

[SUNS LOGO]

Committee: Security Council (Middle School)

Topic: The civil war in South Sudan

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Introduction

On October 24th, 1945, after the Second World War left an injured world and made tens of millions perish, the United Nations Organization was founded in order to address the most concerning problems globally, maintain worldwide peace and security among all individuals, groups and societies, and to promote the peaceful cooperation between multiple nations with the purpose of solving economic, social, humanitarian, legal, environmental, salutary, or cultural issues and crisis. For this to work correctly and at its best, the United Nations was divided into several committees, each one of them being in charge of one division.

One of those committees and one of the most relevant is the Security Council, which is in charge of the department of overall safety and wellbeing of individuals, as well as maintaining a peaceful environment among the different groups of society, being one of the most crucial committees and holding a great responsibility and power.

The committee is made up of 15 countries, 5 permanent members, (which are the United States, the United Kingdom, the People's Republic of China, France, and the Russian Federation) and 10 non-permanent members, each non-permanent member has a 2-year term in the committee. Together, these nations properly address and propose integral, well-developed solutions to solve the most concerning modern-day problems.

By these means, the Security Council has proudly aided a vast extension of countries and helps several others to prevent other countries from endangering peace in all of its forms.

Statement of the problem

As a crisis growing over time, the South Sudanese Civil War has grown in concern as it only gets worse.

It all started back in the year of 1956, when Sudan as a whole finally became a fully self-sufficient country, after obtaining independence from the joined control of Britain and Egypt. Ismael Al-Azhari, who led the movement of independence, then declared Sudan as a Muslim country. Even though the majority of the country was indeed Muslim, a considerable percentage of the population was not, varying between Christians or animist groups, which were located south of the country. As these groups were not taken into consideration, the South and the North started a dispute, which eventually led to the First Sudanese Civil War (1956-1972). During this period of time, southern insurgent groups controlled most of the south of Sudan. These groups eventually organized and established the Southern Sudan Liberation Movement, (SSLM), which is antecedent to today's Sudan's People Liberation Movement/Army (SPLM/A).

This first Civil War ended with the 1972 Addis Ababa Agreement. This agreement gave the Southern groups considerable regional autonomy, it also granted a referendum to decide whether the Abyei area would stay on the north or if it wanted to join the newly formed southern

region. This agreement was respected until 1983 when a new law implemented by the president didn't comply with the referendum.

This created a new conflict that grew to be Sudan's Second Civil War.

In 2002, negotiations began with the purpose of ending the second world war. After 3 years of negotiation, in 2005, the civil war ended with the creation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA). This agreement gave the south an Interim, that lasted 6 years and divided the CPA, and a referendum in which the Southern individuals would vote for independence or rejoining the North.

At the end of this Interim period, the South officially became a fully auto-sufficient nation in 2011.

Body

After the independence of South Sudan in 2011, the situation of the country has only deteriorated.

As South Sudan faced 2 civil wars during the last half-century, the outcome was very challenging. As a result of all the previous conflicts, the territory of the newly formed nation was at a serious disadvantage.

Almost all the already existing infrastructure was damaged and in really poor conditions, making many cities uninhabitable or dangerous to live in. Another prejudicious aspect was the militarized situation of the nation. As a result of all the many previous combats, the nation was left with a wide variation and quantity of firearms and weapons in general.

In addition to this, ethnic groups in South Sudan don't hold the best of the relations between them. South Sudan has more than 60 different ethnic groups, and very few get along.

Due to all of these adversities, South Sudan has become a perpetual warzone.

As a result, people in South Sudan have been left in ruins. Some people live in inhumane conditions, some of them even having to stick to stone age situations

Disorganization does not end there, as the South Sudanese governmental organization is fully chaotic. The nations President, Salva Kiir, who is part of the biggest ethnic group in the country, the Dinkas, making up 35% of the population (4 million people), selected as his Vice President Riek Machar, who was part of the second-biggest ethnic group in South Sudan, the Nuers, who make up 16% of the population (2 million people). These 2 ethnic groups make up half of the countries entire population.

Back in 2013, the government entered a dispute, when President Salva Kiir, accused vice president Riek Machar and his cabinet of an attempt to overthrow the governmental organization. In response, Salva Kiir took the radical decision to fire all of those who threatened him and his government, them being the Vice President Riek Machar and 10 members of his cabinet.

This disagreement led to the separation of not only the government but also the country's army, as Riek Machar quickly took control of the Nuers in the army, forming a militia, and Salva Kiir stayed with the Dinkas of the army. These two ethnic groups not only separated in the army, as the clash they had also had substantial repercussions in the whole country, making all of South Sudan a cluster of fights and violence.

These aspects have made South Sudan's economic and social aspects collapse, positioning this nation at the bottom of many lists.

As South Sudan's conditions have been only getting worse in many aspects. Due to this, South Sudanese people have other priorities other than work, such as health and security, and even if work is something the people look for, opportunities are rough and poor.

This makes South Sudan's economic index is currently one of the lowest in the world, with a mournful GDP per capita of only 237.44 USD annually.

Economic loss and the dangerous situation reflects directly on the people's mood, as South Sudan lies as the country with the highest index of sadness among their inhabitants.

All of these factors contributed to South Sudan becoming a quickly decaying country, making most families perish. In desperate look for a solution, and for better conditions to live in, multiple families have opted for abandoning the country and fleeing into other countries with better quality of life where they can be safer, although the situation is still severely underprivileged.

It is calculated that in the last 8 years 4.3 million South Sudanese have fled the country seeking a better life. This means the astonishing amount of the 34% percent of the countries total population. The great majority of these refugees are either women or children, being 63% of all immigrants infants, in some cases, traveling alone. Sadly, many of these people have suffered from severe violations, like sexual assault, theft or physical attacks.

Conclusion

South Sudan, the world's newest country, since before it was even a completely auto-sufficient nation, has been in a violent, intense warzone, where people have suffered immensely.

The nations whole organization is a complete disaster. After decades of fighting for their independence, when they finally became autonomous, all their infrastructure and organization were in complete ruins. Also, many ethnic groups were in a serious militarized condition, as they kept all of the equipment the previous civil wars left. These civil wars not only left damaged infrastructure and military material but also damaged relations between the more than 60 different ethnic groups.

People are desperate for a solution or a miracle to save them and end their suffering, but instead of conflicts settling down, they have only gotten worse, as the governmental organization has gotten into several misunderstandings between them, which had led to the government and the army split in half after the vice president was fired by the president when he was accused by the president of a coup. This made the president's ethnic group, the Dinkas, enter combat with the vice president's ethnic group: the Nuers.

The United Nations have already displayed a Peacekeeping operation in order to maintain peace and security and reduce the already existing conflicts. The soldiers that were displayed also help inhabitants with basic needs such as cover, food, water, and clothing.

Still, South Sudan is in need of much more, and for this, we need creative solutions. Inform yourselves, search, and most importantly, think; think for solutions and debate with big effort.

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