

# CENMUN 2019



## **UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY 1 DISARMAMENT & INTERNATIONAL SECURITY**

Reviewing the effects and aftermath of  
foreign interventions in Civil Wars.

*27th - 29th September 2019  
Centre Point School, Wardhaman Nagar  
Nagpur  
India*

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Greetings Delegates,

It is indeed a great honor and a privilege to be welcoming you to the simulation of United Nations General Assembly-I: DISEC at CENMUN 2019.

The agenda at hand that is vast and complex and a successful discussion on it would necessitate the mutual participation of all of you. It shall be your choice to decide the direction in which you want to take this committee ahead.

This agenda demands to be seen from more than one perspective. Please note that the statistics used for the documentation of this study guide is till 14th September, 2019. Anything after that date shall be certainly be accepted in the discussion, if considered legitimate by the Executive Board.

A few aspects that delegates should keep in mind while preparing-

**Mandate:** Every committee of the United Nations has a very specific mandate. The discussion of an agenda and proposal of solutions should be within the mandate of the committee. The UNGA- DISEC is mandated for resolving a number of security issues and political tensions resulting from the Second World War. The first committee of the General Assembly, its main purpose is creating and maintaining cooperation and peace globally between states related to educational, security, cultural, health, social and economic concerns.

**Procedure:** The purpose of putting in procedural rules in any committee is to ensure a more organized and efficient debate. Kindly take note that the committee shall follow the UN4MUN Rules of Procedure, a link for which has been provided in the last section of this Guide. Although the Chairing Team shall be fairly strict with the Rules of Procedure, the discussion of agenda will be the main priority. So delegates are advised not to restrict their statements due to hesitation regarding procedure.

**Foreign Policy:** Following the foreign policy of one's country is the most important aspect of a Model UN Conference. This is what essentially differentiates a Model UN from other debating formats. To violate one's existing foreign policy without adequate reason is one of the worst mistakes a delegate can make.

**Role of the Executive Board:** The Executive Board is appointed to facilitate debate. The direction and flow of debate shall be decided by the committee. The delegates are the ones who constitute the committee and hence must be uninhibited while presenting their opinions/stance on any issue.

This committee will be discussing the agenda "Reviewing the effects and aftermaths of foreign interventions in Civil Wars". These agendas have an extremely broad ambit and require a fair amount of reading and research. In lieu of your research, the following pages will guide you with the nuances of the agenda as well as the Council. The Guide touches upon all the different aspects that are relevant and will lead to fruitful debate in the Council. It will provide you with a bird's eye view of the gist of the issue. It will not, however, be deemed as sufficient for all of your research requirements since the Executive Board seeks to allow delegates to explore the topic at hand to gain insightful knowledge.

I will be using my experience to serve as a guide, mentor and trainer. I hope that I will be able to make this MUN Conference a success by ensuring that all of you learn sufficiently about the UN system, rules of procedure and the agenda at hand. I share an intense passion for MUNs and I aim to share my enthusiasm with all of you.

I look forward to an engaging conference with all of you and hope that we all make the most of the overall brand of experience that CENMUN 2019 will provide. I am excited to meet all of you and please don't hesitate to contact us at [harsh\\_vardhan18@outlook.com](mailto:harsh_vardhan18@outlook.com), if you require any clarifications before attending the MUN. Here's to a great conference!

Yours sincerely,  
**Harsh Vardhan Singhania,**  
President - UNGA: DISEC.

*(In confidence with Ms Priyal Shukla, Vice President UNGA: DISEC)*



## **RESEARCH**

Proper research and preparation are essential to effectively participate in any Model United Nations conference. Without it, the educational experience offered by the conference is largely lost and the delegate's ability to participate successfully in the debate is greatly handicapped.

Generally, there are two questions which arise:

- 1) What should I research?
- 2) How should I go about researching?

In short, the delegate needs to research the United Nations itself, the country being represented, the committee topics, the country's position on the topics, and "world opinion" on these topics.

### **The United Nations**

The delegate must be familiar with the history and organization of the UN and his or her assigned committee. Most importantly, the delegate should be familiar with the past actions of the United Nations on the committee topics as well as the present status of those topics in the United Nations system. Sources for these research areas are quite numerous. The most useful sources are actual UN documents and UN online sources.

A good starting point is the UN website at [www.un.org](http://www.un.org). There you will find links to all the committee homepages, histories, UN documents, and resolutions. The online Dag Hammarskjöld Library is an excellent starting point for UN document research. The Peacekeeping Best Practices online library offers a range of indexed documents, many of which go well beyond the scope of peacekeeping operations. Specific Country Research Concurrent with United Nations research, the delegate should be researching the specific country that they have been assigned.

A delegate must know a great deal about the country in order to make informed decisions on the issues. Country research is best done in two steps:

- 1) Background research into the country's political, economic, and cultural systems and institutions.
- 2) Assimilation of this information so that the delegate can effectively act as an actual representative of the country.

#### **Step One: Background Research**

The first step is the most time-consuming, but it will provide the basis for both your later research and for your effectiveness as a delegate at the conference. The country research should encompass the economic and political systems of the country, the history, and culture of the society, the demographics of the society, the geography of the country, the international and regional organizations the country belongs to, and the present influences the domestic situation has on the formulation of international policy. Delegates should pay particular attention to the decision-making structure within the country. It is important to understand the actual, rather than the theoretical process of political decision-making. Sources of this information are discussed later in this document. In general terms, the more

you know and research about your country, the easier it will be for you to accurately formulate your country's positions relating to the topics under discussion. Items that are crucial to know include:

- 1) **Geography**: size and description, location, natural resources, and neighboring states and regions.
- 2) **Demographics**: Statistics of the state's population, population density and growth rate, life expectancy, infant mortality, literacy rate.
- 3) **Culture**: majority and minority components, religions and their influences, language(s), and customs and traditions.
- 4) **Economy**: type of economy, gross national product (GNP) and strength of the economy, debt owed, average per capita income, major imports and exports, and trading partners.
- 5) **Government**: type of government, leaders, political parties and opposing political faction, allies and enemies, membership of political and economic organizations, role in international politics.
- 6) **History of state**: general history and reasons and philosophy behind present-day foreign policies.

It is important to realize that these previous examples are by no means the only items necessary to formulate correct policies. Each country has specific problems that only it deals with; these idiosyncrasies must also be accounted for during effective research on a country. Additionally, your delegation should research your country's relationship and role in the United Nations. This should include when your country became a member, committees and organizations of which you are a member, and how much money you annually contribute to the UN. Flagship programs with the UN and any other collaborations or interactions of note (ex. peacekeeping operations, major World Bank or IMF loan programs, public health campaigns, etc.) should also be addressed, especially if it pertains to individual committee topic research.

### Step Two: Assimilation of Research

The assimilation step of research is often the hardest thing for a delegate to accomplish. Try to put yourself in the place of someone from the country you are representing. It may seem difficult, but the more you talk about the various topic areas with your delegation, the more you will be able to understand why other countries behave the way they do. By using the knowledge gained through the background research, the delegate should be able to extrapolate how their nation might form a policy on a specific topic (even if the state's actual policy on a topic is unknown). If this step is accomplished, a delegate, for instance, will be able to represent India and act as a representative of a developing, over-populated state desiring both stable international relations and economic growth. In this sense, an interdisciplinary approach to preparation is recommended. For example, the Commission on the Status of Women may be addressing female illiteracy; while the topic may not directly concern economic, political, or security issues, these aspects nonetheless inform how a state will approach the topic and possible solutions. A state with great political instability will bring this experience to the committee and advocate against solutions that rely too heavily on government support. If a delegate goes into the conference with concerns and attitudes of the country he or she is representing, then he or she will likely excel at the simulation.

## **Topic Research**

With a background and basic United Nations research accomplished, the delegate is in a position to begin formulating a policy for his/her country on the issues to be discussed in the committee. This process involves recognizing the various factors and processes that influence decision-making within the country and applying this knowledge to the topics at hand. Often specific information on national policy is not available and it becomes necessary to display some educated creativity.

A delegate must first note the existing policy problem areas in order to formulate the country's policy. Although the problem will be explained in the committee Background Guide, the delegate must discover the importance of the issue in his or her own country. The delegate should understand the nature and the extent to which the topic affects his or her country. He or she should also be aware of the existing policies designed to meet the problem in his or her own country, the UN, and other international organizations. It is very important to note whether a conflict exists between those policies made in the UN and those within one's "home" countries.

If no national policy exists on the topic the delegate should look at the various groups in the country with stands on the issues. The delegate must determine the level of access and power these groups have over the government. By weighing the power and access of the different groups, a delegate can infer the probable policy decision in the country on the issue.

In some cases, if there is limited information about the country's decision-making process or of its interest groups, the delegate may only be able to determine some of the variables involved. If this occurs, he or she will have to rely on the ideology of government, power, and the role of the individual upheld by the country in order to make an educated and defensible guess about the country's policy on that particular issue.

Another possible approach to take when information is lacking is to look at the policies of countries with similar ideologies and regional interests. For example, many African states hold similar ideological and regional interests. For example, they may hold similar positions on many issues including the question of Namibia and South Africa. This manner of inferring policy should be used carefully, however, so that errors are not made. It would, for example, be a grave error to assume that Thailand and Vietnam are always in agreement with each other simply because they are both located in the same region of the globe.

By following this process as closely as possible, a delegate will be able to formulate policy for his or her country. The delegate will also discover the complex variables that affect policy formation throughout the world.

## **World Opinion**

Once the delegates have completed the research on the United Nations, their own country, and the topics to be discussed, they must turn to the allies of their country and the various blocs. The delegate should know which countries will be supporting their position and what the position of the other blocs (groups of nations with similar interests) will be on the various problems to be discussed. He or she should also know which of these countries will

be represented in the committee. It would also help to know where the different blocs will form on the issues in your committee.

### **Reference Documents and Important Readings**

- Charter of the United Nations:  
<https://www.un.org/en/charter-united-nations/index.html>
- Chapter 4 (General Assembly) <https://www.un.org/en/sections/un-charter/chapter-iv/index.html>
- The Universal Declaration of Human Rights:  
<https://www.un.org/en/universal-declaration-human-rights/index.html>
- Statute of the International Court of Justice:  
<https://www.un.org/en/universal-declaration-human-rights/index.html>
- UN4MUN procedure resources: <https://outreach.un.org/mun>
- UN in India; Digital Library: <http://digitallibrary.in.one.un.org>
- UNGA 1 (DISEC): Documentation and resources  
<https://www.un.org/en/ga/first/index.shtml>

### **BASIC THINGS TO KNOW**

There are certain things and certain concepts which the executive board expects the delegates to know about before they come to the UNGA simulation. Here is a list of the most fundamental terms, which are primary for the conduct of a proper debate in the committee:

#### **1. Basic documents, treaties, conventions, etc.**

Following is the list of documents that need to be perused by all delegates before they come to the council. Please understand that you need to know the following aspects regarding each of the mentioned documents:

- The reason why this document exists (e.g. the Geneva Conventions were enacted to lay down the rules of war and for the treatment of all parties concerned in the wars). The nature of the document and the force it carries, i.e. whether it is a treaty, a convention, a doctrine, or a universally accepted custom or norm.
- The areas where the document can be applied or has jurisdiction on (e.g. international humanitarian law applies only to situations of armed conflict, whereas the human rights laws apply at all times of war and peace alike.)
- The contents of the document at hand. You need not memorize any articles or rules of any convention or treaty but should know what the document has to say in various situations that may arise in the council.

#### **2. UN Charter**

The Charter of the United Nations was signed on 26 June 1945 at San Francisco by the nations represented at the United Nations Conference on International Organization, most of them earlier allies in the Second World War. The allies began being referred to as the 'United Nations' towards the end of that war. The Charter came into force on October 24,

1945. Since that time all members joining have had to declare themselves bound by both documents - though the practice has demonstrated on too many occasions that that

declaration has not been taken too seriously. Once again, a written constitution is one thing, actual behavior is another.

## **BASIC TERMS**

*Treaty:* A contract in writing between two or more political authorities (as states or sovereigns) formally signed by representatives duly authorized and usually ratified by the lawmaking authority of the state.

*Signed:* To write one's [country's] name as a token of assent, responsibility or obligation.

*Ratify:* Ratification defines the international act whereby a state indicates its consent to be bound to a treaty if the parties intended to show their consent by such an act. The institution of ratification grants states the necessary time-frame to seek the required approval for the treaty on the domestic level and to enact the necessary legislation to give domestic effect to that treaty.

*Enter into force:* When it enters into force, a treaty is legally binding on all parties that have ratified the treaty. A treaty usually goes into effect when a certain number of member states have ratified it.

*Accede:* is the act whereby a state accepts the offer or the opportunity to become a party to a treaty already negotiated and signed by other states. It has the same legal effect as ratification. Accession usually occurs after the treaty has entered into force.

*Reservations:* When a state makes a reservation to a treaty, it means that the state considers itself bound to the treaty, except for those provisions to which it makes the reservation. A reservation enables a state to accept a multilateral treaty as a whole by giving it the possibility not to apply certain provisions with which it does not want to comply. Reservations must not be incompatible with the object and the purpose of the treaty. Furthermore, a treaty might prohibit reservations or only allow for certain reservations to be made.

*General Assembly:* The General Assembly is the main deliberative organ of the United Nations. It is composed of representatives of all Member States, each of which has one vote. The General Assembly passes resolutions on important issues concerning everything from outer space to disarmament.

*Covenant:* A usually formal, solemn, and binding agreement. It is similar to a treaty.

## **MARKING SCHEME**

For the 2 days of the conference, you'll be marked upon following things:

1. **Verbatim (20)**- Research (10) and Substantive (10)
2. **Chits (20)**- Research (10) and Substantive (10)
3. **Guidance of debate (5)**- Being able to lobby in the committee and ensuring your points in the committee are creating good arguments and ensuring debate in the committee including in the unmoderated caucuses;

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4. **Direction to Debate (5)**- Being able to get your motions passed and making sure the point raised by you is discussed further in the committee by other delegate in any way possible;

5. **Foreign Policy (10)**- Ensuring the fact that the statements made by a delegate in the committee in the verbatim or chits are in line with their foreign policy; which basically means that your statements should not oppose something which has been said by high positioned representatives of your state/country;

6. **Solution implementation and discussion (15)**- Being able to get your point in the final document and ensuring the point is well made and discussed in the committee once the document is discussed

## **CHITS**

Chits play an important role in conveying messages in the committee to delegates and the executive board. Now the chits can be used in 2 ways:

1. Lobbying by asking questions and sending points to other delegates.
2. Display of substantive knowledge by sending chits to the Executive Board.

Now when it comes to Substantive chits, they can be used to display your research and analytical skills. The only thing it won't help you in is your guidance of debate as the matter which you'll send would be only known to the Executive Board and you.

A few tips before sending substantive chits:

NEVER EVER write long paragraphs.

- Underline/Highlight your main point which you want to convey (Display of research).
- No need to write much of substantive matter, in fact, just make sure the substantive matter being written is important and relevant.
- Whatever research you do, try to find the application of it. As in, why is this substantive matter needed in the committee? How is it relevant? How can it help?
- A chit is meant to be short, crisp and detailed at the same time. So always try to keep it brief and to the point.

## **VALID SOURCE OF PROOF IN THE COMMITTEE**

Evidence or proof is from the following sources will be accepted as credible in the UNGA:

**1. State-operated News Agencies:** These reports can be used in support of or against the State that owns the News Agency. These reports, if credible or substantial enough, can be used in support of or against any country as such but in that situation, they can be denied by any other country in the council. Some examples are:

- i. RIA Novosti (Russia) [<http://en.rian.ru/>]
- ii. IRNA (Iran) [<http://http://www.irna.ir/en/>]
- iii. BBC (United Kingdom) [<http://bbc.co.uk/>]
- iv. Al Jazeera (Qatar) [<http://www.aljazeera.com>]

v. Xinhua News Agency (PR China) [<http://www.xinhuanet.com/english/china/>]

**2. Government Reports:** These reports can be used in a similar way as the State Operated News Agencies reports and can, in all circumstances, be denied by another country. However, a nuance is that a report that is being denied by a certain country can still be accepted by the Executive Board as credible information. Some examples are:

i.) **Government Websites** like the State Department of the United States of America [<http://www.state.gov/index.htm>] or the Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation [<http://www.eng.mil.ru/en/index.htm>]

ii.) **Ministry of Foreign Affairs** of various nations like India [<http://www.mea.gov.in/>] or People's Republic of China [<http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/>].

iii.) **Permanent Representatives to the United Nations Reports**

<http://www.un.org/en/members/> (Click on any country to get the website of the Office of its Permanent Representative.)

iv.) **Multilateral Organizations**, e.g., NATO [<http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/index.htm>], ASEAN [<http://www.aseansec.org/>], OPEC [[http://www.opec.org/opec\\_web/en/](http://www.opec.org/opec_web/en/)], etc.

**3. United Nations Reports:** All UN Reports are considered are credible information or evidence for the Executive Board of the UNGA:

i) **UN Bodies**, the UNSC [<http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/>], UNGA [<http://www.un.org/en/ga/>].

ii.) **UN Affiliated Bodies** like the International Atomic Energy Agency [<http://www.iaea.org/>], World Bank [<http://www.worldbank.org/>], International Monetary Fund [<http://www.imf.org/external/index.htm>], International Committee of the Red Cross [<http://www.icrc.org/eng/index.jsp>], etc.

iii.) **Treaty Based Bodies** like the Antarctic Treaty System [<http://www.ats.aq/e/ats.htm>], the International Criminal Court [<http://www.iccpi.int/Menus/ICC>]

NOTE — Sources like Wikipedia [<http://www.wikipedia.org/>], Amnesty International [<http://www.amnesty.org/>], Human Rights Watch [<http://www.hrw.org/>] or newspapers like the Guardian, Times of India, etc. are typically not accepted as PROOF/EVIDENCE. However, they can be used for better understanding of any issue or on rare occasions, be brought up in debate if the information given in such sources is in line with the beliefs of a Government.

**Further, the information submitted as evidence citing reportage from sources such as specified in this note may be at best, treated as having significance in terms of persuasive value - e.g. to cement one's assertions, but never as binding, indisputable fact.**

## United Nations General Assembly-I: DISEC

### Introduction

In recent decades, civil wars have become the most recurrent form of conflict, and most of them are characterized by the active involvement of foreign actors. These external interventions use military, economic or diplomatic means and can be carried out by single states, coalitions or multilateral organisations, taking the form of more or less complex missions. One thing all interventions have in common is their intent to affect the conditions of the conflict.

Yet the objectives of external interventions have been questioned as they are more often than not occurring in months with high numbers of battle deaths. In Africa, 42 conflicts occurred between 1989 and 2010, with an average of 14 interventions per conflict. Months in which an intervention started had on average 6.1 more battle deaths than months without interventions; this positive ratio was observed across all types of interventions, with the extremes being military interventions with 7.6 and UN and non-UN missions with 0.75. Furthermore, the diplomatic initiatives, by definition intended to manage conflicts,

were started in months with 4.5 more battle deaths than months without interventions. But the direction of causality is unclear, as external interventions can escalate conflict and more intense conflicts attract more external interventions.

A key to the puzzle of intervention is the intervening states' motives. In other words, the effects of intervention may be associated with why states intervene in civil war. On the one hand, civil war intervention can be motivated by interveners' self-interest, such as the maintenance of regional influence, the expansion of markets, and access to natural resources. On the other hand, humanitarian disasters caused by civil war can encourage states to intervene in internal affairs in other countries, and the interveners' goal may be to stop violent conflict and save lives rather than to seek self-interest. The different motives of interveners can guide whether they will act for their own interests or for humanitarian purposes, and thereby result in different consequences.

Another key is the methods of intervention. In order to be involved in a civil war, interveners make decisions on whether to be biased or neutral; whether to intervene through the UN or unilaterally; and whether to use military force. Note that interveners do not randomly choose intervention methods. They opt for intervention strategies that can justify their motives or are effective in achieving their goals.

### **Major Countries involved:**

- **United States of America:** U.S.A. certainly is the country involved in the most foreign interventions; numerically speaking: more than 100. However, some of these are extremely important both regionally (eg. the course of the conflicts all around Middle East) and nationally eg. (Syria). The intentions of the U.S is a major debate topic all around the world and many articles on international newspapers have been written regarding the question. In order to understand the policy of the nation the upcoming section will briefly explain specific and recent interventions that led all the nations to question motives.
- **Russian Federation:** The Russian Federation has also been involved in invasions with the most recent one being the one of Crimea and the war in East Ukraine. Russia justified it as an action to protect the Russian minority in the region. The Crimean invasion (2014-present) was described by the BBC as “the smoothest invasion of modern times. It was over before the outside world realized it had even started.”, the intervention in Crimea is considered as secretive and rapidly-developing. However, perhaps as fast growing it is, it is also one of the most controversial invasions in United Nations history. Therefore, the case was taken to the ICC (International Criminal Court) and an extensive analysis report has been written. The summary reads as “there exists a sensible or reasonable justification for a belief that a crime falling within the jurisdiction of the Court ‘has been or is being committed’” within the Crimean and Donbas territories of Ukraine.”
- **France:** France has played in the post-colonial era an important role in the stabilization of the African States. France military has been deployed in various Sub-Saharan countries. Its most important operation was the Operation Serval in 2013, when France sent troops to assist the Malian government in the fight against Taliban-supported groups seeking the creation of a new state in Northern Mali and the neighboring countries. France deployed around 3,000 troops currently operating not

only in Mali, but also in Chad, Mauritania, Niger and Burkina Faso. France has placed troops also in Senegal, the Central African Republic, Cote D'Ivoire etc. either as support to governments or as part of international peacekeeping operations.

- **NATO:** On March 17, 2011, the United Nations Security Council adopted the Resolution 1973 that authorizes "regional organizations or arrangements...to take all necessary measures...to protect civilians and civilian populated areas under threat of attack" in Libya. This decision led to the NATO intervention and bombing in Libya against the pro-government troops. The votes on this resolution were ten votes for, none against, and five abstentions. However, the result of this action still is an ongoing debate. Some sources say that it was necessary for the well-being of Libyan citizens, while others say it was unnecessary and it had a self-seeking purpose.

### **UN Interventions (Resolutions/Treaties/Peacekeeping Missions).**

Since its creation, the United Nations has been called upon many times in order to prevent all sorts of conflicts and establish peace both within nations and between nations. One can say that the solutions of the United Nations are the peacekeeping operations and theoretically UN is a common ground for all the conflicts. Since it has a neutral state and is created just for the sake of peace and harmony of the world UN is the safest way to involve a third party.

**El Salvador:** United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL) (1991-1995): It was created to monitor the ceasefire agreements and negotiations among the government and the Frente Farabundo Marti para la Liberacion Nacional.

**Central African Republic:** United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) (2014-present)

United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT) (2007- 2010)

United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic (MINURCA) (1998-2000)

**Sierra Leone:** United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone (UNOMSIL) 1998-1999  
United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) 1999-2005

**Kosovo:** United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) 1999- PRESENT

**Democratic Republic of the Congo:** United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) (1999-2010)

United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) (2010- present)

**Tajikistan:** United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT) (1994-2000)

### **Consequences:-**

Civil war has produced devastating political results, including genocide and continued repression in Rwanda. However, stable democratic systems can emerge from civil conflicts, such as those in Mozambique, Nicaragua, and Peru.

### **Political Outcomes**

Civil wars shake the institutional foundation of a country. While consociational democracies are the least likely to experience civil wars in the first place, uncertainty remains regarding the long-term

political effects of conflict. However, some strong empirical findings do shed light on the effect that civil wars have on the political system of a country. The first focuses on political (in)stability and war recurrence, while the second focuses on elections and democratization.

Beginning with war recurrence, strong empirical evidence indicates that one of the best predictors for civil war is a state having experienced a civil war in its recent past. Approximately one-third of all countries that experience a civil war will experience an additional civil war. Civil war incentivizes political leaders to invest in strategies, resources, weapons, and rhetoric that are most useful in the context of war. As such, they have a strong incentive to see that war continues or returns.

Beyond war recurrence, civil wars can influence democratization. The basic idea behind this work is that grievances are integral to the initial decision to challenge the government, so political changes should follow the conflict. First, there is a strong consensus that elections can be dangerous, especially when held too early. Instead of producing democracy, quick post-war elections more likely lead to war recurrence. Second, scholars have examined how wars influence postwar political party formation, largely focusing on rebels turned parties. Noting that rebels created postwar parties in more than half of all civil wars from 1990 to 2009, for example, a rebel's prewar political experience and the characteristics of the war are leading explanations for party formation, trumping other commonly cited factors such as the state's political history and economic traits.

The influence of civil war on politics focuses on gender equality. In post-conflict environments in sub-Saharan Africa, institutions respond in a unique and promising way. The number of female policymakers tripled in two decades. While traditional arguments may suggest that this increase in female representation is a result of gender quotas or the use of proportional representation, studies demonstrate that this increase is largely a result of a country concluding a civil war. Studies state that civil war shakes up traditional gender roles because women find themselves in new situations in which they must take on roles of increasing leadership and power in their homes and communities more broadly. Additionally, women are generally removed from the onset of conflict. As such, they

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are not penalized by electors for participation in conflict in the same way that their male counterparts may be, thus leading to increased electoral success.

### **Economic Outcomes**

The importance of work exploring how civil conflicts influence state economies cannot be overstated. An economy devastated by civil war leaves a desperate population, and the likelihood of civil war recurrence skyrockets without economic growth. Most civil war literature has examined the negative economic outcomes associated with conflict. However, not all scholars agree, and several have presented interesting empirical findings that civil war can perhaps improve a struggling economy. Next, the debate and the evidence are presented for both sides.

Two primary mechanisms ground the traditional school of thought that civil war is bad for a state's economy. The first focuses on destruction of physical capital, which includes such things as machinery, buildings, and roads. Rather than being byproducts of conflict, early research on civil war onset argued that destruction of physical capital is intentional and commonplace. To be successful at looting is an objective independent of how successful the rebel group is at the war effort. In other words, the rebels could have little chance of victory, but if they are good at securing resources, they may have an interest in continued fighting. Because lesser developed countries often rely on natural-resource exports, looting has a large negative effect on the economy by limiting tax revenues. Physical capital is also damaged intentionally to undermine the opponent's resource base and to coerce support from the population. The end result is that fighting and looting damage productive assets like land and livestock and devastate both individual- and state-level incomes.

Recovering from the destruction of human capital, while not easy, can happen fairly swiftly by importing destroyed items or with infrastructure investments. Instead focussing on human capital, which includes knowledge, skills, and health (*inter alia*). Three main areas related to human capital come to the forefront. First, physical and mental disabilities due to warfare decrease one's ability to contribute to household income and that sometimes children are substituted for adults to compensate for this loss. While necessary for household survival, the net result of such activity is to limit the state's stock of future human capital. Second, conflict can harm social capital, including trust and cooperation, which impairs cooperation necessary for the functioning of a modern economy. Finally, civil conflict often forces governments to move money from social programs that produce economic growth, such as schooling, to the military. Likewise, governments commonly divert labor from productive sectors to focus on the war-fighting effort. While perhaps necessary to face threats from rebels, these decisions have both short- and long-term devastating outcomes for a state's economy.

### **Proximate States**

Beyond the state of war, the most dire consequences of conflict are felt by neighboring states. The key conduit for these consequences explored so far are refugee flows, though negative effects also occur, such as decreases in investor confidence in states near a war-torn country.

The first way that refugees harm proximate, host-country states involves health. As groups flee from war, they often bring diseases to new areas. For example, the global HIV epidemic has been traced to the 1979 Ugandan civil war, though these effects extend other well-known diseases. In a broad sample of states, an increase in malaria rates for host countries. A recent study in Tanzania showed broader effect, finding that refugees from the Rwandan conflict increased child mortality, reduced adult height, and increased the spread of infectious diseases.

Beyond health, studies have shown that living near a civil war state heightens the proximate state's likelihood of civil war onset. Known as the "contagion effect" of civil conflict, evidences show that refugee flows are important mechanisms that may allow conflict to spread to host states. While refugees themselves rarely engage in conflict in their new location, they may facilitate the spread of ideologies and arms that are critical for conflict. This is particularly true if similar conditions and

ethnic groups span borders because rebels can provide an emulation effect among neighboring citizens.

Refugee flows can also cause severe harm to a neighboring state's economy. These consequences are not universal, however. State-level studies from places like Tanzania and Kenya combine with broader cross-national studies to illustrate some benefits of refugees. Such benefits include increased demand for agricultural goods, increased trading opportunities, growth spurred by remittances, and the import of well-educated and skilled workers to staff universities and hospitals.

In spite of these silver linings, however, the bulk of the empirical research presents a dark picture for neighboring state economies. Studies have shown that refugees harm host state economies by straining public funds to care for the refugee populations. Host states often also divert funds to military expenditures as pressure mounts to get involved in neighboring conflicts, and refugees often challenge host-state workers for jobs. The net effect on neighboring economies, as demonstrated by wide-ranging, cross-sectional studies, therefore, leans toward a decidedly negative effect on economic growth for states that neighbor a state at war.

### **Broader International Community**

The final consequences of civil conflicts involve the broader international community. Although the path between civil wars in places like Syria and the effects on states like Canada are rarely direct, scholars have shown clear evidence that civil wars have negative consequences for the entire globe.

Another way in which civil conflicts influence the broader international community involves the linkage between revolutions and interstate conflict. Although revolution in this context is often conceptualized more broadly, including such things as coups and assassinations, civil conflict is a key area of concern. The empirical literature on this subject is vast and strongly points to the conclusion that revolutions increase the likelihood that the state engages in interstate conflict.

### **Suggested Moderated Caucus:-**

- Relevance of Interventions
- Unilateral Interventions and UN Interventions
- Economic Instability of the host-nation
- Countering Widespread International Terrorism
- Resource Management for refugees
- Reintegration of combatants
- Re-activation and re-organization of missions
- Legal framework w.r.t. Interventions
- Other activities and initiatives to safeguard human rights violations

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## **Draft Resolution:**

### **Writing a Resolution**

A resolution is one very long sentence that describes how a committee will address the topic they've discussed. Resolutions include two types of clauses, called preambulatory clauses and operative clauses.

### **Preambulatory clauses**

Preambulatory clauses set up the context of a resolution:

- They do not do anything; they serve to justify the actions taken later on in the resolution.
- Not numbered and it ends in a comma rather than a semi-colon.
- The Preambulatory phrase is italicized, and calls for no specific action from countries.

### **Operative clauses**

Operative clauses are the main substance of a resolution:

- These are the clauses that actually do something (calls for one specific action).
- Clause is numbered, operative phrase is underlined, and ends with a semicolon.
- Only the last clause in a resolution should end with a period.
- Sub-clauses are indicated with a lowercase letter, and sub-sub clauses are indicated with lowercase roman numerals.
- There are no underlined words in sub or sub-sub clauses.
- Please note: most UN committees cannot call for binding action (only recommendations). Words like "requires," "forces," and "obligates" may not be used in operative clauses except for in committees that may pass binding resolutions, such as the UN Security Council.

### **Sponsors and Signatories**

Draft resolutions and working papers must have a certain amounts of sponsors and signatories.

- Sponsors are delegates who wrote the working paper, or whose ideas are substantially represented in the paper.
- Signatories are delegates who would like to see the working paper debated. Signatories need not agree with the content of the resolution they are signing, they must only agree that it is worthy of discussion.
- Sponsors count towards the total number of signatories.

### **Sample Resolution**

Topic Area- Global Counternarcotic Effort

Sponsors- XYZ,

Signatories- XYZ,

*Recalling* its resolution 48/12 of 28th October 1993 and resolution 1904,

*Appreciating* the efforts made by UK to counter narcotics in Afghanistan by several means:

a) Funding the Counternarcotic Conference hosted in Kabul on 5-6th Sep 2011 to discuss ways to enhance co-operation and agree on a number of joint measures to take this forward,

b) Providing over euro 2.5 million directly to support the ministry's work and to implement its National Drug Control Strategy,

c) Over 2,000 pounds of heroin and 2 bomb makers were intercepted in Afghanistan with the help of UK and its coalition troops,

*Fully Aware* that 85 percent of crimes all around the world are because of illicit drugs and also that the war on drugs has caused the international committee 18 billion in the past few years,

*Convinced* of the desirability of closer coordination and cooperation among States in combating drug-related crimes, such as terrorism, illicit arms trade and money laundering, and bearing in Mind the role that could be played by both the United Nations and regional organizations in this respect,

*Reaffirming* that a comprehensive framework for an international co-operation in drug control is provided by the existing drug control conventions,

*Emphasizing* on the fact that all nations should adhere to the zero-tolerance policy,

The General Assembly,

1. *Calls upon* all States to adopt adequate national laws and regulations, to strengthen national judicial systems and to carry out effective drug control activities in cooperation with other States;
2. *Emphasizes* the need for effective government action to prevent the diversion to illicit markets of precursors and essential chemicals, materials and equipment used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs;
3. *Acknowledges* that there are links between the illicit production of narcotic drugs and the social conditions in the affected countries and that there are differences and diversity in the problems of each country;
4. *Strongly suggests* that border security in all nations is made stronger and is kept in touch with the UNODC;
5. *Further emphasizes* on the amendment of the zero-tolerance policy, USA should try the criminals in court instead of shooting them on sight because of the gross human right violations;
6. *Appeals* to the UN to send UNPKF's to patrol the US-Mexican borders;
7. *Considers* increased action by law enforcement agencies such as the FBI to suppress of crime rarely is a sufficient response.

