Members of the Historical Security Council of 2003:

Angola	Mexico
Bulgaria	Pakistan
Cameroon	Russian Federation
Chile	Spain
China	Syrian Arab Republic
France	United Kingdom
Germany	United States of America
Guinea	

About the Historical Security Council

The 2011 American Model United Nations Historical Security Council - 2003 (HSC- 2003) will simulate the events of the world beginning 5 February 2003. Historically, the key international security concerns at this time revolve around the question of terrorism and its effect on international peace and security, and within this, the idea of rogue nations. Major topics being discussed in 2003 were: Iraq's continuing refusal to fully comply with weapons inspections, including the question of the effectiveness of sanctions; the continuing breakdown in peace and security in both the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and Liberia; and the continuing question of Palestine and the Middle East peace process. In addition, the Council also had its eye on continuing peace processes around the world, the highest profile of which being Afghanistan's recovery and political reorganization.

In 2003, George W. Bush was the United States President and Tony Blair was the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom. Saddam Hussein was in power in Iraq. Yasser Arafat headed the Palestine Liberation Organization and Ariel Sharon was the Prime Minister of Israel. The DRC government led by Joseph Kabila is being threatened by rebel forces from both Uganda and Rwanda. Destabilization persists in Liberia and Sierra Leone as Liberian President Charles Taylor continues to vie for regional dominance. And, overall, the world and the Council continue to face a new era of threats to peace and security in the question of terrorism and terrorists. AMUN's HSC is unique in its topics and in its treatment of those topics. In the simulation, the HSC will preempt history from the time the Council's simulation is assigned to begin. History will be as it was written until the moment the Council convenes. From that moment forward, however, Council members exercise free will based on the range of all the choices within their national character and within the capabilities of their governments.

Effective role-playing for an HSC Member State will not just be a replay of national decisions as they evolved in 2003. Indeed, the problems of the era may not transpire as they once did. Beyond this, it cannot be said that the policy course a government chose in 2003 was necessarily the wisest. While role replays must, by definition, be in character, it is not a sure thing that, given a second opportunity to look at events, any given national government would do things exactly the same way twice in a row. History is replete with the musings of foreign ministers and heads of state pining for "second chances." It will be the job of Council representatives to utilize their countries' national policies and capabilities to solve the problems and issues which may not have had adequate contemporary resolutions. There is almost always more than one alternative in any situation.

In particular, the international community has often chosen not to actively involve itself in regional disputes or political crises where it might have shown greater involvement. The UN itself has often been a bystander to regional or international conflict. Representatives will need to decide what changes, if any, could have been made to the Security Council's posture on the various issues.

While national governments often did not want international "meddling" in what they felt to be national policies or disputes, this in no way lessens the responsibility of Council members to make the effort and find ways to actively involve themselves in crisis solution. This task must, however, be accomplished without violating the bounds of the Member States' national characters. Simulations will often feature regional crises being treated as internal by those involved as well as other crises which are so global in nature as to require UN inovlvement.

Representatives should approach these issues based on events through the final days of 2002 and into January of 2003, and should do their research accordingly. In studying their role playing assignments, it is strongly recommended that research be done on these topics using materials from the time period. The world and political opinion has changed since 2003, but none of these changes will be evident within the chambers of the HSC. While histories of the period written more recently will be fine for a general overview, representatives should also peruse periodicals from mid-to-late 2002 to reflect accurately the worldview at that time. Magazines featuring an overview of that year may give a particularly good feel for the international mood in which the simulation is set. Periodicals contemporary to the period, which can be easily referenced in a *Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature or The New York Times* Index, should provide a much better historical perspective and feel for the times than later historical texts.

The HSC simulation will follow a flexible timeline based on events as they occurred. It is important to note that the timeline can and will be modified by the representatives' policy decisions in the Council. As such, some events that occur in real life past the simulation start date may happen earlier, later, or not at all in the internal simulation timeline. The Secretariat will be responsible for tracking the simulation and keeping it as realistic as possible.

In maintaining realism, representatives must remember that they are role playing the individual assigned as their nation's representative to the UN. This person may have access to the up-to-the-minute policy decisions of their country, or they may be relatively "in the dark" on their country's moment-to-moment actions in the world.

In this area, the AMUN Simulation Directors will frequently consult with HSC members. Representatives are welcome and encouraged, as their nation's spokesperson, to make whatever declarative statements they like. Declarative statements would include any comments or actions (including real or implied threats or deals) that an individual at the UN could normally make.

Representatives must, however, always consult with the Simulation Directors before making any operational statements. Operational statements would include announcements of the movements or actions of military forces, as well as any other actions, which would have an effect outside of the UN. In these cases, the Simulation Directors would be equated with the actual "home office" of the involved nation(s).

OTHER INVOLVED COUNTRIES

From time-to-time, other countries will be involved in the deliberations of the HSC. Delegations representing these countries will be notified in advance by the Secretariat, and should have one or more representatives prepared to come before the HSC at any time. Because these countries will not be involved in all issues, it is highly recommended that the representative(s) responsible for the HSC also be assigned to another Committee or Council, preferably with a second representative who can cover that Committee or Council while they are away. A floating Permanent Representative would also be ideal for this assignment. These delegations will be asked to identify their representative(s) to the HSC at registration, and to indicate where they can be reached if/when needed.

THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN

Afghanistan has seen major changes in its political structure over the past year. Currently, provisional power rests with the Transitional Administration (TA), a US-led force charged with moving the country toward stability and overseeing the creation of a constitution and democratic institutions. Three issues stand as roadblocks to the success of this process. First, TA critics claim that the constitutional framework was developed in secret and without representation from major parties in the northern and eastern parts of the country. As a result, the documents that have been produced are largely viewed as illegitimate among Afghans, and many harbor high levels of suspicion and doubt about the intentions of the TA. A Loya Jirga (meeting of traditional Afghan leaders) is scheduled for October to finalize the Constitution and new elections are to be held early in 2004.

Second, the TA has only been effective at establishing control in the major cities of the central part of the country. In other parts, warlords compete for authority and power. Finally, within the territories the TA does control, security has been incomplete and ineffective. The UN's efforts in Afghanistan have focused primarily on three areas: rebuilding government capacity, security issues, and humanitarian endeavors. International efforts to rebuild a functioning government in Afghanistan began in November 2001 at the Bonn Conference, where political and mediation efforts were carried out by the UN Special Mission for Afghanistan (UNSMA). This conference established an interim administration, led by Chairman Hamid Karzai, and called for the convening of an Emergency Loya Jirga to establish a new government. The Loya Jirga met from 11-19 June 2002, leading to the election of Mr. Karzai as President of Afghanistan.

In addition to the continuing security concerns brought by the Taliban and al-Qaida, internal power struggles among various Afghan factions have made governing outside of the capital difficult. In early 2002, the government's Minister for Civil Aviation and Tourism was killed by a rival group, and on 6 July Vice President Haji Abdul Qadir was assassinated in Kabul. Qadir's assassination prompted US personnel to take over as security for President Karzai. Disputed governorships have destabilized several provinces, and sporadic fighting among factions has occurred in seven provinces.

On 20 December 2001 the Security Council adopted Resolution 1386 and authorized the establishment of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) for Afghanistan. While ISAF has done a reasonably good job of keeping the peace inside of Kabul, it does not have the resources to provide broader security support across the country. The Interim Afghan administration estimated that an 80,000 person international force, costing roughly $300 million (US) per year, would be required to maintain peace and security in the country.

The UN has also been very active in humanitarian and development issues, led by the UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA). Human rights abuses, refugees and displaced people, demining, food aid, health concerns, natural disasters, and women's rights issues are all immediate areas of concern that the UN is addressing. These efforts, though, are also subject to the volatile security situation. UNAMA and associated efforts are all taking place in a very difficult security environment, both from internal disputes and continuing hostilities between the Taliban, al-Qaida and international forces.

Funding for UN activities is another overarching concern. While there were many promises of funding immediately following the removal of the Taliban, international monetary support has waned since that time. All of the aforementioned efforts will require significant ongoing funding over the course of many years, and without those funds Afghanistan is unlikely to move forward from its current situation.

Questions to consider from your government's perspective on this issue include the following
- How can the UN help foster legitimacy for the constitutional process and transition Afghanistan to independent rule?
- Is there any more effective way for the UN to encourage a peaceful settlement among the internal factions vying for power?
- What will happen in Afghanistan if the internal security situation does not improve, and if funding is not received?

Bibliography

"1.24 Billion Needed for Education, ADB Says." *UN Wire*, 30 Jul 2002.
"Brahimi Outlines Progress, Uncertainties at Security Council." *UN Wire*, 2 Feb 2003.
"Brahimi Warns of Growing Instability." *UN Wire*, 30 Oct 2002.
"Country Claims Progress In Anti-Drug Crop Efforts." *UN Wire*, 15 May 2002.

Gall, Carlotta, "In Rare Move, UN Reviews a US Attack ON Afghans." *The New York Times*, 30 Jul 2002.

Gall, Carlotta and James Dao, "A Buoyant Karzai is Sworn in as Afghanistan's Leader." *The New York Times*, 20 Jun 2002.

"Human Rights Watch Warns About Factional Fighting." *UN Wire*, 6 May 2002.

"ISAF Joins Qadir Assassination Probe." *UN Wire,* 8 Jul 2002.

"Karzai Elected President, Said To Plan Truth Commission." *UN Wire*, 13 Jun 2002.

"Refugee Returns Continue; Quake Hits In North." *UN Wire*, 11 Apr 2002.

Rutsch, Horst, "Afghanistan: on the road to recovery". *UN Chronicle.* FindArticles.com. findarticles.com/p/articles/mi_m1309/is_1_39/ai_87706528/

"Security Council Set To Approve New Civilian Mission." *UN Wire*, 26 Mar 2002.

"UN Blames Opium Rebound on Power Vacuum." *UN Wire*, 22 Oct 2002.

"UN Envoy Says Western Bureaucracy Slows Aid." *UN Wire*, 4 Aug 2002.

"UNHCR Responds To Critics OF Refugee Return Policy." *UN Wire*, 28 Jul 2002.

UN Documents

A/56/1000-S/2002/737, 11 Jul 2002, SG's Report on the Situation in Afghanistan

A/56/875-S/2002/278, 18 Mar 2002, SG's Report on the Situation in Afghanistan

S/2001/1217, 19 Dec 2001, Organization of the Interim Security Assistance Force

S/2001/1215, 18 Dec 2001, SG's Report on Humanitarian Issues in Afghanistan

S/2001/1157, 6 Dec 2001, SG's Report on the Situation in Afghanistan

S/2001/1154, 5 Dec 2001, The Bonn Agreement

S/2001/1086, 19 Nov 2001, SG's Report on Humanitarian Issues in Afghanistan

S/Res/1453 (2002)

S/Res/1444 (2002)

S/Res/1419 (2002)

S/Res/1413 (2002)

S/Res/1401 (2002)

S/Res/1390 (2002)

S/Res/1388 (2002)

Additional Web Resources

Relief Web: www.reliefweb.int – up-to-date information about relief efforts in Afghanistan

Assistance Afghanistan Site: www.pcpafg.org – sponsored by the UNDP, Office of the UN Coordinator for Afghanistan and the FAO

The International Crisis Group Asia Project, www.intl-crisi-group.org

The Situation between Iraq and Kuwait

Iraq has been a topic of discussion in the Council since Iraq invaded neighboring Kuwait in 1990. The Security Council condemned this action in Resolution 660. At the end of the conflict, sanctions were leveled and Iraq was ordered to comply with UN weapons inspections. Sanctions remain in place to this day, and weapons inspection compliance has been debated on and off since 1991. The effectiveness of sanctions, Iraq's refusal to comply with weapons inspections, and the possibility of a renewed military campaign against Iraq have been the most recent points of discussion in the Council.

Over the past decade, it has become clear that the current sanctions are ineffective and are harming the Iraqi people while not seriously affecting the government. Sanctions have become subject to multiple violations, by both neighboring states and several major powers. In an effort to ease the burden of sanctions on the Iraqi people, the Council passed a revised sanctions regime on 14 May 2002. The new "smart sanctions," described in Resolution 1409, revise the Goods Review List and allow greater flexibility in the goods which Iraq may purchase. On 30 December 2002, the Security Council adopted resolution 1454 which approved adjustments in the biological, chemical, and missile-related areas of the Goods Review List of the Iraq "oil-for-food" programme to allow for a greater amount of humanitarian assistance items to pass through.

The United States has recently begun a campaign within the Council, pushing for military action against Iraq for its failure to fully comply with inspection requirements. The US cites the original resolutions against Iraq as justification for Member States to take "all means necessary" to limit the Iraqi aggression. In the current case, the US administration has accused Iraq both of supporting terrorism and of continuing to pursue programs to develop weapons of mass destruction. The push for military action has the support of the UK within the Council, but the issue has been divisive on the whole.

In late 2002, the Council came to a consensus on the need to verifiably disarm Iraq. Holding Iraq in "material breach" of its obligations under previous resolutions, the Security Council decided to afford it a "final opportunity to comply" with its disarmament obligations, while setting up an enhanced inspection regime for full and verified completion of the disarmament process established in 1991 by resolution 687. Resolution 1441 was adopted unanimously on 8 November 2002.

Through this resolution, the Security Council instructed that inspections were to resume within 45 days, and decided it would convene immediately if there were reports that Iraq was interfering with the inspections. The Council demanded that Iraq confirm its intention to comply fully with the Resolution. On 13 November, Iraq delivered its acceptance of Resolution 1441. Under the new inspection regime established by Resolution 1441, the United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission (UNMOVIC) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) would have "immediate, unimpeded, unconditional and unrestricted access" to any sites and buildings in Iraq. They would also have the right to remove or destroy any weapons, or related items, they found. On 27 January, the Security Council heard formal briefings by the heads of the weapons inspections regime in Iraq. The Executive Chairman of UNMOVIC, Hans Blix, stated that it appeared Iraq had decided in principle to cooperate with inspections. At the same time, Blix drew attention to some outstanding issues and questions: UNMOVIC had conflicting information regarding chemical agents, including indications that particular agents had been weaponized; a number of chemical bombs containing some 1,000 tons of chemical agent were unaccounted for; and several thousand chemical rockets were also unaccounted for. On biological agents, Blix said Iraq had provided

little evidence for its declared production of 8,500 litres of anthrax and no convincing evidence of its destruction. Blix also noted that significant questions remained as to whether Iraq had retained SCUD-type missiles after the Gulf War. The Director-General of the IAEA, Mohamed ElBaradei, told the Council that, to date, the Agency had found no evidence that Iraq had revived its nuclear weapons program.

Questions to consider from your government's perspective on this issue include the following
- Has time run out on the issue of compliance? If it has, what actions should the Council take; if it hasn't, what can the Council or your country do to ensure that Iraq will fully comply with weapons inspections requirements?
- Should sanctions be continued? Modified? Are they effective?

Bibliography

Associated Press, "Iraqi: Weapons Inspectors Not Needed." *The New York Times*, 12 Aug 2002.
"Baghdad Invites UN Inspectors, Reversing Past Refusal." *UN Wire*, 1 Aug 2002.
Crossette, Barbara, "Annan Reaffirms UN Role in Iraq Weapons Inspections." *The New York Times*, 7 Aug 2002.
Crossette, Barbara, "Iraqis, Reversing Course, Ask to Meet with UN Arms Inspectors." *The New York Times*, 3 Aug 2002.
Crossette, Barbara. "UN Sanctions Didn't Stop Iraq From Buying Weapons." *The New York Times*, 18 Jun 2001.
"Former UN Aides Say Sanctions Amount to Genocide." *UN Wire*, 18 Jun 2001.
"Hussein Says OK To Inspections; US Focuses On Regime Change." *UN Wire*, 11 Aug 2002.
"Security Council Calls For Continuing UN Talks With Baghdad," *UN Wire*, 8 Jul 2002.
"Security Council Approves "Smart Sanctions," To Take Effect May 30," *UN Wire*, 13 May 2002.

UN Documents

S/2002/664, 13 Jun 2002, SG Report on Iraq/Kuwait
S/2002/419, 15 April 2002, SG Report on Iraq/Kuwait
S/2002/323, 28 Mar 2002, SG Report on the Iraq/Kuwait Observer Mission
S/2001/582, 12 Jun 2001, SG Report on Iraq/Kuwait
S/2001/505, 18 May 2001, SG Report on Iraq
S/2001/287, 28 Mar 2001, SG Report on Iraq-Kuwait
S/2001/186, 2 Mar 2001, SG Report pursuant to paragraph 5 of resolution 1330 (2000) - Iraq
S/Res/1454 (2002)
S/Res/1447 (2002)
S/Res/1443 (2002)
S/Res/1441 (2002)
S/Res/1409 (2002) -- includes revised sanctions procedures
S/Res/1360 (2001)

Additional Web Resources

www.globalpolicy.org - The Global Policy Project
www.un.org/Depts/unmovic/index.htm - UNMOVIC

THREATS TO INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY CAUSED BY TERRORIST ACTS

Prior to the events of 11 September 2001, the Security Council was not actively involved with terrorism as a distinct topic. Previous actions tended to focus on specific terrorist acts, as opposed to the broader topic of terrorism as a threat to international peace and security. However after the events of 11 September the Council became actively involved in the topic. Resolution 1373 established the Counter-Terrorism Committee of the Security Council. This committee has held frequent meetings on the topic since that time, including issuing its first report in October 2001.

Resolution 1373 and subsequent documents laid out the broad mandate for Security Council action on the topic and primarily focused on utilizing the Council's legal authority to request and compel action from the Member States. Actions and discussions to date have dealt with the funding of terrorism, entities or persons involved in terrorist acts, and with taking the necessary steps to prevent the future commission of terrorist acts. In addition, the Council authorized "all necessary measures" by Member States to deal with terrorist threats, leading directly to the US led action in Afghanistan against the Taliban regime and al-Qaeda.

The Committee's primary responsibility is to enforce the Council's resolutions on terrorism and is also charged with exploring ways to assist states in their own counter-terrorism efforts, especially those states which lack the technology or financial ability to successfully implement their efforts without outside assistance.

In addition to the work of the Committee, the Council held a Ministerial level meeting in November 2001 which led to the implementation of the "Declaration on the Global Effort to Combat Terrorism." The Security Council and the General Assembly both adopted the document which condemns all acts of terrorism and stresses the need for all states to sign on to the relevant treaties and legal documents dealing with international terrorism.

Questions to consider from your government's perspective on this issue include the following
- Does your government fully support all of the Security Council mandates already in existence? Should additional steps be required of Member States to combat terrorism?
- How can states be better incentivized to comply with the existing Council resolutions on the subject?
- How active should the Council be in allowing military actions by Member States to combat terrorism in the future?

Bibliography

"Annan Urges Security Council To Implement Its Resolutions." *UN Wire*, 31 Mar 2002.
"A Comprehensive Action Against Terrorism." *UN Chronicle*, Vol. XXXIX, No. 1, Mar-May 2002, pp. 64-66.
"Pakistan, Others Support UN Action Against Terror." *UN Wire*, 16 Sep 2001.
"Security Council Begins Evaluating Counterterror Measures." *UN Wire*, 17 Jan 2002.
"Security Council OKs Terror Resolution; General Assembly Meets." *UN Wire*, 30 Sep 2001.

Sethi, Sanjay. "Security Council Strengthens Fight Against Terrorism." *UN Chronicle*, 1 Dec 2002.
"Symposium Aims To Channel UN Efforts To Fight Scourge." *UN Wire*, 3 Jun 2002.
"UN, International Conferences Debate Prevention Measures, US." *UN Wire*, 28 Oct 2001.

UN Documents

S/2001/986, Report of the Counter-Terrorism Committee
S/PRST/2002/10, 15 Apr 2002
S/Res/1465 (2003)
S/Res/1438 (2002)
S/Res/1377 (2001), Declaration on the global effort to combat terrorism
S/Res/1373 (2001), Establishment of the Counter-Terrorism Committee
S/Res/1368 (2001)

Additional Web Resources

www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1373/ - Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee
www.un.org/terrorism - UN Action Against Terrorism

THE SITUATION IN LIBERIA

The current conflict in Liberia dates back to 1989 when current Liberian President Charles Taylor and the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL), invaded from neighboring Côte d'Ivoire to overthrow then Dictator Samuel Doe. After the invasion by Taylor's forces, Liberia split along ethnic lines and open civil war erupted. In 1990, an Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) peacekeeping force entered Liberia in an attempt to stabilize the situation. The success of the ECOWAS peacekeeping force was limited after its motives were called into question when the other two factions in the civil war agreed to support an interim government chosen by ECOWAS, and ECOWAS forces joined in the fight against Taylor's forces. On 19 November 1992 the Council approved an arms embargo over Liberia. In August 1995, a peace agreement was signed which created a power sharing government between the three rival parties: the Republic of Liberia (Liberia), Taylor's government; Liberians United for Reconciliation and Democracy (LURD), supported by Guinea; and the Movement for Democracy in Liberia (MODEL), supported by Cote d'Ivoire. The formal peace plan was ratified in early 1996. However, in April 1996, fighting began in Monrovia, signaling a failure of the peace process. Free elections were held in 1997 after an alliance was formed between Taylor's forces and Nigeria. By a landslide vote, Charles Taylor became the president of Liberia. As of 1997, the civil war had claimed the lives of over 150,000 civilians and displaced hundreds of thousands more.

Adding to regional tensions is Liberia's involvement in Sierra Leone. President Taylor has been accused of aiding rebels in Sierra Leone in an attempt to destabilize the government and acquire diamonds. In return for aiding rebels in Sierra Leone, the rebels helped Taylor's government increase its diamond output from 100,000-150,000 carats per year to over 6 million carats per year in the late 1990s by reportedly transferring diamonds from the mines of Sierra Leone to Liberia. In 1999, Ghana and Nigeria accused Liberia of supporting Revolutionary United Front (RUF) rebels in Sierra Leone. The United States and the United Kingdom threatened to suspend

international aid to Liberia in response to the allegations. In July 2000, the Security Council passed Resolution 1306, creating a panel of experts to study the export of illegal diamonds and the funding of the illegal arms trade between Liberia and Sierra Leone The panel's report found that there was overwhelming evidence that Liberia was actively supporting the RUF. The Security Council passed Resolution 1343 enacting a new arms embargo, and the possible future implementation of a diamond embargo and selective travel ban. Due to the continuing violence, further Security Council resolutions (1395, 1408, 1458, and 1478) increased the sanctions to include diamonds, timber, and a travel ban on specific individuals.

Currently the United Nations is working with ECOWAS and the African Union (AU) to bring an end to the conflict and to stop it from further spreading into Sierra Leone. The UN is becoming increasingly concerned about the situation in Liberia. As the fighting amplifies, the international community faces a full-blown humanitarian crisis.

Questions to consider from your government's perspective on this issue include the following
• What conditions would be required to break the deadlock between the disputing parties to get peacekeepers on the ground in Liberia?

Bibliography

Abuja Agreement, 19 Aug 1995, Liberia.
Asser, Martin, "Liberia Fishes in Troubled Waters." *BBC News*, 16 May 2000.
"Conflict Diamonds, Sanctions and War." United Nations Department of Public Information, 21 Mar 2001.
Davenport, Kate, "Liberia's Forced Recruits." *BBC News*, 12 Mar 2002.
"Developments in Africa, Post-war Iraq, Key Issues for Security
Fox, Mike, "UN Names Sides Using Child Soldiers." *BBC News*, 17 Dec 2002.

UN Documents

S/RES/1342/ (27 February 2001)
S/RES/1020 (10 November 1995)
S/RES/866 (22 September 1993)
S/RES/856 (10 August 1993)
S/RES/813 (26 March 1993)
S/RES/788 (19 November 1992)

Additional Web Resources

news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/1043567.stm – Timeline of Events in Liberia
www.usip.org/library/pa/liberia/liberia_09121994.html - Contonou Agreement, 26 Mar 2002, Liberia

THE SITUATION IN THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

The spring of 2003 saw a serious increase in conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). The Hema and Lendu ethnic groups, with various monetary and weapons support from Uganda, Rwanda and the Congolese government in Kinshasa, are engaged in a feud over land, access to resources, and local control.

The conflict has become widespread and since 1999 has accounted for 50,000 deaths and over a half of a million refugees. Regional powers have pledged to solve the conflict within the framework of the Launda Ceasefire Agreement and the Lusaka Peace Process. Pursuant to these agreements, the Ugandans and Congolese have established an Ituri Pacification Commission (IPC). The IPC is supported with commitments from the United Nations Observer Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) and an ad hoc French-led peacekeeping force called the Interim Emergency Multinational Force (IEMF).

Prior to the recent conflicts in the east, there had been a number of significant events toward fulfilling the terms of the Lusaka Peace Process. The President of South Africa facilitated an inter-Congolese dialogue in April 2002. This session led to the adoption of more than 30 consensus resolutions, however an all-inclusive concluding document was not reached. Among the major achievements, the Kinshasa government and the Mouvement de Liberation du Congo (MLC) have agreed to a 30-month transitional period leading up to elections. The only major party not currently participating in the process is the Raassemblement Congolese Pour la Democratie (RCD)-Goma.

In February 2000, MONUC's size and mandate were further expanded to over 5000 military personnel, and in June 2002 MONUC's mandate was extended to run through June 2003. Problems remain in both the work of MONUC and in the presence of rebel and external forces. MONUC's work has been largely unfulfilled in much of the country, as the UN forces have met significant resistance from rebel groups and have been unable to deploy in many areas. In addition, MONUC has yet to receive enough support from UN members to reach its full authorized strength of 5,537 troops, including observers. While Kisangani is technically demilitarized, some violence continues. The continued rebel activity in many rural areas, along with the continuing presence of some external troops from neighboring Uganda and Rwanda, has kept the situation contentious. Reports of human rights violations are also still a grave concern in the eastern part of the DRC, including the systematic rape of women and girls, mass killings, and the destruction of property.

Questions to consider from your government's perspective on this issue include the following
  • How can the international community persuade the active parties in the conflict to cease operations and return to internationally recognized borders?
  • What can the Council do to ensure the complete and permanent removal of foreign troops from the DRC?
  • How can Member States better provide for the full implementation of MONUC and IEMF?

Bibliography

"Aid Groups Fear Security Problems with Rwandan Withdrawal." *UN Wire*, 24 Sep 2002.

Annan Condemns Rebel Assault Against UN Mission." *UN Wire*, 18 Jun 2002.

Cauvin, Henri E. "Rwanda and Congo Sign Accord to End War." *The New York Times*, 31 Jul 2002.

"D.R.C., Rwanda Reach Peace Deal; MONUC, Annan Involved." *UN Wire*, 22 Jul 2002.

"Government Takes Rwanda To World Court Over Violence." *UN Wire*, 29 May 2002.

"Kinshasa, MLC Agree On Government; RCD Rejects Deal." *UN Wire,* 17 Apr 2002.

Rutsch, Horst, "Peacewatch: Democratic Republic of the Congo." *UN Chronicle*, Vol. XXXIX, No. 1, Mar-May 2002, p. 71.

Rutsch, Horst, "Peacewatch: Democratic Republic of the Congo." *UN Chronicle*, Vol. XXXIX, No. 2, Jun-Aug 2002, p. 72.

"Security Council Condemns Continued Resource Plundering." *UN Wire*, 20 Dec 2001.

"UN Council Calls For Demilitarization Of Kisangani." *UN Wire*, 1 May 2002.

"UN Panel Accuses Gov't, Rebels, Neighbors Of Exploitation." *UN Wire*, 19 Nov 2001.

"UN Repelled from East Despite Peace Accord." *UN Wire*, 4 Aug 2002.

"UN Sees Epidemic in Democratic Republic of the Congo." *UN Wire*, 5 Mar 2002.

UN Documents

S/2002/1180, 18 Oct 2002 - Twelfth Report of the SG on the Democratic Republic of the Congo
S/2002/1005, 10 Sep 2002 - Special Report of the SG on MONUC in the DRC
S/2002/621, 5 Jun 2002 - Eleventh Report of the SG on the Democratic Republic of the Congo
S/2001/572, 8 Jun 2001 - SG Report on the Democratic Republic of the Congo
S/2001/373, 17 April 2001 - SG Report on the Democratic Republic of the Congo
S/2000/416, 11 May 2000 - Security Council mission to the Democratic Republic of the Congo, 4-8 May 2000
S/RES/1457 (24 January 2003)
S/RES/1445 (4 December 2002)
S/RES/1417 (14 June 2002)
S/RES/1399 (19 March 2002)
S/RES/1376 (9 November 2001)
S/RES/1355 (15 June 2001)
S/RES/1341 (22 February 2001)

Additional Web Resources

www.un.org/ecosocdev/geninfo/afrec/magazine.html - Africa Renewal Online Magazine

THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

Since the outbreak of the Second Intifada in September 2000, more than 1,800 Palestinians have been killed and over 25,000 have been injured. On the Israeli side, more than 600 people have been killed and over 4,000 injured. The situation reached a potentially critical point after the March 2002 "Passover Massacre" in which a Palestinian suicide bomber struck a large Passover Seder at the Park Hotel in the Israeli city of Netanya. In response, the Israel Defense Forces (IDF) launched a large-scale military operation in the West Bank. Operation "Defensive Shield" led to the reoccupation of cities under full Palestinian control, inflicted severe damage on the Palestinian security and civilian infrastructure, and created a humanitarian and human rights crisis in the West Bank. Most notably, the Israeli incursion into the Jenin refugee camp during the "Battle of Jenin" in April led to allegations of human rights abuses

and violations of international humanitarian law. Throughout the past year, there has been a significant rise in the number of Palestinian terrorist attacks, particularly suicide bombings, carried out in Israel against civilians.

Since January 2002, eight new resolutions have been adopted by the Security Council on this situation. In particular, resolution 1397 (2002), affirmed for the first time the Council's vision of a region where two States, Israel and Palestine, would live side by side with secure and recognized borders. Together, Security Council resolution 1397 (2002), 242 (1967), 338 (1973), and the Arab Peace Initiative have received wide support as a basis for a just, lasting, and comprehensive solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict. The international community has embraced the vision of a two-State solution. As a part of this effort, the United Nations, the United States, the Russian Federation, and the European Union came together to form a new coordinating mechanism for international peace efforts known as "the Quartet." Last year, the Quartet proposed the "Roadmap for Peace" as its plan to resolve the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

Questions to consider from your government's perspective on this issue include the following
- What role can the Security Council play in supporting the Roadmap? Are more changes needed before this can be a viable solution to the problems facing the region?
- Is there a way to bring the parties into compliance with their agreements made in the Roadmap document and in previous plans?

Bibliography
Barak, Ehud, "Israel Needs a True Partner for Peace." *The New York Times*, 30 Jul 2001.
"Bush Mentions 'Palestine' In Speech to General Assembly." *UN Wire*, 11 Nov 2001.
Sciolino, Elaine. "The World: In Mideast Diplomacy, Few Secrets or Solutions." *The New York Times*, 16 Jun 2002.
"Security Council Passes Measure Calling for Palestinian State." *UN Wire*, 12 Mar 2002.
Sontag, Deborah. "And Yet So Far: A special report. Quest for Mideast Peace: How and Why It Failed." *The New York Times*, 26 Jul 2001.
Taylor, Russell and Vivek Rai. "Courage needed more than ever - Peace Watch - Kofi Annan on Israeli-Palestinian relations." *UN Chronicle*. FindArticles.com. http://findarticles.com/p/articles/mi_m1309/is_3_39/ai_93211766/

UN Documents
S/RES/1461 (30 January 2003)
S/RES/1428 (30 July 2002)
S/RES/1415 (30 May 2002)
S/RES/1405 (19 April 2002)
S/RES/1403 (4 April 2002)
S/RES/1402 (30 March 2002)
S/RES/1397 (12 March 2002)
S/RES/1391 (28 January 2002)

Additional Web Resources
www.un.org/peace/jenin/index.html - Secretary-General's report on Jenin
www.un.org/media/main/roadmap122002.html - Elements of a Performance Based Roadmap for Peace

OTHER ISSUES IN AFRICA

Though the peace process in Sierra Leone has been under way since the spring of 2000, concern still exists over how much the conflict in neighboring Liberia will continue to spill over. And Liberian President Taylor's role and influence in Sierra Leone and with the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) continue to be a top concern. Civil war in Cote d'Ivoire wages on despite French peacekeeping involvement. Reports indicate that factions from both Sierra Leone and Liberia are interfering in the conflict. Both Somalia and Sudan suffer from a lack of a strong central authority. Warlords that rule in various parts of each country have been known to harbor terrorists, garnering increased interest from the United States and other western governments. Zimbabwe has experienced a severe breakdown in the rule of law in the last two years. Recent elections are largely viewed as illegitimate and the economic system has deteriorated with inflation as high as 500% and food shortages. Human rights violations have been noted including political violence. Although open resistance has been isolated thus far, many observers believe conditions are ripe for a major civil war.