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Dear participants and fellow guests,

I can not state how excited I am to serve you the second annual of the EGIMUN conference.

Last year, we had an amazing experience with our wonderful committees and delegates. For that, we owe the inspiration for EGIMUN 2019 to the last year's conference.

This year, with our academic and operations team and our esteemed teachers, we have learned so much about what is on the other side of the MUN. For that, we can surely say that it is an extremely wonderful experience.

At EGIMUN'19, we have 5 committees one of them being for our juniors which we will discuss a variety of topics. I am excited for all of our committees and I am sure that you will be satisfied with the debates and the agenda items.

Our first committee is the Security Council, which is the committee where the most spirited discussions take place.

Our second committee is the OECD, which our honourable will discuss financial literacy in developing countries and using blockchain technology to increase government transparency. Both of these agendas are incredibly significant in our modern world.

Our third committee is the Historical Committee which we will experience World War II in an alternate universe.

Our fourth committee being the Special Conference, I am sure that Harry Potter fans out there or the people just wanting to experience a whole different part of the MUN, will love this committee.

The last but definitely not the least committee of ours belongs to our fellow juniors, which will be our future and surprise us with their brilliant ideas.

Now that I have introduced our committees, I want to state my excitement for this conference. I can say, with my highest hopes, the students of our school and the members of our MUN Club will sustain the EGIMUN spirit in our school and will keep doing MUNs. This is just the second time of EGIMUN, but with my highest hopes, I wish this conference to be a tradition for our school. I want to thank you all for joining EGIMUN'19. I hope that you will add a wonderful memory to your life

İrem ARMAĞAN- Secretary-General

Dear Delegates,

First of all, I would like to welcome you all to EGIMUN 2019. About myself I am a senior student at Yeni Yol High School I have been participating in Model United Nations conferences since 2016 and what I love about MUN is that aside from hard work and all the debating we still manage to have some fun after all and in this committee I want to have fun while still talking and debating about important topics and crises we have prepared for you. Our Operations and Academics teams have prepared all kinds of surprises for you. About the topic, we chose for you it is a really important and mostly forgotten issue. People only know about the tip of the iceberg that is war, it is a disturbing and gut-wrenching reality that we cannot ignore it but can't accept it either. Most of us only know about Syria, Afghanistan and Iraq but it's a lot more than that war is something ugly by nature something that is truly horrific and there are so many violations of human rights and violations of war laws that it is no man's land. In this committee we will take these topics and talk about why they happened, how can we stop it and how can we prevent and protect our future generations from ever fearing from bombs, guns, terrorist attacks and so many more horrendous things. I am expecting really good solutions to be found and efficient actions to be taken by you hoping to see you all prepared and ready.

USG – Atahan Tetik

Esteemed Delegates,

I am honoured to welcome you to the second session of the Eskişehir Gelişim International Model United Nations Conference.

My name is İdil Abeş. I am an 11th-grade student at Atayurt High School I am the Secretary-General at ATAMUN'20. It is my utmost honour to serve as the Under-Secretary-General of EGIMUN'19.

I'm highly excited to meet each and every one of you. My expectation from you is to be well-read so we can have fruitful debates on the issues that concern the world of today deeply. I firmly believe you are going to achieve wonderful debates and discussions in your committee that will be embedded in our memories as unforgettable experiences that will last a lifetime.

Best Regards,

İdil Abeş-Under Secretary-General

INTRODUCTION

A. INTRODUCTION TO UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL

The UNSC's structure has advanced uniquely as the result of its role in the UN: it is intended to respond to international crises and maintain international peace. In response to such crises, the Council has the power to compel crucial actions such as peace talks, negotiations and meetings. According to the United Nations Charter, the Council can also approve the use of force if there are no other alternatives to maintain international peace. The Security Council can also deploy UN peacekeeping operations and enforce sanctions on states. Of all the others, UNSC is the only body to have this power.

I. HISTORY OF THE UNSC

The UN Security Council held its first session on January 17, 1946, in London. Since its first meeting, the Security Council has most visibly coordinated the actions of the military and peacekeeping forces in missions.

The United Nations was created at the end of World War II. WWII cost millions of people's lives, some in battle, others as a result of the destructions caused by the battle. When it was over, people longed for a better world and an end to all war. As a result of this desire, the United Nations was formed. While the UN has not, so far, come close to fulfilling all the aims, it still is the world's principal organization for the promotion of international peace and security.

United Nations Security Council is the most powerful division of the UN, which all member states are obliged by the UN Charter to obey.

II. PROCEDURE OF THE UNSC

The main purpose of the Security Council is to investigate and report on threats to international peace; conclude these disputes, using diplomatic means if possible and intensifying to coercive measures, such as economic sanctions. As expected, with such broad authorities, the Security Council has the most extensive range of activities across the UN: it is the only body qualified of applying sanctions, deploying troops, and writing binding resolutions that the Member States are compelled to follow.

Agenda item: Middle East and North Africa situation

Middle East

Our topic is one of the most discussed topics in the United Nations Security Council. For almost more than a century there is war in middle east since the World War I and there have been more than 7,000,000 million civilian and military casualties but we will focus on the ongoing wars and wars that made innocent people lose their home, their friends, their family and their life. Although no one rarely talks about it but there is still ongoing wars in Afghanistan, Syria, Iran and Iraq and these wars make it impossible for citizens to live there and the bombs thrown by opposing forces are demolishing homes so that everything must be done all over again and chemical weapons used are making toxic fumes and gas that reach the clouds and make toxic waste reach all over the region and endanger many civilians living nearby. War is something terrible we know that but to stop it from getting worse we as humans made laws restricting the usage of inhumane and unethical weapons or technology and called them "war laws", these laws try to make war somewhat safer for civilians and limit the damage done to the area. In this committee, we will try to enforce existing laws use un bodies to protect and help the civilians and try to ensure the prevention of similar wars

I. Syria

The war in Syria dates back almost to 1918 but we will focus on the latest conflicts such as the civil war and the terrorist situations. The war started on 15 March 2011, with demonstrations. These demonstrations were like demonstrations held in other Arab countries, which has been called the Arab Spring. Protesters in **Syria** demanded the resignation of President Bashar al-Assad this was the start of an 8 year war the sides of the civil war in Syria Democratic Forces and Free Syrian Army. The other major countries in this war are Russia, the United States of America and Turkey our main objective in this are is to providing civilians shelter, food and necessary supplies also to help prevent further terrorist attacks. One of the things to focus on in

Syria is the chemical weapon usage some news articles have reported that Assad has bio-weapons and used them almost 50 times in the past this is an important issue that needs to be handled.

I. Terrorist activities

The terrorist attacks began with 2 coordinated bombings in Damascus, Syria the capital. Following year the bombings increased significantly from 2011 to 2018 there were approximately 1.000 wounded and deceased. There are 5 terrorist groups currently engaged in Syria such as ISIS and Hezbollah

II. Afghanistan

The wars in Afghanistan started in 1978 and is still ongoing. The current conflict is happening between Afghanistan Military and terrorist group Taliban. The war started in 2001 after the civil war and the Taliban controlling most of the major cities in Afghanistan another war broke out. Afghanistan is in a war state for decades now and still has ongoing wars which started between 1980-2001 and we can easily say that there is a really important issue that needs to be solved. Other countries and organisations also play a major role in the Afghan wars most importantly United States of America and NATO. The Afgan war is known to be the longest war in the history of US and took it's toll to the US, the 9/11 attacks also known as the twin towers bombing is a crucial part of this war and the US history it became a Worldwide topic and a gruesome attack which 19 Taliban members hijacked 4 planes and collided with the towers resulting 6,000 wounded and 3,000 victims which led to the US invading Afghanistan

II.A Taliban and Other Terrorist situations

II.A.i Taliban

Taliban name meaning student (talebe) is a terrorist group which was created by Muhammed Ömer and later on led by Osama bin Laden who organised 9/11 attacks. Bin Laden got killed by the US forces which led to the current leader Hibatullah Akhundzada. Today Taliban is continuing to terrorise the cities of Afghanistan their goal is to make their leader the president of Afghanistan again and make the country the purest and the best Islamic country

II.A.ii State-Sponsored Terrorism

Reportedly some countries in the MENA region support Terrorist group and make their lands safe heaven for the groups. Lately, we have seen that Pakistan is one of the countries in the

region who opens their land to the organisations such as Taliban, Al-Qaeda, Sipah-e-Sahaba and many more this is a problematic situation because we can't do anything to the groups while they are in the Pakistan lands

III. Protection of civilians and neutral countries

War does not only take the lives of the soldiers but the lives of the innocent too. Civilians caught in the crossfire, children stepping on landmines, cluster bombs and failed explosives unexpectedly detonating, IEDs and a never-ending list of innocent lives taken violently. These wars do not only affect the lives of the citizens they affect countries nearby too such as Turkey hosting millions of refugees and conflicts on border causes shrapnel to travel to nearby cities and villages endangering the lives of the civilians

III.A Providing aid to the civilians and refugees

There are many NGOs and UN bodies who try to help the refugees and the civilians but only half of the refugees and civilians can get the aid they need, this problem occurs because most of the aid is confiscated by terrorist groups or constantly under attack, the facilities keep getting raided and the delivery trucks are under fire by the terrorist organisations which make delivering aid almost impossible

III.B Ensuring the security of the civilians in the war zone

Even though it's risky and dangerous some civilians choose to stay and refuse to leave their homeland and some civilians are unable to or threatened by the terrorist groups. This problem leads to the civilians in the area at a huge risk to encounter many explosives, IEDs and many more dangerous and lethal weapons and bombs which result in violent deaths or painful injuries

IV. War Crimes

On 22 August 1864 the first Geneva Convention was held in Geneva, Switzerland where the first laws of the war had been made, many said that something unstable as war cannot be tamed by laws and yet we still made them. Since then many additions have been made to the war such as protection of civilians, press and doctors and nurses made it illegal to torture or starve the captured prisoner but in many instances these rules have been broken such as Assad using chemical weapons an estimated 50 times and many countries are accused of war crimes such as the United Kingdom, United States of America and France

V. Safe Zones

Safe zones are vital for civilian safety but in recent years there are many fails attempts. Recently Turkey made an offering to the United States of America for a safe zone in Syria and started the joint force operation in Northeast Syria. However, we need more safe zones in Yemen, Iraq, Syria and Afghanistan to help the civilians who are trapped in an unforgiving war



2019' s NORTH AFRICA

North African states, most notably Egypt, Libya, Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco, have been constantly exposed to security threats due to a series of political, socio-economic and military factors. With the region battling old and new challenges, here are some key security risks it must confront in the year ahead. Five of the most important are Terrorism, Insurgencies and Counterinsurgencies, Border Threats, Economic Security and Human Security. As North African states continue to suffer in terms of developing efficient, anti-terrorism strategies, threats of new attacks loom large.

I.Terrorism in North Africa

Conceptualising terrorism is a challenge Terrorism as "any act of violence or threat thereof notwithstanding its motives or intentions perpetrated to carry out an individual or collective criminal plan to terrorise people...". This definition also covers properties, national resources, international facilities and state sovereignty. ing task; combating it is even harder.

I.A. Libya:

Terrorism threats have become the new normal in Libya since former leader Muammar Gaddafi was captured and killed in 2011 following a popular uprising that turned into an ongoing war among Libyan militias. Amid the absence of a single government, Libya is unquestionably bracing for new attacks in 2019. While an internationally-backed government of Fayeze Al-Sarraj exists in the capital Tripoli, military strongman Khalifa Haftar — supported by some Arab states — is running a parallel government in eastern Libya. Several international attempts to end the power struggle have failed to yield fruitful results.

Islamist insurgent groups such as the Islamic State (IS) routinely rely on terrorist tactics to advance their agenda in Libya. IS militants recently attacked the headquarters of the foreign ministry of the UN-recognised Government of National Accord (GNA).

I.B. Egypt:

The Egyptian government has adopted a 'wait and see' approach as Islamist insurgents in Northern Sinai often count on terrorist attacks to destabilise the region further. Media pundits often assume that the military-backed ouster of former Islamist president Mohamed Morsi in July 2013 fuelled the rise of extremist attacks. However, this argument is questionable since Egypt has been involved in anti-terrorism campaigns since the rise of Islamist militancy in the 1980s, and the extent of the terrorist operations mostly depended on the competence of the state security policy.

Experts have also noted attacks against 'soft' targets such as tourists in recent years: the most recent incident occurred on 28 December when three Vietnamese tourists and an Egyptian tour guide died when a bomb exploded near a tourist bus just kilometres away from the pyramids.

I.C. Tunisia:

Tunisia is facing similar challenges. Last November, a security patrol in central Kasserine's Al-Manar district was attacked by gunmen, an incident that IS has claimed responsibility.

II. Insurgencies and Counterinsurgencies

Terrorist attacks and insurgencies are two different stories, for the latter involves an attempt by a militant group to establish control over territories through the support of the population. As the process involves more than a mere use of force, counterinsurgency operations are "military, law enforcement, political, economic, psychological and civic actions taken to defeat an insurgency, while addressing the root causes."

II.A. Libya:

Libya has the most complicated situation as all parties are simply militias that are divided based on religion, ideological beliefs or tribal affiliations. Although some social and political groups managed to establish 'governments' in some areas and gain the recognition of regional and international governments, fighting militias continues to be a public concern for several reasons, including restoring complete order, stopping terrorist operations and paving the way for dialogues about the politico-constitutional, economic and developmental future of Libya.

II.B. Egypt:

In Egypt, The militants have continuously targeted police and army assets, killing hundreds of security personnel. While the counterinsurgents have achieved some tactical successes, the operations remain ongoing in a bid to turn them into strategic gains.

II.C. Tunisia:

Tunisia's counterinsurgency forces are carrying out campaigns in Mount Chaambi, Sidi Bouzid and Kasserine against Al-Qaeda-affiliated groups and pro-IS militants.

II.D. Algeria:

Tunisia and Algeria are cooperating in military and intelligence affairs as some of the operations take place near border areas. As is the case with Egypt, the threat of Islamist insurgencies has existed in Algeria for decades, and clashes between the Algerian security forces and the insurgents will likely continue in 2019.

II.E.Morocca:

In December, the Moroccan government and the Polisario Front began UN-sponsored talks over the future of disputed Western Sahara. The conflict remains frozen since 1991 following a UN-brokered ceasefire, but tensions have remained consistently high and diplomacy has thus far failed to produce a political solution. Coincides with discussions about prospects of a new war, especially given that the threat of using force has previously been a factor in the equation.

III. Border Threats In North Africa

Governments are fighting to control the illegal movement of people and goods along their borders, which pose greater security threats and require co-ordinated policy efforts between the states. It can be argued that the inability of the North African states to control their borders has been a major cause of the migration crisis in Europe. Talks between the European Union (EU) and North African governments have been constantly held for years over this matter, and joint coordination of efforts will possibly continue in 2019.

III.A. Algeria:

A recent study by the Royal United Services Institute for Defense and Security Studies found that roughly 30% of 'illicit cigarettes' that exist in the French market originates from Algeria. But border threats go beyond cigarette smuggling: migrants, weapons and drugs are reportedly smuggled through the borders of North African states.

III.B. Morocco:

Moroccan King Mohammed VI has called on Algeria to accept talks with Rabat "without taboos" over a wide range of issues, including migrants, terrorism and drugs.

IV. Economic Security In North Africa

According to the International Labour Organisation (ILO), economic security entails a bundle of basic living necessities such as health, education, dwelling and social protection. This is another concern for North Africans in 2019. Many have argued that governments and policymakers must take greater note of the connection between poor socio-economic conditions and violent extremism. In North Africa and elsewhere, such as the Central African Republic, the economically marginalised are prime targets for recruiters. If poverty and unemployment are proven to drive the poor - especially the youth - to join militias and insurgent groups, then this will certainly affect the duration of counterinsurgency and anti-terrorism campaigns that are fought in the region.

IV.A. Libya:

Libya led to concerns about the collapse of the banking system in the country amid a huge decline in the value of the Libyan dinar and shortages in liquid cash, causing a delay in the transfer of regular payments such as salaries.

IV.B. Egypt:

Egypt, extremely high levels of public and foreign debt have pushed the government to impose several waves of austerity measures, including lifting state subsidies for public services and goods.

IV.C. Algeria:

Algeria, the great reduction in oil prices in 2014 had a negative influence on foreign reserves: the country had only \$97.3 billion in 2018 as opposed to \$178 billion four years earlier.

IV.D. Tunisia:

Tunisia is also burdened with a foreign debt that is worth billions, high inflation and unemployment, and all governments that took office have failed to handle the crisis since 2011.

V. Human Security In North Africa

The abovementioned forms of threats will seemingly continue to impact the lives of the individuals living in North Africa in 2019. They will have to contend with unemployment, high costs of living, pollution, and threat of death if living in conflict-hit areas. Youth unemployment rates in the Middle East and North Africa region are among the highest in the world. These socio-economic problems cannot be solved quickly or easily, but governments must act decisively to implement pro-poor and youth-friendly policies.

V.A. Morocco:

As was the case with the Rif protests in Morocco in 2017, several incidents of unrest in the region were driven by the dire economic conditions that citizens must endure.

V.B. Tunisia:

In December 2018, protests over economic conditions also took place in the western city of Kasserine in Tunisia.

Points Resolution Should Cover:

- Ways to stop and control Bio-Weapon usage
- Ways to monitor and prevent War crimes
- Building safe and reliable safe zones

- Ways to stop and prevent the ongoing conflicts in Afghanistan and minimize the civilian casualties
- Ways to stop and prevent the ongoing conflicts in Syria
- Helping the neutral countries who have been affected by the nearby wars
- Bringin terrorist and criminal organisation to justice and preventing further attacks
- Helping civilians and refugees who are stuck in war zones
- The ongoing conflict in Syria
- Efficient ways to solve Terrorism/ Insurgencies and Counterinsurgencies/ Border Threats/ Economic Security/ Human Security
- Important dates on which some specific moves have to be accomplished
- Some institutions which might/should help while solving the problem in North Africa
- Ways to educate/inform people who are being affected

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