

Committee: Security Council

Issue: The Question of South Sudan

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Position: The President of the Security Council

Introduction

There have been several decades of brutal civil war which resulted in destructions of South Sudan's significant parts of the infrastructure, and the prevalence of poverty. Before the 3rd of July 2017, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugee (UNHCR) has already not only started taking general government spending, security and economic foundations into consideration but also come up with a stance elaborating that a wide range of member nations are encouraged to support South Sudan, particularly by a monetary funding. Nonetheless, another civil war has recently taken place between the rebel forces and the government in December 2013.

The current South Sudanese president Salva Kiir Mayardit accused his former deputy Riek Machar and the other involved officials of undertaking a coup d'état. In addition, the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-in-Opposition (SPLM-IO) has currently been led by Riek Machar who previously argued that he did not attempt to start an overthrow. For this reason, a clash between the SPLM-IO and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) was inevitable, yet causing more or less 300,000 casualties in the first place. In response to this outbreak, additional peacekeepers have been authorised by the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) in its Resolution 2304 (**S/RES/2304**) with concessions from the Uganda People's Defence Forces (UPDF) and the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS), pursuing maximum security for key facilities in the capital of South Sudan, Juba.

In January 2014, through mediation by the United States of America, the United Kingdom, the People's Republic of China, the Kingdom of Norway, the European Union (EU), the African Union (AU) and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), the first ceasefire (the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities) was reached. However, the UNSC remarked on continuous violations happening in South Sudan and stated that other ceasefire agreements must be put into action. Although the SPLM-in-Government (SPLM-IG) and the SPLM-IO signed the Compromise Peace Agreement (CPA) in August 2015 to prevent further casualties of the South Sudanese Civil War, the Resolution 2206 (**S/RES/2206**) was adopted by the UNSC to intensify sanctions against the SPLM-IO due to the renewed

clashes occurred within Juba. At that point, the tensions between the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) loyal to Salva Kiir and the SPLA-IO loyal to Riek Machar began to undermine the security of the United Nations protection of civilians' shelters and other premises.

Definition of Key Terms

United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS)

Protecting civilians, monitoring human rights and promoting implementations of the hostilities agreement steering the pathway to consolidate peace and security are the underlying aims of the United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS). On the 8th of July 2011, the UNSC regarded the situation of South Sudan as a threat to security, therefore established the UNMISS by adopting the Resolution 1996 (**S/RES/1996**). Also, the UNSC had to re-prioritise the mandate of the UNMISS in order to cope with another clash occurred in December 2013, therefore adopted the Resolution 2155 (**S/RES/2155**), strikingly providing protections and humanitarian aids for the civilian population.

Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Goals (PSGs)

Economic Foundations, Justice, Security, Politics, Legitimate, Revenue and Services are indicators of monitoring Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Goals (PSGs) – whether targeted progress is smooth or adverse within specific nations over time. These development cooperation works are to resolve ongoing clashes and natural disaster in twenty countries (g7+ countries). It consists of South Sudan, Somalia, Afghanistan, Chad, the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Liberia and so on. The role and use of indicators stated in the official document read as follows:

- “To help track peacebuilding and statebuilding progress within a country over time.”
- “To inform regular assessments (e.g. fragility assessments, based on the fragility spectrum) to understand the current situation and provide a baseline for measurement.”
- “To inform national development planning and priority setting processes (e.g. One Vision/One Plan, compacts).”
- “To enable national and international actors to measure progress and communicate results toward PSG implementation to citizens and other constituencies.”

United Nations Peacekeeping

“United Nations Peacekeeping helps countries navigate the difficult path from conflict to peace. We have unique strengths, including legitimacy, burden sharing, and an ability to deploy troops and police from around the world, integrating them with civilian peacekeepers to address a range of mandates set by the UN Security Council and General Assembly” stated by officials. Often in post-conflict areas, peace agreements and peace processes are being observed and implemented by peacekeepers. In regards to the United Nations Charter (Chapter VII), only the UNSC has the authority to initiate such collective action by authorising peacekeeping operations.

Socioeconomic status (SES)

Socioeconomic status (SES) is “an economic and sociological combined total measure of a person's work experience and of an individual's or family's economic and social position in relation to others, based on income, education, and occupation.”

Ceasefire

Whenever there is a ceasefire between opposing forces, a clash is temporarily suspended in which both sides agree with the other in order to further prevent casualties or violent actions.

Background Information



REGIONAL UPDATE

South Sudan Situation

1 - 31 December 2017

2,435,120*

Total **South Sudanese refugees** in the region as of 31 Dec (pre- and post-Dec 2013 caseload)

668,192*

South Sudanese refugee **arrivals in 2017**, based on field reports as of 31 December

283,409

Refugees in South Sudan and **1.9 million IDPs** as of 31 Dec

Caption #1: UNHCR South Sudan Situation Regional Update – 31 December 2017 (South Sudan Situation)

After experiencing from gruesome civil war, South Sudan has successfully been issued as an emerging nation which gained its independence in 2011. This incident to end such civil war for the sake of safe and sustainable living conditions among civilians is, however, thought to be a catalyst that deteriorated the South Sudanese socioeconomic status – roughly eighty percent of civilians subsists in the rural areas. Territories and oil resources were the ones that caused breathless tensions between the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army (SPLM/A) loyal to Salva Kiir Mayardit and the SPLM-IO. This tragedy has brought about over two million South Sudanese refugees. Moreover, approximately fifty percent of the entire population lives below the absolute poverty line, nearly seventy percent is illiterate, and over one million had sought for sites in neighbouring countries since 2013. Ironically, more than 240,000 have been displaced to South Sudan to escape from other clashes in Sudan. Continued humanitarian support is required, even though there is still a lack of service delivery.

The government of South Sudan is spending their expenditure largely on military spending; donor countries are more unwilling to fund humanitarian purposes. Also, the government's increased borrowing from the central bank to finance the budget deficit gives rise to instability among the civilian population. To bring about a change in attitudes of the political elite and the nature of governance, the UN attempts increasing securitisation of South Sudan to take refuge in safe channels of provision.

Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM)

The Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) is a political party that shared the principal intention to be the political wing of the SPLA, attempting to control southern territories as the leading party before acquiring its independence. The central constituent of the semi-autonomous Southern Sudanese government was considered to be the SPLM since the beginning of 2005 when the CPA was conceded by the government of Sudan. Even though they had considerable authority to represent one-third in the government as a whole, they withdrew from the government in 2007. The State of Eritrea and Uganda has been accused of providing support to the SPLA-IO by the government.

A new sovereign has eventually been formalised by the SPLM which dedicated as a part of the governing political party again along with the SPLA (the country's army) after South Sudan being acknowledged as a separate nation on the 9th of July 2011. By some accounts, creating remote democratic Sudan, specifically the southern territories of Sudan, was one of the SPLM/A's common targets before gaining the independence.

SPLM-in-Government (SPLM-IG)

The SPLM-in-Government (SPLM-IG) and the SPLM-in-Opposition (SPLM-IO) were once the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) before 2013. It is because the South Sudanese president Salva Kiir Mayardit and his former vice president Riek Machar were vying for the SPLM

leadership. For this reason, political tensions began to escalate, and deep mistrust started to mount – gradually disintegrated relations between the numerous involved forces that remained loyal to Salva Kiir Mayardit or Riek Machar.

SPLM-in-Opposition (SPLM-IO)

The rebel group and South Sudanese political parties classified as the anti-governmental forces (AGF) constitute the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-in-Opposition. The South Sudanese Civil War is considered to have arisen from the tension between the SPLM-IG and the SPLM-IO. Riek Machar now leads the SPLM-IO.

Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA)

The initial form of the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) – the army of South Sudan, was guerrilla warfare in 1983. The SPLA participated in the Second Sudanese Civil War. In fact, the SPLA armed struggle, such as the Jonglei Canal and the Bentiu Oil Fields in the mid-1980s, delayed the development projects proposed by the Sudanese government. By some accounts, innumerable atrocities and brutalities done by the SPLA against civilians have been persistently reported at that point. To illustrate one real-life situation, around 35,000 Ugandan refugees in South Sudan had no choice, but to cross the border back to Uganda. In addition, the Coalition to Stop Child Soldiers estimated that there were more or less 5,000 children serving as soldiers in the SPLA in 2004. Since 2013, the SPLA is believed to manage more than 200,000 soldiers who are divided into separate groups of 12,000 troops, and possess additional personnel employed in the South Sudan Air Force (SSAF). The SPLA is now recognised as the new republic's army due to the independence gained in 2011. Fortunately, as the CPA was authorised, it has transformed the SPLA through unrestricted and regional funds, especially from the United States of America (266 M), Sweden (76 M) and Private Donors Spain (60 M) as of 2017.

Previous attempts

Experience in South Sudan from 2005 onward demonstrates that these measures can be impactful, but involve a meticulous process. In other words, the CPA was a great opportunity to improve stability and peace in South Sudan. Although it had lasted for a short period of time, this approach suggests that a similar chance could be implemented when the right partners and the right effort are brought together. For instance, humanitarian assistance and security regulations have been improved by the CPA. Moreover, decision-making has become more transparent, and proper institutions and infrastructure have been established, notwithstanding South Sudanese authorities' growing intolerance.

Timeline of Events

Date	Description of event
January 9 th , 2005	The CPA was reached between Southern Sudan and the Sudanese government after suffering from decades of continuous civil war. As a matter of fact, the timetable for the Southern Sudan independence (referendum) was peacefully facilitated by the CPA and the IGAD.
April 15 th , 2010	Salva Kiir Mayardit has been elected as the president of Southern Sudan with around ninety percent of the vote.
January 15 th , 2011	The referendum whether to secede from Sudan was held.
February 7 th , 2011	Official statistics displayed that roughly ninety-eight percent of Southern Sudanese voted to secede from the north.
July 9 th , 2011	South Sudan has been issued as an emerging nation that gained the independence.
December 15 th , 2013	The clash broke out between the SPLM-IG and the SPLM-IO.
January 23 rd , 2014	The South Sudanese government and Riek Machar signed a ceasefire.
March 27 th , 2014	Over 800,000 had been internally displaced (stays within their country's borders but forced to flee their regular living sites), including over one million seeking shelters in neighbouring countries according to the United Nations.
August 25 th , 2015	Over two million had been displaced as reported by the United Nations. Furthermore, the UNSC regarded South Sudan's food security as the worst around the globe.
August 26 th , 2015	Salva Kiir Mayardit agreed to a new peace agreement with Riek Machar owing to the threat of the United Nations sanctions.
July 7 th , 2016	The clash broke out between the SPLM-IG and the SPLM-IO again.
January 11 th , 2017	The South Sudanese government rebuffed the 4,000 additional United Nations peacekeepers. The government argued that such deployment will marginalise their sovereignty.

UN Involvement, Relevant Resolutions, Treaties and Events

A number of actions has been carried out in South Sudan, thereby intensifying a peacekeeping force regardless of its government's objections. The following resolutions aim to pressure any forms of armed forces in the conflict and ensure security – have once threatened imposing an arms embargo on South Sudan as a whole. The UNSC's approval of the mandate of the UNMISS was considered to be one of such implementation to not only coordinate a better way of integrating developmental and political interventions but also support the wider development programming and the comprehensive security sector reform.

- Resolution 1996, 08 July 2011 (**S/RES/1996**)
- Resolution 2155, 27 May 2014 (**S/RES/2155**)
- Resolution 2206, 03 March 2015 (**S/RES/2206**)
- Resolution 2271, 02 March 2016 (**S/RES/2271**)
- Resolution 2280, 07 April 2016 (**S/RES/2280**)
- Resolution 2290, 31 May 2016 (**S/RES/2290**)
- Resolution 2304, 12 August 2016 (**S/RES/2304**)
- Resolution 2353, 24 May 2017 (**S/RES/2353**)

Appendices

I. Resolution Links:

A. (**S/RES/1996**):

http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/past/unmis/documents/sres1996_2011.pdf

B. (**S/RES/2155**):

http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/atf/cf/%7B65BF9B-6D27-4E9C-8CD3-CF6E4FF96FF9%7D/s_res_2155.pdf

C. (**S/RES/2206**):

http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/atf/cf/%7B65BF9B-6D27-4E9C-8CD3-CF6E4FF96FF9%7D/s_res_2206.pdf

D. (S/RES/2271):

http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2271%282016%29&referer=http%3A//www.un.org/en/sc/documents/resolutions/2016.shtml&Lang=E

E. (S/RES/2280):

http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2280%282016%29

F. (S/RES/2290):

http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/atf/cf/%7B65BF9B-6D27-4E9C-8CD3-CF6E4FF96FF9%7D/s_res_2290.pdf

G. (S/RES/2304):

http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/atf/cf/%7B65BF9B-6D27-4E9C-8CD3-CF6E4FF96FF9%7D/s_res_2304.pdf

H. (S/RES/2353):

http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/atf/cf/%7B65BF9B-6D27-4E9C-8CD3-CF6E4FF96FF9%7D/s_res_2353.pdf

II. Critical Needs and Priorities:**SUDAN**

Protection / Health / WASH: At least 20,000 refugee women and girls of reproductive age living in settlements across South and West Kordofan are in critical need of personal hygiene kits to safely manage their menstrual health. Access to menstrual hygiene materials is an essential component of refugee protection by enabling refugee women and girls to participate in daily life, including for school attendance and community participation.

Education: There is an urgent need for rehabilitation of refugee schools in Sirajiya and Dar Batti settlements, South Kordofan, to address damage incurred during the rainy season. There is also the need to construct more permanent school structures to prevent future damage.

Health: The limited availability of laboratory services and medicines remain key constraints across the response. According to WHO, laboratory services need to be upgraded in all health facilities at refugee camps in White Nile, except for the clinics at Kashafa and Alwaral camps currently run by MSF-Spain. There are also insufficient drugs stocks at refugee camps, especially to cover the needs of children under five years and pregnant women.

Caption #2: UNHCR South Sudan Situation Regional Update – 31 December 2017 (Critical Needs and Priorities)

III. For Additional Information:

- A. <http://data.unhcr.org/SouthSudan/regional.php>
- B. <https://docs.google.com/document/d/19BbglELL195Db1JqLha6Ugnr8E355xTuWxA7MkWMLrA/edit>

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