

Boston University Academy Model United Nations Conference VII

Saturday, February 2nd to Sunday, February 3rd, 2019

Boston University Academy

Boston, MA



JCC: South Sudan

Dear Delegates,

My name is Nataly Kaldawy and I will be your chair for the JCC South Sudan at BUAMUN this year. Claudia Woolf, a freshman here at BUA, will be my vice chair for this committee. I am currently a junior at Boston University Academy, and I have been attending Model UN conferences, including BUAMUN twice, since I was in middle school. In the past, I was vice chair of the JCC Space Race: USA as a freshman and chair of the HJCC Peloponnesian War: Delian League as a sophomore. Outside of BUAMUN, I participate in many activities at BUA. I am a member of the science team, I sing in our advanced chorus, Vox Caeli, and I am part of the spring musical.

In committee, we will run under a suspended moderated caucus, meaning there will be no speaker's list. We will review this, as well as other procedural matters, in committee. If you have any questions at all, don't hesitate to email me at nkaldawy@bu.edu. I look forward to seeing you all in January!

Sincerely,
Nataly Kaldawy
nkaldawy@bu.edu



Introduction to Committee

This crisis simulation will be run as part of a joint crisis along with North Sudan and the African Union. It takes place during the Second Sudanese Civil War, starting in the year 1985. This committee will represent South Sudan, and each delegate will represent a South Sudanese power in the cabinet. In committee, rather than defaulting to a speaker's list if there are no procedural motions or points, we will default to a moderated caucus.

Position Paper Information

All of the BUAMUN joint crisis committees require papers from each delegate. Position papers are short pieces of writing indicating a delegate's stance, which contributes to a chair's perspective regarding awards. A position paper should be approximately 1-2 pages, double spaced, and should include the delegate's reaction to each of the topics.

Delegate: Nataly Kaldawy

School: Boston University Academy (Your school here, not necessarily ours.)

Committee: South Sudan Joint Crisis

Position: (Your assigned position here.)

But please make sure to change the headers so it is appropriate to you and your committee. There should be one position paper from each delegate touching on all three topics, with a focus on the delegate's position in the committee. You should conduct additional research to write this paper. See the "Suggestions for Further Research" section at the end of this guide for some helpful resources.

Country Background



South Sudan, located in East-Central Africa, is bordered by Sudan in the North, Ethiopia in the East, and Uganda and Kenya in the South. Near the center of the country is a swampy wetland called the Sudd, one of the biggest wetlands in the world. South Sudan is a Christian country, as opposed to its Muslim neighbors in North Sudan. One of the poorest countries in the world, South Sudan is in an economic crisis. Most of the population lives under the poverty line. This has driven out many South Sudanese people to take refuge in neighboring countries.

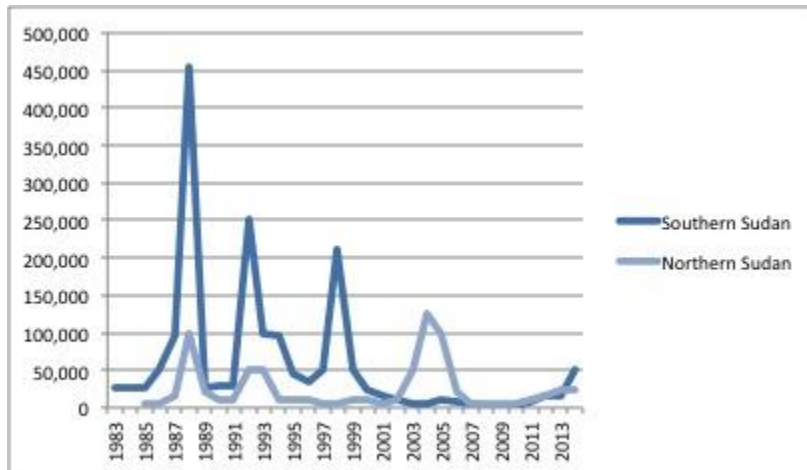
South Sudan is a fairly new country, only gaining its independence in 2011. Before South Sudan separated from North Sudan, the two regions lived with the understanding that those from the South would have political power. It wasn't until the Arab Khartoum government turned on this agreement that tension rose and war broke out between the North and South. The results of North and South Sudan's disagreements were two civil wars (1955-1972 and 1983-2005), millions of fatalities, and a Peace Agreement that allowed South Sudan to have an autonomous government in 2005.¹

Both Sudanese Civil Wars were caused by conflict between the northern and southern regions of Sudan. While this committee will focus on the Second Civil War, it is important to understand the events and outcome of the First Civil War. South Sudan engaged in a civil war that was

¹ CIA World Factbook

focused on a power struggle between the North and the South. The result was the Addis Ababa peace agreement of 1972 between the northern government and the southern rebels.²

Topic I: Main Events of the Second Sudanese Civil War



Deaths caused by war in Sudan between the years 1983 and 2014

The Second Sudanese Civil War was between northern Sudan and the Khartoum-based government and southern Sudan and its rebels to the government. The war ended with a peace agreement officially granting South Sudan its independence. This peace, however, came at the price of millions of deaths, which is depicted in the graph above. The large number of fatalities was due greatly to the economic situation and violent warfare. Southern Sudan's state caused the displacement of 4 million people since 1983, and 2 million of those displaced died while seeking refuge.³ But most fatalities were due to acts of genocide. One of the larger outbreaks of violence occurred in the war in Darfur in 2003. A government-formed group of northern Sudan called the Janjaweed destroyed Darfurians by pillaging and destroying Darfur.⁴

In 1985, northern Sudan launched its attack on southern Sudan. Most of the attacks were against the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA), and this first outbreak of violence is depicted in the graph above with the large spike around the year 1987 indicating South Sudan's great number of fatalities. The SPLA are the rivals of northern Sudan's government and groups like the Janjaweed. It was created in 1983 and led by the revolutionary and First Vice President of South Sudan, John Garang. The SPLA was founded to counter northern Sudan's government and was the key contributor to the Second Sudanese Civil War.

² PBS Frontline

³ Tufts

⁴ Darfur Genocide

“The Comprehensive Peace Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Sudan (northern Sudan) and the SPLA” settled issues about territory and granted Sudan its autonomous government. The deal stated that South Sudan was to have six years to run autonomously at which time it was officially decided that South Sudan was an independent country.⁵

Topic II: Religious Tension Between North and South Sudan

For over a century, North and South Sudan have had opposing religious views, with the northern region being mostly Muslim, and the southern region consisting of Christian, Sudanese, and traditional indigenous groups. This tension, combined with South Sudan’s poor economic status, forged a divide between the northern and southern regions.

After the first civil war, laws imposed by the north drove southerners to Christianity and the SPLA in an effort to avoid their control, as they were striving for an autonomous government. In 1983, Sudan’s President, Gaafar Nimeiry, enacted sharia laws, which are Islamic laws, formally into the government. This pushed Southern Sudan into the Second Civil War. Furthermore, tension increased under the leadership of General Omar al-Bashir, whose goal it was to end the SPLA and impose Islamic law nationally. By the end of the second civil war, though, efforts were being made for religious tolerance because of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement; Sudan agreed to allow South Sudan an autonomous government.⁶

Topic III: South Sudan’s Economic Crisis and Refugee Displacement

Much of the fighting originated, and continues today, from the struggle over the Sudanese regions’ most precious natural resource: oil. Though partially agricultural, Sudan’s export revenue is 73% from oil. Due to turmoil in the area, many corporations and countries will not do business with South Sudan.⁷ Fighting over the oilfields caused SPLA military threats and the displacement of many, which didn’t subside until the peace agreement, which entailed a consensus about the oilfields. Southern rebels stopped their military threats on the oil-producing areas as part of the peace agreement that ended the Second Civil War⁸

South Sudan is one of the poorest countries in the world. With economic suffering and struggle in the war, the region and its people are left destitute. This has caused a wave of displacement from South Sudan. Many of the country’s citizens are refugees, wandering through neighbouring countries. These refugees are sometime referred to as the “Lost Boys of South Sudan”, are to this

⁵ UN Peacemaker

⁶ Georgetown

⁷ PBS Frontline

⁸ Tufts

day displaced from their homes and struggling to find refuge. South Sudan currently needs a serious rehabilitation so that these refugees can return home.

Focus Questions

1. How was South Sudan able to obtain an autonomous government while facing northern Sudan, a much greater power? What strategies and advantages did they have to employ?
2. Given the current state of South Sudan, should the conflict have been solved diplomatically, or should there have been more military intervention?
3. Is there the possibility of a stronger relationship with northern Sudan?
4. How can South Sudan work with the African Union to improve its economic state?

Positions

Since this crisis begins in 1985, there is no South Sudan for there to be ministers. Therefore, delegates will take on the positions below, and as time progresses in the crisis, they will obtain the titles listed below. The chair and vice chair will be representing Military General and future first Vice President of South Sudan, John Garang.

- Rising Minister of Petroleum and Mining - Ezekiel Gatkuoth
- Rising Minister of Gender, Social Welfare, and Religious Affairs - Awut Deng Acuil
- Rising Minister of National Security - Obote Mamur Mete
- Rising Minister of Internal Affairs - Michael Chiengjiek
- Rising Minister of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management - Hussein Maar Nyot
- Rising Minister of Health - Dr. Riak Gai Kok
- Rising Minister of Finance and Economic Planning - Salvatore Garang Mabiadorit
- Rising Minister of Commerce, Industry, and Investment - Dr. Moses Hasan Ayet
- Rising Minister of Defence and Veterans Affairs - Gen. Kuol Manyang Juuk
- Rising Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation - Deng Alor Kuol
- Rising Minister of Peace and Comprehensive Peace Agreement - Pagan Amum Okech
- Rising Minister of Justice - Paulino Wanawilla
- Rising Minister of Labor and Public Service - Gen. James Hoth Mai
- Rising Minister of Environment - Josephine Napon
- Rising Minister of Education - Deng Deng Hoc

Suggestions for Further Research

<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/resources/the-world-factbook/geos/od.html> The CIA World Factbook: South Sudan

<https://newint.org/columns/country/2016/12/26/south-sudan-country-profile> New Internationalist Country Profile: South Sudan

<http://www.theendofhistory.net/global-issues/africa/understanding-conflict-south-sudan-timeline-fact-sheet/> South Sudan Timeline and Factsheet

Works Cited

“The World Factbook: South Sudan.” Central Intelligence Agency, Central Intelligence Agency, 1 Feb. 2018, www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/od.html.

“SUDAN: The Quick and the Terrible.” PBS, Public Broadcasting Service, Jan. 2005, www.pbs.org/frontlineworld/stories/sudan/facts.html.

World Peace Foundation. “Sudan: 1985 – 2005.” Tufts PreVeterinary Society, 7 Aug. 2015, sites.tufts.edu/atrocityendings/2015/08/07/sudan-2nd-civil-war-darfur/.

“Darfur Genocide.” Rwandan Genocide « World Without Genocide -, worldwithoutgenocide.org/genocides-and-conflicts/darfur-genocide.

The Comprehensive Peace Agreement Between the Government of the Republic of The Sudan and The Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Sudan People's Liberation Army. peacemaker.un.org/sites/peacemaker.un.org/files/SD_060000_The%20Comprehensive%20Peace%20Agreement.pdf.

Berkley Center for Religion, and Georgetown University. “Sudan: Race and Religion in Civil War.” Georgetown University, berkeleycenter.georgetown.edu/publications/sudan-race-and-religion-in-civil-war.