



Dear delegates from the Security Council,

On behalf of the Directive Chair, welcome to the first edition of EMUN, and to the meeting of the Security Council of the United Nations, UNSC by its acronyms. The Directive Chair greets warmly all delegates participating in the model.

For two days, the Security Council will be able to approach topics of great relevance for the international community, giving an independent voice to all participants. Both topics have been thoroughly analyzed by the members of the Chair, in order to allow each delegate to address the obstacles that have emerged in today's global community.

The Security Council's Chair looks forward to achieving a common agreement for the benefit of all nations. The Directive Chair will welcome any query regarding protocol and academics and looks forward to sharing this experience with all delegates participating in EMUN 2019.

Sincerely,
Paula Canavati Arocha.

About the committee

Founded in 1945, the United Nations Security Council's primary goal is the maintenance of peace and security throughout the world. The Council has fifteen members, five of which are permanent members, with the other ten being non-permanent members that rotate every two years. For the first two decades of the Council's existence, there were only six non-permanent seats, extended to ten in 1965. The five permanent members of the Security Council (China, France, the United States, Russia, and the United Kingdom) have the power of veto, meaning that a negative vote from one of these countries prevents the approval of a resolution, even if it has the nine minimum required votes to pass. The Council's president is rotated amongst its members each month, chosen in alphabetical order.¹

To meet the Council's goals, the Security Council has the ability to make sanctions in different ways: from comprehensive economic and trade sanctions to specific measures like arms embargoes, travel bans, and financial or commodity restrictions.

When imposing different types of sanctions, the Security Council can apply sanction regimes that are not punitive, but many times placed to support a struggling government and country, regimes help the Security Council to approach conflicts more specifically and continuously. When applying a sanction, the Council takes into extreme consciousness, the rights of the targeted and all parties involved. To accomplish the Security Council's goals, the Council also has the power to deploy and station UN Peace Corps accordingly to where they are needed.² The Security Council also has the great responsibility of approving resolutions from other UN committees such as the United Nations General Assembly, as they do not possess the same ability to approve military interference.



The Charter of the United Nations is an international treaty that members of the Security Council are obliged to follow, and it states that all members must settle disputes in peaceful ways to promote international peace and avoid security endangerment. Furthermore, if the international community is threatened all members of the Council are obligated to carry out the Council's voted resolution. The Security Council has the responsibility first to seek ways to settle the matter peacefully, choosing measures that vary from peaceful settlements to arms embargoes, travel bans, etc., and as a last resource, authorize military and armed engagement. In the case armed forces are needed, these are most likely UN Peace Corps.³

¹ United Nations. "About the Security Council." United Nations Security Council. United Nations. February 2019 <https://www.un.org/securityCouncil/>.

² The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica. "United Nations Security Council." Encyclopaedia Britannica. January 2019. Encyclopaedia Britannica. February 2019 <https://www.britannica.com/topic/United-Nations-Security-Council>.

³ United Nations. "Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council." United Nations. United Nations. February 2019 <https://www.un.org/securityCouncil/content/repertoire/structure>.



Topic A

Discussing the current situation of South Sudan in its state of arms embargo.

On July 13, 2018, the UN Security Council voted to endorse a resolution to issue a penalty to South Sudan, establishing a globally implementable arms embargo on weapons sales and transfers to the country in light of the situation of degenerating security. With the adoption of resolution 2428, the arms embargo was imposed on the Republic of South Sudan until May 31, 2019. “The resolution received the bare minimum of nine votes required for adoption absent a veto from a permanent member, with abstentions by six members (Bolivia, China, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Kazakhstan, and Russia).”⁴

Ever since 2013, only two and a half years after achieving their independence, South Sudan has been embroiled in a civil war. This conflict, which was originated from a long-standing disagreement between President Salva Kiir and the former vice president Riek Machar, with both sides accused of immoral behavior, has created a real humanitarian and security crisis. However, there remain other reasons for this conflict to happen, including Kiir’s accusations of a *coup d’état* towards Machar. Nevertheless, he denied all charges and instead, he created the Sudan People’s Liberation Movement-in-Opposition (SPLM-IO), which intended to oppose the Sudan People’s Liberation Movement, created by Reik Machar after being expelled from his duty as Vice President in 2013.⁵

Because of all the casualties and humanitarian crisis happening, it was announced that the embargo would last until May 2019 and the Security Council expressed “deep concern at the failures of South Sudan’s leaders to bring an end to the hostilities.”⁶

A NEW NATION TORN APART

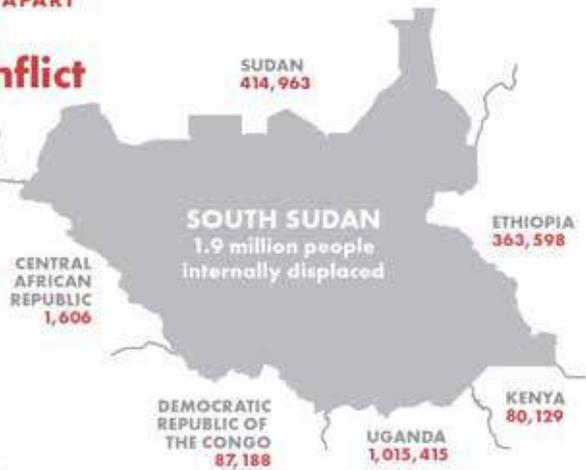
Families flee to escape conflict

Conflict in the world's newest nation has spread across the country, creating a severe humanitarian crisis. South Sudan has the third largest refugee crisis, after Syria and Afghanistan.

3.7 million have fled their homes.



6 out of 10 South Sudanese refugees are children.



As of March 2018

Source: <http://data.unhcr.org/SouthSudan/refugees.php>



In the present day, South Sudan faces a strong humanitarian crisis in which famine is rampant with nearly five million people in starvation due to food shortages. "Inside South Sudan, nearly two million people are displaced while outside the country there are now over two million South Sudanese refugees, mainly in Ethiopia, Sudan, and Uganda. Many fear imminent attack or struggle with food insecurity."⁷

Despite the decrease in political violence since the embargo, distressing levels of sexual violence, hunger, and human rights abuses in the country have been recorded.

A study funded by the United States of America, released in September, put the death toll from the conflict to at least 382,9000 persons, significantly higher than previous evaluations and greater than other pressing conflicts around the world, including the crises in the Middle East.⁸ A peace deal was signed during September of 2018⁹, formally finalizing the five-year conflict. Even so, the humanitarian crisis still exists as a consequence of political brutality towards civilians and their properties.

A U.N. panel of experts has conducted a study on the embargo in South Sudan to make sure of its effectiveness; however, they found that several violations have been made, including Ugandan troops which had been sent to South Sudan to protect the government, and the South Sudanese national troops which were in place to protect oil fields across the country.

As of February 3, 2019, 7 million people in South Sudan are in need of humanitarian assistance. "People fear that there are issues that are underlying the conflict that have not been addressed and that violence could become ugly again.

⁴ NA. "In Hindsight: South Sudan Arms Embargo." Security Council Report. August 2018. Security Council Report. February 2019. https://www.securitycouncilreport.org/monthly-forecast/2018-09/in_hindsight_south_sudan_arms_embargo.php.

⁵ NA. "The SPLM-in-Opposition." The Human Security Baseline Assessment for Sudan and South Sudan. The Human Security Baseline Assessment for Sudan and South Sudan. February 2019 <http://www.smallarmssurveysudan.org/facts-figures/south-sudan/conflict-of-2013-14/splm-in-opposition.html>.

⁶ NA. "South Sudan emergency" UNHCR. UNHCR's Operations in South Sudan. February 2019 <https://www.unhcr.org/south-sudan-emergency.html>.

⁷ United Nations. "South Sudan emergency." UNHCR. UNHCR. February 2019 <https://www.unhcr.org/south-sudan-emergency.html>.

⁸ John Campbell. "Civil War in South Sudan." GLOBAL CONFLICT TRACKER. 2019. GLOBAL CONFLICT TRACKER. February 2019 <https://www.cfr.org/interactives/global-conflict-tracker#!/conflict/civil-war-in-south-sudan>.

⁹ AL JAZEERA AND NEWS AGENCIES. "South Sudan president signs peace deal with rebel leader." Aljazeera. 2018. Aljazeera. February 2019 <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2018/09/south-sudan-president-signs-peace-deal-rebel-leader-180912185452831.html>.



Not all factions are on board with the peace agreement. There are still a lot of paramilitaries operating. There is fear fighting will resume.”¹⁰

Topic-specific Keywords

- I. Embargo
- II. Famine
- III. Coup d'état

Guiding Questions

I. When did South Sudan become independent from Sudan? Why did this happen?

II. Which countries proposed the arms embargo? Why?

III. Is your country currently supporting the initiative of the arms embargo?

IV. Has your country been directly involved with South Sudan?

V. Which president does your country recognize?

VI. Does your country donate humanitarian aid?

VII. Is your country currently supporting the civilians inside South Sudan?

¹⁰ Crux Staff. "Church in South Sudan laments continuing violence." Crux Catholic. Jan 14, 2019. Crux Catholic. February 2019 AL JAZEERA AND NEWS AGENCIES. "South Sudan president signs peace deal with rebel leader." Aljazeera. 2018. Aljazeera. February 2019 <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2018/09/south-sudan-president-signs-peace-deal-rebel-leader-180912185452831.html>.

Topic B

Efforts to eradicate terrorist organizations in Nigeria.

Origins of Boko Haram

In 1999, after the elections, General Abdulsalami Abubakar (military dictator) peacefully handed over power to Olusegun Obasanjo, a democratic politician. Obasanjo then proceeded to re-model the Nigerian constitution after an older version of the Nigerian Republic's Constitution. The transition from a military government to democracy allowed individual states to prove their authority within their territorial boundaries. However, in the predominantly Muslim north of the country, controversy on whether the religious Sharia law should be state law or not emerged. The debate continued to be on whether the Sharia law could be implemented in individual states as pro and anti-Sharia politicians started being elected. As a response to the new laic policies of the democratic government of Olusegun Obasanjo, Muslim terrorist groups associated with the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant started emerging, with the objective of overthrowing the government and installing a religious state. These groups were united, in 2002 by Mohammed Yusuf, into an organized terrorist group with the name of Boko Haram, which means, "education is forbidden"¹¹. Many other groups and organizations in Nigeria followed in the steps of Boko Haram and started using terror and fear to fight the government's laws.

¹¹ "Boko Haram - BBC News Mundo." BBC News, BBC, www.bbc.com/mundo/topics/0b037f5a-dd64-4760-89b8-c830a6f0d-dd8.

Activities of Boko Haram in Nigeria

Over the years, Boko Haram has terrified and tormented the population of the African country of Nigeria as well as its neighbors: the organization was ranked as the world's deadliest terror group by the global terrorism index in 2015, and has been affiliated with other dangerous groups like the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant.

Since 2013, Boko Haram has been responsible for displacing more than 2.3 million people from their homeland to Chad, Cameroon, Niger and many other African countries. The terrorist organization is known for their mass abductions, such as the infamous kidnapping of 275 schoolgirls in 2014 and the 2018 abduction of another 110 schoolgirls, many of whom were then forced to marry their terrorist captors¹².

Incidents such as this have caused distrust in the government of Nigeria as false statements have been released by authorities concerning issues of civilian security and terror resistance. Despite the efforts of the government of Nigeria to fight Boko Haram and other smaller terrorist organizations, it has not been successful, as their population continues to be tormented and forced to live in a state of insecurity.¹³ In 2017, the countries in Africa's Lake Chad Basin weakened Boko Haram's combat capacity in the region, but since then the terrorist group has recurred more often to suicide bombs. Despite all the joint efforts to diminish Boko Haram's influence, in the last two years the incidents have increased, and the death toll attributed to the organization in Nigeria has grown. The current crisis faced by the Nigerian government has strained

¹² NA. "How to Stop Boko Haram's Kidnappings." Institute for Global Change, institute.global/insight/co-existence/how-stop-boko-harams-kidnappings.

¹³ NA. "The Boko Haram Insurgency." IJR, www.ijr.org.za/portfolio-items/the-boko-haram-insurgency-from-short-term-gains-to-long-term-solutions/.



the country's basic infrastructures along with their resources and services. The humanitarian crisis provoked by terrorist groups in Nigeria has caused 10.7 million people in the region to be in need of assistance, with only 40% of total needs being met. The Nigeria Humanitarian Fund or NHF, an 18 country-based pooled funds, was launched during the Oslo Humanitarian Conference on Nigeria and the Lake Chad Region in February 2017, to financially support the region. It plays a vital role in ensuring an effective, coordinated, prioritized, and principled humanitarian response in Nigeria, providing funding to international and national NGOs, UN agencies, and Red Cross/Red Crescent organizations, with a focus on the front-line responders.¹⁴



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Furthermore, in March 2018, the United Nations allocated 9 million dollars to help displaced people in northeast Nigeria, funding that allowed the creation of 15 projects supporting the humanitarian crisis and covering protection.¹⁶

¹⁴ NA. "Nigeria. Northeast: a Humanitarian Overview." United Nations, United Nations, Sept. 2017, reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/12092017_northeast_nigeria_humanitarian_overview.pdf.

¹⁵ NA. "Nigeria. Northeast: a Humanitarian Overview." United Nations, United Nations, Sept. 2017, reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/12092017_northeast_nigeria_humanitarian_overview.pdf.

¹⁶ NA. "UN Allocates \$9 Million to Help Thousands of People Displaced in North-East Nigeria | UN News." United Nations, United Nations, 27 Mar. 2018, news.un.org/en/story/2018/03/1006071.

Guiding Questions

I. How was Boko Haram founded?

II. What is your country's position towards worldwide terrorism?

III. Is your country directly involved with the Nigerian terrorist organizations?

IV. Has your country been made any accusations of subsidizing these organizations?

V. What measures have been taken to eradicate terrorist groups in Nigeria and what has been the result?

VI. What resolutions of the United Nations against terrorism has your country ratified?

VII. Do your country's religious beliefs play a part in your country's position on this issue?

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