



*The question of South Sudan:
A Roadmap to Peace and Stability*

Committee Guide

Security Council





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Personal Introduction

Dear members of the Security Council,

My name is Hendrik Napierala and I will serve as the president of the Security Council at the Oldenburg Model United Nations (OLMUN) 2014. I am currently enrolled at the Charité Medical School Berlin as a third year student of Human medicine. I spend additional time in the laboratory where I am pursuing a doctoral degree. As the Director of Communications at the German Medical Students Association (bvmd) I try to serve the interests of medical students on a regional, national and international level. Huge amounts of my free time go to the Choir of the Junges Ensemble Berlin. I graduated from the Altes Gymnasium Oldenburg in 2011. Afterwards I moved to Israel and Palestine to work with severely handicapped children. The Middle East is one of my major interests adding to expertise in the field of Global Health and Access to Primary Health Care worldwide. I am also very much interested in Security issues, Human Rights and its interlinkages.

This will be my 10th MUN overall and my seventh consecutive OLMUN since 2008. I started as a delegate of different countries and organizations and took over chairing jobs at the UNODC, ECOSOC, WIPO and now the SC. My biggest MUN experience was in 2013 where I attended the NMUN in New York City. I am very much looking forward to chair the Security Council and to try to make it as enjoyable as possible for all of us. I am sure that we will have a great time together!

Yours,
Hendrik Napierala

Dear Security Council folks,

my name is Matthias Wagner and I am happy to be one of your Security Council Presidents. I just graduated as a Bachelor of Science in biochemistry at the Freie Universität Berlin. This April, I returned from a semester abroad in Cape Coast, Ghana, where I focussed on parasitology and insect biochemistry. During my time in Ghana I was also able to travel to Togo, Benin and Burkina Faso and fell in love with West Africa and its numerous cultures.

The various experiences I made on my travels fuelled my interest in African politics and I can't wait to work on the topic of South Sudan with you.

This OLMUN is my 9th MUN and my third time chairing a committee. I had the pleasure to attend the NMUN 2013 with Hendrik and to visit the real UN GA in New York, whoa!

In my free time I enjoy making music, gardening on my balcony and sewing bow-ties.

Let's go, see you all soon,
Matthias Wagner



About this Guide and how to use it

Honourable delegates,

As this year's presidents we warmly welcome you to the 2014 Oldenburg Model United Nations Security Council!

This committee guide provides a basis for this year's topic that will be debated and discussed in the Security Council. Take the time to read it carefully and to use it as a starting point for your work. However, in contrast to last years, it will not be a summary of information but rather a compilation of important texts and links trying to give you a thorough overview written by experts in the field. It is not meant to be used as an all-inclusive analysis and shall only give you some impulses and some discussion starters for the actual debate.

In the text you will find a lot of links where you can consult scholarly materials but we also ask for your own effort to read through international news, your countries information and more. If there are any questions you can contact us at any time and we will try to answer your requests as soon as possible. Our E-Mail is: sc@olmun.org

Note for your preparation, that we are going to write an Ad-Hoc Resolution. See the point "What do you have to bring to OLMUN 2014" for more information.

Now it is up to you. It is your turn to enjoy the atmosphere, to learn and learn from each other, to grow in the debates, to make new friends, to enjoy the week and make it memorable for all of us. We are looking forward to see you all in June in the beautiful city of Oldenburg.

Yours,

Hendrik Napierala
Matthias Wagner

The Security Council: Maintaining international peace and security

In order to allow good work in our committee, the Security Council, every Delegate must be well aware of how it works, what it does and how it is organised.

This article by Dan Sarooshi, a professor for public international law at the Oxford University, is packed with information about the UN Security Council and explains its background nicely:

<http://www.globalpolicy.org/security-council/32932.html>

As mentioned in the article the UN Security Council is composed of 15 Members¹:

- five permanent members [the P5]: China, France, Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, and the United States,
- and ten non-permanent members elected for two-year terms by the General Assembly (with end of term date):
 - o Argentina (2014)
 - o Australia (2014)
 - o Chad (2015)
 - o Chile (2015)
 - o Jordan (2015)
 - o Lithuania (2015)
 - o Luxembourg (2014)
 - o Nigeria (2015)
 - o Republic of Korea (2014)
 - o Rwanda (2014)

A good resource for further information is the homepage of the [Global Policy Forum](#). Here are some excerpts with Hyperlinks to give you the opportunity to dive into the topic easily.

They present information on the different types of meetings of the Council, including a section on [Informal Consultations](#) where the Council conducts most of its business behind closed doors.

To resolve international conflicts, the Security Council sometimes imposes [Sanctions](#). The Council also frequently deploys [Peacekeeping](#) missions that bring soldiers and police directly into conflict zones. Peacekeeping is the UN's largest and most expensive activity and it can also be controversial, especially when "robust" operations apply lethal force.

Though many states favour [Security Council Reform](#), there are sharply conflicting views on how reform - particularly membership reform - should be carried out. A handful of states aspire to "permanent" status for themselves, while many other

¹ <http://www.un.org/en/sc/members/>



countries reject such claims. This section assembles information about other reform issues, including transparency and [Working Methods](#). GPF has published a brief but comprehensive text, signalling the main reform issues and arguing for regional representation as the best means for a truly [Democratic Reform](#).

One of the key reform issues is [The Veto](#). The five permanent members gave themselves this right when the UN was set up in 1945 and have clung to it ever since. More than sixty years later, debate on the veto continues. At issue is not just the exercise of the veto, which is rare, but the “[Hidden Veto](#)” which is used constantly by permanent members as a threat to get their way.

The [UN Website on the Council](#) offers much valuable material, including the texts of all resolutions and the transcripts of public meetings and a lot more. The site offers [Resolutions and Documents](#), [Press Statements](#) and monthly [Reports](#) of the Security Council presidents, as well as the [Repertoire](#) of the practices of the Security Council, including the [Provisional Rules of Procedure](#) (after more than sixty years in operation, the Council’s rules are still only “provisional.”)²

The [Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council](#) provides comprehensive coverage of the Security Council’s interpretation and application of the [United Nations Charter](#) and its own [Provisional Rules of Procedure](#). The material presented in the [Repertoire](#) is exclusively based on official documents of the Security Council, in particular the Council’s resolutions and decisions, the verbatim records of the Council’s meetings, the Secretary-General’s reports and the official correspondence from Member States.

The [Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council](#) covers four primary areas:

Agenda items: An overview of the Council’s activities for each item on its agenda during the period covered by individual supplements of the [Repertoire](#).

Procedural issues: Application of the provisional rules of procedure and of Articles of the UN Charter with reference to the Security Council. These rules and Articles provide the procedural framework within which the Council organizes its work and decisions.

Constitutional issues: Application and discussion of the Articles of the UN Charter with reference to the Security Council’s functions, powers and measures. These Articles of the Charter define the constitutional framework within which the Council carries out its responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security.

Subsidiary organs: Subsidiary organs and enforcement mechanisms of the Security Council, including special political missions, peacekeeping operations, sanctions committees, working groups and others.³

2 <http://www.globalpolicy.org/security-council.html>; modified

3 <http://www.un.org/en/sc/repertoire/structure.shtml>

Foreword

This guide is designed as an introductory piece of information to allow a basic understanding of the question of South Sudan.

The situation in South Sudan is very complex and changes rapidly. Hence, for a good preparation it is absolutely necessary to know the background of the situation and to stay informed about the recent developments in the area in and around South Sudan. The provided links should give a first impression and are selected to allow a smooth start into the topic. Use them as a platform from where you do your further research.

General Remarks/Introduction

The Chairs would like to stress that it is impossible to understand the conflict and the situation in South Sudan with a European or “western” understanding of countries and borders. People living in Europe mostly define themselves as citizens of their respective countries, e.g. people living in Germany define themselves as Germans. This approach hardly works in most African countries. The borders of most African countries have been established by the former colonial powers, are artificial constructs and in many cases do not follow geographical, historical, ethnic or cultural borders. This led to either a separation of an ethnic group into two or more countries or the establishment of a multiethnic state with different tribes and ethnic groups within one state. In numerous cases two or more rivaling tribes with huge cultural differences have been put into one state (e.g. Tutsi and Hutu in Rwanda) which led to utterly devastating consequences: conflicts, civil wars and genocides. Even the separation of Sudan and South Sudan is not the separation of two tribes: It is the separation of two multiethnic states.

It has to be understood that politicians or warlords in Africa, as the respective country is often a rather meaningless construct (cf. Somalia), often seek to gain the power and wealth of their respective tribe and not of their country. Stability and peace within a country is impossible without peace and stability between the tribes in the country.

There are, however, examples where the creation of a country led to long-lasting peace and stability between rivaling tribes, for example Ghana.

Furthermore, the chairs would like to point out that Africa is a continent with a huge cultural variety and the social systems in the respective tribes are of a high complexity. It is of huge importance to drop the “Western Glasses” and to try to understand and address the problems and issues from a neutral angle.

Please be careful with generalised phrases addressing the whole African continent (“In Africa you can see”) or a single country (“The culture of Sudan”). Mind the different cultures and tribes within the country.



How to get into the topic?

For the start, please read this recent report by the Human Rights Division of the UN mission in South Sudan. It should give you an idea of the importance and the severity of the problem.

<http://news.sudanvisiondaily.com/details.html?rsnpid=236305>

Country Profiles/Fact Books/Overview

Use them to get a overview as as a basis for research.

Country Profile South Sudan by the US Department of State (very detailed):
<http://www.state.gov/p/af/ci/od/index.htm>

Country Profile South Sudan by BBC Africa:
<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-14069082>

Country Profile Sudan by BBC Africa:
<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-14094995>

Country Profile South Sudan by CIA World Fact Book:
<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/od.html>

Country Health Profile by WHO:
<http://www.who.int/countries/ssd/en/>

History

The history of South Sudan cannot be seen without the history of the Sudan and its surrounding countries. Please be also well informed about the history of the northern parts of Sudan.

The area of South Sudan was a disputed territory since the early ages. Since 1899 the region of South Sudan was part of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, which was a de-facto British colony under Egyptian rule.

BBC has a short summary of the developments since the independence from the British and Egyptian in its country profile of South Sudan.

<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-14069082>

General information about the question of South Sudan

These are the most important points. Be well informed about the following points.

The conflict with Sudan is mainly about the borders and the oil fields in the border region. See this short video for a general overview:

<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-17958794>

This timeline by BBC Africa gives a good overview about the developments:

<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-14019202>

Please note that there are currently at least two major conflicts:

- The conflict between Sudan and South Sudan mainly about the Abyei territory and the oil fields: – The Heglig Crisis
- The conflict inside South Sudan between Government forces on the side of Salva Kiir and rebel troops led by Riek Machar – The South-Sudanese Conflict

Wikipedia has a well referenced article about the Sudan-South Sudan Border War. Be sure to check the references as well.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heglig_Crisis

This article gives a good overview (including a nice timeline) on the conflict between to two Sudans:

<http://www.enoughproject.org/conflicts/sudans/tensions-two-sudans>



For the latter point – the battle between the forces of Kiir and Machar – be sure to read this very good article about the backgrounds of the crisis:
<http://www.insightonconflict.org/2013/12/background-juba-crisis/>

The conflict broke out in mid December in Juba. Wikipedia has a very good article with good references. Be sure to read the references, too.
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_Sudanese_conflict_\(2013%E2%80%9314\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_Sudanese_conflict_(2013%E2%80%9314))

This Interim Report by the UNMISS gives a detailed picture of the conflict.
<http://unmiss.unmissions.org/Portals/unmiss/Documents/PR/Reports/HRD%20Interim%20Report%20on%20Crisis%202014-02-21.pdf>

The Sudan Tribune, a major newspaper mainly expressing a South-Sudanese opinion has a special page for news related to the South-Sudanese conflict:
<http://www.sudantribune.com/spip.php?mot3033>

The Sudan Tribune in general is a daily must-read for a good preparation (be sure to bookmark the ST, for example as a RSS-Bookmark):
<http://www.sudantribune.com/>

A rather unusual but interesting point is the situation of cattle raids. See the following slideshow for an overview. Please refrain from making cows your top priority point, but consider this as an example for the general problem between the tribes of the dry north and the lush landscapes of the south respectively:
<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-12538051>

The UNSC and the question of South Sudan

Be sure to read all resolutions about the Issues in South Sudan and especially the UNMISS Mission, which has been extended by the UNSC in the end of May:
<http://www.sudantribune.com/spip.php?article51145>

You can easily find UN-documents related to our topic under this link:
<http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/un-documents/sudansouth-sudan/>

You also find the resolutions on the official homepage of the SC (in the respective year):
<http://www.un.org/en/sc/documents/resolutions/>

Research and further resources

Your research should be focused on two main points:

Primarily it is of the utmost importance that you are familiar with the problem itself. What is it based on and how is everything linked together. This knowledge will help you understand different positions and allows you to connect them.

Secondly it is very important that you know as much as possible about the country you will be representing: Its history, current policy, religion, socio-economic structures, etc. Especially, you have to know its opinion on our topic to be able to make good and realistic decisions in the debate. The quality of debate depends significantly on your ability to negotiate in consideration of your country's interests and policies!

Hence, try to bring not your own opinion but rather the opinion of your country. We would also advice you to look at current proposals and develop your own draft resolution using these proposals as a basis, but going a step further by developing new approaches yourself. These approaches should not be too general. A good resolution recommends specific measures and actions. If you do all this thoroughly you can look forward to an interesting debate!

As a basic resource for your country research [Wikipedia](#) is always a good start. But make sure that the article's sources are reliable. Therefore digging deeper into the pile of information is absolutely necessary. One tip we can give you is to take a look into the [CIA World Factbook](#). From our experiences it is one of the most dedicated compilations of facts about every country on our planet. Here you can find everything ranging from Geography to Transnational Issues and it is always up-to-date. It is also linked in the topic section for South Sudan.



What do you have to bring to OLMUN 2014?

1) You will be required to come to OLMUN 2014 with a draft resolution and a policy statement. Please send them to us by **June 16th**. For tips on how to write a resolution, please read the [OLMUN Handbook 2014](#) or contact us via sc@olmun.org. Each draft resolution should be at least one page long but should not exceed two pages.

2) We are going to write an Ad-Hoc Resolution in the committee. This means that we start with a blank page and every perambulatory and operative clause is introduced as an amendment. These clauses are then further amendable and are debated and then voted on. If the voting fails, the whole clause is not part of the resolution; if the voting is successful the clause will be part of the resolution. As this procedure is rather unusual at the OLMUN, we will address this topic at the beginning of the session. Don't be afraid, it's fairly simple and allows great debates.

As you have to submit the clauses via an amendment sheet, it is advisable to bring printed copies of your draft resolution so that you can hand in cut-outs attached to your amendment sheet. (Please refrain from excessively long clauses; it is more advisable to amend clauses than handing in a clause with five sub-clauses and ten sub-sub-clauses)

3) For those who are attending an OLMUN conference for the first time, there is a document available called "Rules of Procedures", which will include the most important information about the procedure during the conference. You will find this besides the OLMUN Handbook on our website. However, we would highly recommend all delegates to read the "Rules of Procedures", because there might be slight changes in comparison to the years before and it is useful to call all rules to your mind again.

4) Before we will start work on the Ad-Hoc Resolution, you can present your countries opinion to the house by means of reading out your policy statement. Your policy statement should shortly (not more than 150 words) outline the three major points of your country's opinion.

5) Most importantly, bring yourself and all your enthusiasm. Bring your willingness to debate and compromise, but also your openness to meet exciting new friends. Bring all your excitement to make this year's Security Council an experience we will not forget for a long time.

If you have any questions concerning our council's topic, your country's policies, how to conduct your research, procedural matters, how to write the resolution or any other issues, please feel free to contact us at sc@olmun.org.

We are looking forward with lively anticipation to another interesting and constructive MUN experience with all of you from June 24th to June 27th!

Yours sincerely, Matthias Wagner and Hendrik Napierala