20 Y 21 DE MARZO DE 2014   INFOCAB PB401714

Security Council

Topic A: Situation in Lebanon

Topic B: Situation in South Sudan

"Pueden parecer pobres nuestras reflexiones ante los demás, aun sin serlo, pero tal juicio no alivia la carga del esfuerzo que cuesta alcanzarlas." José Vasconcelos

Estimados Compañeros Universitarios

La Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, a través de la Dirección General de Atención al Personal Académico y la Escuela Nacional Preparatoria les extiende la más cordial invitación a participar en el 5° Modelo Internacional de Naciones Unidas de la Escuela Nacional Preparatoria MUNENP 2014.

Como parte de la misión de educación integral y de sentido crítico de la UNAM, es que surge esta iniciativa académica para los estudiantes de esta máxima casa de estudios y de esta gran familia universal que conformamos: Crecer y desarrollar la sociedad enseñando y aprendiendo valores intrínsecos a nuestro perfil humanista.

Es por eso que en esta 5ta edición, queremos dar las gracias a cada uno de nuestros participantes, no solo de esta edición, sino de todas las anteriores; a los que con un primer esfuerzo, comenzaron a crear este sueño que ya es una realidad, a los que año con año, siguen apoyándonos creyendo en esta noble labor, educar para la paz.

A nombre de todo el Comité Ejecutivo de MUNENP 2014, les deseamos el mejor de los trabajos y el mejor de los aprendizajes.

A T E N T A M E N T E

"POR MI RAZA HABLARÁ EL ESPIRITÚ"

COMITÉ ORGANIZADOR MUNENP 2014

Compañeros universitarios:

Hoy me dirijo a ustedes agradecido para dar inicio al proyecto que tiene como propósito unirnos como la gran familia preparatoriana que somos y que gracias a todos, hemos sabido mantener en pie a pesar de circunstancias, donde la perseverancia siempre ha sido una constante en cada uno de nosotros.

MUNENP realizará su quinta edición en 2014, de la que toda la comunidad de las nueve preparatorias, los Colegios de Ciencias y Humanidades y las escuelas del Sistema Incorporado que se suman para su realización, puedan estar orgullosas, ya que este proyecto, realizado por académicos, autoridades y estudiantes de todos los niveles de nuestra máxima casa de estudios ha mantenido la continuidad y convirtiéndose en un elemento prioritario en la formación de cada uno de nosotros.

La base de nuestra formación es la familia, donde aprendemos que la vida no es fácil y que si deseamos algo, debemos ser constantes en su búsqueda; por ello tenemos en las venas ese instinto motivacional para cualquier actividad que nos atraiga o nos llame la atención y siempre tendremos éxito si somos constantes en la búsqueda de la realización de nuestras metas.

Así pues, en el trayecto de nuestra vida, nos vamos formando como personas íntegras capaces de llegar lejos. Uno de los factores que más influyen en nuestra formación son los retos tanto temporales como a largo plazo. Y cuando se nos presentan, hemos mostrado gran habilidad para superarlos; un ejemplo muy claro fue nuestro ingreso a la máxima casa de estudios, nuestra amada UNAM, que para muchos, es uno de los logros más grandes. Por ello mismo llevamos una responsabilidad grande y gratificante, pues decidiremos hasta dónde llevar nuestra formación. Hay un sinnúmero de maneras para crecer, como la convivencia; gracias a la cual podemos aprender de alguien más; es una manera muy bella para encontrar a esas personas con las que se quiere construir una sociedad sensible ante el sentir del mundo

Siendo jóvenes, somos el punto de partida de la creación de un mundo mejor, en paz y armónico.

Éstas son las manos amigas que se unen y se convierten ya en la pieza faltante que nos ayuda siempre a llegar más lejos.

Es por eso que quiero manifestar abiertamente mi enorme satisfacción y agradecimiento con todos los miembros del Comité Organizador de MUNENP 2014, pues son las manos que, junto con el Sub Secretario General, nuestro compañero universitario, Óscar Gabriel Ornelas Morelos, servirán de nuestro apoyo, para que la realización de esta quinta edición, sea por demás, triunfante y llene de anhelos a los participantes, a fin de que en un futuro también contagien ese impulso por salir adelante y colmar de orgullo sus hogares y a toda la comunidad UNAM.

Quedo de ustedes

Gabriel Yair Pantoja González.

Secretario General MUNENP 2014

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JUEVES 20 DE MARZO

07:45-08:45 Registro

09:00-10:00 Inauguración

10:15-11:15 1ª Sesión

11:15-11:30 Receso

11:30-14:00 2ª Sesión

14:00-16:00 Comida

16:00-17:30   3ª Sesión

17:30-17:45 Receso

17:45-19:45   4ª Sesión

VIERNES 21 DE MARZO

09:00-11:00 5ª Sesión

11:00-11:30   Receso

11:30-13:30 6ª Sesión

13:30-15:30 Comida

15:30-16:45 7ª Sesión

17:00-18:00 Plenaria

18:15-19:00 Clausura

Security Council

The Security Council is perhaps best known to the general public as the principal organ responsible under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security. In carrying out this critically important mandate, the Security Council, which according to the Charter must be able to meet at any time if circumstances so require, has adopted over 2,000 resolutions relating to conflict and post-conflict situations around the globe. Since 1946, the Council has mandated the deployment of over 60 peacekeeping missions, and current missions are served by nearly 100,000 uniformed personnel. These peacekeeping missions have played an important role in maintaining lines of separation between combatants, facilitating peace agreements, and the protection of civilians. The Security Council has also developed and refined the use of non-military measures including arms embargoes, travel bans, and restrictions to guard against the exploitation of natural resources to fuel conflicts, as well as taking a lead role in the coordination of international counter-terrorism efforts.

The Security Council consists of five permanent members (China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and the United States) and ten non-permanent members who are elected from among the Member States of the United Nations for a two-year term. The United Nations General Assembly holds elections each year, customarily in October, for the five non-permanent members which join the Council the following January as the five outgoing non-permanent members finish their two-year terms at the end of December.

The Security Council has continued over time to improve its working methods, and to adapt them to changing realities both within the Council itself, and in the wider international context. To keep up with these changing realities, the members of the

Council periodically have taken decisions to supplement the Provisional Rules of Procedure of the Security Council through adopting and publishing specific new working methods. Most commonly, the Security Council did so through the adoption of "Notes of the President of the Security Council", which put into writing practices and agreed measures among Council members to serve as guidance for the Council's work. These Notes by the President helped clarify the working methods for both Council members and the broader membership of the United Nations. The working methods they set out were intended to enhance the efficiency of the Security Council's work and make its activities more transparent, as well as to improve interaction and dialogue with non-Council members. Improvements in the working methods have also been considered one of the important issues for Security Council reform.

Under the United Nations Charter, the functions and powers of the Security Council are:

To maintain international peace and security in accordance with the principles and purposes of the United Nations;

To investigate any dispute or situation which mightlead to international friction;

To recommend methods of adjusting such disputes or the terms of settlement;

To formulate plans for the establishment of a system to regulate armaments;

To determine the existence of a threat to the peace or act of aggression and to recommend what action should be taken;

To call on Members to apply economic sanctions and other measures not involving the use of force to prevent or stop aggression;

To take military action against an aggressor;

To recommend the admission of new Members;

To exercise the trusteeship functions of the United Nations in "strategic areas";

To recommend to the General Assembly the appointment of the Secretary-General and, together with the Assembly, to elect the Judges of the International Court of Justice.

The Council is composed of 15 Members:

Five permanent members: 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): Argentina (2014)

Australia (2014)

Chad (2015)

Chile (2015)

Jordan (2015)

Lithuania (2015)

Luxembourg (2014)

Nigeria (2015)

Republic of Korea (2014)

Rwanda (2014)

Non-Council Member States

More than 60 United Nations Member States have never been Members of the Security Council.

A State which is a Member of the United Nations but not of the Security Council may participate, without a vote, in its discussions when the Council considers that that country's interests are affected. Both Members and non-members of the United Nations, if they are parties to a dispute being considered by the Council, may be invited to take part, without a vote, in the Council's discussions; the Council sets the conditions for participation by a non-member State.

Topic A: Situation in Lebanon

After World War I, France was given a League of Nations mandate over Lebanon and its neighbor Syria, which together had previously been a single political unit in the Ottoman Empire. France divided them in 1920 into separate colonial administrations, drawing a border that separated mostly Muslim Syria from the kaleidoscope of religious communities in Lebanon, where Maronite Christians were then dominant. After 20 years of the French mandate regime, Lebanon's independence was proclaimed on Nov. 26, 1941, but full independence came in stages. Under an agreement between representatives of Lebanon and the French National Committee of Liberation, most of the powers exercised by France were transferred to the Lebanese government on Jan. 1, 1944. The evacuation of French troops was completed in 1946.

According to the unwritten National Pact, different religious communities were represented in the government by a Maronite Christian president, a Sunni Muslim prime minister, and a Shiite national assembly speaker. This arrangement worked for two decades.

Civil war broke out in 1958, with Muslim factions led by Kamal Jumblat and Saeb Salam rising in insurrection against the Lebanese government headed by President Camille Chamoun, a Maronite Christian favoring close ties to the West. At Chamoun's request, President Eisenhower, on July 15, sent U.S. troops to reestablish the government's authority.

Clan warfare between various religious groups in Lebanon goes back centuries. The combatants include Maronite Christians, who, since independence, have dominated the government; Sunni Muslims, who have prospered in business and shared political power; the Druze, who have a faith incorporating aspects of Islam and Gnosticism; and Shiite Muslims.

A new and bloodier Lebanese civil war that broke out in 1975 resulted in the addition of still another ingredient in the brew, the Syrians. In the fighting between Lebanese factions, 40,000 Lebanese were estimated to have been killed and 100,000 wounded between March 1975 and Nov. 1976. At that point, Syrian troops intervened at the request of the Lebanese and brought large-scale fighting to a halt. In 1977, the civil war again flared and continued until 1990, decimating the country.

Palestinian guerrillas staging raids on Israel from Lebanese territory drew punitive Israeli raids on Lebanon and two large scale Israeli invasions, in 1978 and again in 1982. In the first invasion, the Israelis entered the country in March 1978 and withdrew that June, after the UN Security Council created a 6,000-man peacekeeping force for the area called UNIFIL. As the UN departed, the Israelis turned their strongholds over to a Christian militia that they had organized, instead of to the UN force.

In June 2007, anti-Syrian member of Parliament Walid Eido was killed in a bombing in Beirut. In Sept. 2007, another anti-Syrian lawmaker, Antoine Ghanem of the Christian Phalange Party, which is part of the governing coalition, was assassinated. Those assassinations were followed in December with the killing of Gen. François al-Hajj, a top general who was poised to succeed army chief Gen. Michel Suleiman.

In Sept. 2007, Hezbollah legislators boycotted the session of Parliament at which lawmakers were to vote on a new president. The Hezbollah faction had wanted the governing coalition to put forward a compromise candidate. Parliament adjourned the session and rescheduled elections. A caretaker government, led by Prime Minister Fouad Siniora, took over on November 24 after President Émile Lahoud's term expired and Parliament for the fourth time postponed a vote on his successor.

Tension in Lebanon peaked in February 2008, after the assassination of top Hezbollah military commander, Imad Mugniyah. He was killed in a car bombing in Damascus, Syria. Mugniyah is thought to have orchestrated a series of bombings and kidnappings in the 1980s and 1990s, and he was one of America's most wanted men with a price tag of $25 million on his head. Hezbollah leader Hassan Nasrallah, who accused Israel of arranging the assassination, called for an "open war" against Israel.

When anti-government protests broke out in Syria in early 2011, prime minister Mikati declared he intended to disassociate from Syria to avoid being drawn into the conflict. The policy was largely effective until May 2012, when battles broke out in Lebanon between pro- and anti-Assad groups. Hezbollah supports President Bashar Assad, while most Sunni groups would like to see him deposed. Tensions increased in August during a sectarian, cross-border kidnapping spree between

Shiite and Sunni groups. Then, on October 19, intelligence chief Brig. Gen. Wissam al-Hassan, a foe of Syria who was an ally of slain prime minister Rafik Hariri, was killed in a bombing in Beirut. Hassan was the driving force behind the arrest of former Michel Samaha, Lebanon's former information minister who had close ties to Syria, on charges of orchestrating attacks and assassinations of Sunnis in Lebanon. Many people suspect Samaha was taking orders from Assad, who sought to destabilize the region by fomenting sectarian violence in Lebanon.

On March 22, 2013, Prime Minister Najib Mikati resigned in protest over parliament's failure to agree on how to oversee upcoming 2013 elections. Mikati was also unhappy with the Cabinet refusal to consider extending the police chief's tenure. Mikati spoke about his departure in a televised speech. He said, "Today I announce the government's resignation, hoping that God willing it will provide an impetus for primary political blocs in Lebanon to assume their responsibilities."

In May 2013, Syria's civil war spilled into Lebanon, mainly due to Hezbollah's increased involvement. On May 25, 2013, Hezbollah and Syrian forces bombed the rebel-controlled town of Al-Qusayr, Homs. Dozens were killed. The following day, multiple rockets hit Beirut, mainly striking Shiite suburbs, also strongholds of Hezbollah. The ban against arming the Syrian rebels was lifted by the European Union on May 27, 2013.

Fighting also erupted in Tripoli in late May 2013. The battles occurred between Sunnis and Alawites, allies of Hezbollah. The fighting between the two militias was so intense that schools and businesses in Tripoli were closed for a week. At least 24 people were killed. Sectarian violence broke out again in June when an armed, extremist Sunni group led by Sheikh Ahmed Assir attacked an army checkpoint in Sidon. Government troops, backed by Hezbollah, retaliated. About 35 people were killed in the fighting.

On May 31, 2013, Parliament voted to delay elections in Lebanon for at least 17 months, citing Parliament's indecision over a new electoral law and the deteriorating security in the country as a result of the Syrian crisis spreading into Lebanon. Elections were supposed to take place on June 16, 2013. It was the first time an election had been delayed since Lebanon's civil war ended in 1990. By September, some 1 million Syrian refugees had entered Lebanon, exacting an economic burden on the country of 4 million.

Lebanon's two major political blocs backed the opposing sides involved in Syria's civil war. Many feared that the war would spread into Lebanon. Mikati remained acting prime minister until President Suleiman accepted his resignation and a new prime minister was chosen.

Tammam Salam was asked to form a government in April 2013. Of the 128 parliament members, 124 voted for Salam to be the next prime minister. He assumed office on Feb. 15, 2014. Salam previously served as minister of culture from 2008 to 2009.

Topic B: Situation in South Sudan

The border between Sudan and South Sudan is currently disputed. This map is intended to provide visual context, and does not represent the Enough Project's views on how the border should be defined.

Since gaining independence from Britain and Egypt in 1956, Sudan has experienced more years of conflict than peace.

These conflicts, fought between the Sudanese government and movements arising within Sudan, are commonly rooted in the exploitative leadership of the Government of Sudan, and the unequal distribution of power and wealth among the Sudanese population. These internal tensions drove the country's decades-long civil war, which led to South Sudan's secession from Sudan on July 9, 2011. These same tensions continue to underlie current conflicts in Darfur, eastern Sudan, South Kordofan, and Blue Nile.

Today, conflict related to Sudan can be viewed through three lenses: conflicts within Sudan, conflicts within South Sudan, and the outstanding political, legal, and economic issues between the two countries. Each of these lenses must be fully considered to understand the factors underlying conflict within and between the two Sudans.

The first civil war, from 1955 to 1972, was between the Sudanese government and southern rebels who demanded greater autonomy for southern Sudan. The war ended with the 1972 Addis Ababa Agreement, which granted significant regional autonomy to southern Sudan on internal issues.

The second civil war erupted in 1983 due to longstanding issues heightened by then President Jaafar Nimeiri's decision to introduce Sharia law. Negotiations between the government and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army, or SPLM/A of southern Sudan took place in 1988 and 1989, but were abandoned when General Omar al-Bashir took power in the 1989 military coup. Bashir remains president of Sudan today.

Fighting over resources, southern self-determination, and the role of religion in the state raged between the Sudanese government and the SPLM/A for over two decades. The war left two and a half million people dead and four million people displaced.

International mediators, led by the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development, or IGAD, and supported by intense U.S. diplomacy, helped broker peace between the Sudanese government and the SPLM/A in 2005.

In January 2005 the National Congress Party, or NCP, and Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army, or SPLM/A, signed the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, or CPA . The CPA established a six-year Interim Period, when a number of provisions were to be implemented to test the viability of a unified Sudan and to ensure that peace endured in the country. During the Interim Period, southern Sudan enjoyed a high degree of autonomy within a united Sudan. At the conclusion of the Interim Period, the people of southern Sudan voted in a referendum determining whether southern Sudan would secede from Sudan.

In April 2010, Sudan held elections meant to pave the way toward democratic transformation. However, instead of encouraging power sharing between the NCP and the SPLM/A, the elections further divided them and there was evidence of fraud on both sides.

In accordance with the provisions of the CPA, the people of southern Sudan voted for their independence in the Southern Sudan Referendum on January 9, 2011. Six months later, on July 9, 2011, the six-year Interim Period came to an end and South Sudan became the world's newest country.

The CPA also provided the residents of the Abyei Area with the right to vote in their own referendum to determine whether the contested border region would remain in Sudan or become part of South Sudan.

The people of South Kordofan and Blue Nile—many of whom fought with the SPLM against the Sudanese government during Sudan's successive civil wars— were to participate in a popular consultation process, which was supposed to determine how the states could be autonomous within Sudan.

Security in South Sudan remains a challenge for its government and army, with the proliferation of militias, inter-communal violence, and the army itself continuing to threaten the civilian population.

South Sudan seceded from Sudan on July 9, 2011. Read more about the history of the creation of South Sudan.

Though secession from Sudan marked a major milestone and opportunity for South Sudan, many issues still plague the world's youngest country. Inter-communal violence in Jonglei state and other regions of the South are driven by widespread underlying issues, such as the proliferation of small arms, a lack of accountability, and limited opportunities for youth in cattle-based economies. Southern militias, supported by the government of Sudan, are a major source of insecurity for South Sudan. As South Sudan hopes to develop and move forward, it must work to build stable government structures and assert rule of law.

South Sudan has struggled with cyclical inter-communal violence for decades. Notably, a flare-up of heavy fighting in Jonglei state began in December 2011. Ethnic groups – the Luo-Neur and Murle – have a history of rivalry over access to water and grazing land. Both groups have easy access to arms, and youth from both communities have perpetrated retributive justice for past grievances.

South Sudan's army and police are unable to provide adequate security to prevent this violence, which displaced an estimated 140,000 people in Jonglei state from late 2011 through February 2012.

The term "White Army" was originally used by predominantly Nuer followers of Riek Machar (a rebel leader who eventually became vice president of South Sudan) during Sudan's second civil war. Towards the end of 2011 the name was adopted by 6,000-8,000 mostly Lou-Nuer youth militia that formed in Pibor County in South Sudan's Jonglei state.

In December 2011 the White Army led an attack on two Murle towns in Pibor County. Inter-communal violence in the area continues to rise.

Jonglei state, as most other regions of South Sudan, is flush with weapons. Compounding this problem, the state lacks the capacity to protect civilians from inter-communal violence, making armed civilians very reluctant to give up their weapons.

Rebel militias have been operating in South Sudan for years, beginning with the country's early civil wars and carrying through to the present. With South Sudan's independence, President Salva Kiir offered amnesty to the rebels, indicating that he intended to actively pursue reconciliation as a means for dealing with the various rebel elements. Despite these efforts, rebel forces continue to operate and most claim to be fighting against the corrupt regime of the SPLM.

It is likely that the government of Sudan is supporting at least some of the militias operating in South Sudan. Senior SPLM officials from Juba have expressed their

belief that the Sudanese government is using all means available to destabilize the new state of South Sudan.

According to the Terrorist Risk Index of 2011, South Sudan is among the top five countries in the world where terrorist attacks are most likely to occur. The Lord's Resistance Army is also a threat in South Sudan.

South Sudan seceded from Sudan in July 2011, but the relationship between the two countries remains tense. Sudan and South Sudan's border conflict, which flared dramatically in the spring of 2012, has the potential of escalating further if steps are not taken toward peace and security between the two countries. Negotiations between the two countries remain the best means for settling the disputed border, related security arrangements, outstanding financial and oil-related issues, and the final status of the contested Abyei region.

Nearly two years have passed since the governments of Sudan and South Sudan started negotiations. The negotiation teams first met in July 2010 to sign the guiding principles for South Sudan's referendum and secession process; however, progress has been slow.

Today this stalled negotiation process threatens the peace and stability of the two Sudans and the region at large. Therefore, its successful conclusion should be a priority for both governments and the greater international community.

The outbreak of violence in South Kordofan in June 2011, and in Blue Nile in September 2011, has undermined the already tenuous security environment and blocked progress on critical outstanding negotiation issues. The conflicts in South Kordofan and Blue Nile are central to the negotiation process. The Government of Sudan has called for South Sudan to stop its alleged support of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North, or SPLM-N, and for security to be established along their contested border.

Negotiations will continue to be stuck until the parties make progress on a series of issues including:

• A ceasefire;

• Humanitarian access;

• And transitional political arrangements related to continued fighting between the Sudanese government and the Sudan Revolutionary Front, or SRF, which includes forces from South Kordofan, Blue Nile, Darfur, and eastern Sudan.

A two-track negotiation process is necessary to consolidate peace within Sudan and between the two Sudans. The first track should involve negotiations between Sudan and South Sudan. The second track should be a negotiation process between the Government of Sudan and forces within Sudan. For peace to take hold, the two Sudans must agree on all outstanding post-secession issues. While that agreement takes place, Sudan must also address its internal conflicts, especially in South Kordofan and Blue Nile. Focusing on security and related arrangements between the Sudans is the most constructive way forward to prevent a return to war between the two countries.

On, May 2, 2012, the U.N. Security Council unanimously passed Resolution 2046, calling for, among other things, the immediate cessation of hostilities between Sudan and South Sudan, and the two sides' return to negotiations under the facilitation of the African Union High-Level Implementation Panel, or AUHIP, with support from the Chair of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, or IGAD.

The resolution also urges the combatants to accept the so-called Tripartite Proposal concerning access of humanitarian aid groups to the Sudanese states of South Kordofan and Blue Nile, as well as the initiation of negotiations between the government of Sudan and the SPLM-N.

The Security Council declared that failure of any party to implement any or all aspects of the resolution could result in the imposition of U.N. sanctions under Article 41 of the U.N. Charter. The Enough Project is tracking Sudan and South Sudan's compliance with Resolution 2046 in an interactive timeline and table.

Glossary

Agenda: The programme of work adopted by the Security Council at the start of each meeting. Unlike most UN organs, the Council does not adopt an "agenda" listing multiple items which it intends to consider.

Member States of the United Nations: States which are members of the United Nations Organization, and thereby have accepted all the obligations contained in the UN Charter.

Missions of the Security Council: Travel by some or all 15 members of the Security Council to regions related to matters under consideration by the Council.

Monthly assessmen: tA report written by each month's outgoing Council President, in his/her national capacity, summarizing the work of the Council during that Presidency

.Non-members: Member States of the United Nations which are neither permanent nor elected members of the Security Council.

Non-State actors: Individuals or groups which are non-governmental and which are relevant to matters under the consideration of the Security Council.

NCP : National Congress Party

CPA : Comprehensive Peace Agreement

SPLM/A :Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army

Inter-communal violence : fighting between communities and ethnicities within a country

SPLM-N : Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North

SRF : Sudan Revolutionary Front

AUHIP : African Union High-Level Implementation Panel

IGAD : Chair of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development

SPLM-N : Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North