SIRRI YIRCALI ANATOLIAN HIGH SCHOOL MODEL UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE 2022

STUDY GUIDE OF UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL

-AGENDA ITEM-

MEETING THE NEEDS OF THE CIVILS IN CONFLICT ZONES

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UNDER SECRETARY-GENERAL

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Letter from the Under Secretary-General

First, I would like to welcome you all to the second edition of Sırrı Yırcalı Anatolian High School Model United Nations Conference. I believe that all of you will have a great opportunity to grow your knowledge about both the procedure of the United Nations and English language. To introduce myself a little, I am currently a Freshman in Koç University who is studying Psychology. SYALMUN'22 will be my 20th Model United Nations Conference. I am truly excited about this conference, as my last conference in 2020 was in Balıkesir and SYALMUN is going to be my return to the MUN society where I had left it. During the conference, I am going to be serving you as the Under Secretary General and the President Chair of the Security Council. I hope to see you all in the conference. Take care of yourselves and do not forget to read the study guide completely.

Doru Güleyen

Under Secretary-General of United Nations Security Council

Introduction to the Committee

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is one of the six principal organs of the United Nations (UN) and is charged with ensuring international peace and security, recommending the admission of new UN members to the General Assembly, and approving any changes to the UN Charter. Its powers include establishing peacekeeping operations, enacting international sanctions, and authorizing military action. The UNSC is the only UN body with the authority to issue binding resolutions on member states.

Like the UN as a whole, the Security Council was created after World War II to address the failings of the League of Nations in maintaining world peace. It held its first session on 17 January 1946 but was largely paralyzed in the following decades by the Cold War between the United States and the Soviet Union (and their allies).

The Security Council consists of fifteen members, of which five are permanent: China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States. These were the great powers that were the victors of World War II (or their successor states). Permanent members can veto (block) any substantive Security Council resolution, including those on the admission of new member states to the United Nations or nominees for the office of Secretary-General. This veto right does not carry over into any General Assembly or emergency special sessions of the General Assembly [citation needed] matters or votes. The other ten members are elected on a regional basis for a term of two years. The body's presidency rotates monthly among its members.

Resolutions of the Security Council are typically enforced by UN peacekeepers, which consist of military forces voluntarily provided by member states and funded independently of the main UN budget. As of November 2021, there have been 12 peacekeeping missions with over 87,000 personnel from 121 countries, with a total budget of approximately $6.3 billion.

Introduction to the Agenda Item

Wars have always been the most significant issue of humanity. Since the beginning of the humankind, governments, tribes, clans, and other groups of people started and ended numerous conflicts. In the old times, the main source of the wars was often soil. Then, the most of the governments agreed upon the importance of money and valuable metals. As the world developed, new countries occurred with their own problems with others. Therefore, the number of the conflict zones all around the world started to increase. Coming closer to the current age, you can realize that the damage done by the weapons being used by the declarer against the enemy country widens. Although mostly the governors start the wars, the ones who are getting the major part of the harm are the citizens of the attacked country. Consequently, the following session of the Security Council will address the topic: 'Meeting the needs of the civils in conflict zones'.

1. Conflicts in New Age

1.1 Ethiopian Civil War (2018-present)
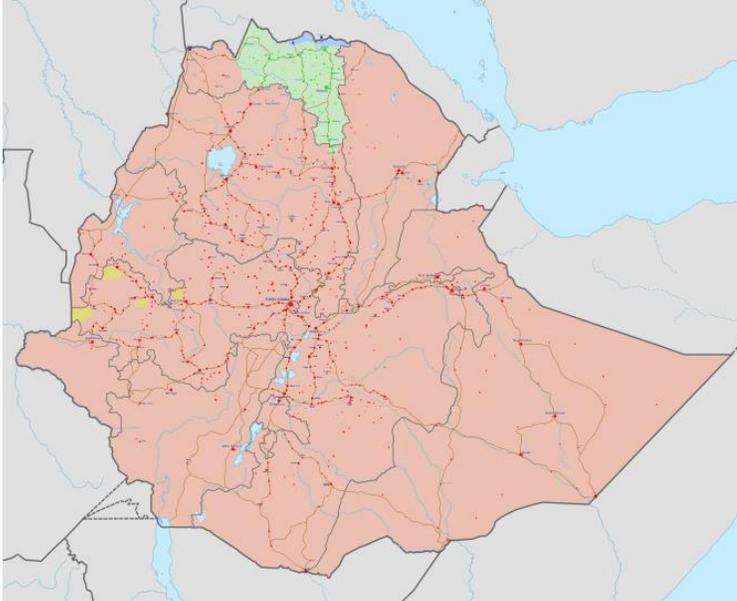
Many of the roots of the ongoing civil conflict within Ethiopia date back to the mid-twentieth century and earlier. Following the 2018 dissolution of the ethnic federalist, dominant party-political coalition, the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front, there was an increase in tensions within the country, with newly resurgent regional and ethnically based factions carrying out armed attacks on military and civilians in multiple conflicts throughout Ethiopia. This tension further escalated when war broke out in the Tigray region between the federal government and the regional government in November 2020. The ENDF and Eritrean Defence Forces (EDF) entered Tigray and took the capital of Mekelle. The Tigray Defense Forces retook control of most of Tigray in mid-2021 and formed an alliance with the OLA in late 2021. The alliance declared a coalition with seven smaller rebel groups, called the United Front of Ethiopian Federalist and Confederalist Forces.

1.2 Yemeni Civil War (2014–present)
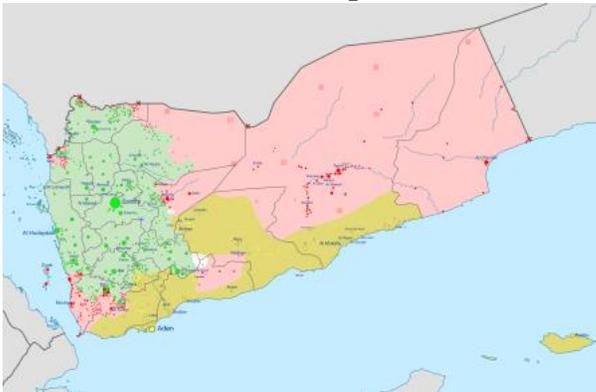
The Yemeni Civil War is an ongoing multilateral civil war that began in late 2014 mainly between the Rashad al-Alimi-led Yemeni government and the Houthi armed movement, along with their supporters and allies. Both claim to constitute the official government of Yemen. The civil war began in September 2014 when Houthi forces took over the capital city Sanaa, which was followed by a rapid Houthi takeover of the government. On 21 March 2015, the Houthi-led Supreme Revolutionary Committee declared a general mobilization to overthrow Hadi and expand their control by driving into southern provinces. The Houthi

offensive, allied with military forces loyal to Saleh, began fighting the next day in Lahij Governorate. By 25 March, Lahij fell to the Houthis and they reached the outskirts of Aden, the seat of power for Hadi's government. Hadi fled the country the same day. Concurrently, a coalition led by Saudi Arabia launched military operations by using air strikes to restore the former Yemeni government. Although there was no direct intervention by Iran, who support the Houthis, conflict has been seen by Western sources as an extension of the Iran–Saudi Arabia proxy conflict and as a means to combat Iranian influence in the region.

According to the UN, over 150,000 people have been killed in Yemen, as well as estimates of more than 227,000 dead as a result of an ongoing famine and lack of healthcare facilities due to the war. In 2018, the United Nations warned that 13 million Yemeni civilians face starvation in what it says could become "the worst famine in the world in 100 years." The crisis has only begun to gain as much international media attention as the Syrian civil war in 2018.

The international community has condemned the Saudi Arabian-led bombing campaign, which has included widespread bombing of civilian areas inside the Houthi-controlled western part of Yemen. According to the Yemen Data Project, the bombing campaign has killed or injured an estimated 19,196 civilians as of March 2022. The United States has provided intelligence and logistical support for the Saudi-led campaign, which continues despite the Biden administration's pledges to withdraw U.S. support for Saudi Arabia in the Yemen War.

1.3 Russo-Ukrainian War
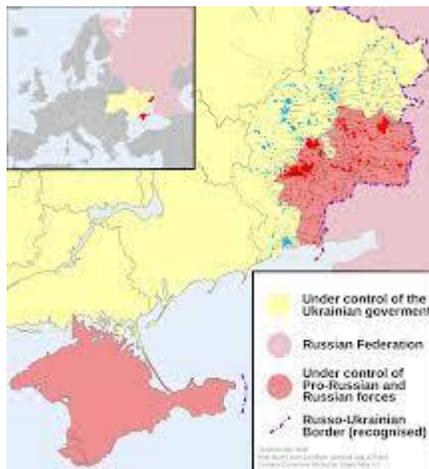
The Russo-Ukrainian War has been ongoing between Russia (alongside Russian separatists in Ukraine) and Ukraine since February 2014. Hostilities were initiated by Russia shortly after Ukraine's Revolution of Dignity and were focused on the political status of Crimea and the Donbas, which remain internationally recognized as part of Ukraine. Incursions into Ukrainian territory culminated in Russia's annexation of Crimea, followed shortly afterwards by the beginning of the war in Donbas between Russia-backed separatists and Ukrainian state forces; fighting for the first eight years of the conflict also included naval incidents, cyberwarfare, and heightened political tensions. Throughout 2021, bilateral tensions rose due to a Russian military buildup surrounding Ukrainian territory, and on 24 February 2022, the conflict saw a major escalation as Russia invaded mainland Ukraine.

On 22 February 2014, Ukrainian president Viktor Yanukovych was ousted from office as a result of the Euromaidan and the Revolution of Dignity, which broke out after his decision to reject the European Union–Ukraine Association Agreement and instead pursue closer ties with Russia and the Eurasian Economic Union. Shortly after Yanukovych's overthrow and exile to Russia, Ukraine's eastern and southern regions erupted with pro-Russia unrest. Simultaneously, unmarked Russian troops moved into Ukraine's Crimea and took control of strategic positions and infrastructure, including the Crimean Parliament on 27 February 2014. On 16 March 2014, Russia organized the internationally unrecognized Crimean status referendum, the outcome of which was in favour of Crimea coming under Russian sovereignty; Russia annexed Crimea in its entirety two days after the referendum was held. In April 2014, Russian separatists in eastern Ukraine proclaimed the establishment of the Donetsk People's Republic (in Ukraine's Donetsk Oblast) and the Luhansk People's Republic (in Ukraine's Luhansk Oblast) with support from Russia in the form of political figures, special forces, and deniable military advisors.

In August 2014, a large convoy of unmarked Russian military vehicles crossed the Russia–Ukraine border and entered the Donetsk Oblast. Although Russia attempted to hide its involvement, Russian troops directly participated in decisive battles of the undeclared war in Donbas and also maintained strategic reserves that would be ready to move into Ukraine when necessary. In February 2015, Minsk II was signed by both Russia and Ukraine as part of larger bilateral agreements to end the conflict, but a number of disputes prevented cooperative measures from being fully implemented. The war in Donbas eventually settled into a static conflict between Ukraine and the two Russia-backed puppet states, with multiple resolution attempts failing to result in the maintenance of a ceasefire. By 2019, 7 percent of Ukraine had been designated by the Ukrainian government as being "temporarily occupied" by Russia.

1.4 Iraq conflict
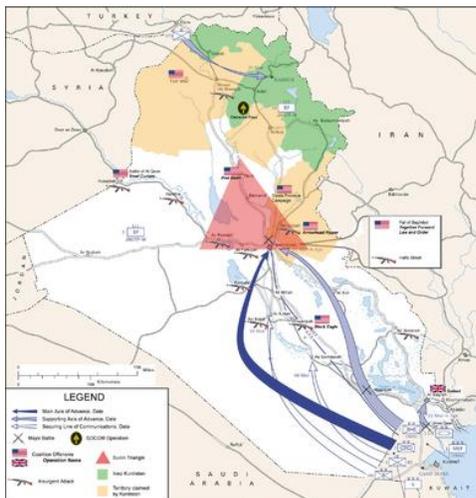
The Iraq War was a protracted armed conflict in Iraq from 2003 to 2011 that began with the invasion of Iraq by the United States–led coalition that overthrew the Iraqi government of Saddam Hussein. The conflict continued for much of the next decade as an insurgency emerged to oppose the coalition forces and the post-invasion Iraqi government. US troops were officially withdrawn in 2011. The United States became re-involved in 2014 at the head of a new coalition, and the insurgency and many dimensions of the armed conflict continue today. The invasion occurred as part of the George W. Bush administration's War on terror following the September 11 attacks.

In October 2002, Congress granted Bush the power to decide whether to launch any military attack in Iraq. The Iraq War began on 20 March 2003, when the US, joined by the United Kingdom, Australia, and Poland, launched a "shock and awe" bombing campaign. Iraqi forces were quickly overwhelmed as coalition forces swept through the country. The invasion led to the collapse of the Ba'athist government; Saddam Hussein was captured during Operation Red Dawn in December of that same year and executed three years later. The power vacuum following Saddam's demise and mismanagement by the Coalition Provisional Authority led to widespread civil war between Shias and Sunnis, as well as a lengthy insurgency against coalition forces. The United States responded with a build-up of 170,000 troops in 2007. This build-up gave greater control to Iraq's government and military, and was judged a success by many. In 2008, President Bush agreed to a withdrawal of all US combat troops from Iraq. The withdrawal was completed under Barack Obama in December 2011.

1.5 Syrian civil war
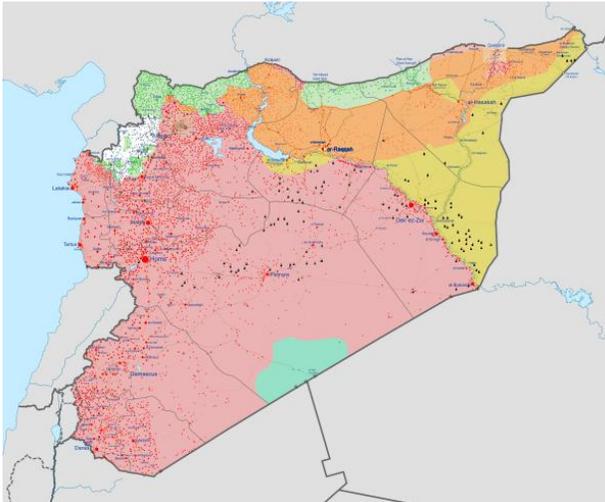
The Syrian civil war is an ongoing multi-sided civil war in Syria fought between the Syrian Arab Republic led by Syrian president Bashar al-Assad (supported by domestic and foreign allies) and various domestic and foreign forces that oppose both the Syrian government and each other, in varying combinations.

Unrest in Syria began on 15 March 2011 as part of the wider 2011 Arab Spring protests out of discontent with the Syrian government, eventually escalating to an armed conflict after protests calling for Assad's removal were violently suppressed. The war is currently being fought by several factions, including the Syrian Armed Forces and its domestic and international allies, a loose alliance of mostly Sunni opposition rebel groups (such as the Free Syrian Army), Salafi jihadist groups (including al-Nusra Front and Tahrir al-Sham), the mixed Kurdish-Arab Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF), and the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL). The peak of the war was around 2015; violence in the country has since diminished, but the situation remains a crisis.

Fundamental rights of refugees and migrants at European borders

States have a right to control the entry of non-nationals into their territory. While they have to protect their external borders and safeguard public order and public health, they also have a duty to protect people's human rights.

To support European Union (EU) and Council of Europe member states in their duties, the EU Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) and the Special Representative on Migration and Refugees of the Council of Europe (CoE) are publishing a note stating the main fundamental rights safeguards applicable at member states' borders. These safeguards are stemming from EU law and CoE instruments, as they apply at the EU's external borders, bearing in mind that relevant CoE instruments apply to all borders.

The note focuses on questions such as:

What duties do member states have when protecting their external borders?

Which remedies should be in place in case of excessive use of force at borders?

What are the rules in place when people cross border unlawfully?

Can access to asylum be suspended?

How to respect the principle of non-refoulement?

What can be done to help the most vulnerable, in particular unaccompanied children?

For more information, please have a look at the Handbook on European law relating to asylum, borders and immigration, jointly produced by FRA and the European Court of Human Rights and available in 23 languages.

While recognising the duty of states to safeguard public health amid the COVID-19 outbreak, and acknowledging the safeguards in the European Commission's guidance on the matter, FRA is currently undertaking a rapid research exercise focusing on the impact the responses to the pandemic have on people's fundamental rights. The report covers all EU Member States and it will be published in early April.

At the same time, the Council of Europe's European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT) stated that protective measures must never result in ill-treatment of persons deprived of their liberty. States should continue to

guarantee access for monitoring bodies to all places of detention, including places where persons are kept in quarantine.

Expectations from the Delegates:

-All of the delegates in the Security Council are required to come out with a solution about the issues stated below(both for their own countries and the other countries worldwide):

   A) Maintaining a sustainable education system for the immigrants

   B) Providing the needed resources to the refugees who are both in the conflict and the safe zones.

   C) Reconsidering the dwelling rights of the civils who are suffering from the wars which are going on in their countries

   D) Creating an efficient safe-zone for the immigrants.

E) Discussing about the conflicts which are mentioned in the first section and furthermore the ones that are researched personally by the delegates (The closer date, the better)

F) Conversating about the reasons of the conflicts worldwide.

G) Improving the current policies of the European, American and the Middle East countries (Especially Middle East countries) about both the conflicts and the refugees.

References:

www.wikipedia.com,

https://fra.europa.eu/en/news/2020/fundamental-rights-refugees-and-migrants-european-borders