



Committee: Security Council

Topic B: The Civil War in South Sudan

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Introduction

The United Nations security council is one of the most important committees of the previously mentioned organization, mainly because it is supposed to maintain international peace amongst the countries that belong to it. There are 15 members of this council, five which have had permanent residence since it began; those countries are the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Republic of France, the Russian Federation and the People's republic of china, This council is the one that authorizes, denies and punishes actions taken by other countries in order to maintain peace in the world. This peace maintenance should be of international concern in countries in which internal governments are unstable and outside help is much needed, such as South Sudan, which is a country that has been at war with itself ever since it became independent of 2 major powerful countries in the 1950s and it separated itself from the northern part of the country in 2011; crime rates have increased, conflicts have risen, famine and death plague the country and the government is not providing the help and protection it needs to for its population; the country is in a permanent state of war and its citizens are desperately crying for help from other nations.

Body

In order to fully comprehend the South-Sudanese problem that is being faced nowadays, the story of Sudan as a whole needs to be remarked.

The country of Sudan achieved independence in 1956 after a co-colonial rule by Great Britain and Egypt, After the violent events, Sudan was left with a division within its people, since Sudan had a long story of various ethnic groups having disputes throughout time. The northern (and most predominant) part of Sudan had been established by Muslim and Arab groups, while the South had various ethnic African groups settled. Therefore, the new country found itself also divided into political views and concerns when establishing a new, self-ruled government.

However, because of the predominance of the Islamic division in the North, power was granted to northern leaders, in the search for a unified Sudan towards the long term. Nonetheless, this was not the case; Southerners were not agreeing on consolidation, as it also implied the unification of points of view and religions. As a result of the discontent from both sides of the

country, a civil war emerged; lasting 16 years (1956-1972). After the previously mentioned war resulted in an agreement of the South becoming a self-governing state, the agreement lasted 11 years (1972-1983).

The second part of this civil war came into its rising in the '80s and '90s, as the South solicited complete independence from the North, and after another 22 years, both parties signed a peaceful agreement of independence for South Sudan in 2005, becoming a self-governing state again from 2006 to 2011, when the new country of the Republic of South Sudan was born.

With the previous history stated, we can move on to current events and evaluate why treating this topic has such importance.

After the birth of the Republic of South Sudan, current President Salva Kiir Mayardit, who belongs to the ethnic group 'Dinka', figured as his Vice President the 'Nuer' native Riek Machar. As stated, South Sudan counts with a rich variety of ethnic groups, who when seeking independence from their northern neighbor, Sudan, united; and once this was granted political disagreements based on ethical beliefs resurfaced, therefore dividing not only the people but even President Salva Kiir and Vice President Riek Machar.

The previous events lead to what we now identify as a civil war, with brutal outcomes, such as over 50,000 people being killed and nearly four million people being displaced.

Although a power-sharing agreement was signed by President Kiir and Vice President Machar's opposing party in August 2018, agreeing to end the civil war, 2019 has been filled with tension between rebelling parties and the government, indicating on a very fragile peace.

Conclusion

A clear call for action has been solicited loudly by the United Nations time and time again, as the UN Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide has expressed, "The Stage is being prepared for what happened in Rwanda and the international community is under an obligation to prevent it".

Delegates must bear in mind that this topic was the second most discussed in 2018 in the United Nations Headquarters, being treated 14 times, meaning that the statements and measures that have been previously mentioned and taken must be taken into consideration during the debate, therefore creating a well-grounded solution.

It also needs to be clearly stated that, as this topic is quite specific, the delegates shall partake in the mindset of the countries being represented as their world leaders in order to solve this

issue, therefore focusing on the prosperity of the new country and deciding upon long term solutions for acting on creating a lasting framework of agreement in the ethnic groups for the development of the country, as well as on the benefiting actions and roles South Sudan could provide to the international community once established. Remember delegates, act like world leaders rather than being guided by your country's interests.

Viable Solutions

As for viable solutions concern, it needs to be emphasized that an action plan concerning the reinforcement of the peace act and humanitarian help needs to be carried on, as it appears clear that the situation is quite fresh and can be easily stirred up by internal forces or even exterior relationships, therefore making it also important that the delegates agree on the international community role and involvement in the problem politically speaking.

Not only this, but delegates also have the opportunity to settle for the future of South Sudan and its role, speaking economically, politically, and socially.

Nevertheless, the concern for the humanitarian aspects that the civil war post effects enroll is also important, as delegates are suggested to make an agreement regarding the proliferation of armed equipment and national security to be improved, and delegates are also encouraged to create solutions that may help prevent famine and desperate times, as well as treating the currently existing problems and people's needs in South Sudan, which are the results of so many years of war.

Once again, delegates are asked to focus on the seeking of the absolute, long-lasting peace agreement and working on the promotion of acceptance for the existing ethnicities within the country.

Helpful sites to search:

<https://reliefweb.int/report/south-sudan/south-sudan-2019-humanitarian-response-plan>

<https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/mission/unmiss>

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-25427965>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LkWldwFdTPo>

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