

King's Christian Collegiate Model United Nations 2024

United Nations Security Council



SECURITY COUNCIL

-24 February, 2024 -

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Welcome Letter

Dear King'sMUN 2024 delegates,

We are truly honored, as this year's Co-Secretary Generals of King'sMUN, to welcome you to our 10th annual conference. The Secretariat has been working hard throughout this school year to deliver you an incredible, in-person conference with a variety of creative committees, experienced chairs, and an overall successful day of debate.

Model United Nations, a reenactment of the function of the United Nations, is designed for students to come together to debate, discuss, and develop creative resolutions to some of the world's most pressing issues that plague our world today. In most committees, students take on the positions of various countries, characters, or political figures to create solutions for both real and fictional issues and crises. We also offer unique committees that explore historical, future, and fictional issues.

In our personal experience with MUN we have developed many valuable skills that we will take with us throughout our lives, such as confidence in public speaking, leadership, and creative problem-solving. Furthermore, MUN promotes lifelong connections, as we are constantly meeting delegates who share similar passions to us in committee sessions. We truly believe that your participation in MUN will guide you throughout your high school journey and beyond.

At King'sMUN, we provide a variety of committees to ensure that we have something of interest for everyone. From very current pressing issues (ie. UNSC and the African Union) and issues in sports (ie. International Cricket Council and WSF) to fictional, yet real, controversies (ie. Barbieland) and issues set in the past (ie. The Manhattan Project). We strive to ensure that there is appeal for a variety of delegates. Whether you have no experience or have been to a multitude of conferences, there is a place at King'sMUN for you!

Once again, we are thrilled to welcome all delegates, new or returning, back to King'sMUN. We hope that you engage in fruitful debate and have an amazing time at King'sMUN 2024.

Sincerely,

Serena Kalsi and Georgia Apostolopoulos

Co-Secretary Generals

King'sMUN 2024

The United Nations Security Council:

The 'United Nations Security Council' (UNSC) was created after World War II to address the failings of the 'League of Nations' in maintaining world peace. The League was the first international administrative body with a mission to deliver universal peace, established in 1920 right after the first World War. The United Nations Charter established six main organs of the organization, including the Security Council, which inherits the responsibility of maintaining international peace and security whenever threatened. Each of the 15 UNSC members have a vote and are all obligated to comply with Council decisions, despite individual interests. The Council is most commonly and importantly used to decide the level of threat certain events, actions, and statements pose, while also finding the most realistic way to settle them peacefully. In some cases, the Security Council can resort to imposing sanctions or even authorize the use of force to maintain or restore international peace and security. Ultimately, the goal of this organ is to uphold admirable standards of peace, by collective and collaborative means; indicating the importance of strong cohesion.

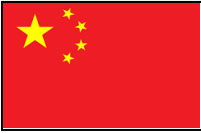






The Security Council was created on October 24th 1945, post World War II after many nations failed to maintain world peace. According to the charter, the United Nations has four distinct purposes.

- To maintain international peace and security
- To develop friendly relationships among nations
- To cooperate in solving international problems and in promoting respect for human rights

- To be the center for harmonizing the actions of nations

The Security Council has presently passed around 2712 resolutions (innovative, descriptive, inclusive, and meaningful steps of action). When a situation arises, the 15 members of the Security Council take a vote on the different actions presented, to evaluate the solution, in the best interest of global, long-term protection. The Security Council's 15 members are composed of 5 permanent and 10 non-permanent members. It was established based on the geopolitical considerations and power dynamics prevailing at the time of the formation of the United Nations in 1945. This structure was outlined in the UN Charter, and the five permanent members are often referred to as the 'P5'. The P5 are:

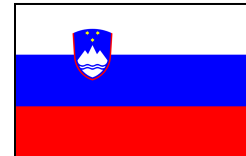
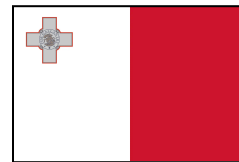
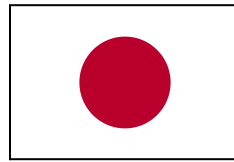
- China 
- Russia 
- France 
- United Kingdom 
- United States 

The key reasons for having a system with permanent and non-permanent members are rooted in the historical context of the aftermath of World War II. The non-permanent members are elected for two-year terms by the UN General Assembly, and their role is to provide broader representation and regional diversity in the decision making process. There have been over 50 countries in the council. This aligns with the United Nations goal of ensuring that universal understandings are effectively, and respectfully met. Although the Council has done an immense amount to maintain international peace, it has still received because of the underrepresented, African and Latin American nations (no permanent members in these areas). Most prominently of the UNSC's recent work, is the issue in the Middle East concerning the war in Israel and Palestine. The Security Council has taken action demanding that the parties allow, facilitate and enable the immediate, safe and unhindered delivery of humanitarian assistance. The non-permanent members of the council on this two-year term are:

- Algeria



- Ecuador
- Guyana (President)
- Japan
- Malta
- Mozambique
- Republic of Korea
- Sierra Leone
- Slovenia
- Switzerland



Issue 1: The Situation in Haiti



For decades, Haiti has suffered a multifaceted crisis marked by political instability, economic challenges and social issues. Due to Haiti's location and its large coastal diameter, Haiti is prone and very vulnerable to natural destruction. Over the last decade Haiti has endured a series of natural disasters, including Hurricane Matthew in 2016 and a devastating earthquake in 2021, which consequently had a domino

effect on the global community through aid donation. The country has been in a political unrest since the assassination of President Jovenel Moïse in July of 2021, which further increased the political turbulence. This event sparked a widespread violence that led to civilians rebelling against the government forming gang groups that currently have taken control over a large portion of the main cities while performing horrific acts of violence against innocent civilians. Currently the country of Haiti does not have an elected official. Prime Minister Ariel Henry assumed



presidential power after Moïse's assassination. Haiti has promised the country to hold proper elections but under safer conditions. The surge of gang activity has increased in the past few years. The violence in the country is getting out of control.

Civilians are being shot in the streets, snipers often shoot into people's homes injuring innocent bystanders. Women and children are being the subject of sexual violence as rape is one of the main tactics gang members use to terrorize the people, and take control over the population. Additionally gangs are abducting teachers and students in proximity to schools resulting in the closure of many educational institutions leaving children on the streets and vulnerable to being recruited by gang members. The escalating violence and the gang's control of the distribution over the main fuel terminal in Port-au Prince, has severely impacted businesses, schools, hospitals and created shortages of basic goods including food and water. This forced over 160,000 people out of their homes, and left many on the streets seeking shelter in overcrowded conditions, facing extreme hunger and poverty. There is an adamant lack of access to basic necessities like water and sanitation, resulting in a large number of people fleeing the country, often abruptly and unsafely, to seek a better life.

It is critical, in aiming to truly comprehend the Haitian situation, to simultaneously piece together its history as a nation, and as a population, along with their timing significance. Learning about these events and their positions help formulate a better picture for the state of the country today.

Timeline:

1496: The Spanish settled in the part of the island that is now Dominican Republic. They discriminated heavily against the native population, the Taino people. 5 years after landing, they brought 1600 slaves from Africa to work in mines and on plantations here.

1625: The French also established a colony on Haiti's mainland, and under King Louis XVI, the 'Code Noir' was established, further limiting the abilities of Black, and coloured people.

1697: Spanish territory is given to the French, who grow their existing colony into the richest on the island, through the exploitation of unethical sugar and coffee supply in Europe (Haiti accounted for about 1/3 of the Atlantic slave trade activity)

1791: The Haitian revolution was caused as a result of the extreme repression by France, and lasted more than ten years, in which much of Haiti's development industrially and socially were destroyed.

1803: Haiti becomes an independent nation (lead by Jean-Jacques Dessalines), as the French surrender.

1806: Dessalines declares himself as the emperor of Haiti for only two years, until he is assassinated. This sparked the Haitian Civil War between regions of North and South, lasting until 1820. This time, Black Haitians rights' were repressed once again.

1825: King Charles X of France agreed to grant Haiti independence if they paid 150 million francs to France. In order to do so, Haiti borrowed from America, Germany, and even France. This figure was 10 times the average annual revenue.

1915: Jean Vilburn Guillaume Sam, the leader of Haiti, was assassinated after border disputes with the Dominican Republic. The US deploys its troops as a result and retreats in 1934.

1937: The 'Parsley Massacre' - Dominican forces, under the rule of their President Rafael Trujillo, kill approximately 30,000 Haitian people living in a border zone between the two countries.

1947: Haiti is finally able to pay off its debts to the US and France.

1954: Hurricane Hazel makes landfall, killing 1,000 people and destroying the very beginning of coffee harvests. After two unsuccessful elections, "Papa Doc", takes control of the country. Considering himself the eternal ruler, he assembles groups to put any opposition to death (until he dies in 1971).

1987: The "Doc" family is out of power, and elections are held. Two candidates were assassinated and many voters killed. Leslie Manigad wins, but is shortly overthrown by a military coup, who is also overthrown by General Prosper Avril.

1990: Protests force Avril to resign. Off elections, Jean-Bertrand Aristide becomes the first democratically chosen leader. Aristide is brought out of power by a coup, but re-enters shortly after in 1994. He developed righteous initiatives for the country's agenda, like education, healthcare, judicial system, and insecurity support.

2000: Aristide is re-elected. Several tries to overthrow his governmental status failed, causing tension among groups in the country. He was forced to resign in 2004. A UN led initiative enters the country to maintain peace and establish security.

2004: Existing floods are worsened by Hurricane Ivan and Hurricane Jeanne, killing at least 3,000, leaving 250,000 people homeless, and abolishing critical harvests of rice and fruit. Hurricane Dennis causes \$50 million dollars of damage for the nation, followed by Tropical Storms Fay and Hanna, and Hurricanes Gustav and Ike. These destroyed ¼ of the country's economy.

2010: A 7.0 magnitude earthquake strikes, and many funding commitments were not fulfilled internationally, causing a dislike towards present Haitian leadership. Cholera also breaks loose, with 820,000 infected and 10,000 dead. Eventually, in 2017, Jovenel Moise takes leadership.

2016: Hurricane Matthew makes landfall, further destroying the infrastructure and harvests, while leaving even more people with cholera and homeless.

2019: The United Nations reported to have only met 30% of the funding goals (necessities) for Haiti.

2020: COVID creates more stress through food insecurity and economic disadvantage. Moise, refusing to step out of office, is assassinated in 2021, increasing tensions furtherly. This assassination leads to the present day gang violence most prominently. Ariel Henry soon steps to fill the leadership position. A 7.2 magnitude Earthquake hits Haiti.

To learn more about the presence of wide-spread, unchecked, gang violence (the most pressing, recent issue facing Haiti), please refer to this article and explore individual sources.

<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2023/jan/12/haiti-crisis-jovenel-moise-gangs-water-way-out>

Conclusion:

Delegates pose to help resolve the situation in Haiti as the economy is currently under severe distress. As much as International aid has come to Haiti time and time again to pour their support in their time of need, there may be a concern with Haiti's ability to manage those international funds and effectively allocate them where needed. There is a huge and undying concern that any sent funds will be tainted by corrupted local agencies resulting in Haiti's lack of progression. This is part of the reason the citizens become so upset with the leadership, time and time again. The desperation caused by years of unrest, creates situations that are beneficial to few, and atrocious to many. Taking a quick glance at some of Haiti's current and complex

challenges, it is evident that they could greatly benefit from the UN Security Council committee's funding, resources, aid, and diplomatic support.

Some guided goals:

- Electoral support collaborating with the UN Security Council to guarantee the Haitian citizens a transparent electoral process so they can establish a legitimate and accountable government.
- To seek professional assistance by different international agencies where they can guide and set in place an anti corruption system in their public and governmental institutions.
- Humanitarian Assistance will be needed until all is restored back to normal, this may include providing aid with shelter, clean water treatment plants, relocation of those displaced by violence, projects to restore the mental well being of those children and women affected by the violence.
- Once the peace is restored, a legitimate government is set in place through a transparent election process and they have different entities keeping them accountable on their honest management of resources, they could benefit from an Economic Plan where they can develop sustainable strategies to invest in education, creating jobs and alleviating the poverty rate so they stop depending on international help and become self sufficient.
- As a last resource once all of the above have taken place, the UN along with the Red Cross could help Haiti develop and implement a comprehensive response plan to be prepared and mitigate the impact of future natural disasters.

The 17 UN SDGs have a major impact as the situation in Haiti is an economic concern. The issue in Haiti can be resolved through some of the sustainable goals. SDG #16.2 “End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children.” This goal can be met and defended by the UN Security Council as Haiti is currently facing major gang violence in the community. With gang member tactics to spread fear and control over the country,



targeting women and children for sexual violence and rape is a major concern that the UN Security Council can call for a vote to eliminate this subject. SDG #11.1 states that “By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.” The current economic instability in Haiti as gang members are in control of the main fuel terminal in the capital Port-au Prince, puts individuals in a difficult situation as the basic transportation of goods/services are eliminated and puts over 160,000 people in a vulnerable state to experience kidnapping by gang members. People have been forced out of their homes due to lack of jobs as businesses have been affected due to the control of the fuel terminal. The UN Security Council can come together and reduce the amount of citizens living in the slums to overall better the economy.

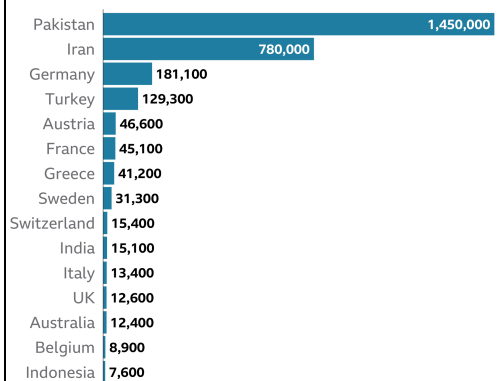


Questions for delegates:

- What do you believe are the most pressing immediate needs for the people of Haiti, and how can those needs be addressed?
- How can the global community work together to build a more resilient infrastructure in Haiti to mitigate the impact of natural disasters?
- What technological advancements can be included as part of this infrastructure, and what are the risks of implementing said technology?
- In what ways can the international community better support Haiti's recovery and development efforts?
- How can international organizations collaborate with local communities to develop sustainable solutions for combating gang violence?

Neighbouring countries took in the highest number of Afghans in 2020

Countries with the most Afghan refugees and asylum seekers



Source: UNHCR data for 2020



Issue 2: The Situation in Afghanistan

Since the Taliban took over in August 2021, Afghanistan has been experiencing a severe humanitarian crisis, and a significant deterioration in human rights. Hundreds of thousands of Afghans have fled to neighboring countries such as Pakistan and Iran, adding to millions of Afghans

who have arrived in both countries since the Soviet invasion in Afghanistan in 1979. On February 29, 2022 the USA and the Taliban signed the Doha Accord that pulled all American troops out of Afghanistan and ended the 10 year war. The agreement highlights the Taliban's commitment to anti-terrorism, however the accord was meant to “bring peace to Afghanistan,” which is believed by Afghanistan to be a mockery, and to have done nothing but the opposite. The failure of this agreement has led to the sharp decline in the already struggling economy, resulting in Afghanistan being ranked the single poorest country in Asia. This inevitably led to mass amounts of people fleeing Afghanistan, and being accepted into other countries as Afghanistan faces a large humanitarian crisis.

With the knowledge that Afghans are being accepted elsewhere, a big issue arises, being how this makes it a lot more difficult for people to enter another country as tons have already relocated. On October 3rd 2023, Pakistan caretaker ordered all illegal immigrants to leave the country and return to Afghanistan by November 1st or face deportation. Since Pakistan was the country who would take the most Afghan refugees, it has shut down the borders and now only accepts valid visas or passports. Currently Afghanistan faces extreme economic challenges creating difficult living conditions, under Taliban rule. As of November 1st 2023 400,000 people have migrated back into Afghanistan due to the new implications Pakistan has set. 80 percent of the 400,000 being women and children. The International Commission of Jurists (ICJ), has since strongly condemned the Government of Pakistan's decision to expel these amounts of over 1.4 million Afghan nationals, which include unregistered refugees. This forcibly removes them to a country where many, especially women and girls, have a well-founded fear of persecution. In November of 2023, interim PM of Afghanistan, Mullah Mohammad Hassan Akhund accused Pakistan of breaking international law by expelling these immigrants. The topic currently holds heated stances, with claims that Pakistan is breaking the customary international law of non-refoulement, or the law stating that “no one should be re- turned to a country where they would face torture, cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment and other irreparable harm (OHCHR).” “The principle of non refoulement is also enshrined in Article 2(1) of the Convention Against Torture, to which Pakistan is a party to (Shuja, 2023).” The argument at hand against this is how Pakistan is not committing any UN identified “crimes against humanity,” as these crimes are not codified into a treaty ratified by Pakistan, or any other parties

for the matter. However, deep concerns for the safety and well-being of people who have been left with no choice but to flee under threats of arrest or deportation still rises, as cases of arbitrary arrests and detention, and instances of ill-treatment, are reported. The United Nations Security Council needs to act upon the ongoing issue within Afghanistan as two thirds of the population is in need of urgent humanitarian aid. It is a danger for those who had fled the country to return as the majority have left due to the country being run by the Taliban and oppression against women's rights.

Foreign Involvement:

United States: The US has had a long, and influential history with Afghanistan and Afghan-based groups, and as a result, has had significant impacts on the state of the country today. To see a full and detailed timeline of their past, please refer to this website. Remember that this is a starting point, and more research is suggested when exploring:

<https://www.cfr.org/timeline/us-war-afghanistan>

Pakistan: The closest nation which has the most potential to aid the Afghans fleeing this oppression from the Taliban, yet, the one who has required that 1.5 million Afghan refugees return to their original country. On October 31st of 2023, 200,000 Afghans, as a result of a deadline given by the Pakistani government, were forced to cross the border back into Afghanistan. Not only is this inhumane, but it also has created an overwhelming tension between the authoritative power (Taliban) from Afghanistan, and Pakistan. This increases the potential for issues between the two nations. While Pakistan still claims that many of the refugees have left voluntarily, or have been asked to leave because of security concerns, the United Nations Refugee Convention of 1951 states that “a refugee should not be returned to a country where they face serious threats to their life or freedom” (UN). In the 1970’s and 1980’s Pakistan became a hub for Afghan refugees who were fleeing the repercussions of the Soviet Union’s invasion, and after the United States 9/11 response. Presently, an estimated 700,000 refugees have fled from Afghanistan to Pakistan.

Iran: Also a neighbouring nation to Afghanistan where many refugees seek asylum within. Much like Pakistan, the nation was a main destination for fleeing Afghans in the Soviet invasion. Also

in correspondence with Pakistani motives, Iranian dislike towards the Afghans has seemed to grow. Iran's existing struggle with a weakening economy does not support their ability to welcome more refugees, contributing greatly to the issue. Documented refugees in Iran stand at around 3 million today. Iran publicly shared sentiments about not being able to sustainably support the influx of refugees, hinting at a similar response to Pakistan in the future. Iran has also implemented certain limitations on Afghan refugee's access to basic societal bodies like healthcare. Iranian populations are known to discriminate heavily on Afghan refugees, and also tend to feed them towards the most dangerous and difficult jobs in society.

It is important to note that these are not the only two countries who directly play a role in this crisis. Carefully analyzing and exploring the United States-Afghanistan history, along with the Soviet invasion will help build a deeper understanding of how the Taliban was able to seize control so efficiently, and powerfully. Conclusively, while part of the issue may be the oppressive nature of the Taliban alongside their overwhelming amount of recent power and abuse, but also, the negligence of acceptance, or selfless thought, that the international community inherits.

Conclusion:

Afghanistan wishes that international allies would rethink their decision in closing their border. In light of this, Afghanistan is launching an immediate call to action to recapture the country. Afghanistan is under the impression that in the absence of appropriate action, people will keep leaving the country, the demand of smugglers will rise, women will continue to face



severe discrimination, unlawful killings, and terrorist groups will continue to find a safe house in Afghanistan. This could lead to catastrophic consequences for other countries. The United Nations Security Council advocates towards education in the current humanitarian crisis in Afghanistan. With women's rights systematically eliminated, they are denied education, employment, and basic freedoms. This issue extends beyond national borders,

impacting women's dignity worldwide. The call to action should include gender-sensitive policies to restore women's rights, advocating for education, healthcare, and economic opportunities. The Council urges international support for gender equality and good health and well-being within Afghanistan itself.

Connection to SDG's

The 17 SDGs correlate with the ongoing situation occurring within Afghanistan as they face major discrimination and economic struggles. As Afghans struggle with humanitarian crises and citizens considering themselves “suffering” the United Nations Security Council wishes to take action to support the nation through the sustainable goals. SDG #5.1 “End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.” Afghan struggles with this goal as women are majorly oppressed and most of their rights are violated. Achieving



this goal would eliminate migration problems as women would not live in fear. SDG #2.1 “By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.” As Afghanistan faces a humanitarian crisis, eliminating hunger would put the country ahead. Over 90 percent of people lack sufficient food causing starvation due to the economic stability and poverty rate. Tens of millions of people lack enough food throughout the day, often not eating a single meal per day. The United Nations Security Council’s goal is to implement these sustainable goals, to ensure the comforting feeling of home Afghan citizens should inherit.

Questions for delegates:

- How can local and international communities work together to support and amplify the voices of Afghan women advocating for their rights?

- What initiatives or programs could be implemented to provide economic opportunities for Afghan women, thereby reducing their vulnerability to oppression?
- How can humanitarian organizations ensure the safety and security of their personnel while delivering aid in the challenging environment of Afghanistan?
- What cultural considerations should be taken into account when supporting the integration of Afghan immigrants into new communities?
- If international laws are deemed to be broken, or obscured in this matter, how should the UNSC react?
- What is the role and power on the United Nations Security Council in this matter?

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