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Security Council Research Guide



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Agenda 1 :**0. Committee Introduction**

Security Council is one of the six main organs of the United Nations: it has 15 members with 5 permanent members and 10 non- permanent members. Five permanent countries are China, France, Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, and the United States, who were the victors of the World War II. These countries wield veto power which allows them to vote against certain resolutions that do not correspond with their national interest. Ten non-permanent member states are elected by the General Assembly with two-year terms according to the regional distribution. Under this structure, Security Council functions with the core purpose of maintaining international peace and security with responsibility. It further promotes building friendly relations between states, cooperating in solving international-level issues, and harmonizing global community with peace.

***Veto**

Security Council grants ‘right to veto’, a designated voting power to the P5 nations. Veto usage has brought numerous international issues over the stance of the UN, as resolutions have failed even when it has obtained the minimum, nine favorable votes for the resolution. All veto usage during the conference must be within the delegates’ national stances and must be clearly justified pertaining to the practice of such action.

“Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members including the concurring votes of the permanent members; provided that, in decisions under Chapter VI, and under paragraph 3 of Article 52, a party to a dispute shall abstain from voting.”

- UN Charter: Article 27

1. Background

Persecution of Rohingya Muslims has started since 1962 when Myanmar (also known as Burma) has gone through a coup d’etat which led to the establishment of the military junta. The newly-established junta promoted chauvinistic nationalism which based its ideas on Buddhist ideologies and made Rohingya Muslims as a political scapegoat during the process. Due to the difference in political ideologies based on the religious difference, the conflict between the Muslim and Buddhist population has intensified, resulting with thousands of deaths of innocent civilians.

Tensions between the Buddhist and Muslim populations of Myanmar have continued to the present day. As a result of violent, sporadic crackdowns by the Burmese military, the Rohingya have been embarking on a mass exodus out of Myanmar to neighboring countries. Since the 1970s, approximately 1 million Rohingyas have left Myanmar; 150,000 have left since 2012.

The majority of the Rohingya population in Myanmar lives in the Rakhine region under dire conditions; the areas where the Rohingya are settled are akin to ghettos. The Rohingya are considered stateless as a result of their exclusion from the 1982 Myanmar Citizenship Act, which recognized over a hundred different ethnic groups as Burmese citizens. Thus, they cannot be legally protected under Burmese law and are still identified as foreigners. This has severely limited their social mobility and has impeded upon their ability to travel, work, marry, and vote, among a myriad of other limitations.



The issue itself stems from the systematic abuse directed towards Rohingya Muslims in Southeast Asian countries, primarily Burma. The vilification of the Rohingya has been ingrained into the minds of Burmese citizens over the decades and has become akin to that of a national mindset. There is strong evidence that the Burmese military has used murder, rape, and torture to intimidate and expel the Rohingyas in Rakhine, and their responses to attacks by radical Muslims have been disproportionately severe.

2. Major Issues

To reason out measures to assuage the problematic situation in Rakhine state, this committee needs to take a close look at what has exacerbated the situation within the micro viewpoint. As a result, the principal issues could be categorized into the following three parts.

1) Refugee camps

The quality of life for Rohingya refugees that arrived in Bangladesh is on the extremely poor condition. The number of refugees that headed towards Bangladesh was unprecedented with an estimate of about 650,000 to 750,000 thousand Rohingya Muslims fleeing in 2017. According to Report from the Human Rights Watch, it accounts of refugees crafting makeshift tents to try and avoid the monsoon downpour due to the lack of shelter. Hospitals work beyond their capacities as there is a shortage of doctors and medical infrastructure to accommodate the influx of 650,000 thousand refugees. Due to this lack of organization, Bangladeshi health officials have stated concerns over a disease outbreak in the refugee camp.

2) Lack of Aid

The lack of aid for the Rohingya people is derived from the government's decision of suspending much of the international aid activities. The government became more suspicious of agencies already in Myanmar following the discovery of biscuits provided by the World Food Program (WFP) in a claimed militant camp. There were reports of UN and non-governmental organization (NGO) workers facing discrimination, such as intimidation, as well. Although there was a "Memorandum of Understanding" (treaty that allows aid workers to enter Myanmar) signed among the parties of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, UN Development Programme and the Myanmar government, the aid agencies have reported to this day, full authorized access for media companies and humanitarian groups are not granted.

3) Lack of Citizenship

As mentioned in the first paragraph, Muslims are not legally recognized by the Myanmar government as citizens. They do not have the right to privacy regarding marriage and having children, and do not have proper access or provision to basic needs like food, clean water, medical care, and education.

That means if the refugees were to return back to the Rakhine State, there is no guarantee of their safety since they are not protected by the law. The factors aforementioned, has prevented Rohingya Muslims from returning back to Myanmar.



3. Previous Actions

The extremely confusing situation in Rakhine state involves the complex and serious matter that cannot be simply categorized by one or two standards. In order to assuage the issues mentioned above, there have been various attempts to tackle down these problems.

1) Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN):

In a statement issued during the 30th ASEAN summit in 2017, the association called for attention to the humanitarian problem in Rakhine state and emphasized the need to establish a task force to respond to “crisis and emergency situations arising from irregular movement of persons in Southeast Asia.” However, the report did not point out that the displaced persons were Rohingya Muslims which prevents the labeling of this issue as a genocide or ethnic cleansing.

2) The United Nations

A. United Nations Security Council (UNSC)

In August of 2018, UN Inquiry Report in response to the Security Council’s request was released. The report called for the implementation of targeted sanctions, the arms embargo, an Ad Hoc tribunal (a trial to try specific individuals accused of violating human rights) to refer suspects to the ICC (International Criminal Court).

Although there were multiple attempts to pass resolutions in 2016, 2017 and 2018 calling for the condemnation of the Myanmar government, access for aid workers and citizenship for Rohingya Muslims, allies of the Myanmar government, P5 nations, China and Russia, have vetoed them leaving action stagnant.

B. The UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR)

In September of 2016, the United Nations Refugee Agency hosted a summit dedicated towards the agenda of the Rakhine State refugees. Member nations discussed the topic related to funding and temporary shelter location for the displaced.

3) Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU)

The Inter-Parliamentary Union, the political version of the UN, has adopted a resolution in 2016 urging “The global parliamentary community to take concrete steps to put an end to the ethnic cleansing of the Rohingya from the Rakhine state.”

4. Possible Actions & Solutions



1) Encourage and ensure proper aid be provided to those who have fled from Myanmar to other countries :

Even if a number of the Rohingya Muslims continue to live under terror in Myanmar, many have fled to Bangladesh to seek out a better life for themselves. The numbers have increased after the ARSA (Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army) attack, which in turn started the government crackdown. With aid workers estimating new arrivals to rise to 300,000, it is without a doubt that the significant number of Rohingya Muslims should care through whatever means. This population, however, continues to struggle once they have crossed borders for a number of reasons. Firstly, the hospitals in Bangladesh are already working beyond their capacities. Additionally, health officials fear of disease outbreak from mass crowding and under par sanitation. But most importantly, the lack of international support Bangladesh receives results in its inability to properly help the Rohingya. Proper assistance must be given as soon as possible to those dying under the desolate living circumstances before Bangladesh deems the influx of people too harmful to its population. Non-governmental organizations and nations alike must find a way to cooperate and send basic medical supply and food rations.

2) UN supervised safe zones in Myanmar

The idea of UN supervised safe zones in Myanmar created through the United Nations and the patrol of a third-party NGO such as Refugee International (RI) could serve as a temporary solution to two aspects of the problem: How to distribute the influx of refugees and how to convince MEDCs to also play their part in hosting these refugees. By creating a safe zone in the country itself, it can alleviate the burden on surrounding developing countries and also provide an easier access to safety for the Rohingya Muslims. Additionally, because MEDCs would have to accept a smaller number of refugees, this could be a way to convince MEDCs to host a percentage of the refugees fleeing.

However, there are a few points this solution could be challenged upon. Since has been multiple incidents throughout history wherein UN supervision has gone astray (such as UN Peacekeepers in Haiti), there must be a third party NGO also supervising.

5. Definition of Key Terms

The Rohingya: an ethnic group living in the Rakhine State of Myanmar; the largest Muslim group in Myanmar (fraction of them are Hindu).

Rakhine State: A Region, where Rohingya in Myanmar are concentrated, is found on the western coast of Myanmar, bordering the Bay of Bengal.

Military junta: Military-led government; it can sometimes become a military dictatorship

Chauvinistic Nationalism: an Exaggerated form of nationalism or patriotism; it is usually characterized by people's belief in the superiority of one's nation.



Exodus: A mass departure of people (emigrants) usually due to the reason of civil war or domestic conflict.

Stateless: Stateless people are the ones who are “not considered as a national by any state under the operation its law.” These people are also known as refugees. However, not all refugee people are typified as stateless; also, a lot of stateless people have never crossed international borders.

Monsoon: It is a seasonal wind that causes changes in precipitation by influencing the overall atmospheric circulation.

World Food Program (WFP): One of the branches in the United Nations that address hunger food security and hunger. It also provides humanitarian aids in terms of food assistance to about 91.4 million people in 83 countries each year.

30th ASEAN Summit in 2017: Commitment that emphasizes (a) people- oriented and people-centered ASEAN; (b) Peace and stability in the region; (c) Maritime security and cooperation; (d) Inclusive, innovation-led growth; (e) ASEAN’s resiliency; and (f) ASEAN: a model of regionalism, a global player. (from Association of Southeast Asian Nations)

ARSA (Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army): Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army (Arsa) “operates in Rakhine state in northern Myanmar, where the mostly-Muslim Rohingya people have faced persecution. The Myanmar government has denied them citizenship and sees them as illegal immigrants from Bangladesh.”

6. Affiliated Document & Organizations

1) United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner (OHCHR)

OHCHR is the main organization leading the entity UN human rights. The General Assembly entrusted both the High Commissioner and Office with a mandate to promote and protect the human rights of all people around the world.

High Commissioner’s report to the Human Rights Council on discrimination and violence against individuals based on their sexual orientation and gender identity (May 2015) [A/HRC/29/23](#)

2) United Nations The Core International Human Rights Treaties

‘The Core International Human Rights Treaties’ is the document published by OHCHR (United



Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner) which is based on the comprehensive compilation that OHCHR published in February 2003: Human Rights: A Compilation of International Instruments – Universal Instruments. It contains the universal declaration of human rights and described human rights in the area such as racial, women and so on.

3) Regarding the situation in Rakhine State

- A. OHCHR Report: Situation of human rights of Rohingya Muslims and other minorities in Myanmar (June 29, 2016)

http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/RegularSessions/Session32/Documents/A_HRC_32_18_AEV.docx

- B. Myanmar's other severe problems relation to the Rakhine State Crisis

<https://www.cfr.org/blog/rakhine-state-crisis-and-myanmars-other-severe-problems>

- C. Current situation in Burma by United States Institute of Peace

<https://www.usip.org/publications/2018/06/current-situation-burma>

- D. Mission Report of OHCHR rapid mission to Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh:

<http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/MM/CXBMissionSummaryFindingsOctober2017.pdf>

- E. Country situation and population at risk by the Global Centre for R2P

http://www.globalr2p.org/regions/myanmar_burma

- F. Article published by the CNN on 27 November 2017, reporting about the agreement reached between Bangladesh and Myanmar

<http://edition.cnn.com/2017/11/27/asia/rohingya-myanmar-bangladesh-agreement/index.html>

- G. Decision by the Myanmar Government to establish the Annan Commission

4) Regarding previous actions by the security council and other UN statements

- A. Statement by the High Commissioner on 11 September 2017 at the Human Rights Council's 36th session

- B. UNHCR steps up call for unhindered access in Myanmar's northern Rakhine State

<http://www.unhcr.org/news/briefing/2018/1/5a6700a84/unhcr-steps-call-unhindered-access-myanmars-northern-rakhine-state.html>

- C. Statement of the Security Council on violence in Rakhine State

<https://www.un.org/press/en/2017/sc13055.doc.htm>

- D. Resolution on 16 November 2017 of the General Assembly on the situation of human rights in Myanmar

http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/atf/cf/%7B65BF9B-6D27-4E9C-8CD3-CF6E4FF96FF9%7D/a_c_3_72_1_48.pdf

5) Regarding the responsibility to protect

- A. The United Nations Office on Genocide Prevention and the Responsibility to Protect

<http://www.un.org/en/genocideprevention/about-responsibility-to-protect.html>

- B. Background information about R2P



http://www.globalr2p.org/about_r2p

6) Regarding the different country positions

A. Violence in Rakhine State and the UK's response:

<https://publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm201719/cmselect/cmfaff/435/435.pdf>

B. India, Myanmar sign pact for socio-economic development of Rakhine State

<https://www.livemint.com/Politics/yEBzlsuV84PqAXVAATZIKN/Rohingya-crisis-India-Myanmar-sign-pact-for-socioeconomic.html>

C. India asks Myanmar to handle situation in Rakhine state with

<https://www.indiatoday.in/pti-feed/story/india-asks-myanmar-to-handle-situation-in-rakhine-state-with-1041478-2017-09-09>

D. ASEAN urges accountability for violence in Rakhine State

<http://www.asahi.com/ajw/articles/AJ201810020041.html>

E. Australia terms situation in Rakhine state 'deeply disturbing'

<https://en.prothomalo.com/bangladesh/news/184283/Australia-terms-situation-in-Rakhine-state-%E2%80%98deeply>

F. Canada and the Crisis in Myanmar's Rakhine State

http://international.gc.ca/world-monde/issues_development-enjeux_developpement/response_conflict-reponse_conflits/crisis-crisis/myanmar.aspx?lang=eng

7. Critical Questions to Consider

- 1) **How to approach the territorial matters since Rohingya people who classified as the stateless group?**
- 2) **What is the role of the United Nations between Rohingya people and the Myanmar government?**
- 3) **How do the surrounding nations around Myanmar feel about this issue and why do they feel this way?**
- 4) **Why are countries like Russia, China (P5 nations) and India allies to Myanmar?**

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Agenda 2 Research Guide

0. Committee Introduction

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- UN Charter: Article 27

1. Background

End to Africa's longest-running civil war, South Sudan gained independence from Sudan in 2011. The two largest ethnic groups in South Sudan are Dinka (approximately 15 percent of total population) and Nuer (approximately 10 percent of total population). The first president of South Sudan, Salva Kiir, is from Dinka tribe and the vice president Riek Machar is from Nuer tribe. The situation in South Sudan is mainly about fighting for dominating the political power. President Kiir had right to dismiss governors and power to appoint congresspersons. When the Vice President Machar was dismissed by the President (Dinka originate), the dissension got worse. Actual power was entitled to the Dinkas, and the Nuers were expressing discontent on this condition to the government.

Two years after the independence, in December 2013, Kiir accused his former Vice President Riek Machar of attempting a Coup d'état. Riek Machar denied the overall accusation and eventually fled to SPLM-IO (Sudan People's Liberation Movement-in Opposition). Fighting between Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) and SPLM-IO started the ignition of the overall civil war. Moreover, the conflict grew seriously when Ugandan troops involved in taking the hands of the South Sudanese government (SPLM).



In January 2014, the first ceasefire agreement was reached; however, the conflict continued, and several more ceasefire agreements were followed after each fight. Negotiations were mediated by the IGAD +: it includes the eight regional nations called the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) as well as the African Union, United Nations, China, the European Union, United States of America, United Kingdom, and Norway. Nevertheless, several ceasefire agreements were often violated. Even though Kiir and Machar had already signed a peace agreement in August 2015, the overall agreement collapsed in July 2016 when the fight between the two sides has broken out in the capital city, Juba. In response to this situation, the two rivalries in South Sudan have come up to a permanent peace agreement in June 2018.

Conflict in South Sudan is a complex and serious matter due to its inclusion of extreme circumstances, resulted from the civil war that are sexual violence, massacre, recruitment of child soldiers, high risk of diseases, and poor health care environment. Even though several actions were taken by various organizations to alleviate the situation, the endless conflict did not lead to any solvation of the general violation of human rights in South Sudan.

2. Major Issues

South Sudanese civil war brought massive violations of human rights and international laws. The major issues that are discussed are: Casualties, Gender-based violence, Recruitment and Use of Children in Military forces, and War crimes. Despite the joint agreement between the 'IGAD' and South Sudanese government, these issues are still in a problematic state.

1) Casualties

South Sudanese government and Sudan People's Liberation Movement in Opposition (SPLM-IO) brought serious numbers of dead and injured during the war. According to the new study conducted by the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, the overall number of casualties from South Sudan's civil war has reached almost 382,900 in the past 5 years. Researchers measured both the number of casualties which includes both the direct result of the physical violence from the conflict and the indirect result of the increased danger of disease infection due to its poor condition in health care.

An investigation done by 'UN Human Rights monitors' found that at least 232 civilians were killed and many more were injured in attacks by the Government and the aligned forces between 16 April and 24 May. Elderly people with disabilities and very young children were also killed in horrific acts of violence.

2) Gender-based violence

One of the most violent matters which UNICEF pointed out is Gender-Based Violence (GBV). The number of the ones who are victimized by the GBV is increasing while the range of age is also getting wider.

Gender-Based Violence (GBV) is one of the most critical threats to the wellbeing of women



and children in South Sudan. Already rife prior to the conflict, it is now nearing expanding in epidemic proportions. The full magnitude of the problem is unclear; however, UNICEF reported that approximately 65% of women and girls have experienced physical and/or sexual violence in their lifetime, and almost 51% of them have suffered Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) as well.

Perpetrators come from both sides of the conflict: the Dinka, the president side and the Nuer, the opposition side, as well as their respective allied groups. According to the UNICEF (United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund), more than 1,000 children were sexually abused in South Sudan in the first three years of the conflict. UN Secretary General's report on conflict-related sexual violence stated that human rights monitors documented 194 incidents of conflict, relating to sexual violence, affecting 280 persons in 2015; 1 out of 4 were children.

3) Recruitment and Use of Children in Military forces

According to UNICEF, more than 19,000 children were coerced both by the South Sudanese rebels and pro-government forces since December 2013, and the matter of 'military use of children' is still not solved despite several agreements that were reached for releasing child soldiers.

More than 10% of them were under age 13. The two competing parties of the conflict once again promised to demobilize any recruitment of children and asked further actions to be taken in order to alleviate this tension; it was ordered by UNICEF by the end of January 2018. However, they have not followed the agreement; only 900 children were released from both parties. Hence, recruitment of children to armed forces is still ongoing by unspecified groups within the nation.

4) War crimes

Both sides have committed abusive actions toward civilians that are typified as war crimes that include looting, enforced disappearances, arbitrary arrests and detention, beatings and torture, indiscriminate attacks on civilians and the destruction of civilian property, rape including gang rape, and extrajudicial executions.

"In March, President Kiir announced plans to release all political detainees. At least 30 detainees were released during the year; however, the National Security Service (NSS) and the Military Intelligence Directorate continued to conduct arbitrary arrests and hold perceived government opponents in prolonged detention without charge or trial. Individuals were denied the right to have their detention reviewed by a court and were often subjected to torture and other ill-treatment. Detention conditions were harsh; detainees were regularly denied access to their family members, adequate food and clean water. The conditions, including inadequate medical care, contributed to the deaths of some detainees."

-Amnesty international report SOUTH SUDAN 2017/2018-

→ (Amnesty International reported that detainees in South Sudan were ill-treated with torture and inadequate food supply. And they pointed out that about 30 detainees were released. Yet, a



lot of them were arrested arbitrarily without undergoing proper trial.)

3. Previous Actions (UN Security Council Resolutions and sanctions)

As it is mentioned above, these extreme circumstances include complex and serious matter that cannot be simply categorized by one or two standards. In order to solve these chaotic issues, there have been various attempts to tackle down these problems. “These actions” can be categorized into two parts: 1. Actions to respond to “Direct Physical Violence.” 2. Actions to respond to “Indirect Violation on Basic Human Rights.”

1) Arms embargo

On July 2018, UNSC pointed out that South Sudanese leaders have marked an end to hostile conflicts and have condemned any continuing violations through the documentation of: Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (ARCSS), the 21 December 2017 Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities, Protection of Civilians and Humanitarian Access (ACOH), and the 27 June 2018 Khartoum Declaration.

In order to effectively prevent any further conflicts taking place within the territory, UNSC decided to enact arms embargo on South Sudan, limiting any direct or indirect supply of weaponries flowing to the territory of South Sudan until May 31, 2019.

2) Inspections

UNSC Resolution 2428 (2018) indicates that the Member States should take urgent action to identify and prevent any shipments of illegal arms within their territory.

It mainly states that the member states, especially the ones that are neighboring South Sudan should go through inspections of all cargo importing to South Sudan, including both the seaports and airports; this extent should be enacted in order to prevent any potential supply, sale, or transfer of the items that are prohibited.

3) Sanctions

UNSC Resolution 2428 sanctions on targeted areas:

- a. Actions or policies that have the purpose or effect of expanding or extending the conflict in South Sudan;
- b. Actions or policies that threaten transitional agreements or undermine the political process in South Sudan;
- c. Planning, directing, or committing acts that violate the applicable international human rights law;
- d. The targeting of civilians, including women and children, through the planning, directing, or commission of acts of violence;
- e. Planning, directing, or committing acts involving sexual and gender-based violence(GBV) in South Sudan;
- f. The use or recruitment of children by armed groups or armed forces;



- g. The obstruction of the activities of international peacekeeping, diplomatic, or humanitarian missions in South Sudan;
- h. Attacks against United Nations missions, international security presences, or other peacekeeping operations, or humanitarian personnel;
- i. Acting for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, an individual or entity designated by the Committee;
- j. Engagement by armed groups or criminal networks in activities that destabilize South Sudan through the illicit exploitation or trade of natural resources.

4) United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS)

Since the outbreak of civil war in 2013, the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) has committed to working with the people of South Sudan in order to end the conflict and build the durable peace. Currently, UNMISS has approximately 18,000 personnel serving at 17 locations across the country. More than 15,000 of this personnel are militarized (about 13,500 troops and 1,500 police officers). The UN Resolution 2406 requests UNMISS to continue its work to protect civilians. The Mission in South Sudan will continue to ensure safe delivery of humanitarian aids to those who are in need and to monitor, investigate and report on human rights of the local people.

5) Amnesty International

Amnesty International has been researching and creating reports on South Sudan. Mainly, they have documented human rights-related issues along with the topic of violations on International Humanitarian Law. In July 2018, they conducted a research on deliberate killings of civilians, sexual violence and abduction, grave violations against children, systematic looting and destruction, and the use of food as a source of weapon, mainly led by the government forces.

Amnesty supports human rights investigators from the **United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS)**, **OHCHR-Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan**, and the **UN Panel of Experts** with financial and technical assistance. By doing so, these investigators can have the capacity and resources to collect, preserve and analyze testimonial and physical evidence – including resources for the protection of victims and witnesses.

6) South Sudan

Agreements, signed by the Sudanese government and its opposition side, hardly remain conducted. The conflict between President Kiir and his former deputy Riek Machar has been ongoing since December 2013. Kiir and Machar had already signed a peace agreement in August 2015; however, the agreement was eventually collapsed when the fighting between the two broke out in the capital city, Juba in July 2016. Recently in June 2018, the two sides had agreed upon the permanent ceasefire agreement after the peace conference within two years. Nevertheless, each side has violated the peace agreement, right after the treaty was signed; each side (SPLM and SPLM-IO) is blaming each other for violating the agreement. In addition to the violation of government-related peace agreement, numerous agreements, pushed by several organizations, were also breached, mostly in the matter relating to human rights.



4. Possible Actions & Solutions Expansion of military intervention

It is critical for the Security Council to consider previous actions taken by the United Nations, along with affiliated organizations in order to effectively deal with this issue in South Sudan. Grave violations committed by each side of the rivalries in South Sudan are rampant everywhere in the nation and are at the unpredictable stage.

United Nations have put a major emphasis on the protection of civilians and the prevention of war crimes through sanctions on weaponry supply. With this in mind, the UN body has constantly pointed out issues relating to violations on human rights and peace agreements; therefore, it is critical for the committee to regard both short and long-term means of solving through tackling down each key focus areas.

1) Expansion of UNMISS

United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) is the United Nations peacekeeping mission for South Sudan which was founded in 2011. Resolution 2406 (2018), UN Security Council decided to extend the mandate of UNMISS until March 15, 2019. Their mission is to monitor and investigate human rights violations, to create the conditions conducive to the delivery of humanitarian assistance, and to protect civilians.

2) UNICEF mission in South Sudan

UNICEF plays an important role in the South Sudanese civil war in terms of delivering proper humanitarian aids. During the civil war, deaths caused by malnutrition, drought, and reduced access to health care, has fairly increased. Furthermore, Education facilities and faculties are unstable and further require actions. These are the areas that UNICEF needs to mainly focus on:

- a. Severe acute malnutrition(SAM)
- b. Support on pregnant and lactating women
- c. Vaccination against measles
- d. Long-lasting insecticide-treated nets
- e. Access to safe water as per agreed standards (7.5- 15 liters of water per person per day)
- f. Psychosocial support services
- g. gender-based violence prevention and response services
- h. Accessing education in emergencies
- i. Training teachers and school management committees

3) UN Panel of Experts

UN Panel of Experts has been examining and analyzing information regarding the supply, sale or transfer of arms and related material, flowing to South Sudan. Careful analysis of the supply of these products is critical in terms of preventing various problems, ranging from child conscription to mass killing of the civilians.



5. Definition of Key Terms

IDPs: Internally displaced person (IDP) is someone who is forced to flee his or her home but remains within his or her country's borders.

IPV: Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a domestic violence by a current or former spouse or partner in an intimate relationship against the other. IPV includes physical, verbal, emotional, economic and sexual abuse.

Gender-based violation: Gender-based violation (GBV) is a general term used to capture violence that occurs as a result of normative expectations on each gender role, along with unequal power relationships between the two genders within the context of the specific social norm. During the civil war period in Sudan, approximately 65 percent of women and girls have experienced physical and/or sexual violence.

Arms embargo: Arms embargo is a sanction that is often used to coerce states to modify their certain behavior for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security. This action has been applied to South Sudan, led by most of the member states, in order to prevent the supply, sale or transfer of weaponry to the territory of South Sudan.

IGAD: The Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) is an eight-country trade bloc in Africa. The Member States are Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia, Eritrea, Sudan, South Sudan, Kenya, Uganda.

SPLM, SPLM-IO: Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) is one of the political parties in South Sudan. SPLM was first named as Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) during the Second Sudanese Civil War 1983; this organization was mainly characterized by the guerrilla movement against the government of Sudan. When South Sudan became a sovereign state on 9 July 2011, SPLM became the ruling party of South Sudan. Further factionalism appeared as a result of the 2013-2014 South Sudanese Civil War, with President Salva Kiir leading the SPLM and former Vice President Riek Machar leading the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-in-Opposition (SPLM-IO).



6. Affiliated Document & Organizations

1) Chapter VII of the UN Charter

The Security Council shall determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression and shall make recommendations, or decide what measures shall be taken in accordance with Articles 41 and 42, in order to maintain or restore international peace and security. Resolution 2428 (2018), adopted by Security Council at its 8310th meeting, was passed under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations on 13 July 2018. UN Security Council has imposed several sanctions regarding arms embargo, inspections, and violations.

2) Human Rights Council Resolution A/HRC/RES/37/31

Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan reported issues relating to violations of human rights resulted from severe war crimes. These human rights-related issues include: attacks against civilians, sexual and gender-based violence, violence against children, the recruitment or use of child soldiers.

Considering these grave infringements of human rights in South Sudan, Human Rights Council has supported the establishment of transitional justice institutions and urged the Government of South Sudan to sign the memorandum of understanding with the African Union with the purpose of establishing a cooperative court in South Sudan. This establishment will further be able to investigate and prosecute those who are responsible for violating the international humanitarian law, where applicable, and/or applicable to cases in South Sudan.

3) African Union

January 2018, African Union and United Nations agreed on the joint statement regarding the situation in South Sudan. The Chairperson of the African Union Commission, Moussa Faki Mahamat, and the Secretary-General of the United Nations, António Guterres, strongly condemned the recent violations in South Sudan, regarding the *Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities, Protection of Civilians and Humanitarian Access in South Sudan*. These agreements mainly state about **Permanent Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements, Humanitarian Assistance and Reconstruction, Transitional Justice, Accountability, Reconciliation and Healing**.

7. Critical Questions to Consider

- A. If South Sudan continues its action of constantly going against the agreements, how does the UNSC have to tackle or access to this certain problem? Do we have any legal or moral boundaries? Do the sanctions violate South Sudan's National Sovereignty?
- B. What are the key points that UNSC have to focus, approaching this problem? Regard both political and cultural aspect, alongside with the concept of "extreme Cultural Relativism."



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