by Nigeria's government has not been particularly effective in the past, further efforts toward mediation and negotiation may be helpful in the future.

5.10 Research Questions and Additional Resources

- 1. How can the Nigerian government deal with the rising threat of insurgency groups when they continue to receive external support?**
- 2. Can President Jonathan effectively communicate with international bodies and foreign countries in order to reach a solution?**

3. What efforts can Nigeria make to receive help from neighboring African countries that also face similar threats of terror from the Islamic Extremist groups?
4. Can Nigeria work towards the disarmament of terrorist groups in order to protect its Civilian population?

5.10.1 Helpful Links:

http://www.unc.edu/depts/diplomat/item/2013/0912/ca/schoonover_glimpse.html

ECOWAS Website: <http://www.ecowas.int/>

Outline of Nigeria: <http://travel.nationalgeographic.com/travel/countries/nigeria-facts/>

Profiles of Terrorist Groups: http://www.netc.gov/site/groups/boko_haram.html

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 <<http://www.historyworld.net/wrldhis/plaintexthistories.asp?historyid=ad41>>.
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