

United Nations Security Council



MUNEXT

Modelo de Naciones Unidas de la Universidad Externado de Colombia

Greetings from the Academic Director

Dear Delegates,
I extend a warm welcome, from the General Secretariat, to MUNEXT 2020. My name is Johann Sebastian Botello Rincón, graduated from the law school of the University Externado de Colombia; great lover of literature, history, videogames, and in general art in all its forms; I have also dedicated my passion in the last 5 years to the United Nations models, in which I have found the ideal spaces to materialize the academy and the knowledge acquired, but also to improve in personal aspects. For me, they have been the spaces that have allowed me to help understand me and the society in which I live, and in my role as Academic Director I aspire to grant all those attending the Third Version of the United Nations Model of the University Externado de Colombia, that same experience.

In this sense, and with the help of my great team of undersecretaries, we have put forth our greatest efforts to build a challenging academic event, demanding in Competition and rewarding personally. Without further ado, I leave you to enter the dynamics of the international system, meddle in the negotiations at the regional level, debate the national reality, lucubrate over the legal disputes, enter the battlefields of the past, and live first Hand the dynamization that awaits you. With the greatest joy in the world, welcome to MUNEXT 2020!

Cordially,

Johann Sebastian Botello Rincon
Academic director.

Greetings from the Undersecretary

Respected delegates,

My name is Juan Manuel Rojas Cardona, I am 19 years old and Law student at Externado University of Colombia. For this version of MUNEXT, I perform the role of Joint General Undersecretary for the committees of the United Nations Organization.

My beginnings within UN Models go back to 2015, on my school, Gimnasio Los Andes. Since then, I have had the opportunity of performing multiple roles, finding great-inspiring friendships, meeting astonishing human beings and obtaining a remarkable personal development. Being that said, I want to take a moment and render the proper acknowledge towards those who have contributed to my own construction and have demonstrated their unconditionality and everlasting support.

It is certainly an honor and a privilege to be leading this Undersecretary this year, not only for the skilled, human and capable team that is boosting it; but because for this MUNEXT edition, it stands out with five exceptional committees which have been designed for representing a challenge and bringing closer its participants to the current international scenario, all of that, from the perspective of such questioned

organism as the United Nations.

Along these lines, I would like to remember all of you that the committees' successfulness rate depends entirely of each one of you. The academic and logistics staff are at your disposal and are indeed a tool for achieving our common goal; nevertheless, their development, within the lines of respect and fair play, is at the discretion of each and every one of you.

I hope you enjoy this experience from the very beginning, and to have as top priority to grow and improve for and to yourselves. I ask you to always be competent people, but not competitive, in order to support us on our labor of rehumanizing the UN Models.

With no more to add, I would love to Spread to all MUNEXT 2020 participants with the humanist philosophy and the radical ethics one would find on the Externado University. It is indeed an open-doors university because we believe that is the way the knowledge deserves to be shared, without any sort of distinction. Moreover, it welcomes you with grand affection and eagerness so if lives allow it, for subsequent occasions.

Sincerely yours,

Juan Manuel Rojas Cardona.

Undersecretary for United Nations.

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Greetings from the Dais

"I disapprove of what you say, but I will defend to the death your right to say it" -
Voltaire

Hello, delegates, and welcome to the academic guide for the United Nations Security Council. We are Lucía Fillippo (eighth semester student of Government and International Relations from Universidad Externado de Colombia), Federico Freydell (seventh semester law student from El Rosario University) and Laura M. Segovia (ninth semester student of International Relations from the Pontificia Universidad Javeriana) and it will be an honor to be your chair in this year's edition of MUNEXT.

For me, Lucia, as the former Chancellor of the first version of MUNEXT, it is my great pleasure to welcome you all delegates, to the third version of the very own UN model of Externado University. With this being said, I expect nothing more than you delegates, to have fun, learn, practice international diplomacy -with all this entails- and debate rigorously the topic that concerns the committee. Furthermore, as a proud student of my Alma Mater, my best interest for this event is for you to learn and practice our institutional values such as tolerance, freethinking, radical ethics and deep respect for others. Without any further ado, I look forward to meeting you in February.

As for me, Federico, I'm excited to participate in one of the best MUNs in Colombia, with an intense, extremely high academic level and an unmatched humane ingredient that makes it stand out in Bogotá. I expect you to rise to the occasion of participating in one of the

most important committees in this MUN: to be ethical, well-prepared delegates with deep capacities of negotiation, debate and problem-solving. The Security Council discusses the most important situations that threaten the international peace and security of the international system - and they must be met with extraordinary delegates in response. We are all very excited to seeing you in MUNEXT! *Per ardua ad astra.*

Regarding me, Laura I'm pleased to be part of this committee and shared with Federico and Lucia this experience. I hope you enjoy the debate and MUNEXT in general, this is a unique model to grow as delegates. This will be the perfect scenario to learn about the dynamics of the International System, meet with the MUN world and understand how amazing this experience is. The Security Council for is one of the most challenging committees because of the idea of having in our hands the peace and security of the world and the future of many people. For me the goal in this opportunity is to you to learn and enjoy the experience, building a better version of yourselves.

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Relevance of the Committee in the United Nations System

An essential part of the United Nations system (one of the six principal organs of the United Nations, as per article 7 of the UN Charter, along with the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, the International Court of Justice and the General Secretariat), the Security Council was founded in 1945 along with the rest of the UN, with its main powers and capacities being established in the United Nations Charter: especially its sixth, seventh and eighth chapters. The Security Council is dedicated to maintaining the peace and security of the international system, the first of the Purposes of the United Nations (as defined in article 1 of the UN Charter).

The Security Council has several functions and powers, defined in article 24 of the UN Charter as well as several chapters relating to threats to international peace and security. The Security Council passes resolutions where it decides what to do -these differ strongly from those established by the United Nations General Assembly, in that they must be obeyed by all Member States of the United Nations. Security Council resolutions also have the capacity of establishing direct actions against a single Member State or a threat to international peace and security, from international sanctions to authorized military action (as has happened in conflicts in Korea and Afghanistan), and the creation of task forces composed by peacekeepers (voluntary military units provided by Member States of the United Nations).

Introduction to the Committee

Main Features

Security Council's membership and daily operation:

As said before, the main intention of the UN Security Council is to maintain, furthermore guarantee international peace and security. As stated in article 23 of the Charter, the Council is composed by 15 members, 5 of them are permanent meanwhile the rest are non-permanent and operate for a period of two years and are elected by the General Assembly. Besides the official members of the United Nations Security Council, article 31 of the UN Charter stipulates that any member of the United Nations "may participate, without vote, in the discussion of any question brought before the Security Council whenever the latter considers that the interests of that Member are specially affected". Article 32 further stipulates that States that do not belong to the United Nations may also participate without vote in deliberations if they are a party to a dispute being discussed by the Security Council.

As for the 5 permanent members, the United States of America, the French Republic, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, People's Republic of China and the Russian Federation, count with a veto power, meaning that they can stop the implementation of any resolution by opposing to it. With this being said, the voting protocol is defined by simple majority as in a normal committee, nevertheless, for a resolution to pass, it is imperative to have the approval or the abstention of the 5 vetoes.

The reason behind this fact relies on Franklin Delano

Roosevelt's (FDR) vision of the international system back in 1945. Roosevelt clearly learned that the US failure to join the League of Nations back in the early 20s was a mistake and was determined to avoid it with the reshaping of the international system after WWII. With this being said, after The Great War, FDR secretly asked the State Department to start working on a charter for an international organization that settles disputes, aspire and promote international peace and security. Nevertheless, this idea was secret due to several isolationist sentiments in the United States back then. Roosevelt insistence on this international organization shows its vision on a new international system and the role of the US building it. As Henry Kissinger famously said, "no nation, in the history of mankind, has been more influential in the crafting of a new world order than the US in the 20th century" (Kissinger, 1994). FDR passed through the San Francisco Conference the controversial, yet obvious, proposal of the veto power for the winners of WWII.

He insisted that the Security Council would operate as a police department for world security affairs and that those with the veto power were the ones he imagined would provide the manpower for expeditionary military forces -with no doubt, he was referring to the tenure of nuclear weapons-. In other words, he viewed on the Security Council as a check for international security threats (Marshall, 2004).

Fun fact: When ending the San Francisco Conference back in 1945, rumors around the US delegation say that Roosevelt wanted to quit the US presidency and become the very first UN Secretary General.

Subsidiary Organs Branch

The article 29 of the UN Charter specifies the Council may establish subsidiary bodies as needed for its proper performance. Bear in mind that all committees are composed by all fifteen members of the Council.

Counter - Terrorism Committee: As created after 9/11 attacks, the main functions of the CTC, created under resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005) is for States to prevent terrorist attacks both inside its territory or within its borders.

Non - Proliferation Committee: Created unanimously by resolution 1540 (2004) following Chapter VII of the UN Charter, this committee watches out for denuclearization policies and the non-use of nuclear and biological weapons.

Military Staff Committee: The Military Staff plans, follows and evaluate all UN military presence represented by peacekeeping operations throughout the world.

Sanctions Committee: The Council has Stated the use of mandatory sanctions as a reinforcement tool when any nation's practice poses a threat to international peace and security. The range and reach of sanctions include economic and trade sanctions, arms embargoes, financial, diplomatic and traveling restrictions.

International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY): After massive violations of humanitarian law, more specifically, the Geneva Convention, the Security Council created a tribunal that prosecuted, investigated and condemned war crimes. As the end of 2011, the Tribunal had indicated indicated 161 people. This was the first war crimes prosecuting court created by the UN and the first one

since Nuremberg and Tokyo tribunals. This tribunal tries individuals responsible for appalling acts typified as war crimes.

International tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR): After Rwanda's genocide and civil war between hutus and tutsis, the UN created this tribunal to prosecute human rights violations and war crimes such as genocide, torture, rape and enslavement.

Peacekeeping Operations

As previously said, the military presence of the United Nations is represented by peacekeeping operations. These operations composed by military, police and civilian personnel work upon the principle of delivering security, political and peacebuilding support. Although peacekeeping operations are the focus of the Council, it is imperative to differ from the following types of mission: Conflict prevention, peacemaking, peacebuilding, peace enforcement and peacekeeping.

Respectively, conflict prevention involves the use of diplomatic measures to keep inter-States tensions and disputes from escalating into a major violent conflict. Peacemaking includes measures to manage conflicts in progress and it is mainly composed by diplomatic actions in order to reach peace talks. On the other hand, peacekeeping is a military technique designed to preserve peace in fragile places where violent conflicts are happening. Peace enforcement includes the application -with the imperative authorization of the Security Council- of coercive measures, these include the use of military force. One example of this type of missions, is the peace enforcement in the newly independent from the Belgian colony, Congo back in

1961. Finally, peacebuilding accounts as a range of measures targeted to reduce the risk of a new conflict or relapsing in the previous one.

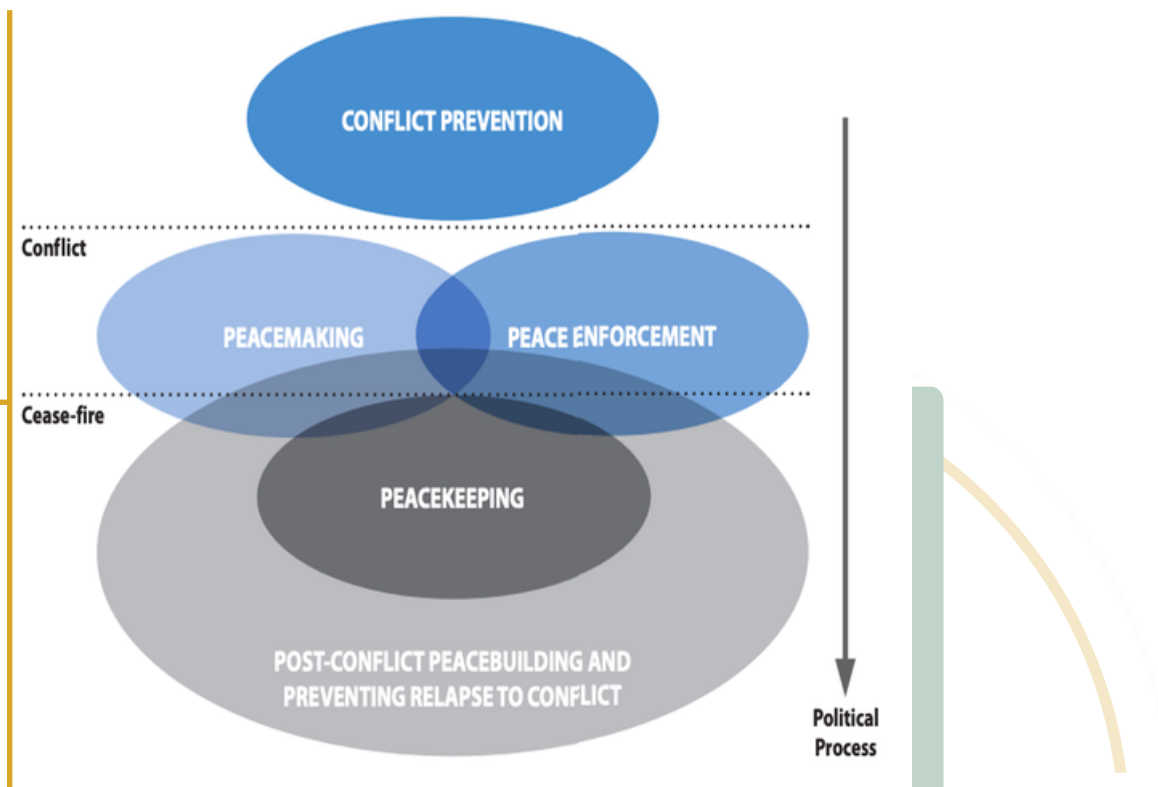


Fig. 1. Types of UN military operations. Source: United Nations Peacekeeping Operations, principles and guidelines.

Committee's Documents

Position Paper

The position paper is a summarized document where the delegation shall expose its main foreign policy guidelines (redlines and principles) as well as its position towards the topic. The structure of this document contains a brief introduction to the topic followed by the country's position and how it has been affected. The Chair strongly recommends that delegations answer to at least 3 QARMAS throughout the aforementioned document.

Topic Introduction and Historical Evolution

Origins of Ambazonia

The conflict between Anglophone and Francophone people in Cameroon is, as with many other conflicts in the African continent, of entirely colonial origin. The Cameroon region, located in the corner of the Gulf of Guinea, to the east of the Bight of Biafra, piqued the interest of many different European colonies, due to a strategic location in the center of the Atlantic coast of Africa, rich natural resources (especially fertile farmland, timber, and, after the discovery of extensive regional reserves in the mid-XX century, oil) and an extremely large workforce. The first European presence was done by the Portuguese, in the island of Bioko (at the moment, named Fernando Pó), from where Portugal's (and, after the 1750s, Spain's) interactions with the African continent were mostly based off. However, eventually, with the discovery of better technologies to deal with the hostile Guinean climate, European influence started to bleed into the African mainland throughout the late XIX Century - with the first British forays into the region today known as Ambazonia starting in 1854.

The region, eventually, fell into the sphere of influence of three major States by the end of the 1800s - the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the French Republic, and the German Empire. Britain was the first onto Western Cameroon, with the town of Victoria (now

Limbe) being founded as a haven for free slaves as the capital of a British protectorate in Cameroon. However, the region was eventually ceded to the Germans in the Berlin Conference of 1887, finally being integrated into a colonial State under the German polity of Kamerun - comprised of territory colonized directly by the German Empire as well as several smaller client States located in the region. Today, the German territory of Kamerun controls not only the current State of Cameroon (both the Anglophone and Francophone parts) as well as most of the northern Republic of the Congo, western Chad and the Central African Republic and Gabon.

The German territory of Kamerun was not as directly ruled as other colonies, such as both the neighbouring South Nigeria Protectorate, Spanish Equatorial Africa and Gabon, but also other German colonies like Tanganika and Namibia. The Germans imposed indirect rule, establishing existing tribal social structures under the suzerainty of the Kamerun colonial administration, which, even at its greatest extent, did not exceed 240 officials, and a total of 3000 German people in a region that numbered almost 5 million people - including police and military forces in the colony as well as officers belonging to the segregated administration of justice. German companies were given large swathes of land to exploit, but were not supported through any State actions, with railway construction being almost nonexistent beyond the small and limited light train routes constructed by the 58 individual private plantations that existed in the country. State neglect was such that by 1912 there were only 29 German doctors in the entire country (of which 15 were dedicated to the small, mostly white German armed forces), leaving the

entirety of Kamerun racked with illnesses such as African trypanosomiasis (also known as African sleeping sickness - which can be treated, but, if left untreated, inevitably leads to death) and malaria. Although this started changing after reforms to the colonial sector in 1907 after Germany acquired additional territory in the colonial reforms posterior to the Tangier Crisis, even by 1914 Germany's hold over Kamerun was weak, and the cultural influence it left on the region was, in contrast with Namibia, negligible.

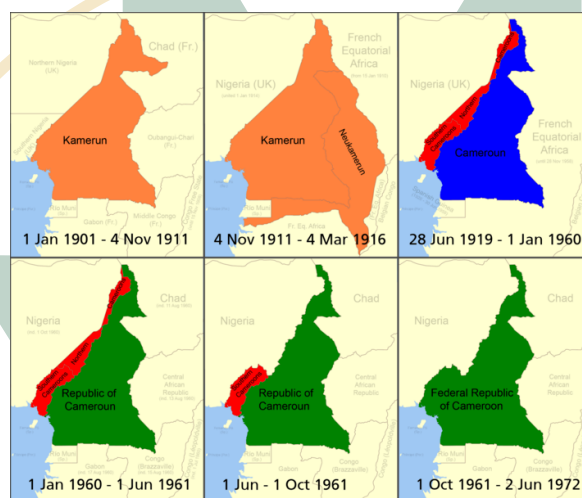


Fig.2. The territorial evolution of Cameroon territory. By Roke - Self-made based on public domain CIA map CC BY-SA 3.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=938868>

Because of this, after the outbreak of the First World War in 1914 the colony fell with extreme ease to mixed Allied forces - less than two thousand Allied forces fell in the Cameroon Campaign, with the entirety of Cameroon except for two fortress cities falling by the end of 1914 and the last German forces surrendering in Mora (near the Spanish border) in 1916. The Paris Peace Conference ended up dividing the Cameroon colony in two territories - the overwhelming majority of the Cameroon territory (about 80% of Cameroon's territory) became a French mandate under the League of Nations, with a small sliver of land near the Nigerian border becoming the British Mandate of Cameroons.

The two Cameroons territories that belonged to Britain were very different, with the northern half being mostly Muslim and belonging to the Fulani ethnic group, while the southern half of Cameroons being mostly Christian, belonging to several tribes and related to ethnic groups in southeastern Nigeria. Because of this, the British split the colony in two - with greater investment into the region occurring, integrating the region into the rest of Nigeria. Both French and British Cameroon were far more invested into by their relative colonial overlords than by the Germans - the French territory of Cameroun rallied to the Free French government of Charles De Gaulle.

The territory became an UN Trust Territory under the United Nations Trusteeship Council after 1945 and the creation of the United Nations. However, the three territories remained under French and British occupation up until the independence of the Republic of Cameroon - French Cameroun briefly became a part of a failed federal attempt at maintaining the French colonial empire, known as the French Union, while British Cameroons was slowly integrated into the Nigerian colony.


With Nigerian independence in 1961, the Cameroons colony was initially integrated into Nigeria, although there was a degree of discussion in the Trusteeship Council about whether the territory should be owned by Nigeria, or to achieve independence as an independent State. The final agreement was that the people of British Cameroons should vote on whether to remain as a province of Nigeria or as a part of Cameroon. Although

initially an option to remain independent was discussed in the Trusteeship Council, eventually British opposition - based on reports that suggested the small region would be unable to survive on its own economically - this option was eventually dropped out, which meant that the referendum only entertained the notions of remaining as part of Nigeria or becoming a new part of Cameroon. The Cameroonian government promised a federal structure where the British Cameroons was going to be an autonomous polity with equal strength to French Cameroon, while British integration into Nigeria had been partially forceful and had left many people of the Nigerian Igbo ethnic group in positions of power (while Igbo were a small minority in the territory). This forced Igbo integration had caused many strains in British Cameroons' society, and, while the northern half of the territory (mostly Fulani) had voted by a margin of 20 points to remain as part of the Muslim Northern Region of Nigeria, 70.5% of the people of the Southern Cameroons voted to join a newly-created Federal Republic of Cameroon.

The Foumban Conference of 1961 was set to establish the existing federal structure that would join the two regions together into one country. This was always going to be a steep task - while Anglophone Africans in the region of British Cameroons expected that the two regions were going to be joined as equals, Francophones in Cameroon saw the formerly British region as a region to be integrated into Cameroon itself. French historians like Le Vine referred to the British Cameroons as "a bride" to be married off to Cameroon, a nation with "immeasurably greater resources and a much higher

level of social and economic development”, while it is rumored that Charles De Gaulle described the British Cameroons as “a small gift of the Queen of England to France”. This difference in opinions was greatly presented in almost every aspect of the Conference. Although British Cameroonians expected this to be a new Constitutional Assembly for a new, unique federal structure for the region, the French negotiators not only set the town where the negotiations would occur but also drafted the Constitution without any British input. When British negotiators arrived on Foumban, the lead negotiator of the French side, President Ahmadou Ahidjo asked them on “opinions” for a Constitution that they had already drafted, which was of a centralized State with very few checks or controls on Ahidjo’s power. The final Constitution proposed by French Cameroonians was a very lightly amended version of the 1960 Constitution of Cameroon, which was further seen by Ahidjo’s team as only a provisional constitution in the way to a highly centralized State. Pierre Mesmer, the last French high commissioner in Cameroon, stated that at the time it was known the Conference was a “sham conference” to annex British Cameroon. The British side seemed to be too trusting in Cameroon’s French government, and agreed to many different elements of this new Constitution - on October 1 of 1961, the French and British sides of Cameroon merged as the new Federal Republic of Cameroon, with Ahidjo as President and the former premier of Cameroons, John Foncha, as Vice-President.

Ahidjo began centralizing power immediately, proposing a single-party State quickly and prohibiting any dissent against the government by 1962, under the excuse of the State fight against the Marxist Union of



Peoples of Cameroon. By 1966, political power was entirely centralized, with any pretenses at democracy or federalism being barely shadows - and, by 1972, Ahidjo began blaming federalism and the corruption of the two provinces on Cameroon's large and increasing poverty. A sham referendum was held in May 20th of that year, with supposed turnout of 98.2% and an approval rating of 99.9%, with only 176 people voting against the new Constitution and the end of federalism. Many anglophone Cameroonians, which already saw the Fouban Conference as an illegitimate annexation of the territory by French forces, saw this as a further loss of freedom. Assimilationist policies were imposed on Anglophone Cameroon, and neither Ahidjo nor his successor - the current President of Cameroon, Paul Biya, who assumed the presidency after Ahidjo's surprise resignation in 1982 - spoke fluent English.

The Gulf of Guinea had already been hit with nationalist violence in a region directly neighboring Cameroon - the mostly Igbo region of Biafra, which is located in the Eastern region of Nigeria (and shares a border with the Anglophone region of Cameroon) suffered a strong conflict when, starting in 1967, Biafra declared independence and Nigeria shortly declared war, seeking to re-annex the country. The Biafran conflict lasted three years and resulted in between one million and three million deaths, most from starvation, while the colonial British (as well as the government of Cameroon) mostly supported Nigerian unity, both diplomatically and through military aid. Biafra was forced to reintegrate into Nigeria, and the revolution was seen as a big failure to nationalist movements in newly independent Africa (together with the defeat of the States of Katanga and

South Kasai, in the Democratic Republic of the Kongo, in 1963). Anglophone Cameroonians that looked to reinstate a federal figure after 1972, or people who looked to achieve independence from Cameroon, were derided as les Biafrans to describe them as failed traitors to the homeland.

Under Biya's rule, some political openness was established under French pressure to open up the country, which led to the legalization of many opposition parties (especially the Union of Peoples of Cameroon) and the allowing of more independent assembly. Anglophone movements, especially amongst lawyers, intensified, with the leader of the Cameroon Bar Association, Fon Gorji Dinka, announcing that in his opinion the 1961 and 1972 Constitutions were unconstitutional, and British Cameroons should become independent. As a retort to this, the Cameroonian government accused Dinka of treason charges and arrested him without trial, with him becoming a martyr for the Anglophone cause. By 1994, Anglophone leaders were requesting the independence of the English-speaking Western Cameroon region; the region was named Ambazonia by nationalists, after the Amba Bay on the Gulf of Guinea where the coast of the region was located. Ambazonia became a member of the Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organisation (UNPO), an independent organization composed of minority ethnic and indigenous groups that advocate for self-determination (with States such as Somaliland, Abkhazia, Taiwan, Tibet and West Papua present).

Problems started intensifying in the Western Cameroon region in 2016. Lawyers began to strike in the Anglophone regions of Cameroon over the perceived

ubiquity of the French language in a mostly English-speaking province, especially in the courts system and education, as well as the fact that, while French-speaking territories (and therefore the Cameroon legal systems) used the continental civil law system as the basis of their different codes and laws, while English-speaking lawyers believed that the western provinces should be managed by an Anglo-Saxon system of common law. These protests eventually began devolving into different requests for autonomy in the Anglophone regions, and even the rejection of the 1961 Conference and the 1972 Referendum and the independence of Ambazonia from the Republic of Cameroon. Teachers eventually started joining up with the lawyers, demanding that French stopped being taught as the main language in Anglophone regional schools. Eventually, protests became more violent, and radical elements of the Anglophone protesters began blocking education of children, which caused a violent backlash by the Cameroonian government. As many as 27 died in the subsequent protests in November of 2016, this became known as the “toffin Revolution”.

Topic Development

Conflict's roots and causes:

As it is usual with African States, Cameroon has experienced multiple forms of protests and events that have shaped the institutional architecture of the country itself, from facing crack – downs and almost State collapse with the removal of tenure limits of presidents in

1985, to accounting high unemployment among youths and poor working conditions, Cameroon has been a country that has suffered sharp shifts due to multicausal variables.

Even though the protests of 2016 are stated by analysts as the main trigger to the conflict, according to Abiem Tchoyi, African academic, there are also six facts that need to be considered:

- 1)** Criticisms of the centralized State that motivated the State abandonment of a large territorial portion;
- 2)** Transfer of political and decision making centres to Yaoundé (Cameroon's capital), far away from the Anglophone population and their issues;
- 3)** Negligent disrespect to comply with the commitments to equitably take into account, the institutional, legal and administrative costumes, culture and traditions inherited from the administering powers;
- 4)** Non-compliance to the promises made during the referendum campaigns (In reference to 1961 plebiscite and 1972 referendum);
- 5)** The unilateral change of the name of the State, from the "United Republic of Cameroon", to the "Republic of Cameroon";
- 6)** Irreverence to respect the bilingualism in the public administration, even though the Constitution makes French and English two official languages (Tchoyi, 2016).

The aftermath of the 2016 strikes:

After the strikes of October, in December of the same year, an activist lawyer Felix Agbor Balla formed the

Cameroon Anglophone Civil Society Consortium (CACSC). The CACSC was created to attend and make public the social and economic demands of the Anglophone community: “1) An end to the marginalization and annexationist disposition of Yaounde; 2) A two-State federation solution regarding the management of public affairs in Cameroon; 3) Preservation of the enshrined legal and education systems of Anglophone Cameroon. 4) Unconditional release of over 100 bona-fide Cameroonians arrested because of the protests in the Northwest and Southwest regions since September and October of 2016 (...)” (Tchoyi, 2016).

In response to the creation of the CACSCS, Biya’s government intentionally failed to address the demands of the Anglophone population, furthermore, in its 2016 New Year’s Eve national speech to the Cameroonian nation, described the civil organization as “a group manipulated and exploited extremist rioters whose activities have led to the loss of lives, destruction of public and private buildings, crippling of economic activities and the desecration of sacred national symbols”. In addition, on January 2017, the Biya regime ordered the arrest of Agbor Balla, Mancho Bibixy (leader of the Coffin protests), Aforneka Fortem Neba (English lecturer at the University of Buea) and Paul Ayah Abine (English justice of the Supreme Court), moreover, it radically cut off internet services in the two Anglophone regions of Northwest and Southwest Cameroon, this move made by the government was interpreted by the Anglophone people as a redefinition of the Cameroonian territory (Okereke, 2018)

From Two-State Federalism to a separate State of Ambazonia:

Subsequently, the Anglophone diaspora changed their initial quest of the restoration of two-State federalism with the demand for a separate State of Ambazonia. With this being said, several groups emerged, mobilizing Anglophone nationalism to extended territories, some of this groups include the CACSC, Southern Cameroon People's Organization (SCAPO), Southern Cameroons South Africa Forum (SCSAF).

To sum up, English speakers claim that they are being displaced by military raids on their villages by Cameroonian troops, furthermore, soldiers often arrived to Anglophone villages early in the morning and opened fire to independence fighters and indiscriminately, to civilians. Witnesses and victims say the government's disproportionate use of force has driven a nowadays growing number of Cameroonians to support separatists in order to gain security, this is a shift that has deepened and accelerated the collapse and crisis of the country.



Fig 3. Map of Cameroon, A phone region. Source: Washington Post.

Late 2018, the UN warned there had been a surge of violence on both sides, at least 400 civilians were killed in relation to the conflict. Amnesty International reported that an estimated of around 170 Cameroonian troops had been killed as of November 2018. Finally, there are around 30,000 Cameroonians that have fled to Nigeria as refugees according to UN estimations.

Response of the western governments, the African Union and the United Nations

As of many Anglophones living in both the United Kingdom and France, believe that indeed former colonial powers retain responsibility for Cameroon's crisis. The British government has called for peaceful dialogues and institutional arrangements in order to solve the conflict. The UK has said that it is ready to help Cameroonian government in solving the ongoing crisis, the English Minister for Africa, Harriett Baldwin visited Cameroon in February 2018, while there she urged all sides to begin dialogue. As for France and its unforgettable closeness with President Biya, the stakes for French companies inside Cameroon are very high. Reportedly, President Macron phoned Biya to express burden over the arrest of Anglophones protesters.

On the other hand, the US has issued several public statements about the Cameroonian question, in May 2018, the US Ambassador to Cameroon Peter Barlerin, accused government forces of targeting and killing civilians and other human rights abuses in two Anglophone regions. On December 2018, US senator called for the US government to impose sanctions on individuals implicated in human rights violations. Finally,

the US has been providing assistance to the Cameroon armed forces in regard to its campaign against Boko Haram.

The UN Security Council officially discussed in August and December of 2018 the crisis in Cameroon, at this meeting both US and UK called for the release of detainees, peaceful talks between parties and for access to Anglophone regions, in order for the UN agencies and human rights organizations to intervene. Moreover, the UN has been coordinating humanitarian aid in Anglophone regions of Cameroon, by March 2019, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees appealed for \$184 million US to assist those displaced by the conflict.

Finally, as Cameroon has spiraled into violence, the African Union, “African Solutions to African Problems,” has refused to confront or acknowledge the problem, vaguely stating that it supports Cameroonian territorial integrity.

Current relevance of the topic

The conflict, although not particularly known in the international press, has provided heavy casualties to all sides in the conflict and has become a threat to the internal stability of Cameroon and the entire Gulf of Guinea zone. While deaths from the conflict have not yet reached the level of those in other international conflicts - estimates put the deaths from the conflict around 1,850 - the conflict has set off an intense humanitarian crisis, with the entire region of Western Cameroons lacking many basic services (to the degree that the majority of

Cameroonian children have not attended school in two years, and school attendance in Anglophone Cameroon has dropped by over 70%), and with an estimate of over 530 thousand internally displaced people (of which about 86,000 have left the Western Cameroons region altogether, to move to Francophone zones) and 40,000 refugees, mostly in Nigeria's Biafra region.

The humanitarian crisis has furthermore been caused by direct inaction of the Cameroonian State, which has at times refused cooperation with the United Nations to permit aid to IDPs.

Committee's Special Procedure

Considering that the Security Council is one of the foremost elements of the UN System, and therefore operates within the usual framework of the United Nations, the committee's procedure is not particularly different from that of the United Nations General Assembly; in other words, MUNEXT's Security Council will adhere to the letter to the MUNEXT Handbook and will not require any particular motions.

That being said, there will be one major difference. Delegates in the Security Council will be able to propose and pass emergency resolutions; these are not the final paper every committee must draft and vote on, but rather emergency measures that can be used to apply aspects of Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter to different elements in the War in Ambazonia that can be considered a threat to international peace and security. An emergency resolution can be drafted and proposed at any moment in debate before the introduction of a formal draft resolution and will not have the same

requirements as an average resolution, having only a minimum of 3 preambulatory and 3 operative clauses. The realities imposed by these emergency resolutions must be addressed later on when drafting a final resolution paper.

Furthermore, for major information regarding the interconnection procedure that will be managed on MUNEXT 2020, the reading of the Interconnection Guide, elaborated by Dynamization Undersecretary must be a priority within the preparation of each delegation.

Glossary

Territorial Integrity: The territorial integrity principle or *ius territorii*, according to A.W Heffter is the “right to territorial integrity or inviolability of state”. It is considered by many *ius publicistas* as the nuclear element of the state constitutive elements.

Sovereignty: Sovereignty is the right to have absolute and unlimited power, either legal or political, within the territory of a state (D’Agostino, 1993).

Self determination: The principle of self determination at its most basic level, a principle concerned with the right to be a state (Tolstykh, 2014). Nevertheless, according to Wilson’s 14 points, it accounts to the desire of a nation “to live its own life, determine its own institutions” (Wilson, 1918)

Responsibility 2 Protect (R2): The responsibility to protect principle refers to the obligation of states toward their population and towards all populations at risk of genocide and other mass war crimes (GCR2P, 2019).

Fragile State: A state that cannot control either its population, government or territory due to external

factors, but indeed has the capability.

Anglophone: English-speaker. In this case, those who are part of the English-speaking minority in Western Cameroon

Francophone: French speaker, especially those in the majority of Cameroon.

QARMAS

1. What would be the political and economic implications for the region if an independence is reached by the anglo cameroonians?
2. Are there any private corporate interests in the southern Cameroonian region? If so, from what countries and how does this impact on the debate between great powers in the UNSC?
3. Regarding the classic theory of the state's constitutive elements, does the english Cameroonians comply with all elements? What about international recognition?
4. Is the state of Cameroon a fragile, failed or collapsed state? What would be the consequences on these three conditions for the Cameroonian government?
5. Regarding international law, how does the principles of territorial integrity, sovereignty and self determination operate?
6. Is the principle of Responsibility to protect (R2P) applicable in this matter? What role does this principle has in the debate?
7. What is (or should be) the role of the African Union in this matter? How does this regional organization relate with the UNSC?

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Orientation Manual for a United Nations Delegate.

Delegates,

In hopes of providing aid to your MUNEXT 2020 preparation and, fully aware that experience and knowledge is futile if not shared, from the United Nations Undersecretary, we have prepared various advices that might come in handy on the crucial stage of any delegate as it is, the research and investigation process previous to the Model

Preparation for the Delegation

- Know the foreign policy of the assigned delegation:
 - Consult sources such as the CIA World Factbook, the Model UN Research portal by Best Delegate, the country's official webpages, the country files prepared by the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, among others.
 - It is fundamental to know beforehand which countries are your potential allies and with which delegations you might have obstacles, it is a tool that guarantees facility when structuring alliances within the debate.
- Learn the geopolitical and economic situation of the delegation, having clarity in regards of:
 - Head of State.
 - Government's form (democracy, monarchy, presidentialism, etc.).
 - Economy's form.

- Economic issues (e.g. inflation).
- Understand the internal dynamics of your State, a good way to achieve that, is by the read of its constitutional text.

Preparation for the Committee

- Have a list of keywords or a glossary of the special technical concepts or terms that you will require in order to treat the committee's topic(s).
- Be mindful of the committee's purpose and the reasons that motivated its creation.
- Read the Resolution that founds the committee.
- San Francisco's Charter will be your greatest ally. Once you know the general scheme of the United Nations Organization, you will be able to understand and delimitate aspects such as the competences and functions of the committee in which you will work as delegate. The abovementioned will be useful too in order to comprehend those things you will be able to do and what you cannot as delegate.
- Have on your mind the development, the participation and the actions that your State has had within the correspondent committee.
- Make sure to have fully understatement of the interconnection dynamics of the committee in regards of other commissions within MUNEXT 2020, for such purposes, the reading of the Interconnection Guide is an essential must.

Preparation for Solution Proposals

- Answer to the guiding questions of your academic guide. They are designed to lead delegates in the most fundamental aspects of the committee and its topic. Remember that the final resolution must answer to such questions.
- Bear in mind the UN organs which can bear the burden the resolution poses.
- Splice at an international level any action which your delegation has taken, with a beneficial effect. To present results is important.
- Structure your solutions and specify in its management and achieving. Any proposal shall have fundament and an impactful structure.
- Interiorize your opening speech and further interventions rather than learning them by heart. It is possible that you forget the content. It is reasonable to have notes.
- Maintain yourself informed about the most important topics of the current international panorama.

Delegate's Preparation

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Tips for the Security Council

Additional to the abovementioned, there are some other recommendations that may be fruitful when approaching the committee: since this is a UN committee it is necessary to do some background research in UN generalities before approaching the topic. For this committee in particular, the Dais suggests:

- 1. Knowledge** of the particular strengths and weaknesses of the country they are representing, their particular relations it has with Cameroon, and its previous history regarding involvement in African conflicts.
- 2. Understanding** of ethnic conflicts in Africa since the beginning of decolonization in general, and particularly of the events that have occurred

in Cameroon in recent years.

3. The capacity to keep peace in an international degree and help restore it within the war-torn regions of Western Cameroons, without a blatant violation of the basic principles of the international order (such as self-determination of peoples and sovereignty).

4. Understanding of the humanitarian and economic consequences of the West Cameroons Conflict, the number of IDPs and refugees, and the necessity to restore basic services to the region.

Finally, it is imperative that every single one of the delegates to be participating in MUNEXT 2020 remember that you count with all of the academic and logistic staff at your disposal, for the solution of any doubts or enquiries in order to fulfill the most important purpose: Let yourself be permeated by the spirit of MUNEXT

Academic Guide - United Nations Security Council

United Nations Security Council

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