

NMUN • NY

SECURITY COUNCIL



NATIONAL MODEL
UNITED NATIONS

5-9 April 2009 - Sheraton
7-11 April 2009 - Marriott

www.nmun.org

BACKGROUND GUIDE 2009

NATIONAL
COLLEGIATE CONFERENCE
association™

WRITTEN BY:

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Baiba Kine

Daniel Leyva

Nikhil Mathur

Please consult the FAQ section of www.nmun.org for answers to your questions. If you do not find a satisfactory answer you may also contact the individuals below for personal assistance. They may answer your question(s) or refer you to the best source for an answer.

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NMUN•NY 2009 IMPORTANT DATES

IMPORTANT NOTICE: To make hotel reservations, you must use the forms at www.nmun.org and include a \$1,000 deposit. Discount rates are available until the room block is full or one month before the conference – whichever comes first. **PLEASE BOOK EARLY!**

SHERATON

MARRIOTT

31 January 2009

31 January 2009

- Confirm Attendance & Delegate Count. (Count may be changed up to 1 March)
- Make Transportation Arrangements - DON'T FORGET!
(We recommend confirming hotel accommodations prior to booking flights.)

15 February 2009

15 February 2009

- Committee Updates Posted to www.nmun.org.

1 March 2009

1 March 2009

- Hotel Registration with FULL PRE-PAYMENT Due to Hotel - Register Early! Registration is first-come, first-served.
- Any Changes to Delegate Numbers Must be Confirmed to karen@nmun.org
- Two Copies of Each Position Paper Due via E-mail
(See opposite page for instructions).
- ***All Conference Fees Due to NMUN for confirmed delegates.***
(\$125 per delegate if paid by 1 March; \$150 per delegate if received after 1 March.) Fee is not refundable after this deadline.

NATIONAL MODEL UNITED NATIONS

The 2009 National Model UN Conference

- 5 - 9 April – Sheraton New York
- 7 - 11 April – New York Marriott Marquis

Two copies of each position paper should be sent via e-mail by 1 MARCH 2009

1. TO COMMITTEE STAFF

A file of the position paper (.doc or .pdf) for each assigned committee should be sent to the committee e-mail address listed below. Mail papers by 1 March to the e-mail address listed for your particular venue. These e-mail addresses will be active after 15 November. Delegates should carbon copy (cc:) themselves as confirmation of receipt. Please put committee and assignment in the subject line (Example: GAPLEN_Greece).

2. TO DIRECTOR-GENERAL

- Each delegation should send one set of all position papers for each assignment to the e-mail designated for their venue: positionpapers.sheraton@nmun.org or positionpapers.marriott@nmun.org. This set (held by each Director-General) will serve as a back-up copy in case individual committee directors cannot open attachments. Note: This e-mail should only be used as a repository for position papers.
- The head delegate or faculty member sending this message should cc: him/herself as confirmation of receipt. (Free programs like Adobe Acrobat or WinZip may need to be used to compress files if they are not plain text.)
- Because of the potential volume of e-mail, only one e-mail from the Head Delegate or Faculty Advisor containing all attached position papers will be accepted. Please put committee, assignment and delegation name in the subject line (Example: Cuba_U_of_ABC). If you have any questions, please contact the Director-General at dirgen@nmun.org.

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OTHER USEFUL CONTACTS:

Entire Set of Delegation Position Papers (send only to e-mail for your assigned venue)	positionpapers.sheraton@nmun.org positionpapers.marriott@nmun.org
NMUN Director of Programs	karen@nmun.org
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THE 2009 NATIONAL MODEL UNITED NATIONS

SPONSORED BY THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE CONFERENCE ASSOCIATION

New York City, 5-9 April (Sheraton) & 7-11 April (Marriott) • www.nmun.org

Dear Delegates,

Welcome to the National Model United Nations (NMUN) 2009! We are delighted to have you join us for our simulation of the Security Council at the Marriot and Sheraton venues this spring.

We would like to take this opportunity to introduce ourselves. At the Marriott, Nikhil Mathur from Southern California has a background in Political Science/International Affairs and International Trade. Alistair Goddard is from London, England and is undertaking a PhD in defence and security policy at King's College London. At the Sheraton, Daniel Leyva, graduate from the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA) with a degree in Political Science/International Relations, will be attending law school to study criminal and civil law in fall of 2008. Baiba Kine comes from Riga, Latvia, and currently resides in Washington, DC. She holds a BA in Political Science from Riga Stradins University. We are all very excited to be serving as your Directors at this year's conference.

The topic on this year's agenda are:

1. Implementing the Responsibility to Protect
2. Children and Armed Conflict
3. The Situation in Israel/Palestine

Entrusted with the maintenance of international peace and security, empowered with unique authority and backed by formidable enforcement powers, the Security Council is perhaps the most important forum within the United Nations System. Our simulation will require you to engage with some of the most visible and challenging debates on the United Nations' current agenda.

This background guide has been prepared to provide delegates with an introduction to the committee's topics. It is not intended to be comprehensive and should be augmented by your own research and preparation work. As the issues we will examine are current, it is important that you familiarise yourself with any developments in the Council's work between now and the spring. Keeping abreast of current events in the international news media will also be an important preparation for any crisis that might interrupt the Council's business during the conference.

All delegates are expected to submit a position paper before the conference. NMUN will accept position papers by e-mail until March 1st for both venues. Please refer to the letter from the Director's-General regarding specific position paper guidelines. It is imperative that you refer to and adhere to the NMUN guidelines on position papers before submission.

Developing consensus and making decisions on some of the most pressing and prominent issues faced by the international community, the Security Council perhaps offers the greatest challenge for NMUN delegates. As you begin your preparation for the conference, please do not hesitate to direct any questions or concerns to your Director. While your work before and during the conference will be demanding, we are certain that the experience will be extremely rewarding and unashamedly fun.

We look forward to working with you in New York!

Yours sincerely,

Sheraton Venue

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General Assembly

Emefa Gbedemah &
Ronnie Heintze
Under-Secretaries-General
Economic and Social Council

Sebastian Schindler &
Sally Lorenz
Under Secretaries-General
Specialized Agencies

Melissa Maxey &
Stefan Matiasovits
Under-Secretaries-General
Inter-Governmental
Organizations

Eddie Cheung &
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Message from the Directors-General Regarding Position Papers for the 2009 NMUN Conference

At the 2009 NMUN New York Conference, each delegation submits one position paper for each committee it is assigned to. Delegates should be aware that their role in a respective committee has some impact on the way a position paper should be written. While most delegates will serve as representatives of Member States, some may also serve as observers, NGOs or judicial or technical experts. To understand these fine differences, please refer to Delegate Preparation Guide.

Position papers should provide a concise review of each delegation's policy regarding the topic areas under discussion and establish precise policies and recommendations in regard to the topics before the committee. International and regional conventions, treaties, declarations, resolutions, and programs of action of relevance to the policy of your State should be identified and addressed. Discussing recommendations for action to be taken by your committee is another portion of the position paper that should be considered. Position papers also serve as a blueprint for individual delegates to remember their country's position throughout the course of the Conference. NGO position papers should be constructed in the same fashion as traditional position papers. Each topic should be addressed briefly in a succinct policy statement representing the relevant views of your assigned NGO. You should also include recommendations for action to be taken by your committee. It will be judged using the same criteria as all country position papers, and is held to the same standard of timeliness.

Please be forewarned, delegates must turn in material that is entirely original. *The NMUN Conference will not tolerate the occurrence of plagiarism.* In this regard, the NMUN Secretariat would like to take this opportunity to remind delegates that although United Nations documentation is considered within the public domain, the Conference does not allow the verbatim re-creation of these documents. This plagiarism policy also extends to the written work of the Secretariat contained within the Committee Background Guides. Violation of this policy will be immediately reported to faculty advisors and may result in dismissal from Conference participation. Delegates should report any incident of plagiarism to the Secretariat as soon as possible.

Delegation's position papers can be awarded as recognition of outstanding pre-Conference preparation. In order to be considered for a Position Paper Award, however, delegations must have met the formal requirements listed below. Please refer to the sample paper on the following page for a visual example of what your work should look like at its completion. The following format specifications are **required** for all papers:

- All papers must be typed and formatted according to the example in the Background Guides
- Length must **not** exceed one double-sided page (two single-sided pages is **not** acceptable)
- Font **must** be Times New Roman sized between 10 pt. and 12 pt.
- Margins must be set at 1 inch for whole paper
- Country/NGO name, School name and committee name clearly labeled on the first page; the use of national symbols is highly discouraged
- Agenda topics clearly labeled in separate sections

To be considered timely for awards, please read and follow these directions:

1. **A file of the position paper** (.doc or .pdf) **for each assigned committee** should be sent to the committee email address listed in the Background Guide. These e-mail addresses will be active after November 15, 2008. Delegates should carbon copy (cc:) themselves as confirmation of receipt.

2. Each delegation should also send **one set of all position papers** to the e-mail designated for their venue: positionpapers.sheraton@nmun.org or positionpapers.marriott@nmun.org. This set will serve as a back-up copy in case individual committee directors cannot open attachments. These copies will also be made available in Home Government during the week of the NMUN Conference

Each of the above listed tasks needs to be completed no later than **March 1, 2009 for Delegations attending the NMUN conference at either the Sheraton or the Marriott venue.**

PLEASE TITLE EACH E-MAIL/DOCUMENT WITH THE NAME OF THE COMMITTEE, ASSIGNMENT AND DELEGATION NAME (Example: AU_Namibia_University of Caprivi)

A matrix of received papers will be posted online for delegations to check prior to the Conference. If you need to make other arrangements for submission, please contact Sarah Tulley, Director-General, Sheraton venue, or Lauren Judy, Director-General, Marriott venue at dirgen@nmun.org. There is an option for delegations to submit physical copies via regular mail if needed.

Once the formal requirements outlined above are met, Conference staff uses the following criteria to evaluate Position Papers:

- Overall quality of writing, proper style, grammar, etc.
- Citation of relevant resolutions/documents
- General consistency with bloc/geopolitical constraints
- Consistency with the constraints of the United Nations
- Analysis of issues, rather than reiteration of the Committee Background Guide
- Outline of (official) policy aims within the committee's mandate

Each delegation should submit a copy of their position paper to the permanent mission of the country being represented, along with an explanation of the Conference. Those delegations representing NGOs do not have to send their position paper to their NGO headquarters, although it is encouraged. This will assist them in preparation for the mission briefing in New York.

Finally, please consider that over 2,000 papers will be handled and read by the Secretariat for the Conference. Your patience and cooperation in strictly adhering to the above guidelines will make this process more efficient and is greatly appreciated. Should you have any questions please feel free to contact the Conference staff, though as we do not operate out of a central office or location your consideration for time zone differences is appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Sheraton Venue
Sarah Tulley
Director-General

sarah@nmun.org

Marriott Venue
Lauren Judy
Director-General

lauren@nmun.org

Sample Position Paper

The following position paper is designed to be a sample of the standard format that an NMUN position paper should follow. While delegates are encouraged to use the front and back of a single page in order to fully address all topics before the committee, please remember that only a maximum of one double-sided page (or two pages total in an electronic file) will be accepted. Only the first double-sided page of any submissions (or two pages of an electronic file) will be considered for awards.

Delegation from

Represented by

Canada

(Name of College)

Position Paper for General Assembly Plenary

The topics before the General Assembly Plenary are: Breaking the link between Diamonds and Armed Conflict; the Promotion of Alternative Sources of Energy; and the Implementation of the 2001-2010 International Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Particularly in Africa. Canada is dedicated to collaborative multilateral approaches to ensuring protection and promotion of human security and advancement of sustainable development.

I. Breaking the link between Diamonds and Armed Conflict

Canada endorses the Kimberly Process in promoting accountability, transparency, and effective governmental regulation of trade in rough diamonds. We believe the Kimberly Process Certification Scheme (KPCS) is an essential international regulatory mechanism and encourage all Member States to contribute to market accountability by seeking membership, participation, and compliance with its mandate. Canada urges Member States to follow the recommendations of the 2007 Kimberley Process Communiqué to strengthen government oversight of rough diamond trading and manufacturing by developing domestic legal frameworks similar to the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative. We call upon participating States to act in accordance with the KPCS's comprehensive and credible systems of peer review to monitor the continued implementation of the Kimberley Process and ensure full transparency and self-examination of domestic diamond industries. We draw attention to our domestic programs for diamond regulation including Implementing the Export and Import of Rough Diamonds Act and urge Member States to consider these programs in developing the type of domestic regulatory frameworks called for in A/RES/55/56. We recommend Member States implement the 2007 Brussels Declaration on Internal Controls of Participants and, in cooperation with established diamond industries, increase controls for record keeping, spot checks of trading companies, physical inspections of imports and exports, and maintenance of verifiable records of rough diamond inventories. Pursuant to Article 41 of the Charter of the United Nations and in conjunction with S/RES/1346, we support renewed targeted sanctions on Côte d'Ivoire, initiated under Paragraph 1 of S/RES/1782, and recommend the Security Council use targeted sanctions and embargos to offset illicit exploitation of diamond trading. Canada recognizes the crucial role of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the review of rough diamond control measures developed through the Kimberly Process and encourages States to include NGOs, such as Global Witness and Partnership Africa Canada, in the review processes called for in A/RES/58/290. We urge Member States to act in accordance with A/RES/60/182 to optimize the beneficial development impact of artisanal and alluvial diamond miners by establishing a coordinating mechanism for financial and technical assistance through the Working Group of the Kimberly Process of Artisanal Alluvial Producers. Canada calls upon States and NGOs to provide basic educational material regarding diamond valuation and market prices for artisanal diggers, as recommended by the Diamond Development Initiative. Canada will continue to adhere to the 2007 Brussels Declaration on Internal Controls of Participants and is dedicated to ensuring accountability, transparency, and effective regulation of the rough diamond trade through the utilization of voluntary peer review systems and the promotion of increased measures of internal control within all diamond producing States.

II. The Promotion of Alternative Sources of Energy

Canada is dedicated to integrating alternative energy sources into climate change frameworks by diversifying the energy market while improving competitiveness in a sustainable economy, as exemplified through our Turning Corners Report and Project Green climate strategies. We view the international commitment to the promotion of alternative sources of energy called for in the Kyoto Protocol and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Control (UNFCCC) as a catalyst to sustainable development and emission reduction. Canada fulfills its obligations to Article 4 of the UNFCCC by continuing to provide development assistance through the Climate Change Development Fund and calls upon Member States to commit substantial financial and technical investment toward the transfer of sustainable energy technologies and clean energy mechanisms to

developing States. We emphasize the need for Member States to follow the recommendations of the 2005 Beijing International Renewable Energy Conference to strengthen domestic policy frameworks to promote clean energy technologies. Canada views dissemination of technology information called for in the 2007 Group of Eight Growth and Responsibility in the World Economy Declaration as a vital step in energy diversification from conventional energy generation. We call upon Member States to integrate clean electricity from renewable sources into their domestic energy sector by employing investment campaigns similar to our \$1.48 billion initiative ecoENERGY for Renewable Power. Canada encourages States to develop domestic policies of energy efficiency, utilizing regulatory and financing frameworks to accelerate the deployment of clean low-emitting technologies. We call upon Member States to provide knowledge-based advisory services for expanding access to energy in order to fulfill their commitments to Goal 1 of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Canada emphasizes the need for States to establish domestic regulatory bodies similar to the Use, Development, Deployment, and Transfer of Technology Program to work in cooperation with the private sector to increase the transfer of alternative energy technologies. Highlighting the contributions of the Canadian Initiative for International Technology Transfer and the International Initiative for Technology Development Program, we urge Member States to facilitate the development and implementation of climate change technology transfer projects. Canada urges States to address the concerns of the 2007 Human Development Report by promoting tax incentives, similar to the Capital Cost Allowances and Canadian Renewable and Conservation Expenses, to encourage private sector development of energy conservation and renewable energy projects. As a member of the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership, Canada is committed to accelerating the development of renewable energy projects, information sharing mechanisms, and energy efficient systems through the voluntary carbon offset system. We are dedicated to leading international efforts toward the development and sharing of best practices on clean energy technologies and highlight our release of the Renewable Energy Technologies Screen software for public and private stakeholders developing projects in energy efficiency, cogeneration, and renewable energy. Canada believes the integration of clean energy into State specific strategies called for in A/62/419/Add.9 will strengthen energy diversification, promote the use of cogeneration, and achieve a synergy between promoting alternative energy while allowing for competitiveness in a sustainable economy.

III. Implementation of the 2001-2010 International Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Particularly in Africa

Canada views the full implementation of the treatment and prevention targets of the 2001-2010 International Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Especially in Africa, as essential to eradicating malaria and assisting African States to achieve Target 8 of Goal 6 of the MDGs by 2015. We recommend Member States cooperate with the World Health Organization to ensure transparency in the collection of statistical information for Indicators 21 and 22 of the MDGs. Canada reaffirms the targets of the Abuja Declaration Plan of Action stressing regional cooperation in the implementation, monitoring, and management of malaria prevention and treatment initiatives in Africa. To fully implement A/RES/61/228, Canada believes developed States must balance trade and intellectual property obligations with the humanitarian objective of the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health. We continue to implement Paragraph 6 of the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health into our compulsory licensing framework through the Jean Chrétien Pledge to Africa Act. We urge Member States to support compulsory licensing for essential generic medicines by including anti-malarial vaccines and initiating domestic provisions to permit export-only compulsory licenses to domestic pharmaceutical manufacturers, similar to Canada's Access to Medicines Regime. Canada calls upon Member States to establish advanced market commitments on the distribution of pneumococcal vaccines to developing States in cooperation with PATH and the Malaria Vaccine Initiative. We emphasize the need for greater membership in the Roll Back Malaria initiative to strengthen malaria control planning, funding, implementation, and evaluation by promoting increased investment in healthcare systems and greater incorporation of malaria control into all relevant multi-sector activities. Canada continues to implement the Canadian International Development Agency's (CIDA) New Agenda for Action on Health to reduce malaria infection rates among marginalized populations in Africa, increase routine immunizations rates, and reduce infection rates of other neglected infections. Canada will achieve the goal of doubling aid to Africa by 2008-2009 by providing assistance to the Global Fund to Fight Aids, Tuberculosis, and Malaria. We urge Member States to increase donations to intergovernmental organizations and NGOs that support malaria programming in Africa, exemplified by CIDA's contribution of \$26 million to the Canadian Red Cross. We continue our efforts to provide accessible and affordable vector control methods to African States through the Red Cross' Malaria Bed Net Campaign and the African Medical Research Foundation Canada by supplying insecticide-treated mosquito nets and Participatory Malaria Prevention and Treatment tool kits. We support the Initiative to Save a Million Lives Now 2007 Campaign to improve healthcare for impoverished mothers and children and reaffirm the need for standardization of healthcare systems to ensure adequate training of

healthcare officials. We call upon Member States to assist in the capacity building of developing States' healthcare frameworks to provide adequate training, equipment, and deployment to new and existing African healthcare personnel. Canada places strong emphasis on ensuring increased accessibility to health services, improved standards of living, and reduction in mortality rates through our \$450 million contribution to the African Health Systems Initiative. Pursuant to Article VII of the A/55/2, we will continue to exhibit leadership in the implementation of A/RES/61/228 to mitigate the effects of malaria in developing States, particularly in Africa, and remain dedicated to the strengthening of healthcare systems to improve malaria prevention and treatment.

History of the Security Council

Entrusted with the maintenance of international peace and security, the Security Council is empowered with unique authority within the UN System to pass binding decisions backed by a potentially formidable range of enforcement powers. As Kofi Annan observed in his final speech as Secretary-General, “The Security Council is not just another stage on which to act out national interests. It is the management committee, if you will, of our fledgling collective security system.”¹ However, as the scholar of international affairs Professor E. C. Luck acknowledges, the Council sadly stands as a “depository of ageless dreams and recurring disappointments about the prospects for a more peaceful and cooperative global order.”²

Powers and Responsibilities

Established by the *Charter of the United Nations* in 1945, the Security Council holds “primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security” (Article 24).³ The majority of the Council’s work concerns the resolution of ongoing conflicts and security crises in defined geographic areas. However, during the last decade its agenda has steadily broadened to include more thematic topics.⁴ Terrorism and non-proliferation have become prominent agenda items, as have attempts to define security more broadly to include themes such as women and international peace and security; children and armed conflict; and the security aspects of HIV/AIDs.⁵ The Council is also responsible for recommending candidates for the office of Secretary-General (Article 97) and the admission of new Member States (Article 4) to the consideration of the General Assembly.⁶

Unique amongst global inter-governmental institutions, the Council’s decisions are legally binding on all Member States (Article 25).⁷ Under Chapter VI of the Charter, the Council has the authority to facilitate and offer recommendations to aid the “peaceful settlement of disputes.”⁸ On identifying a dispute as a threat to international peace and security, the Council may respond by investigating (Article 34), proposing “appropriate procedures or methods of adjustment” (Article 36), or recommending “terms of settlement as it may consider appropriate” (Article 37).⁹

Chapter VII allows the Council to respond more dynamically to breaches of international peace and security and, in the words of the Charter, provides the tools “to give effect to its decisions.”¹⁰ The Council is empowered to “determine the existence of any threat to the peace, break of the peace, or act of aggression” (Article 39) and to “call upon the parties concerned to comply with such provisional measures as it deems necessary or desirable” (Article 40).¹¹ Article 41 authorizes the Council to impose economic sanctions.¹² Currently these include embargoes on arms, diamonds, luxury goods, and material related to nuclear programmes or ballistic missiles.¹³ Conscious of concerns that overarching embargoes can place unnecessary strain on vulnerable civilian populations, the Council has recently placed greater emphasis on sanctions targeted at specific individuals or elites, such as travel bans and the freezing of financial assets.¹⁴

The Council is also empowered under Chapter VII to authorise military force “by air, sea, or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security” (Article 42).¹⁵ As debates over the use of force in Kosovo in 1999 and Iraq in 2003 demonstrate, the Council’s Article 42 powers are often its most controversial.¹⁶ However, the Security Council is much more likely to employ military means in peace than in

¹ Annan, *In Truman Library Speech, Annan Says UN Remains Best Tool To Achieve Key Goals Of International Relations*, 2006.

² Luck, *UN Security Council: Practice and Promise*, 2006, p.3.

³ United Nations General Assembly, *Charter of the United Nations*, 1945, art. 24.

⁴ Wallensteen & Johansson, *Security Council Decisions in Perspective*, 2004, p.28-29.

⁵ United Nations Security Council, *Resolution 1820*, 2008; United Nations Security Council, *Resolution 1261*, 1999; and United Nations Security Council, *Resolution 1308*, 2000.

⁶ *Ibid*, art. 4 & 97.

⁷ United Nations General Assembly, *Charter of the United Nations*, 1945, art.25.

⁸ *Ibid*, art. 33-38.

⁹ *Ibid*, art. 34, 36 & 37.

¹⁰ *Ibid*, art. 41.

¹¹ *Ibid*, art. 39 & 40.

¹² *Ibid*, art. 41.

¹³ United Nations, *Security Council Sanctions Committees: An Overview*, n.d.

¹⁴ *Ibid*.

¹⁵ United Nations General Assembly, *Charter of the United Nations*, 1945, art. 42.

¹⁶ Luck, *UN Security Council: Practice and Promise*, 2006, p.54-55.

enforcement operations. Dubbed the Council's "Chapter VI ½" powers by former Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld, peacekeeping appears nowhere in the Charter.¹⁷ Traditionally deployed in confidence-building roles to impartially monitor ceasefires with the consent of belligerents, the peacekeeper's role has expanded to provide the Council with an array of tools sometimes grouped under the term "peace-building" including humanitarian assistance; civilian policing; developing democratic institutions; monitoring and investigating human rights abuse; security sector reform; and the disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration of former combatants.¹⁸ There are currently over 100,000 UN "blue helmets" deployed to 17 conflict areas globally.¹⁹

Membership and Voting

In contrast to the annual meetings of the General Assembly (Article 20), the Council meets "continuously" (Article 28), ensuring "prompt and effective action by the United Nations" (Art. 24).²⁰ Each Member is represented by a single delegate (Article 23): normally the country's Permanent Representative to the UN, although the Council sometimes meets at Foreign Minister level or even at Head of Government level.²¹ Its presidency is rotated monthly amongst its membership under rules of procedure it is allowed to decide itself.²²

The Council has a membership of fifteen: five permanent members (often referred to simply as "the P5") and ten non-permanent members.²³ The permanent membership was established in 1945 as the five main victors of the World War II: the Republic of China, France, the Soviet Union (today the Russian Federation), the United Kingdom and the United States of America.²⁴ Non-permanent members are elected for periods of two years by the General Assembly, and are not eligible for "immediate re-election".²⁵ The Council's current membership is:²⁶

Belgium	Croatia	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	United Kingdom
Burkina Faso	France	Panama	United States of America
China	Indonesia	Russian Federation	Viet Nam
Costa Rica	Italy	South Africa	

The Council passes formal decisions in the format of resolutions numbered sequentially from Resolution 1, passed in 1946, to Resolutions numbering above 1800 today.²⁷ Procedural matters are decided by nine affirmative votes, while substantive questions require the affirmative vote of nine members, with no permanent member voting against (Article 27).²⁸ This so-called "veto" power means that each permanent member may prevent the passage of any resolution regardless of the votes of other members of the Council.²⁹

The Council's membership structure and voting system is widely viewed as imperfect and in need of reform. Critics suggest that the Council poorly represents the overall geographical membership of the UN, particularly of the developing world.³⁰ They also argue that the Council fails to give voice to all those States that most actively contribute to the work of the UN or adequately represents the modern world's balance of political and economic power.³¹ The veto power is also seen to impede timely and effective action in major security crises.³² While there is some consensus around an extension of membership, agreement remains elusive on the size of a reformed Council, the possible addition of new permanent members, or any extension or reform of the veto.³³

¹⁷ United Nations, *United Nations Peacekeeping*.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*; United Nations, United Nations Secretary-General, *An Agenda for Peace: Preventative Diplomacy, Peacemaking and Peacekeeping (A/47/277 – S/24111)*, 1992.

¹⁹ United Nations Department of Public Information, *Background Note: United Nations Peacekeeping Operations (DPI/1634/Rev.84)*, 2008.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, art. 20, 24 & 28.

²¹ *Ibid.*, art. 23.

²² *Ibid.*, art. 30.

²³ *Ibid.*, art. 23.

²⁴ *Ibid.*

²⁵ *Ibid.*

²⁶ United Nations, *Membership in 2008*, 2008.

²⁷ United Nations Security Council, *Military Staff Committee (S/RES/1)*, 1946; United Nations, *Resolutions: 2008*.

²⁸ United Nations General Assembly, *Charter of the United Nations*, 1945, art. 27.

²⁹ *Ibid.*

³⁰ Fassbender, *Pressure for Security Council Reform*, 2004, p.345.

³¹ United Nations, United Nations Secretary-General, *In Larger Freedom: Towards Development, Security and Human Rights For All (A/59/2005)*, 2005.

³² *Ibid.*, p.351-352.

³³ *Ibid.*, p.341; Fassbender, *Pressure for Security Council Reform*, 2004, p.342.

States that are not members may participate in meetings without voting rights if the Council considers that their interests “are specially affected” (Article 31) or they are “party to a dispute under consideration” (Article 32).³⁴ There has been a rise in the involvement of non-members in the Council’s meetings over the past decades, with the wider UN membership, UN agencies, and non-governmental organizations increasingly being invited to address the Council formally or participate in the work of subsidiary organs.³⁵ However, the main business of the Council occurs informally out of the public eye and away from the speechmaking of formal sessions.³⁶

The Council is permitted to “establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions”.³⁷ Current subsidiary organs include: the International Criminal Tribunals for the Former Yugoslavia and Rwanda; eleven committees responsible for monitoring trade sanctions; the Counter-Terrorism Committee; the 1540 Committee, which considers proliferation issues and non-State actors; and six working groups mainly examining thematic issues such as the children and armed conflict.³⁸ The Peacebuilding Commission and the United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission are also under the Council’s auspices.³⁹

Conclusion

Entrusted with a critical role, instilled with unique authority and power, the Security Council is a truly significant forum within the UN System. Despite its structural flaws and the unilateral pursuit of security goals outside or contrary to its decisions, when the Security Council’s members work collaboratively, with strong purpose and will, it can at least partially achieve the first purpose of the United Nations, “to maintain international peace and security.”⁴⁰

I. Implementing the Responsibility to Protect

“It is easy to dodge our responsibilities, but we cannot dodge the consequences of dodging our responsibilities.”⁴¹

Introduction

A State, as a set of institutions, has the authority to make rules. The citizens of a State are subject to rules passed by said State. However, a State not only has rights but also duties, towards its neighboring States and even more importantly, towards its citizens.⁴² A State should be able to protect its people from violence and against threats to physical integrity, livelihood, and dignity, while also ensuring the observance of human rights.⁴³ The concept of the Responsibility to Protect (“R2P” in diplomatic language) is a comparatively new idea in contemporary international law, which includes that sovereignty entails not only rights, but also responsibilities.⁴⁴ The concept further emphasizes the idea that the States main responsibility is to protect its people.⁴⁵ Gradually, this principle is emerging as a norm in international relations.⁴⁶ The concept of the R2P aims to provide a proper legal basis to intervene in a particular State if it is unable or unwilling to protect its population from genocide, ethnic cleansing, war crimes, and/or crimes against humanity.⁴⁷ The importance of this issue increases as more intrastate conflicts occur – and according to data, civil conflict is the dominant form of armed conflict nowadays.⁴⁸

In the 2005 *World Summit Outcome Document*, the leaders of the international community agreed, “to help to protect populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity. [...] to take collective action, in a timely and decisive manner, through the United Nations Security Council [...]”⁴⁹ Thus, in a situation where a State is unable or unwilling to protect its peoples from the above-listed transgressions, the United Nations (UN) Member States, along with regional organizations, have stated a willingness to assume

³⁴ United Nations General Assembly, *Charter of the United Nations*, 1945, art. 31 & 32.

³⁵ Hulton, *Council Working Methods and Procedure*, 2004, p.242-244.

³⁶ Luck, *UN Security Council: Practice and Promise*, 2006, p.17.

³⁷ United Nations General Assembly, *Charter of the United Nations*, 1945, art. 29.

³⁸ United Nations, *Committees*.

³⁹ *Ibid.*

⁴⁰ United Nations General Assembly, *Charter of the United Nations*, 1945, art. 1.

⁴¹ Stamp, *Quote*.

⁴² Popovski, *Sovereignty as Duty to Protect Human Rights*, 2004.

⁴³ International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty, *The Responsibility to Protect*, 2001.

⁴⁴ Hamilton, *The Responsibility to Protect: From Document to Doctrine – but what of Implementation?*, 2006, p.290.

⁴⁵ The International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty, *The Responsibility to Protect*, 2001.

⁴⁶ Evans and Sahnoun, *The Responsibility to Protect*, 2002, p.102.

⁴⁷ Evans, *State Sovereignty Was a License to Kill*, 2008, p.8.

⁴⁸ Buhaug, Gates, Hegre, and Håvard Strand, *Global trends in armed conflict ; Slim, Military Intervention to Protect Human Rights: The Humanitarian Agency Perspective*, 2001.

⁴⁹ United Nations General Assembly 60th Session, *2005 World Summit Outcome (A/RES/60/1)*, 2005.

responsibility and carry out collective actions.⁵⁰ To fulfill its responsibility to protect peoples from war crimes, genocide, and ethnic cleansing, the international community usually employs a gradual approach, utilizing peaceful means of persuasion initially, such as negotiations, diplomatic and political pressure, economic sanctions, and legal threats, while only using military forces as a last resort.⁵¹

The lessons the international community has learned from previous humanitarian crises, such as Rwanda, Bosnia, and Myanmar have made the world leaders state a willingness to take collective actions through the UN Security Council (SC), although action in crises has often not matched promises made.⁵² Thus R2P has emerged as a new guiding principle in international relations, which requires codified international instruments to act when preventive measures fail to resolve the situations, and/or where there is a need for human protection.⁵³

The history and concept of the R2P

In Article 2, Sections 1 and 7, of the *Charter of the United Nations*, the principle of sovereign equality of States and the domestic jurisdiction within its territorial borders is assured.⁵⁴ Although these principles of the classic Westphalian system – a system based on two principles: “territoriality and the exclusion of external actors from domestic authority structures” – are well established, the concept of human security and the protection of a population against threats to life have gradually emerged in international relations.⁵⁵

In September 2000, under the guidance of the Canadian government, the International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty (ICISS) was established. The rationale behind the creation of such a commission was to find a response to the crucial problems that the world was facing, to consider further the concept of the Responsibility to Protect populations around world from war crimes, ethnic cleansing, genocide, and crimes against humanity, and to develop a response to a call from the former UN Secretary-General (SG), Kofi Annan for the international community to embrace R2P.⁵⁶ One of the Commission’s tasks was to endorse the re-characterization of sovereignty as responsibility: sovereignty is not only about the respect of other States’ sovereignty, but also about the respect and responsibility of basic human rights of the citizens within State.⁵⁷ The Commission brought together researchers with diverse professional backgrounds from different world regions to prepare a report on R2P.⁵⁸ The final report, *The Responsibility to Protect*, was presented to SG Kofi Annan in December, 2001.⁵⁹ This report contains the results of detailed research and wide consultations and deliberations among the leading scholars on State sovereignty and interventions.⁶⁰ The report also identifies the criteria for military interventions by states in one another’s affairs.⁶¹ This report is significant as it was one of the first such reports on the concept of R2P and paved the way for subsequent researchers and further studies on this issue.⁶²

The High-Level Panel on Threats, Challenges, and Change, an initiative of the former SG Kofi Annan, also endorsed the re-characterization of sovereignty as responsibility.⁶³ Its report in 2004, *A More Secure World: Our Shared Responsibility*, states that the principle of R2P can be applied to four categories of violations of international law – war crimes, crimes against humanity, ethnic cleansing, and genocide.⁶⁴ In his next report, *In larger freedom*, Kofi Annan endorsed the importance of a collective Responsibility to Protect: “[I] believe that

⁵⁰ Evans, *The International Responsibility to Protect: The Tasks Ahead*; United Nations General Assembly 60th Session, 2005 World Summit Outcome (A/RES/60/1), 2005.

⁵¹ Evans, *The Unfinished Responsibility to Protect Agenda: Europe’s Role*, 2007.

⁵² Responsibility to Protect. *Core Documents: Understanding the R2P concept*; United Nations General Assembly, 60th session, 2005 World Summit Outcome (A/RES/60/1). 2005.

⁵³ The Responsibility to Protect, *Report of the International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty*, 2001.

⁵⁴ The United Nations, *Charter of the United Nations*, 1945.

⁵⁵ Josef Joffe, *Rethinking the Nation-State: The Many Meanings of Sovereignty*; Roberta Cohen, *Humanitarian Imperatives are Transforming Sovereignty*,

⁵⁶ The International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty, *About the Commission*.

⁵⁷ Pace and Deller, *Preventing Future Genocides: An International Responsibility to Protect*, 2005, p.4; The International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty, *The Responsibility to Protect*.

⁵⁸ The International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty, *About the Commission*.

⁵⁹ Evans, *The responsibility to Protect: From an Idea to an International Norm*.

⁶⁰ The International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty, *About the Commission*.

⁶¹ *Ibid.*

⁶² Evans, *The responsibility to Protect: From an Idea to an International Norm*.

⁶³ United Nations General Assembly, 59th session, *Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit (A/RES/59/565)*, 2004.

⁶⁴ *Ibid.*

we must embrace the responsibility to protect and, when necessary, we must act on it.”⁶⁵

According to Gareth Evans, President of the International Crisis Group and former Foreign Minister of Australia, and Mohamed Sahnoun, Special Adviser on Africa to the UN Secretary-General, the concept of the R2P embraces the responsibility to react, the responsibility to prevent, and the responsibility to rebuild.⁶⁶ As suggested by the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, Gordon Brown, the responsibility to protect is not only about the intervention, but also the fact that more attention should be paid to reconstruction and development in post-conflict situations.⁶⁷ While the responsibility to react concerns the proper form of response (such as sanctions, embargoes, and intervention), the responsibility to prevent is the most important of these three dimensions, as successful early actions can often prevent conflict escalation.⁶⁸ According to the President of the General Assembly of the UN 57th session, H.E. Jan Kavan, “[...] setting standards for accountability of Member States and contributing to the establishment of prevention practices at the local, national, regional and global levels are concepts worth promoting”.⁶⁹ Finally, the responsibility to rebuild is crucial for the post-intervention phase when assistance, such as financial, human resources, specialists, and materials, for recovery, reconciliation, and restoration is needed.⁷⁰

The United Nations Security Council and the R2P

In the 2005 World Summit Outcome Document, the world leaders stressed the role of the SC in R2P: “[W]e are prepared to take collective action, in a timely and decisive manner, through the Security Council,” and acknowledged the principle of the R2P as a norm for collective action.⁷¹ The SG further emphasized the point by stating to the assembled leaders: “[Y]ou will be pledged to act if another Rwanda looms.”⁷² *SC Resolution 1674 on the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict* of April 28, 2006, reaffirmed the 2005 World Summit Outcome Document, which stressed the importance of the responsibility to protect “populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity,” and it also reaffirmed that the international community will take actions through the SC when States will fail or will not be willing to protect their citizens.⁷³

The 2005 World Summit Outcome Document also reaffirmed that “the relevant provisions of the Charter are sufficient to address the full range of threats to international peace and security.”⁷⁴ The SC is empowered under Chapter VII of the UN Charter to decide on measures needed to maintain peace and security and it has a responsibility to react without hesitation in situations of crimes against humanity, genocide, war crimes, and ethnic cleansing.⁷⁵

Implementation of R2P

The legal and humanitarian justifications for military interventions and actions are significant for the further actions by the UN and its SC. The SC may decide to take action, like enforcement, under the Charter of the UN, if other means and methods have failed to improve the situation in a particular State.⁷⁶ In order for intervention to occur, there needs to be adequate fact-finding and verification of facts, based on objective information, given by monitoring groups, which are neutral and mutually coordinated, before the intervention takes place.⁷⁷

If the SC fails to authorize a response then the UN General Assembly (GA) can hold an emergency session under the “Uniting for Peace” procedure for the purpose of making appropriate recommendations for further collective measures to restore the peace.⁷⁸ This procedure goes back to GA Resolution *A/RES/377 (V) A*,

⁶⁵ United Nations General Assembly, 59th session, *In larger freedom: towards development, security and human rights for all. Report of the Secretary-General (A/RES/59/2005)*, 2005

⁶⁶ Evans and Sahnoun, *The Responsibility to Protect*, 2002, p.101.

⁶⁷ Brown, *Speech to the UN Security Council on Africa*, 2008.

⁶⁸ Naumann, *The Responsibility to Protect – Humanitarian Intervention and the Use of Military Force*, p. 3.

⁶⁹ Kavan, *In search of Consolidation of Peace in Africa*.

⁷⁰ The International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty, *The Responsibility to Protect*.

⁷¹ United Nations Association of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, *Responsibility to Protect*; Jentleson, *A Responsibility to Protect: The Defining Challenge for Global Community*, 2007.

⁷² Bannon, *The Responsibility to Protect: The UN World Summit and the Questions of Unilateralism*, 2006.

⁷³ United Nations General Assembly, 60th session, *2005 World Summit Outcome (A/RES/60/1)*, 2005; *Responsibility to Protect, Responsibility to Protect: Towards a Collective African Response to Genocide, War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity*; United Nations Security Council, *Protection of civilians in armed conflicts (S/RES/1674)*, 2006.

⁷⁴ High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly, *Draft Outcome Document*, 2005.

⁷⁵ Støre, *Old Recipes in a New World? The Challenges of Multilateralism in the 21st century*, 2006.

⁷⁶ United Nations, *The Charter of the UN, Chapter 7, Article 50*.

⁷⁷ Naumann, *The Responsibility to Protect – Humanitarian Intervention and The Use of Military Force*, p. 5.

⁷⁸ United Nations General Assembly, 5th session, *Uniting for Peace (A/RES/377 (V) A)*, 1950.

Uniting for peace, which states that “if the SC [...], fails to exercise its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security in any case where there appears to be a threat to the peace, [...], the General Assembly shall consider the matter immediately with a view to making appropriate recommendations to Members for collective measures.”⁷⁹ Under this procedure, a decision to intervene can be made if it is agreed upon by a two-thirds majority of the GA.⁸⁰ The SC is usually put in charge of peace restoration and peace-keeping operations, which are drawn from forces of Member States. The GA recommends: “that each Member maintain within its national armed forces elements so trained, organized and equipped that they could promptly be made available [...] for service as a United Nations unit.”⁸¹

In accordance with Chapter 8 of the UN Charter, the SC can authorize regional organizations to intervene in conflicts.⁸² In 1992, then SG Boutros Boutros-Ghali in his report *A/47/277-S/24111, An Agenda for Peace Preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peace-keeping*, stressed the role of regional organizations, their knowledge and their importance in maintaining the peace, and security in their respective regions.⁸³ In Security Council Resolution 1197, the fields of cooperation between the UN and the regional organization, the Organization of African Unity, are underlined, including areas such as provision of funds and joint trainings.⁸⁴

Preventive measures

According to the ICISS’ report *The Responsibility to Protect* before military intervention occurs there are instruments that could be effective to halt the crimes against humanity. These measures may be economic (in terms of funding, aid assistance, debt relief etc.), political, diplomatic (for example, sanctions, isolation, embargoes etc.), legal (deploying the monitors, mediation offers), and military (in extreme cases even threat of using the force).⁸⁵ Even major powers may consider collective action such as sanctions or embargoes as part of the R2P to stop genocide, ethnic cleansing, war crimes, and crimes against humanity.⁸⁶

Criteria justifying intervention

There are six main principles, according to the ICISS report and the UN, which have to be taken into consideration when the military intervention being considered: just cause, right intention, reasonable prospects, last resort, proportional means, and proper authority.⁸⁷

Just cause

‘Just cause’ refers to the grounds for intervention.⁸⁸ Intervention for human protection is justified if genocide, large scale ethnic cleansing, or crimes against humanity are carried out.⁸⁹ According to the ICISS report, systematic racial discrimination, repression of political opposition or lack of democracy are not appropriate justifications for military intervention.⁹⁰ However, preventive measures and sanctions could be applied in these cases.⁹¹ The SC and the international community should also make sure that credible evidence can be/has been provided before the authorization of any intervention.⁹²

Right intention

‘Right intention’ refers to the motives and the ethics that the State has when intervening.⁹³ The main motive of intervention must be for human protection.⁹⁴ The occupation of territory, or the want to further economic,

⁷⁹ *Ibid.*

⁸⁰ Hamilton, *The Responsibility to Protect: From Document to Doctrine – But What of Implementation? Recent Development*, 2006.

⁸¹ United Nations General Assembly, 5th session, *Uniting for Peace (A/RES/377 (V) A*, 1950).

⁸² United Nations Security Council, Press release, *Security Council meets with Regional Organizations to consider ways to strengthen collective security. Secretary-General Suggests Need for Network of Flexible, responsive Regional and Global Mechanisms*, 2003.

⁸³ United Nations General Assembly, 47th session, *An Agenda for Peace Preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peace-keeping (A/47/277-S/24111)*, 1992.

⁸⁴ United Nations Security Council, 3928th meeting, *Situation in Africa (S/RES/1197)*, 1998.

⁸⁵ The International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty, *The Responsibility to Protect*.

⁸⁶ *Ibid.*

⁸⁷ Hinman, *Justice in Action: Just War Theory*.

⁸⁸ Evans and Sahnoun, *The Responsibility to Protect*, 2002, p. 104.

⁸⁹ The International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty, *The Responsibility to Protect*, p. 32.

⁹⁰ *Ibid.*

⁹¹ *Ibid.*, p. 34.

⁹² The International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty, *The Responsibility to Protect*, 2001.

⁹³ *Ibid.*

⁹⁴ Evans, *Global and Regional Security: Our Shared Responsibility*, 2005.

national, or strategic interests are not viewed as legitimate justifications for intervention.⁹⁵ For example, to ensure that the States are motivated by the right intentions, these interventions may be carried out on a basis of multilateral cooperation.⁹⁶

Last resort

Military intervention can be justified only when every diplomatic and/or non-military option has been exhausted, thus reaching the point of last resort.⁹⁷ There should be a reasonable ground to believe that lesser or other measures would not halt the ongoing crisis and military intervention is the only option remaining.⁹⁸

Proportional means

A proportional means refers to the fact that a military intervention should last only as long as and on the scale as it is needed to halt the existing crisis.⁹⁹ The impact of the intervention upon the State intervened should be limited.¹⁰⁰ At the same time, the rules of international humanitarian law (for example, civilian population may not be attacked) should be observed and should be strictly adhered to by the intervening forces in each case.¹⁰¹

Reasonable prospect

Reasonable prospect refers to the success in halting the suffering by military interventions as a last resort.¹⁰² The actual protection of population by these interventions has to be achieved in order to be justified.¹⁰³

Right authority

The most controversial and difficult principle to apply for human protection purposes is that of proper authority, where the UN and the SC play a leading role.¹⁰⁴ Proper authority refers to the body that authorizes the intervention.¹⁰⁵ The UN has a key role as the legitimate authority to authorize interventions.¹⁰⁶ The SC in particular, according to the ICISS report, has to authorize any military intervention and use of force prior to its execution.¹⁰⁷

There also is a possibility to involve regional organizations in interventions.¹⁰⁸ According to the *UN Charter*, “...[n]o enforcement action shall be taken under regional arrangements or by regional agencies without the authorization of the Security Council [...]”¹⁰⁹ For example, the African Union summit in Khartoum confirmed the determination of the African countries to play a leading role in future interventions on their continent.¹¹⁰ However, the help and support of the international community in the form of an authorization by the SC will be needed.

Different views involved/Legal disputes

The Charter of the UN confirms its faith in fundamental human rights, but Article 2(7) prohibits interventions “in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any State.”¹¹¹ Thus there are two opposing camps – one insisting on a right to intervene and the other which declares that the “Security Council is prohibited from authorizing actions against sovereign States.”¹¹² Those who oppose interventions fear that the principle of the R2P will be used to legitimize what they see as the neo-colonialist intentions of major powers.¹¹³ Many of the States form their views of R2P critically, have only acquired or consolidated their

⁹⁵ The International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty, *The Responsibility to Protect*, 2001.

⁹⁶ *Ibid.*,

⁹⁷ *Ibid.*, Art. 4.37.

⁹⁸ Evans and Sahnoun, *The Responsibility to Protect*, , 2002, p. 105.

⁹⁹ *Ibid.*,

¹⁰⁰ *Ibid.*,

¹⁰¹ Advisory Service on International Humanitarian Law, *Civil Defence in International Humanitarian Law*, 2001; The International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty, *The Responsibility to Protect*, Art. 4.40.

¹⁰² Evans and Sahnoun, *The Responsibility to Protect*, 2002, p. 105.

¹⁰³ *Ibid.*

¹⁰⁴ Edward, *The United Nations and the Responsibility to Protect*, 2008.

¹⁰⁵ Simons, *Sovereignty and Responsibility to Protect*, 2003.

¹⁰⁶ Thakur, *The United Nations, Peace and Security: From Collective Security to the Responsibility to Protect*.

¹⁰⁷ Tama, *Supporting Military Interventions to Protect Human Rights*.

¹⁰⁸ Villani, *The Security Council's Authorization of Enforcement Action by regional Organizations*, 2002.

¹⁰⁹ United Nations, *The United Nations Charter*, Chapter VIII, Article 53 (1).

¹¹⁰ Sesay, *The African Union: Forward March or About Face-Turn?*

¹¹¹ The United Nations. *The Charter of the United Nations*, Chapter 1, Article 2 (7).

¹¹² High Level Panel, *Excerpt of High Level Panel's report on Threats, Challenges and Change*, 2004.

¹¹³ Ayoob, *Third World Perspective on Humanitarian Intervention and International Administration*, 2004, pp. 115.

sovereignty recently and thus are afraid of any change, especially one brought from outside.¹¹⁴ On the other hand, the term “contingent sovereignty” refers to the perception that sovereignty entails not only rights, but also responsibilities.¹¹⁵

The excuses by many world leaders and politicians, that the UN and its SC do not have the capacity to prevent the conflicts everywhere, has raised concerns among some States, which are not represented in the SC or have gained their sovereignty recently.¹¹⁶ These States are concerned that those Member States with power, certain interests, and capacity may act unilaterally to harm other States’ sovereignty.¹¹⁷

Case study – Darfur

The lessons of Rwanda, Bosnia, and Kosovo, are essential to be examined and analyzed in order to understand better the concept of the R2P and to understand the best ways to intervene, to work for halting the atrocities, and to understand the role that the international community should play in implementing R2P. However, the current situation in Darfur is the most recent example that has been cited in regards to R2P.

The conflict in Darfu has deep historic roots; the main division is between African Arabs (armed Arab tribesmen known as *janjaweed*) and Africans (non-Arabs).¹¹⁸ As many reports and monitoring groups have traced, the Sudanese government has been complicit in mass killings of Africans.¹¹⁹ The Sudanese government did not comply with the UN Resolutions passed on this subject by continuing to finance the *janjaweed*.¹²⁰ Also the fact, that China owns oilfields in Darfur region and have invested a lot in their infrastructure, put them in an awkward situation, regarding its power in the SC.¹²¹ This case demonstrated clearly that the government of Sudan has been unable or unwilling to protect its citizens; nonetheless, the international community has not been able to agree on or willing to take on the responsibility to protect these citizens, either.¹²²

The first occasion when the SC made reference to the Responsibility to Protect in regards to the situation in Darfur was on August 31, 2006, when the SC passed *Resolution 1706*, calling for the deployment of the UN peacekeepers in Darfur.¹²³ The Sudanese government did not allow the peacekeepers to enter Darfur, based on the principle of sovereignty.¹²⁴ Later on, *SC Resolution 1769* of July 31, 2007 authorized the deployment of a 26,000-strong joint UN-AU force and thus it was an important step in providing protection to civilians in Sudan’s western Darfur region.¹²⁵ The force, however, has yet to be deployed. The UN Special Envoy for Sudan, Jan Pronk, speaking in regards to the above mentioned resolutions, admitted that “the international response has been so ineffectual that people on the ground are just laughing.”¹²⁶ The failing case of Darfur spoke bitterly of the lack of institutions, political unity and will, and procedures to respond to the crimes against humanity without hesitation.¹²⁷ As could be observed, the national interests of members of the Security Council were a major reason that more concrete action was not taken and the reason for the weakness of the SC decisions.¹²⁸

This case study highlights the difficulties and the complexity of these conflicts, when the State is not able or willing to protect its population from genocide, crimes against humanity, ethnic cleansing and war crimes.¹²⁹ The concept of sovereignty is still perceived in very different ways – ranging from a policy of absolute nonintervention in the State’s internal affairs to the position that the sovereignty is also about responsibility,

¹¹⁴ *Ibid.*

¹¹⁵ Claussen and Nichol, *Reconstructing Sovereignty: The Impact of Norms, Practices and Rhetoric*, 2008.

¹¹⁶ Feinstein, *UN-divided*, 2005.

¹¹⁷ Brunnee and Toope, *Norms, Institutions and UN Reform: The Responsibility to Protect*, 2006, pp. 121-137.

¹¹⁸ UN Chronicle, *Sudan: Tragedy in Darfur*.

¹¹⁹ Jentleson, *A Responsibility to Protect: The Defining Challenge for Global Community*, 2007; Wezeman, *United Nations Arms Embargoes: Their Impact on Arms Flows and Target Behaviour, Case study: Darfur, Sudan, 2004-2006*, p.2.

¹²⁰ The International Commission of Inquiry on Darfur, *Report to the Secretary-General*, 2005.

¹²¹ Nwazota, *China-Sudan trade retaliations complicate Darfur*.

¹²² Hamilton. *The Responsibility to Protect: From Document to Doctrine – but what of Implementation*, pp. 293.

¹²³ Responsibility to Protect, *Responsibility to Protect: Towards a Collective African Response to Genocide, War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity. Cite the Resolution itself, please!*

¹²⁴ Citizens for Global Solutions, *Darfur Crisis*.

¹²⁵ United Nations, *Security Council authorizes deployment of United Nations-African Union. Hybrid” peace operation in bid to resolve Darfur conflict*, 2007.

¹²⁶ Jentleson, *A Responsibility to Protect: The Defining Challenge for Global Community*, 2007.

¹²⁷ Campbell, *Negotiating Peace in Darfur*, 2008.

¹²⁸ Glennon, *Why the Security Council Failed?*, 2003.

¹²⁹ Wezeman, *United Nations Arms Embargoes Their Impact on Arms Flows and Target Behaviour: Case study: Darfur, Sudan. 2004-2006*, p.2.

including the global responsibility towards the world's population.¹³⁰

Remaining challenges

The concept of the R2P has gained broad support since its initial formulation by the ICISS in 2001, but much more has to be done to improve the theoretical concept as well as the practical application of the R2P. Recent mass atrocities have pinpointed the need for the international community to take effective action, which, in turn, should be based on common rules and a comprehensive approach.¹³¹ Interventions will be inevitable, as the world becomes 'flatter' – an assumption that the world has become 'flat' by the blending of globalization, economic processes, and technologies, and the processes in one world region affecting the situation in other one – and crucial factors will always be political will, capacity, and authority.¹³²

Conclusion

The concept of the R2P faces a number of important challenges. First, one has to bear in mind that the concept of R2P is about protecting populations from ethnic cleansing, crimes against humanity, genocide, and war crimes. This concept is not about human security and human rights in general.¹³³ Similarly, this concept is not about protecting humans from HIV/AIDS or natural disasters. R2P as a concept has a narrow definition. At the same time, it is multidimensional, including different tools and means to respond in a decisive manner.¹³⁴ Second, the R2P is not only about military intervention – there are other effective and preventive measures: diplomatic, economic, legal, and political. Military intervention is a measure of last resort to protect civilian populations from ethnic cleansing, crimes against humanity, genocide, and war crimes.¹³⁵ Third, political will and readiness of the international community to respond in an effective manner are crucial, including the decisions passed in the SC.¹³⁶ It is also essential to have the institutional capacity to carry out preventive actions.

In searching for solutions to conflicts and how best to implement R2P, there are many obstacles to overcome and many definitions and concepts to be set down. Progress has certainly been made since the international community began to debate and highlight this issue. However, challenges still remain. In your research and further discussions, please consider the following questions: Where should the line be drawn in determining when military intervention is appropriate? Who should have the ultimate authority to determine whether an intervention should go ahead? What should be done by individual States if the SC fails to fulfill its pledge to intervene and uphold R2P? Would UN Security Council reform change the inactions of the SC seen before in places such as Rwanda? What is your country's position/negotiation history when it comes to R2P? Where does it position itself with regard to specific situations like Darfur? How might the international community and especially the SC address the concept of the responsibility to protect?

II. Children and Armed Conflict

"The [Security] Council, as the guardian organ of peace and security must concentrate on taking action against those who persistently violate its resolutions. Though it must deepen its understanding it must not move away from its central focus. It will be most effective if it focuses on taking firm action against those who commit grave violations against children and who, by doing so, threaten peace and security."¹³⁷

Introduction

Millions of children around the world are involved in conflicts. They are not only bystanders, but also targets of oppression and cruelty¹³⁸. Some fall victim to a general onslaught against civilians; others die as part of a calculated genocide.¹³⁹ Still others suffer the effects of sexual violence and a multitude of deprivations that

¹³⁰ Claussen and Nichol, *Reconstructing Sovereignty: The Impact of Norms, Practices and Rhetoric*, 2008.

¹³¹ Støre, *Old Recipes in a New World? The Challenges of Multilateralism in the 21st century*, 2006.

¹³² Friedman, *The World is Flat*, 2006; Hamilton, *The Responsibility to Protect: From Document to Doctrine – but what of Implementation?*, pp.292.

¹³³ Evans, *Delivering on the responsibility to Protect: Four Misunderstandings, Three Challenges and How to Overcome Them*.

¹³⁴ Luck, *The Responsibility to Protect as a Joint Duty*.

¹³⁵ Evans, *Delivering on the responsibility to Protect: Four Misunderstandings, Three Challenges and How to Overcome Them*.

¹³⁶ *Ibid.*

¹³⁷ Radhika, *Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary General for Children and Armed Conflict*, 2008.

¹³⁸ United Nations Children Fund, *Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Children*, 1996.

¹³⁹ *Ibid.*

expose them to hunger or disease.¹⁴⁰

One of the most important developments in evaluating children in conflict evolved out of *General Assembly Resolution 48/157*, which called for an independent expert investigation of children and armed conflict.¹⁴¹ The resulting report, referred to in the field as the Machel report “demonstrates the interdependence of all children’s rights and uses the term “child” to include everyone under the age of 18.”¹⁴² Specific concerns, cited from the report, include “the changing patterns of conflict, specific impact on girls and the children of minority and indigenous groups, economic embargoes; rape and other forms of gender based violence and sexual exploitation; torture; the inadequate provision of education, health and nutrition and psycho-social programs; the protection and care of refugee and internally displaced children and other children at particular risk; the inadequate implementation of international human rights and humanitarian law.”¹⁴³

The results of armed conflict are not only limited to a large number of children killed and injured, but also include the innumerable number of children who are forced to grow up in conditions deprived of the social and cultural structures to address their developmental, material and emotional needs.¹⁴⁴ The disintegration of societal structures and breakdown of family unit results in children being both victims and eventually potential perpetrators of conflict.¹⁴⁵ In these situations, children are left with few options for the future and armed conflict becomes a defining reality. As their environment becomes defined by the destruction of their families and failed education systems, the militia offers young people an opportunity for the future, no matter how stark.¹⁴⁶ In the cases of children in armed conflict, children are often seen as desirable by military combatants as they are more obedient and do not question orders, essentially being easier to manipulate than adult soldiers.¹⁴⁷ In these scenarios, “children combatants are heedless of danger,” and become desensitized to what is “right and wrong.”¹⁴⁸ Reports cite groups of youth gangs operating in bush wars according to their own initiative for long periods, in remote terrain.¹⁴⁹ These children are incompletely socialized and they make up rules of war as they go.¹⁵⁰ Thus, having a direct impact on the obligations these states have to certain principles of warfare as defined by their commitments to international treaties.

Case Studies

The impact of children in armed conflict is not limited to a specific geographical region, culture, and society. Where there is desperate conflict, the inclusion of children can take atrocious forms. Such is the case in Uganda, the Occupied Palestinian Territories and Israel, Afghanistan and Somalia. In each of the cases, there are unique aspects of the conflict and how it manifested to include children.

Uganda

The Government of Uganda does not employ a systematic policy of child recruitment, but because of the lack of monitoring, children continue to join the armed forces.¹⁵¹ Factors that contribute to the issue of child recruitment in Uganda include: extreme poverty within internally displaced persons camps and corruption of members of local councils.¹⁵² There are reports that “two primary schools in Aswa county, were occupied by military forces and used for military training purposes... and in the Lira district, the Baralegi primary school in Okwang sub-county is still occupied by military forces.”¹⁵³ Figures from 2005 suggest that as “many as 25,000 children may have been abducted since the onset of the conflict in northern Uganda.”¹⁵⁴ In June 2006, The Lord’s Resistance Army (LRA), an anti-government organization, was indicated to still be the largest threat to

¹⁴⁰ *Ibid.*

¹⁴¹ *Ibid.*

¹⁴² *Ibid.*

¹⁴³ United Nations General Assembly First Committee, *Report on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Children*, 2006.

¹⁴⁴ *Ibid.*

¹⁴⁵ *Ibid.*

¹⁴⁶ Peters & Richards, *Why We Fight: Voices of Youth Combatants in Sierra Leone*, 1998, 68(2), 183 - 210.

¹⁴⁷ United Nations General Assembly First Committee, *Report on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Children*, 2006.

¹⁴⁸ *Ibid.*

¹⁴⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁵⁰ Peters, & Richards, *Why We Fight: Voices of Youth Combatants in Sierra Leone*, 1998, 68(2), 183 - 210.

¹⁵¹ United Nations Office of the Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict 2008.

¹⁵² United Nations Security Council, S/2007/260, 2007

¹⁵³ Security Council, *Report of the Secretary General on children and armed conflict in Uganda*, 2/2007/260, 2007.

¹⁵⁴ *Ibid.*

children; as the LRA has recruited, utilized and mutilated child soldiers.¹⁵⁵ The annual report on the situation of children in armed conflict (S/2006/826) indicates that the LRA has continued to abduct children for use as combatants and sexual slaves in northern Uganda, a clear violation of international treaties that outline the rights and protections of children.¹⁵⁶

In 2006, Uganda's President, Yoweri Museveni agreed on four principles to protect children during the crisis: "to commit to an action plan to have children released from the army; to develop procedures to punish military personnel who knowingly recruit children under 18; to allow for independent monitoring of military premises to ensure that there were no children; and the criminalization of child recruitment in the law of the land."¹⁵⁷ Coupled with these principles is his commitment to the reintegrating of affected children into camps for rehabilitation; including: training in incoming generation skills and psycho-social support.¹⁵⁸ But this integration has not been entirely successful, as the LRA leader, Joseph Kony, refused to sign the final peace agreements in April 2008. This presents a major problem to Museveni's government, as the preceding peace talks specifically provide that the recruitment and use of children by armed forces and armed groups is a violation of children's rights.¹⁵⁹ Kony later issued a statement on April 11, 2008, "declaring all previous peace agreement null and void."¹⁶⁰ In September 2005, Joseph Kony was charged with crimes against humanity by the International Criminal Court, including charges of rape, child abduction and murder.¹⁶¹

Occupied Palestinian Territory (oPt) and Israel

The situation of Palestinian children continues to be affected by both Israeli military operations and the construction of the Barrier, a high security wall being built across Israel's border with the oPt.¹⁶² It is reported that "Shabak, Israeli's security agency, continues seeking to recruit Palestinian children to be used as collaborators inside prisons or upon their release."¹⁶³ It is estimated that 5,900 Palestinian children were detained by Israel since September 2001.¹⁶⁴ In September 2006, 398 Palestinian children were held in detention by the Israeli army in the Gaza strip and the West Bank.¹⁶⁵ During this time, it is estimated that 60 percent of these children interviewed by UNICEF reported to being subjected to physical coercion or inducement to collaborate with Israeli authorities.¹⁶⁶ Data for reporting has been extremely difficult to gather because of the lack of consistent monitoring and the reluctance of children to further discuss their experiences.¹⁶⁷ In April 2007, the mission by the UN Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict sought to ascertain first hand the situation of children to ensure greater protection for children in the region.¹⁶⁸ It was reported that from June 2005 to March 2006, approximately 418 Palestinian children were killed and 1,261 were injured, mostly during the Israeli military strike "Operation Summer Rains."¹⁶⁹

An expert paper commissioned by the UN, ascertained that the most serious consequences of the Barrier is its damaging humanitarian ripple effect; as a result, there is a significantly increased occurrence of forced internal displacement, violation of associated rights and induced poverty in the Palestinian Territories.¹⁷⁰ The

¹⁵⁵ Press Conference by the Secretary General's Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict, Children in Uganda 2006

¹⁵⁶ Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary General for Children and Armed Conflict, Uganda- Lord's Resistance Army, 2006.

¹⁵⁷ Press Conference by the Secretary General's Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict. 2006.

¹⁵⁸ Ibid..

¹⁵⁹ United Nations Security Council, S/2008/409, 2008

¹⁶⁰ Ibid..

¹⁶¹ International Criminal Court, Situation in Uganda ICC-02/04-01/05, 2005

http://www.icc-cpi.int/library/cases/ICC-02-04-01-05-53_English.pdf

¹⁶² Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary General for Children and Armed Conflict, *Developments in the Occupied Palestinian Territory and Israel*, 2007.

¹⁶³ Ibid..

¹⁶⁴ UNICEF, *Child Protection - Protecting against abuse, exploitation and violence*, 2008.

¹⁶⁵ Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary General for Children and Armed Conflict, *Middle East: Peace must come to the Middle East for the sake of the children*, 2007.

¹⁶⁶ UNICEF, *A Barrier to Life*, 2008.

¹⁶⁷ Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary General for Children and Armed Conflict, *Developments in the Occupied Palestinian Territory and Israel*, 2007.

¹⁶⁸ Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary General for Children and Armed Conflict, *Middle East: Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict visiting Lebanon, the Occupied Palestinian Territories and Israel*, 2007.

¹⁶⁹ The United Nations General Assembly First Committee, *Report A/61/529*, 2006.

¹⁷⁰ Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary General for Children and Armed Conflict, *Developments in the Occupied Palestinian Territory and Israel*, 2007.

obstruction of passage and delays at military checkpoints has significantly impacted civilians, particularly children, to medical services resulting in a serious threat to their physical health. This also includes pregnant women. A report by the UN news centre cites the northern West Bank village of Assun 'Atma, in the oPt, where people reside only a few kilometers from three hospitals. But, however convenient the physical distance may seem, many pregnant women are fearful that when it is time to give birth, they won't be able to access the health care facilities across the checkpoints.¹⁷¹ The International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights, Article 12, "obliges Israel to respect the right to freedom of movement of all persons living in areas under its effective control."¹⁷² Additionally, in the June 2008 visit by the UNICEF Regional Director, Ms. Kaag, noted that "children make up more than half the population in the oPt and they bear the brunt of conflict, closure and increase in poverty levels."¹⁷³ The Security Council considered the issue in October 2003, but the resolution to halt the barrier was vetoed by the United States. The General Assembly (GA) adopted resolution ES-10/13 in October 2003 declaring that the barrier being built by Israel [is] contrary to international law.¹⁷⁴ Upon request of the GA, the International Court of Justice issued an advisory opinion reaffirming Israel to comply with its legal obligations.¹⁷⁵

Afghanistan

Afghanistan, as a State party to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) since 1994, has made a series of commitments within its own constitution to promote the protection the rights of children.¹⁷⁶ However, reality and legislation seem to have little overlap.¹⁷⁷ Post-Taliban Afghanistan has faced complex issues, especially in light of reports indicating the use children by anti-Government elements.¹⁷⁸ The statements by the UN Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict in a July 2007 visit noted that, "children are increasingly being used by armed groups, including the Taliban, as combatants, porters of munitions, informants and in some cases as carriers of improvised explosive devises."¹⁷⁹ The work of international and humanitarian agencies is no longer as effective due to the influence of on-going military operations.¹⁸⁰ The agencies focus much of their resources to security, as the anti-government forces make little distinction between military and humanitarian activities.¹⁸¹ Such is the case of "a six year old boy from a village in Ghazni Province who was tricked by the Taliban into wearing a suicide vest that would 'spray out flowers when he pressed a certain button."¹⁸² He failed to carry out the mission because he became confused and sought help from nearby American military forces.¹⁸³

Child recruitment, the destruction of societal infrastructure and the fear of conflict and post-conflict compounds issues as anti-government forces target schools. In February of 2008, hundreds of children witnessed a deadly explosion in their school and now suffer from psychological trauma, forcing parents to be reconsider sending their children to school.¹⁸⁴ Shigeru Aoyagi, country director of UNESCO in Afghanistan, indicated that, "despite progress in school enrollment over the last two years, half of school age children are estimated to be out of school."¹⁸⁵ These implications will have far reaching scars into the future of Afghanistan.¹⁸⁶ In a press statement, the members of the Security Council affirmed their "strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Afghanistan" as well as to continue monitoring the threats posed from the Taliban, Al-Qaida and illegally armed groups.¹⁸⁷

Mechanisms for Protection and Monitoring

In order to ensure the protection of children in armed conflict, there are a variety of mechanisms for protection and monitoring. International treaties, UN Resolutions and the commitments by state and non-state actors,

¹⁷¹ UNICEF, *A Barrier to Life*, 2008.

¹⁷² UNICEF, *Occupied Palestinian Territory*, 2008.

¹⁷³ UNICEF, *UNICEF Regional Director visits Palestinian children bearing brunt of conflict*, 2008.

¹⁷⁴ United Nations General Assembly, *A/Res/ES-10/15*, 2004.

¹⁷⁵ International Court of Justice, *Legal Consequence of the Construction of a Wall in the oPt*, 2004.

¹⁷⁶ UNHCR, *Convention on the Rights of the Child*, General Assembly resolution 44/25, 1989.

¹⁷⁷ AIHRC Research and Policy Unit, *The General Situation of Children in Afghanistan*, 2007.

¹⁷⁸ Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary General for Children and Armed Conflict, *Afghanistan: Children, the forgotten victims of the Afghanistan conflict*, 2008.

¹⁷⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁸⁰ *Ibid.*

¹⁸¹ Bell, *UNICEF - Child Alert*, 2007.

¹⁸² *Ibid.*

¹⁸³ *Ibid.*

¹⁸⁴ Relief Web, *Afghanistan: Psychological scars of violence on children*, 2008.

¹⁸⁵ United Nations News Centre, *Millions of Afghan children, mainly girls, still not attending school – UN*, 2008

¹⁸⁶ *Ibid.*

¹⁸⁷ Security Council, *Security Council Press Statement on Afghanistan SC/9361 AFG/217*, 2008.

typically mandate these instruments.

International Legal Instruments

There are a variety of international legal instruments that are designed to protect children. The CRC was ratified by General Assembly Resolution 44/25 in November 1989 and defines the civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights of children.¹⁸⁸ The treaty specifically "provides the basic principles of the best interests of the child and, for example obliges States parties to guarantee the physical and psychological recovery, and social reintegration of children who have been victims of war (Article 39)."¹⁸⁹ The *Optional Protocol to the Convention (2000)* on the Rights of the Child addresses the involvement of children in armed conflict was ratified by the General Assembly by resolution A/Res/54/263. The *Geneva Convention (1948)* includes seventeen provisions aimed explicitly at children.¹⁹⁰ The Geneva Convention Protocol I (1977), "regulates the legal position of the civilian population who fall into the hands of an enemy."¹⁹¹ Additional Protocol II (1977) "applies to [children in] conflicts between government and an organized armed group."¹⁹² Additionally, The Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (1998) establishes protocol for the prosecution of individuals and parties that violate international treaties.¹⁹³

Security Council Resolutions and Actions

The Security Council (SC) has passed six resolutions in the past ten years specifically addressing the various aspects of children in armed conflict.¹⁹⁴ Resolution S/RES/1261 (1999) was the first resolution undertaken by the council and indentified the issue of children and armed conflict as a priority.¹⁹⁵ Resolution S/RES/1314 (2000) highlighted the need for special protection of refugees and displaced persons and introduced provision for children's protection in UN peacekeeping mandates.¹⁹⁶ Resolution S/RES/1379 (2001) requested the Secretary-General to report a list of parties to armed conflict that recruit or use children in ways that violate that state's international obligations.¹⁹⁷ Resolutions S/RES/1460 (2003) and S/RES/1539 (2004) extended and specified the inclusions of the Secretary-General's report.¹⁹⁸

To protect children in armed conflicts international law must be able to respond to the changing nature of wars and strife.¹⁹⁹ The SC of the UN has recognized the importance of the protection of children by the adoption of resolution 1612 (2005).²⁰⁰ This has enabled the SC to monitor progress of the development and implementation of resolution actions plans.²⁰¹ Using this resolution as a platform, the SC has increased efforts addressing children in armed conflict through the creation of The Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict (2005).²⁰² The working group has the mandate to "review the reports of monitoring, progress in the development and implementation of action plans, and make recommendations to the Council on possible measures."²⁰³ The monitoring and reporting of the Working Group addresses six violations against children in situations of armed conflict: a. Killing or maiming of children; b. Recruitment of use of children as soldiers; c. Rape and other grave sexual abuse of children; d. Abduction of children; e. Attacks against schools of hospitals; and f. Denial of humanitarian access for children.²⁰⁴ The findings of the report are forwarded for the review of the Security Council.

Conclusion

¹⁸⁸ Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, *Convention on the Rights of the Child*, 1990.

¹⁸⁹ Druba, *The Problem of Child Soldiers*, 2002.

¹⁹⁰ <http://www.un.org/children/conflict/keydocuments/english/romestatuteofthe7.html>

¹⁹¹ Druba, *The Problem of Child Soldiers*, 2002.

¹⁹² *Ibid.*, 2002.

¹⁹³ *Ibid.*

¹⁹⁴ *Ibid.*

¹⁹⁵ UN Security Council, S/RES/1216,1999

¹⁹⁶ UN Security Council, S/RES/1314, 2000

¹⁹⁷ UN Security Council, S/RES/1379, 2001

¹⁹⁸ UN Security Council, S/RES/1460, 2003; UN Security Council, S/RES/1539, 2004

¹⁹⁹ Van Bueren, *The International Legal Protection of Children in Armed Conflict*, 2004.

²⁰⁰ United Nations General Assembly First Committee, Report A/51/306, 1996.

²⁰¹ United Nations Security Council, *Annual Report on the activities of the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict*, S/2008/455, 2008.

²⁰² United Nations Security Council Working Group, *Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary General for Children and Armed Conflict*, n.d.

²⁰³ United Nations Security Council, *Terms of reference of the Working Group of the Security Council on children and armed conflict*, S/2006/275, 2006.

²⁰⁴ United Nations Security Council, *Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict, Monitoring and Reporting outline*. 2008

Children are the primary victims of armed conflict. They are both its targets and increasingly its instruments. Their suffering bears many faces, in the midst of armed conflict and its aftermath. Children are killed or maimed, made orphans, abducted, deprived of education and health care, and left with deep emotional scars and trauma. They are recruited and used as child soldiers, forced to give expression to the hatred of adults. Uprooted from their homes, displaced children become very vulnerable.²⁰⁵ According to UNICEF,

*"It is hard to avoid the conclusion that we, the adults of the world, are failing in our responsibility to ensure that every child enjoys a childhood. Since 1924, when the League of Nations adopted the Geneva Declaration of the Rights of the Child, the international community has made a series of firm commitments to children to ensure that their rights – to survival, health, education, protection and participation, among others – are met."*²⁰⁶

Monitoring and reporting, coupled with action and vigilance is the formula to solve the problems children face in armed conflict. There is ample international legal jurisdiction that addresses the different facets of this issue. It is imperative to the future of our common civilization that the young generations carrying the memory of atrocity are not condemned to repeat or experience the conflicts that has shaped their lives.

Questions for further consideration:

1. What are the International Legal mechanisms to address situations of children in armed conflict?
2. What are the root causes of children becoming involved in conflict, what preventative measures can the international community take to ensure the protection of children?
3. What political complications inhibit mechanisms to protect children?
4. Why is the protection of children imperative to international security?
5. Are the measures being taken by the Security Council adequate to protecting children in armed conflict?

III. The Situation in Israel/Palestine

*"The powers need an arrangement, not peace. So we will get in the Middle East the kind of solution there [was] between East and West Germany, or North and South Korea [...] it rests on a kind of status quo, a state of expectation, until something happens or dies, or something changes, and life goes on, that's all. It is not peace, and not war; it is the modern solution."*²⁰⁷

Introduction

The situation in Israel/Palestine is a conflict steeped in history with complex and difficult issues. Because of this it is a crucial issue for the international community because it involves more than just Israel and Palestine—it involves not only the entire region but many important international actors. Since the mid-1990s, there have been several attempts at brokering a peace between the two parties. The 1993 Oslo Peace Accords were a significant step in the peace process, but were hindered by many of the same problems, control of Jerusalem, the establishment of borders, the right of return for refugees, and continuing security issues, that have faced both previous and subsequent efforts for peace.²⁰⁸ In 2000, the peace negotiations at Camp David Summit, were supposed to be an integral step by the two parties; however, it was hindered by the same issues that hindered the process in Oslo.²⁰⁹ There have been other attempts at achieving peace, including the Venice Declaration (1980), the Madrid Conference (1991), the Arab Peace Initiative (2002), and the Road Map (2002) proposed by the Middle East Quartet, which consists of the United States (U.S.), the European Union (EU), Russia, and the United Nations (UN). The latest formal attempt at peace was made at an international peace conference in Annapolis, Maryland, in 2007. It was declared in Annapolis that: "[the Palestinian Authority and Israel] agree to engage in vigorous, ongoing and continuous negotiations and shall make every effort to conclude an agreement before the end of 2008."²¹⁰ The stakes were raised higher at the conclusion of this conference due to the agreement of a timeframe for the peace process, which was aimed at achieving a peace agreement by the end of 2008.

²⁰⁵ United Nations Security Council, *Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict, Introduction to Issues*, 2008

²⁰⁶ UNICEF, *State of the World's Children Report - Excluded and Invisible*, 2006

²⁰⁷ Kenan, *Israel Divided: The Ideological Split in the Jewish State*, 1976, p. 94.

²⁰⁸ Slater, *What Went Wrong? The Collapse of Israeli-Palestinian Peace Process*, p. 2.

²⁰⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 4.

²¹⁰ Issacharoff and Ravid, *Annapolis Joint Declaration completed with just Minutes to Spare*, 2007.

Barriers to peace in the region are numerous, as elaborated above; along with those issues, the Palestinians are greatly concerned with energy and natural resources, and Israel is concerned with regional power and its role within the region.²¹¹ There is also internal disagreement in both Israel and Palestine that makes it difficult to pursue the peace process.²¹² Factions of the Israeli public support a two-State solution, where there would be two States in the western portion of Palestine (one Jewish, one Arab).²¹³ In Palestine, the government, although officially unified, is split between the recognized Fatah (recognized by such entities as other UN Member States and the EU) and Hamas. Hamas is categorized as a terrorist organization by Israel, the EU, and the U.S., among others.²¹⁴ While these barriers are difficult to overcome, work continues to bring peace between Israel/Palestine and to the region as a whole.

History of the Conflict

In 1948, Israel declared itself a State on the eve of departure of the British mandate power, and received instant recognition from the U.S. as well as other countries which gave the young State international credibility.²¹⁵ The creation of Israel, along with its formal recognition by the U.S. and other bodies, prompted the armies of five Arab States. Syria, Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, and Jordan, to invade Israel, in what is known as the 1948 Arab-Israeli war; but the invasion was unsuccessful because the Israelis were able to push back all five armies and to maintain control of a majority of their State.²¹⁶ However, Egypt did gain control of the Gaza Strip, and Jordan seized what is now known as the West Bank. These two areas make up roughly 25% of what constituted the original British Mandate for Palestine.²¹⁷

June of 1967 was a turning point for the Arab/Israeli conflict and for the Middle East as a whole. From June 5, 1967 to June 11, 1967, tensions between Israel and the Arab world escalated into what is known as the Six Days War. While the Arab states led the initial invasion of Israel, Israel was able to seize the Gaza Strip and the Sinai Peninsula from Egypt in the south, the Golan Heights from Syria in the north, and push Jordanian forces out of the West Bank and East Jerusalem.²¹⁸ Israel doubled its land surface with these acquisitions, but was ordered in SC *Resolution 242*, to return the lands back to the Arab States and withdraw to the pre-1967 borders.²¹⁹ *Resolution 242* has since been a focal point of future resolutions approved to garner peace and propose solutions. Israel did not comply until 2006, but even then it only withdrew from the Gaza Strip.²²⁰ The 1970s saw peace attempts through diplomacy, but there was still violence in particular the 1973 Yom Kippur War, also known as the Ramadan War, between the Arabs and Israelis. While Jordan, Syria, Egypt, and Lebanon mounted a surprise attack on Israel, the Israelis were able to react with symmetrical military response.²²¹ Following the hostilities, SC *Resolution 338* was adopted, which not only called for a cease fire, but also stated urgency for full implementation of *Resolution 242*.²²² While the Yom Kippur War was a setback to peace, the Camp David Accords agreed upon by Egypt and Israel in 1978, were a major step in peace negotiations in the region, as it was Egypt became the first Arab state to recognize Israel.

The Israel/Palestine question is part of the greater Arab/Israeli and Middle East questions, and, as such, is one of the most pertinent issues to the UN and international security. Throughout the 2000s, the international community has continued efforts to conclude a lasting peace agreement, but progress has been minimal.²²³ The 2006 war between Israel and Lebanon was a setback for the peace process. The 2006 Lebanon War was a military operation that lasted from July 12, 2006 to September 8, 2006.²²⁴ On August 11, 2006, the SC approved *Resolution 1701* which attempted to put an end to hostilities.²²⁵ It was approved by both Lebanon and Israel and called for the disarmament of Hezbollah, withdrawal of Israel from Lebanon, and an enlarged United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL).²²⁶ The Lebanese army began deploying in southern Lebanon on

²¹¹ *Ibid.*, p. 7.

²¹² International Crisis Group, *The Israeli-Palestinian Conflict: Annapolis and After*, 2007

²¹³ *Ibid.*

²¹⁴ Tocci, *The European Union as a Normative Foreign Policy Actor*, 2008.

²¹⁵ MacDowell, *Palestine and Israel*, 1989, p. 8.

²¹⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 52.

²¹⁷ *Ibid.*

²¹⁸ *Ibid.*

²¹⁹ United Nations Security Council, *The Situation in the Middle East (S/RES/242)*, 1967.

²²⁰ BBC News, *A History of Conflict: Israel and the Palestinians*.

²²¹ *Ibid.*

²²² United Nations Security Council, *Cease-fire in the Middle East (S/RES/338)*, 1973.

²²³ Council on Foreign Relations, *Crisis Guide: The Israeli/Palestinian Conflict*, 2007.

²²⁴ *Ibid.*

²²⁵ *Ibid.*

²²⁶ United Nations Security Council, *The Situation in the Middle East (S/RES/1701)*, 2006.

August 17, 2006 and hostilities ended September 8, 2006.²²⁷

Core Issues

Since the Annapolis Peace Conference of 2007, there remain five areas of contention for a peace resolution by both the Israeli and Palestinian side: right of return for refugees, borders, security, access to natural resources, and control of Jerusalem.²²⁸

Refugees

The right of return for refugees is not a concept unique to the Israel/Palestine situation, indeed most conflicts face issues related to the return of refugees; however, the situation in Israel and Palestine is somewhat unique. The right of return is a guaranteed right as stated in Article 13 of the *1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, which states that every person has the right to leave their own country, and return to their own country.²²⁹ The 1948 creation of Israel and subsequent war between Israel and its Arab neighbors left hundreds of thousands of Palestinians displaced in neighboring Arab territories.²³⁰ Furthermore, the 1967 war forced several hundreds of thousands more Palestinians out of their homes.²³¹ Since then, generations of Palestinians have grown up outside Palestinian borders but still claim the right to return to their homeland, something which Israel is opposed to. The main reason for this opposition is the demographic balance in Israel; allowing the displaced Palestinians to return to their former homes in Israel would create an Arab/Palestinian majority, and thus make the core idea of having a Jewish State in Israel obsolete.²³² The Palestinian Authority states that they want their refugees to be able to return to Israel and have the option of being granted citizenship.²³³ During the 2000 Camp David meetings, Israel was willing to give back settlements in the West Bank where roughly 130,000 settlers live and also offered to admit thousands of Palestinian refugees in a family unification program.²³⁴ This solution was not accepted by both parties because, while the issue of the refugees was on the surface of the negotiations, the only way the two parties were willing to move forward was if *all* areas of concern were addressed and solved.²³⁵ During the Annapolis Conference, Palestinian President Mahmud Abbas he stated his support for *Resolution 194*.²³⁶ *Resolution 194* brought an end to the 1948 Arab/Israeli war, and, more importantly, in its Article 11, called for the return of Palestinian refugees to their homes.²³⁷ Abbas has since supported the *Arab Peace Initiative* of 2002, which calls for refugees to not be granted the “right of return”, but rather establish them in a Palestinian State or in an Arab country and be compensated.²³⁸ As of February 2008, however, the Israeli Prime Minister has stated that the refugee issue must take backseat to other issues, including the issue of borders.²³⁹

Borders

The issue of borders deals mainly with Israeli authority over the West Bank and areas that reach into neighboring Arab States, particularly the Golan Heights. The Palestinian Authority believes the border issue cannot be resolved without also advancing a solution on the status of Jerusalem.²⁴⁰ However, as of May 2008, the Palestinians were seeking to gain back the West Bank, which is also home to a large amount of Israeli settlements, around 150 of them, with a population of roughly 400,000 people, that Israel does not wish to see on Palestinian land.²⁴¹ Palestine has signaled willingness give up 2% of said territory, and in return, take an equal amount of land of what is now Israel. This land swap would indicate, for the Israelis, that the peace process can continue unabated.²⁴² On the Israeli side, officials are looking to keep up to 10% of the West Bank.²⁴³ There are, however, still some issues that upset the progress towards a peace agreement, in particular the Israeli construction of roadblocks and a separation wall that was erected along the West Bank border but

²²⁷ Pannell, *Lebanon breathes after the blockade*, 2006, p. 1.

²²⁸ BBC News, *New Mid-East Peace Drive Launched*, 2007.

²²⁹ United Nations General Assembly, *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, 1948.

²³⁰ Brynen, *The Past as Prelude? Negotiating the Palestinian Refugee Issue*, 2008, p. 2.

²³¹ *Ibid.*, p. 2.

²³² Salem, *Palestinian Refugees: How can a Durable Solution be Achieved?*, 2003.

²³³ Khalil, *Palestinian Refugees: Preferences in a Final Israeli-Palestinian Peace Agreement*, 2003.

²³⁴ Migdalovitz, *Israeli-Arab Negotiations: Background, Conflicts and U.S. Policy*, 2007, p. 5.

²³⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 7.

²³⁶ United Nations General Assembly, *A/Res/2/194*, 1948.

²³⁷ *Ibid.*

²³⁸ Migdalovitz, *Israeli/Palestinian Peace Process: The Annapolis Conference*, 2007.

²³⁹ Ravid and Rosner, *Olmert: Significant Progress Possible on Borders of Palestinian State*, 2008.

²⁴⁰ Migdalovitz, *Israeli-Arab Negotiations: Background, Conflicts and U.S. Policy*, 2007.

²⁴¹ Hunter and Jones, *Building a Successful Palestinian State*, 2005, p. 33.

²⁴² Ravid and Rosner, *Olmert: Significant Progress Possible on Borders of Palestinian State*, 2008.

²⁴³ *Ibid.*

which also cuts into the West Bank.²⁴⁴ The wall is a massive barrier that divides Palestinian territories from Israel proper and has numerous detrimental impacts on Palestinian land and people, as “Palestinian land is confiscated to build the barrier; hundreds of Palestinian farmers and traders are cut off from their land and means of economic survival.”²⁴⁵ Israeli courts, outside actors, namely the U.S. and the EU, have all stated that the erection of roadblocks and the separation barrier is not conducive to the peace process.²⁴⁶ However, construction of the wall continues, showing to some a poor effort on the Israeli side to move forward with the peace settlement.²⁴⁷

Security

The security dilemma correlates directly with the border issue, as the Israeli justification for the construction of the wall is in part based on their belief that it protects them from Palestinian suicide bombers.²⁴⁸ The SC has adopted resolutions concerning similar issues, namely, in 1979, *Resolution 446* which determined “that the policy and practices of Israel in establishing settlements in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967 have no legal validity and constitute a serious obstruction to achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East.”²⁴⁹ Of concern to Israel within the region is the potential development of a Palestinian Military force in a potential Palestinian State. While it would be conceivable for the Palestinians to have their own military force to prevent an attack, the Israelis worry about the issue of outside interference with a Palestinian military.²⁵⁰ Jordan and Egypt have had good relations with the Israelis, but Syria and Jordan, have been known to finance organizations such as Hamas, Palestinian Islamic Jihad, or Hezbollah, which pose a deep concern for the Israelis.²⁵¹

Another area of concern within the realm of security in the region is terrorism. According to *E/CN.4/2002/L*, a resolution from the Commission on Human Rights regarding Israel/Palestine, the Palestinians were noted to resist a foreign occupier, and such resistance may include armed resistance, while terrorist acts as such are not justifiable in any way under international law.²⁵² The problem with this resolution, however, was that it was sponsored only by pro-Palestinian Member States, and offered no point of view from an Israeli perspective.²⁵³ Furthermore, because of the domination of the Palestinian parliament by Hamas, who are viewed as a terrorist group by the Middle East Quartet, it makes it increasingly difficult for any security related issues to be solved because States involved in the negotiations (including Israel itself and the U.S.) do not seek to work with an organization they associate with acts of violence.²⁵⁴ Moreover, the U.S. announced the peace process would not move forward should there be organizations involved that do not renounce acts of terrorism, such as Hamas.²⁵⁵

Natural Resources

The access to natural resources, in particular water and energy, continues to be an important issue to both sides. In order to move forward a successful peace process, “Palestinians will need an adequate supply of water and resources not only for human consumption, but to stimulate economic activity and agriculture.”²⁵⁶ Palestinians believe that sharing control over their resources with Israel would not allow them to function to full capacity economically.²⁵⁷ On the Israeli side, 53% of the water that is consumable for humans is used for agriculture, and conceding major amounts of water resources to the West Bank and Gaza could have a nefarious effect on the economy in Israel.²⁵⁸

Since water is a scarcity in the region, and because Israel has an interest in continuing to exploit large aquifers residing underneath the Palestinian territories, this issue has great importance to the peace process.²⁵⁹ This issue was further complicated in January 2008, when Israel closed the border to the Gaza Strip following rocket attacks on Israeli territory from the effort; the closure of the border halted energy supplies into Gaza.²⁶⁰ It

²⁴⁴ *Ibid*

²⁴⁵ BBC News, *Q&A: What is the West Bank barrier?*, 2005.

²⁴⁶ Joffe, *Europe, Israel and Palestine: Endgame?*, 2008.

²⁴⁷ *Ibid*.

²⁴⁸ Hunter, *Building a Successful Palestinian State: Security*, 2006.

²⁴⁹ United Nations Security Council, *S/Res/446*, 1979.

²⁵⁰ Hunter, *Building a Successful Palestinian State: Security*, 2006, p. 27.

²⁵¹ *Ibid*.

²⁵² United Nations Commission on Human Rights, *E/CN.4/2002/L*, 2002.

²⁵³ *Ibid*.

²⁵⁴ Migdalovitz, *Israeli-Arab Negotiations: Background, Conflicts and U.S. Policy*, 2007.

²⁵⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 13.

²⁵⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 4.

²⁵⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 3.

²⁵⁸ *Ibid*, p. 4; Rand Palestinian State Study Team, *Building a Successful Palestinian State*, 2005.

²⁵⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 4.

²⁶⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 14.

caused electricity to go out, and negatively affected hospitals, water, sewage systems, and food deliveries.²⁶¹ Although the situation has since eased, with the international community condemning both Israel and Hamas' actions, the resource question has yet to be answered.

Jerusalem

The most important question regarding Israel/Palestine, which has stopped the progress of at least two peace attempts, is Jerusalem. The Israelis claim Jerusalem according to biblical text and ancient Jewish inhabitation of the land of the present State of Israel.²⁶² Since 1967, the policy of Israel has been to exercise full political and economic control over Jerusalem and create conditions which give preference to Jewish residents of the city.²⁶³ The Palestinians claim rights to control Jerusalem based on the fact that it is home to the third holiest site in Islam, the Al-Aqsa Mosque. In recent years, however, the Palestinians have amended their original requests to control all of Jerusalem as their capital and are now willing to negotiate for control of East Jerusalem as the capital of a future Palestinian State.²⁶⁴

The UN's initial position on Jerusalem was outlined in *GA Resolution A/Res/181*. This resolution, among other proposals, sought to make Jerusalem an internationally administered zone.²⁶⁵ However, when Israel went on to attempt making Jerusalem its capital, the SC passed *Resolution 478* of 1980; which censured this attempt.²⁶⁶ The Resolution called for Member States to withdraw their embassies from Jerusalem and relocate to Tel Aviv.²⁶⁷ As of 2006, all States have complied with this resolution and relocated their embassies.²⁶⁸

Jerusalem has proven to be the one of, if not the most, contentious issue hindering a just and lasting peace in the region. In 2000, at the Camp David Summit, progress seemed to be made in the peace process, but Israel proposed that Jerusalem and 90% of the West Bank be handed over to Palestinian control while remaining under Israeli sovereignty, which, eventually led to a break down in negotiations.²⁶⁹ This diplomatic failure caused the process to be delayed, as Palestinians are looking to exercise sovereignty over East Jerusalem and not just have control over it.²⁷⁰ This controversy highlights the crucial element Jerusalem plays in the conflict.

International Efforts

There have been numerous efforts by the international community, including the EU, the US and Intergovernmental organizations such as, the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), and the League of Arab States (LAS) to bring about a peaceful resolution to the problem. The EU has a two pillar approach to the situation. First, the EU looks to respect the self-determination rights of the Israeli and Palestinian peoples.²⁷¹ While the EU does uphold Israel's right to Statehood, it also believes in the Palestinian right to self-determination as declared in the 1980 *Venice Declaration*.²⁷² The EU believes that the creation of a democratic and viable Palestinian State will be the means to achieving a peaceful solution to the conflict and is the best guarantee for Israeli security.²⁷³ The second pillar of the EU approach is the respect of human rights and international humanitarian law for Israelis and Palestinians, as well as democratic standards of good governance.²⁷⁴ Most declarations by the EU have condemned terrorist acts conducted by Palestinians, but also deplore the use of land acquisition by force as practiced by Israel. The EU has put forth an effort to bring a peaceful solution to the problem, but believes it will only happen should the rights of people first be respected; only then can a two-State solution be promoted.²⁷⁵

The OIC and LAS have also dealt with the issue of Israel/Palestine, in the past year approaching it from a human rights perspective. Three resolutions have been brought forth in the Human Rights Council concerning the construction of apartment complexes in East Jerusalem, the right to self-determination, and deploring the use

²⁶¹ *Ibid.*

²⁶² Slater, *What Went Wrong? The Collapse of Israeli-Palestinian Peace Process*, p. 12.

²⁶³ *Ibid.*

²⁶⁴ *Ibid.*

²⁶⁵ United Nations General Assembly, *Future Government of Palestine (A/RES/181)*, 1948.

²⁶⁶ United Nations Security Council, *Territories Occupied by Israel (S/RES/478)*, 1980, Art. 1.

²⁶⁷ *Ibid.*

²⁶⁸ *Ibid.*

²⁶⁹ Migdalovitz, *Israeli-Arab Negotiations: Background, Conflicts and U.S. Policy*, 2007.

²⁷⁰ *Ibid.*

²⁷¹ Tocci, *The European Union as a Normative Foreign Policy Actor*, 2008, p. 19.

²⁷² Venice Declaration, 1980. MISSING IN AB

²⁷³ Tocci, *The European Union as a Normative Foreign Policy Actor*, 2008.

²⁷⁴ *Ibid.*, p. ?.

²⁷⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 19.

of military force by Israel.²⁷⁶ Furthermore, the OIC, as of March 2008, has stressed the urgency of international efforts to bring a solution to the Israel/Palestine situation.²⁷⁷

The final major actor dealing with the situation in Israel/Palestine is the U.S. The most recent initiative in U.S. policy towards Israel/Palestine was put forward by Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice. She stated that the current administration has put democracy and democratic values at the forefront in order to broker a peace.²⁷⁸ However, the conflicting views between Palestinians who are willing to accept Israel's statehood and those who are not willing to accept Israel's right of existence is what dampens progress.²⁷⁹ Moreover, the U.S. disapproves of groups who do not denounce the use of violence in order to obtain political goals.²⁸⁰ They recognize that some of the best organized political groups are Islamist, but do not believe that they are the kind of groups who will be conducive to the peace process in Israel/Palestine.²⁸¹ The U.S. plays an integral role in the peace process, and has a vested interest because of its strong support for Israel.²⁸² In addition to its support for Israel, the U.S. pledged \$545 million in support for the Palestinian Authority, which included \$150 million in budgetary support to promote economic growth in Palestine.²⁸³ Furthermore, the U.S. has been a supporter of the *Roadmap for Peace*, which entails combating and dismantling the infrastructure of terrorism and halting the construction of Israeli settlements in the Palestinian territories.²⁸⁴

Conclusion

The Israel/Palestine question is one of the oldest and most intricate questions of international peace and security. It will not be easy to address every single issue dealing with the conflict, but it is not impossible. The Palestinians are seeking their own independent State, but borders are still in question. What solutions need to be implemented to address the border situation? What are some of the major impacts of the separation wall on the situation? Water is a resource essential to both parties, but who controls what area of that resource? How can water be better shared between the two parties? What are some successful models of divided societies? How can lessons from divided societies be applied to the situation between Israel and Palestine? Furthermore, Israel is currently in term to elect new leadership, so following closely who could possibly be leading negotiations with the Palestinians would be important. Also, it will be paramount to look at previous negotiations between Member States regarding the Israel/Palestine question. What have been some of the most important peace negotiations that have occurred throughout the years? What have been the major issues halting the implementation of these agreements and how can they be addressed going forward? Has your government been involved in any of the negotiations? If not, what is their stance on the various peace agreements that have been reached? The areas where compromise seems possible will be important to address and how your state addresses the situation. One of the most important areas to research is how your country views the situation. Where does your government generally fall in relation to the conflict? In addition to negotiations on proposed solutions, delegates should also be prepared to discuss possible frameworks to carry the substantive negotiations forward.

²⁷⁶ *Ibid.*

²⁷⁷ Organization of Islamic Conference, *Resolution No. 1/11*, Art. 6.

²⁷⁸ Rice, *Rethinking the National Interest*, 2008.

²⁷⁹ *Ibid.*

²⁸⁰ *Ibid.*

²⁸¹ *Ibid.*

²⁸² Slater, *What Went Wrong? The Collapse of Israeli-Palestinian Peace Process*, p. 12.

²⁸³ Welch, *Rebuilding Israeli-Palestinian Negotiations*, 2008, p. 8.

²⁸⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 9.

Annotated Bibliography

Committee History

Annan, K. (2006). In Truman Library Speech, Annan Says UN Remains Best Tool to Achieve Key Goals of International Relations. Retrieved September 10, 2008, from United Nations Web site: [http://www.un.org/News/oss/sg/stories/statments_full.asp?statID=40/](http://www.un.org/News/press/docs/2006/060920060910.sgsm060606.htm)
Secretary-General Annan delivers his final major speech in that office to an audience at the Truman Library in Independence, Missouri. His words included an urge to reform the membership of the Council, which he viewed as reflecting "reality of 1945" rather than today's. He also called upon States with permanent membership of the Council to "accept the special responsibility that comes with their privilege."

Fassbender, B. (2004). Pressure for Security Council Reform. In D. M. Malone, *The UN Security Council: From the Cold War to the 21st Century* (pp. 341-356). Boulder, CO: Lynne Rienner.
Bardo Fassbender provides a brief summary of efforts to reform the Security Council. Despite existing on the UN's agenda since the early 1990s, agreement on reform of the Council remains elusive. His chapter forms part of an authoritative account of the Security Council's recent history edited by David Malone as part of a project by the International Peace Academy.

Hulton, S. C. (2004). Council Working Methods and Procedure. In D. M. Malone, *The UN Security Council: From the Cold War to the 21st Century* (pp. 237-252). Boulder, CO: Lynne Rienner.
Susan Hulton outlines how the working methods of the Council have changed over the past decade. She identifies three changes: enhanced transparency, greater consultation and a more strategic approach. Her paper also forms part of David Malone's authoritative edited work on the recent history of the Council.

Luck, E. C. (2006). *UN Security Council: Practice and Promise*. Global Institutions. New York: Routledge.
The author provides an overview of the expectations and politics that informed the creation of the Security Council in 1945. It outlines the powers and functions of the Council under the Charter and details four tools available to the Council: peace operations, military enforcement, sanctions and empowering partners. A concluding section examines its response to humanitarian emergencies, terrorism, and weapons of mass destruction; and reform of the Council. Luck provides an excellent and concise introduction to the Council's history and powers.

United Nations. (n.d.). *Committees*. Retrieved July 16, 2008, from <http://www.un.org/News/press/docs/2006/060920060910.sgsm060606.htm>
The Security Council's website lists a number of subsidiary organs that come under its authority. These include International Criminal Tribunals, the Counter-Terrorism Committee, various working groups, and a number of sanctions committees. The Council is empowered to create subsidiary bodies and organs under Article 29 of the Charter.

United Nations. (n.d.). *Membership in 2008*. Retrieved July 16, 2008, from <http://www.un.org/News/press/docs/2006/060920060910.sgsm060606.htm>
The current members of the Security Council are listed on this part of the Security Council's website. Also listed are the dates when member's terms expire. The Council has fifteen members: five permanent and ten non-permanent members, which sit for terms of two years.

United Nations. (n.d.). *Security Council Sanctions Committees: An Overview*. Retrieved July 16, 2008, from <http://www.un.org/News/press/docs/2006/060920060910.sgsm060606.htm>
Included amongst the Security Council's subsidiary organs are the sanction committees, responsible for monitoring various embargoes established by the Council. The front page of the website provides a brief overview of the Council's sanction activities. Information about individual sanction regimes is also available from pages linked from this area of the Council's website.

United Nations. (n.d.). *United Nations Peacekeeping*. Retrieved July 16, 2008, from

<http://www.un.org/%E2%80%8CDepts/%E2%80%8Cdpo/%E2%80%8Cdpo/>

The Department for Peacekeeping Operations offers a brief history of the UN's peacekeeping role and its operation today. The page offers a good explanation of how the role of blue helmets has expanded from a traditional peacekeeping to a broader peace-building mission. There are many hyperlinks to a variety of other interesting information about the UN's peacekeeping activities.

United Nations. (1945). *The Charter of the United Nations*. Retrieved July 16, 2008, from

<http://www.un.org/%E2%80%8Caboutun/%E2%80%8Ccharter/>

Established in 1945, the UN Charter exists as the UN's "constitution." Reading the Charter of the United Nations offers the best means of understanding the powers and responsibilities of the Security Council. The Council is covered in Chapters V, VI and VII.

United Nations. Department of Public Information. (2008). *Background Note: United Nations Peacekeeping Operations (DPI/1634/Rev.84)*. Retrieved July 16, 2008, from

<http://www.un.org/%E2%80%8CDepts/%E2%80%8Cdpo/%E2%80%8Cdpo/%E2%80%8Cbnote.htm>

This background note from the UN's Department of Public Information offers a range of statistics on the current and past activities of UN peacekeepers. It includes details of the fatalities, appropriations and strength of each operation. There are currently 17 peacekeeping missions around the world.

United Nations. Secretary-General. (n.d.). *In Larger Freedom: Towards Development, Security and Human Rights For All (A/59/2005)*. Retrieved July 16, 2008, from

<http://www.un.org/%E2%80%8Clargerfreedom/%E2%80%8Ccontents.htm>

In 2005, UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan offered a vision for the reform of the United Nations. These included proposals to reform the Security Council and to establish the Peacebuilding Commission. The document provides a good summary of the current debate regarding reform of the Council and some possible solutions.

United Nations. Secretary-General. (1992). *An Agenda for Peace: Preventative Diplomacy, Peacemaking and Peacekeeping (A/47/277 – S/24111)*. Retrieved July 16, 2008, from

<http://www.un.org/%E2%80%8CDocs/%E2%80%8CSG/%E2%80%8Cagepeace.html>

UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali drafted a report in 1992 examining the UN's peace operations. It divided these operations into peacemaking, peacekeeping and peace-building. Agenda for Peace is a key document in the development of the UN and its peacekeeping mission after the end of the Cold War.

United Nations. Security Council. (1946). *Resolution 1 (1946)*.

The first resolution of the Security Council was passed in 1946. Resolutions since have been numbered sequentially. All resolutions passed by the Council are archived on the UN's website.

United Nations. Security Council. (1999). *Resolution 1261 (1999)*.

The Security Council considers the impact of armed conflict on children. The resolution is an example of a number of more thematic items on the Council's agenda. The Council has increasingly considered such items since the end of the Cold War.

United Nations. Security Council. (2000). *Resolution 1308 (2000)*.

The Security Council debated a health issue and its relation to security for the first time in 2000. This resolution, addressing HIV/AIDS as a security issue, is an example of thematic issues reaching the Council's agenda. The Council has been more likely to consider thematic questions since the end of the Cold War.

United Nations. Security Council. (2008). *Resolution 1820 (2008)*.

The Security Council has considered women and international peace and security on a number of occasions. This recent resolution recognized sexual violence as a "tactic of war". It is an example of a number of thematic issues reaching the Council's agenda.

Wallensteen, P., & Johansson, P. (2004). Security Council Decisions in Perspective. In D. M. Malone,

The UN Security Council: From the Cold War to the 21st Century (D. M. Malone, Ed., pp. 17-36). Boulder, CO: Lynne Rienner.

Wallensteen and Johansson offer a brief history of the Security Council's decisions and agenda since the end of the Cold War. It offers a good summary of the Council's activities over the past decade. It forms part of David Malone's wider work on the recent history of the Council.

I. Implementing the Responsibility to Protect

Advisory Service on International Humanitarian Law. (2001). *Civil Defense in International Humanitarian Law*. Retrieved August 19, 2008, from <http://www.icdo.org/pdf/org/act-coop-human-ihl-en.pdf>
The brochure on international humanitarian law and civil defense gives the insight in these topics and stresses the importance of the implementation process of military intervention. This issue is of great importance in the context of the concept of R2P and thus this brochure may be useful for the delegates. This aspect of the concept of the R2P is crucial, as the military intervention is used only as the last resort.

Austen, D. (2007). *Concerning Accountability of Humanitarian Action*. Retrieved July 16, 2008, from <http://www.odihpn.org/documents/networkpaper058.pdf>
This paper analysis the accountability in the humanitarian actions and tries to explain to whom, when and what kind of forms of accountability applies. This paper also stresses the need for the accountability system for the humanitarian actions and interventions. The HPN site contains a number of publications and research papers on this issue and provides an archive with Good Practice Reviews.

Bannon, L.A. (2006). The Responsibility to Protect: The UN World Summit and the Questions of Unilateralism. *The Yale Law Journal*, 2006, Vol.1157. Retrieved August 28, 2008, from http://yalelawjournal.org/index2.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=286pdf
The commitment of the SC is crucial when is a serious need to intervene in order to halt genocide, war crimes or crimes against humanity. The author describes the legal justification of unilateral military interventions in two ways which were consolidated in the adoption of the World Summit Agreement.

Brunnee, J., Toope, S.J. (2006). *Norms, Institutions and UN Reform: The Responsibility to Protect*. *Journal of International Law and International Relations*, Vol. 2, pp. 121-137, 2006. Retrieved September 4, 2008, from http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=1182882
The authors explore the possible reforms of the SC to improve the potential of the principle of the R2P. This article may be useful for delegates to obtain the notion of possible changes of the SC and its impact on the implementation of the principle of the R2P.

Buhaug, H., Gates, S., Hegre, H., Strand, H. *Global trends in armed conflict*. Center for the Study of Civil War, International Peace Research Institute, Oslo. Retrieved August 29, 2008, from the website of Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs: <http://www.regjeringen.no/nb/dep/ud/kampanjer/refleks/innspill/engasjement/prio.html?id=492941>
Intrastate conflicts are more common nowadays, thus the concept of sovereignty is becoming more important. This article by the researchers form Center for the Study of Civil War, international Peace Research gives overall insight in the current trends in armed conflicts around the globe. It may be useful in understanding the context of the ongoing conflicts.

Campbell, K. (2008). *Negotiating Peace in Darfur*. Retrieved September 8, 2008, from United States Institute of Peace Web site http://www.usip.org/pubs/usipeace_briefings/2008/0110_darfur.html
In the Darfur conflict the main hostages are civilians, who have to live in the conditions, which are not acceptable for human beings. The author offers an insight in the Darfur conflict, its history and background, and also in the UN involvement in this conflict. The article may be useful for the delegates to obtain knowledge on this conflict and the understanding, that military intervention as a last resort is multifaceted.

Citizens for Global Solutions. (n.d.). *Darfur Crisis*. Retrieved November 13, 2008 from <http://www.globalsolutions.org/issues/darfur>
This website provides an overview of the crisis in Darfur and recommends actions that should be taken by the US government. While relating to the US government in particular, the

proposals for action are relevant to all Member States and should be studied to understand why action has not occurred. It also provides links to other articles on Darfur and what other international organizations are doing.

- Claussen, K., Nichol, T. (2008). *Reconstructing Sovereignty: The Impact of Norms, Practices and Rhetoric*. Bologna Center Journal of International Affairs. Vol.11, Spring 2008. Retrieved September 7, 2008, from the BC Journal of International Affairs Web site: <http://bcjournal.org/2007/reconstructing-sovereignty>
The author examines the concept of sovereignty and its transformation through the time and through the development of current affairs. The detailed and elaborated analyzes may be useful for the delegates for a better understanding of the concept of sovereignty and the principle of the R2P in this context.
- Cohen, R. (2008, Winter). *Humanitarian Imperatives are Transforming Sovereignty*. *Northwestern Journal of International Affairs*. Retrieved November 13, 2008 from http://www.brookings.edu/articles/2008/winter_humanitarian_cohen.aspx
In this article, the author examines the emerging responsibility of the international community in assisting and protecting people within their own States, showing the changing nature of sovereignty. It provides a historical analysis of humanitarian aid, the shift from discussing refugees to internally displaced persons, and how the evolving notion of sovereignty impacts IDPs as well as R2P. The section on R2P is particularly useful for discussion.
- Etzioni, A. (2007). *Security first: for a muscular, moral foreign policy*. Yale University Press.
This book outlines the importance of security; it introduces the belief systems in different religions and accents the importance of moral culture of security. The author goes on to describe the grounds for intervention and the responsibility as an International Communitarian Principle. The delegates may access this book for further information on future prospects on a new global governance possibilities and the UN role in it.
- Evans, G. (2008). *State Sovereignty Was a License to Kill*. From Stiftung Entwicklung und Frieden News (SEF News) – Development and Peace Foundation, Spring, 2008. p.8. Retrieved August 26, 2008, from Stiftung Entwicklung und Frieden Web site: http://www.sef-bonn.org/download/publikationen/sef_news/news_fruehjahr_2008_en.pdf
The brochure examines the concept of the R2P from different perspectives. Collectivity, divisibility and contingency are important aspects of the sovereignty, which may be taken into consideration when reviewing the legal aspects of humanitarian interventions in the context of the R2P.
- Evans, G. (2007). *The International Responsibility to Protect: The Tasks Ahead*. Retrieved September 12, 2008, from International Crisis Group Web site: <http://www.crisisgroup.org/home/index.cfm?id=4801&l=1>
The author analyzes the cases in history, involving crimes against humanity and tries to draw some analogies with today's conflicts. The author also focuses on the concept of the R2P and the new way of talking about the humanitarian interventions. The evolution of the principle of the R2P is tracked since the beginning of this discussion.
- Evans, G. (2003). *The Responsibility to Protect: When it's right to fight*. Retrieved August 11, 2008, from International Crisis Group Web site: <http://www.crisisgroup.org/home/index.cfm?id=2747&l=1>
This article reviews the situation regarding the international rules about humanitarian interventions and the Security Council's role in this context. The author suggests focusing on human rights and human security, which actually limit the sovereignty of States. The author also gives an in-depth insight in decision-making criteria, which should be taken into account when considering the intervention – “just cause”, right intention, last resort, proportional means, reasonable prospects, and right authority. The delegates may access this article for a better understanding of a whole concept of the Responsibility to Protect
- Evans, G. (2007). *The Unfinished Responsibility to Protect Agenda: Europe's Role*. Retrieved August 28, 2008, from International Crisis Group Web site: <http://www.crisisgroup.org/home/index.cfm?id=4936>
Advancement of the World Summit consensus, the clear criteria for the R2P, reasoned out criteria for the military intervention and the capacity building to respond the crisis, including the reform of the UN and its Sc are the most essential aspects of the concept of the R2P. The author offers his view on each

of these aspects and thus may be useful for delegates for a further research and background information.

Evans, G., Sahnoun, M. (2002). The Responsibility to Protect. *Foreign Affairs*, Vol.81, No.6. Retrieved 20 July 2008, from *Foreign Affairs*, Vol.81, No.6. pp.99-110.

This article gives the insight in the concept of the responsibility to protect and the sovereignty as a responsibility. The authors draw attention to the “responsibility to protect” as an umbrella concept, embracing the “responsibility to react”, the “responsibility to prevent” and the “responsibility to rebuild”. The authors lay out the principles, which should be satisfied to justify the interventions. The delegates may access this article for a better understanding of the concept of the responsibility to protect and of the criteria for military intervention.

Feinstein, L. (2005). UN-divided. *The National Interests*. Winter 2005. Retrieved 28 August, 2008, from Find Articles Web site:

http://findarticles.com/p/articles/mi_m2751/is_82/ai_n27864426/pg_1?tag=artBody:coll

The concept of conditional sovereignty is two-folded – it requires that the State is responsible for its population and it is has a moral responsibility as a member of the international community to the population of other States. This article may be useful for delegates as author analyzes the UN reform process and particularly the U.S.A. role in this process.

Friedman, T.L. (2006). *The World is Flat*. Penguin books.

Thomas L. Friedman through this book gives a great insight in globalization processes, which are affecting people around the planet. The book offers great examples of world flattening through economic processes, new technologies, and infrastructure development. Thus, it offers a bright view of today's world, where the changes in one region affect the other regions.

Glennon, M. (2003, May/June). Why the Security Council Failed? *Foreign Affairs*, Retrieved November 13, 2008 from <http://www.foreignaffairs.org/20030501faessay11217/michael-j-glennon/why-the-security-council-failed.html>

In this article the author discusses the inability of the Security Council to prevent the United States invasion of Iraq in 2003. He analyzes the inability of international law to prevent military aggression and how Member States can choose to act militarily despite international law. This will provide delegates with an overview of how the Security Council views interventions and why it is unwilling or unable to take action.

Hamilton, R. J. (2006). The Responsibility to Protect: from Document to Doctrine – but what of Implementation?, *Harvard Human Rights Journal*, Vol.19. pp.289-297.

This article outlines the concept of the Responsibility to Protect and analysis the Rwanda case in the context of this concept. The author focuses on the UN Security Council and its role in humanitarian interventions for the human protection purpose. This article may be useful for delegates to better understand the major powers and their interest in the concept of the responsibility to protect.

Hinman, M. L. (2008). *Justice in Action: Just War Theory*. Retrieved August 12, 2008, from Ethics Updates Web site: <http://ethics.sandiego.edu/Presentations/AppliedEthics/JustWar/Justice%20in%20War.ppt>

Just cause, last resort, right intentions, proper authority, and probability of success are the main criteria to discuss and take into consideration before going to war. This slide show presents these criteria and offers concise explanation for each of them. Delegates will find this useful when researching the basic concepts of R2P.

J

Jentleson, W.B. (2007). A Responsibility to Protect: The Defining Challenge for Global Community. *Ethnic Conflict*, Vol.28 (4) – Winter 2007. Retrieved July 19, 2008, from Harvard International Review Web site: <http://www.harvardir.org/articles/print.php?article=1525>

This article concisely introduces with the reader to the current discussion on the principle of the responsibility to protect and it analyses the UN's role in the Darfur conflict. The author gives in-depth insight in the Darfur case and talks about the international community's engagement in this conflict. This article may be useful for delegates for a better understanding of a conflict resolution and the actors involved in it.

Luck, C. E. (2008). *The United Nations and the Responsibility to Protect*. Retrieved August 20, 2008 from The Stanley Foundation Web site: <http://www.stanleyfoundation.org/publications/pab/LuckPAB808.pdf>

The United Nations, and particularly, Secretary-General (H.E. former Secretary-General Kofi Annan and current Secretary-General Ban Ki Moon) and Security Council, have devoted their work to raise awareness and knowledge among world leaders, political groups and organizations of the principle of the R2P. The publication stresses the need to distinct what the R2P is and what it is not, to avoid confusions and speculation on this concept. The delegates may find this publication useful to better understand the main challenges, legal disputes and institutional issues of the R2P.

- Kavan, J. (2003). *In search of Consolidation of Peace in Africa*. Retrieved August 21, 2008, from United Nations Web site <http://www.un.org/ga/president/57/pages/speeches/statement030311-Japan-Africa.htm>
The security issues in Africa are of great importance and there should be paid additional attention. The President of the General Assembly of the United Nation on 57th session, Jan Kavan stresses the importance of mutual cooperation among international organizations, local governments and civil society to maintain the peace and security.
- Nwazota, K. (2006). *China-Sudan trade relations complicate Darfur*. Retrieved September 14, 2008, from PBS Web site: http://www.pbs.org/newshour/updates/china-darfur_04-25-06.html
As China owns oilfields in Darfur, its interest in the Darfur conflict is indisputable. These relationships are built on mutual interest and shows that economic interests play a great role nowadays. This article may be useful for delegates for a better understanding of a Darfur case and the aspects, crucial in this conflict.
- Pace, R.W., Deller, N. (2005). *Preventing Future Genocides: An International Responsibility to Protect*. *World Order*, 2005, vol.36, No.4, p.4. Retrieved August 2, 2008 from The Responsibility to Protect-Engaging Civil Society (R2PCS) website:
<http://www.responsibilitytoprotect.org/index.php?module=uploads&func=download&fileId=208>
Non-governmental and international organizations are becoming more acquainted with the concept of the R2P, which helps to increase the overall awareness of this issue and gives a positive impact on the overall development of this concept. The authors in the conclusion stress the important role that the SC plays in the improvement of advancing the R2P.
- Popovski, V. (2004). *Sovereignty as Duty to Protect Human Rights*. Retrieved August 4, 2008, from UN Chronicle Online Edition Web site: <http://www.un.org/Pubs/chronicle/2004/issue4/0404p16.html>
The author stresses the changes of the interpretation of the concept of sovereignty. She admits that nowadays the concept includes not only rights, but also responsibilities. The author offers an insight in the history of some genocide cases that international community has learned from. The author follows the main international meetings on international law and the concept of sovereignty, which have been held in 20th century.
- Responsibility to Protect (R2P). *Engaging Civil Society*. Retrieved July 25, 2008, from the Responsibility to Protect Web site: <http://www.responsibilitytoprotect.org>
This information and resource site on “responsibility to protect” is run by the World Federalist Movement-Institute for Global Policy, which has Special Consultative Status with the UN Economic and Social Council. It offers solid information on this concept; it has documents and papers on this issue and has links to many UN documents and resolutions related to the Responsibility to Protect. It gives insight on situation in Asian, African, European, and Latin American countries, where external military interventions had been or are present. Finally, there are the sections of policy suggestions, possible solutions, recent developments, and core documents, which could be useful for further research.
- Reuters AlertNet. *Sudan conflicts*. (2008). Retrieved 16 July 2008, from AlertNet. Alerting Humanitarians to Emergencies. http://www.alertnet.org/db/crisisprofiles/SD_CON.htm?v=at_a_glance
Reuters AlertNet is a humanitarian news network, which offers news on the topics which are on the agenda for professionals who work with humanitarian crises, as well as anybody interested in this issue. Many humanitarian organizations collaborate with AlertNet, thus providing the most up-to-date news on ongoing crises. The Web site contains solid papers on variety of topics, like International Humanitarian law, Politics of Aid, Security, Working in Relief and many others, which might be useful for further research.

- Simons, K. (2003). *Sovereignty and Responsibility to Protect*. Retrieved August 7, 2008, from Peace Magazine Web site: <http://archive.peacemagazine.org/v19n1p23.htm>
The concept of sovereignty within R2P means that the certain State officials are actually responsible for their actions or inactions. Canada is one of the few countries really devoting the time, resources and money to highlight the importance of the concept of the R2P. This paper offers an insight in the just war criteria, especially focusing on the “right authority”.
- Slim, H. (2001). *Military Intervention to Protect Human Rights: The Humanitarian Agency Perspective*. Oxford Brookes University. Retrieved August 27, 2008, from Journal of Humanitarian Assistance Web site: <http://www.jha.ac/articles/a084.htm>
The author stresses the importance in certain language and termination use: as an example, there may not be such concept as “humanitarian war”. The humanitarian organizations understand the necessity of military force in extreme cases, but they are concerned with political decisions and interests beyond, including authorizing the force deployment. The paper is useful to understand better a linkage between the humanitarian organizations and military force and their mutual cooperation in different fields.
- Tama, J. (2006). *Supporting Military Interventions to Protect Human Rights*. Retrieved August 18, 2008, from Partnership for a Secure America Web site: <http://blog.psaonline.org/2006/06/20/supporting-military-interventions-to-protect-human-rights/>
The author endorses the legal side of the concept of the R2P and considers the case of Kosovo, where the military intervention was not prior approved by the SC or GA under the Uniting for Peace resolution. The overall introduction of the concept of the R2P may be very useful for the delegates and be a good starting point for further research on this issue.
- Thakur, R. (2008). *Should the UN Invoke the “Responsibility to Protect?”* Retrieved August 15, 2008, from the Responsibility to Protect Web site: http://www.responsibilitytoprotect.org/index.php/articles_editorial/1666?theme=alt1
This article on the Responsibility to Protect analyzes the situation in Myanmar and the politicians’ action by such countries as France, U.S., and United Kingdom in order to respond to atrocities and stop the crimes against humanity. The author describes the different views the world’s leaders are sharing on “humanitarian intervention” and offers some possible solutions in helping Myanmar to receive the aid. The author also suggests that the Asian powers and the regional organizations become more involved in providing humanitarian aid.
- The International Commission of Inquiry on Darfur. (2005). *Report to the Secretary-General*. Retrieved August 17, 2008, from the UN Web site: http://www.un.org/News/dh/sudan/com_inq_darfur.pdf
The report of the International Commission of Inquiry on Darfur highlights the importance of conflict resolution and the need the international community to act. The Commission originally was established to investigate the violations of human rights in this conflict. This report gives detailed insight in this conflict and offers variety of possible solutions and action to improve the conflict situation in Darfur. The report may be useful for a better understanding of complexity which has to be taken in considerations, when such conflicts occur.
- The International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty. (n.d.). *About the Commission*. Retrieved July 27, 2008, from the Commission’s Web site: <http://www.iciss-ciise.gc.ca/progress-en.asp>
The International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty has played a crucial role in initializing the debate on the concept of the R2P. The Commission is composed of twelve high-qualified and professional researchers from different regions of the world.
- The International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty. (2001). *The Responsibility to Protect*. Retrieved July 15, 2008, from the International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty (ICISS) Web site: <http://www.iciss.ca/pdf/Commission-Report.pdf>
This report gives deep insight in the concept of the Responsibility to Protect, in the intervention dilemma, in the international environment, and in the implications for State sovereignty. The authors go on to describe the meaning of sovereignty and human rights and human security. They also pay attention to the “responsibility to react”, to the “responsibility to rebuild”, and to the sources of authority. Delegates may access this report for detailed information and analysis on the concept of “responsibility to protect” for a better understanding of this multi-dimensional and complex concept.

United Nations. (2004). *A more secure world Our shared responsibility. Report of the High-level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change*. Retrieved July 17, 2008, from the United Nations Web site: <http://www.un.org/secureworld/report2.pdf>
The report focuses on States' and the international community's responsibility to protect the peace in the world and the obstacles which are hindering the improvement in humanitarian interventions. The report indicates the correlation between the development and security; it offers its vision on the UN reform, including the expansion of the Security Council's membership, and where the power and the principles should be combined. It should be considered mandatory reading for all delegates.

United Nations Association of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. (n.d). *Responsibility to Protect*. Retrieved August 23, 2008, from <http://www.una-uk.org/r2p/index.html>
Genocide, along with the war crimes and the ethnic cleansing, is serious violation of human rights. Massive atrocities in Kosovo, Rwanda and other places have taken in notice the importance to work on this issue to prevent such occurrences in future. In order to prevent genocide, former Secretary-General, Kofi Annan proposed to create a Special Adviser for the Prevention of Genocide post, who "takes up the situation on case-by-case basis".

United Nations. General Assembly. 5th session. (1950, November 3). *Uniting for Peace (A/RES/377(V)A)*. Retrieved September 13, 2008, from <http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/RESOLUTION/GEN/NR0/059/75/IMG/NR005975.pdf?OpenElement>
The resolution, Uniting for Peace, offers a detailed rule of procedure which applies in cases of emergency special sessions. These sessions are held when the UN Security Council fails to maintain the peace and security and the General Assembly decides action must be taken. This resolution may be useful for delegates, as it provides with the version how to act effectively as an organization, when there are obstacles for effective action for other UN bodies.

United Nations. General Assemle. 47th session. (1992, June 17). *An Agenda for Peace Preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peace-keeping (A/47/277-S/24111)*. Retrieved September 3, 2008, from <http://www.un.org/Docs/SG/agpeace.html>
Preventive diplomacy, effectively implemented, may be a successful tool to ease the tension and to create a confidence and mutual trust between conflicting parties. The Agenda for Peace offers overall, well elaborated and detailed insight in the preventive deployment, peace-making, peace-keeping, peace-building and the role of regional organizations. This report may be useful for further research.

United Nations. General Assembly. 59th session. (2004, December 2). *Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit (A/59/565)*. Retrieved July 27, 2008, from <http://www.un.org/secureworld/report.pdf>
The former Secretary-General Kofi Annan believes that States have to act as responsible political units to protect their population from war crimes, genocide, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity. This report gives detailed insight in the collective security and the nowadays threats the international community faces. Preventive diplomacy and better analysis are only two of few measures meeting the challenge of prevention.

United Nations. General Assembly. 59th session. (2005, March 21). *In larger freedom: towards development, security and human rights for all. Report of the Secretary-General (A/RES/59/2005)*. Retrieved August 13, 2008, from <http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N05/270/78/PDF/N0527078.pdf?OpenElement>
Published as a response to the to the report A More secure World, Our Shared Responsibility by the High-level panel on Threats, challenges and Change, former Secretary-General Kofi Annan, stresses the importance of the mutual cooperation between institutions, involved in peace-building and conflict management. He urges the international community to embrace the principle of the R2P as a collective and multilateral action against crimes against humanity, ethnic cleansing, genocide and war crimes.

United Nations. General Assembly. 60th session. (2005, October 24). *2005 World Summit Outcome (A/RES/60/1)*. Retrieved August 21, 2008, from the United Nations Web site: <http://unpan1.un.org/intradoc/groups/public/documents/UN/UNPAN021752.pdf>
The 2005 World Summit Outcome document has made a significant contribution to raising awareness of and interest in the concept of the R2P. The document provides an overview of the current situation

and of the measures that need to be implemented. The document comes to the conclusion, that the world leaders and politicians more intensive involvement in the further improvement in application of R2P principle has to be envisaged.

- United Nations. Security Council. 3928th meeting. (1998, September 18). *Resolution 1197 (S/RES/1197)*. Retrieved September 2, 2008, from <http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/atf/cf/{65BFCF9B-6D27-4E9C-8CD3-CF6E4FF96FF9}/UNRO%20SRES%201197.pdf>
The UN Security Council encourages the local organizations in Africa to step up and get more involved in local conflict resolutions, as they are more familiar with the local situations and have better knowledge of the background of the conflicts and their history. The UN Security Council in this resolution proposes variety of cooperation forms between the UN, regional and local organizations, and proposes to establish the United Nations Preventive Action Liaison Office in the Organization of the African Union.
- United Nations Security Council. Press release. 4739th Meeting (2003). *Security Council meets with Regional Organizations to consider ways to strengthen collective security. Secretary-General Suggests Need for Network of Flexible, responsive Regional and Global Mechanisms* Retrieved August 28, 2008, from the Security Council Report Web site: <http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2003/sc7724.doc.htm>
Regional and sub-regional organizations may play a significant role in maintaining peace and security in their respective regions, thus it is necessary to establish mechanisms for future effective cooperation. Former Secretary-General, Kofi Annan, stresses the importance to create a network – local and global, through which a better cooperation could happen in peacekeeping and peace-building processes. This will be useful for delegates in examining the how the regional organizations that they are members of fit into the concept of R2P.
- United Nations. Security Council. (2006, April 28). *Protection of civilians in armed conflicts (S/RES/1674)*. Retrieved July 22, 2008, from <http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/RESOLUTION/GEN/NR0/059/75/IMG/NR005975.pdf?OpenElement>
This resolution stresses the importance of the protection of the civilians in the armed conflicts and the responsibilities towards their population to protect them from war crimes, crimes against humanity, ethnic cleansing and genocide. The resolution also urged to eliminate the forcible displacement practice of civilians in armed conflicts.
- United Nations. Security Council. (2006, August 31). *Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan (S/RES/1706)*. Retrieved July 27, 2008, from [http://daccess-ods.un.org/access.nsf/Get?Open&DS=S/RES/1706%20\(2006\)&Lang=E&Area=UNDOC](http://daccess-ods.un.org/access.nsf/Get?Open&DS=S/RES/1706%20(2006)&Lang=E&Area=UNDOC)
This resolution encourages the former Secretary-General, Kofi Annan, to focus on the security situation in Sudan, Darfur and to consult with the local and regional organization on the current situation. This resolution was also of importance, as it expanded the role of the United Nations Mission in Sudan. This report may be useful for delegates, interested in Darfur case.
- United Nations. Security Council. (2007, July 31). *Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan 2007*. Retrieved July 22, 2008, from <http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N07/445/52/PDF/N0744552.pdf?OpenElement>
The resolution approved the joint African Union and the United Nations peace-keeping mission to bring stability and peace to the Darfur, Sudan. This is a great example when the regional organization is successfully cooperating with the United Nations to maintain and re-establish security and peace. The resolution may be useful for further research and understanding of peace missions.
- Villani, U. (2002). *The Security Council's Authorization of Enforcement Action by regional Organizations. Max Planck Yearbook of United Nations Law, Vol.6, 2002*. Retrieved September 7, 2008, from Max Planck Institute for Comparative Public Law and International Law Web site: http://www.mpil.de/shared/data/pdf/pdfmpunyb/villani_6.pdf
Regional organizations are of great importance in maintaining peace and security in the regions, thus it is important for the UN to cooperate with them and establish the instruments through which the mutual cooperation may be successful. The author analyzes the legal background and case studies, where regional organizations have taken part to stop the crimes against humanity and to improve the situation. This pamphlet may be useful for delegates for a better understanding the role, which regional organizations are playing and what potential they have.

II. Children and Armed Conflict

Afghanistan: Children, the forgotten victims of the Afghanistan conflict. (2008, July 3). *Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary General for Children and Armed Conflict*. Retrieved August 6, 2008, from <http://www.un.org/children/conflict/pr/2008-07-03186.html>

Article includes Radhika Coomaraswamy's concerns about the reports of children being used by anti-government elements as targets and actors of conflict. NGOs are having difficulty in the country due to the lack of security and the rising of insurgency.

AIHRC Research and Policy Unit. (2007). The General Situation of Children in Afghanistan. *Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission*, 8, 14, 22. Retrieved August 7, 2008, from http://www.aihrc.org.af/2008/April/Rep_eng_Chi_Nov_2007_U_Apr_2008.pdf
Report indicates that the situation of children in Afghanistan is apprehensible. Children constitute a vulnerable and risk prone category in Afghanistan. The place of residence, the existing cultural sensitivity, gender based discrimination, and economic status are among the factors that give rise to, and exacerbate the vulnerability of children in the country.

Annual Report on the activities of the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict, S/2008/455. (2008). *United Nations Security Council*. Retrieved September 12, 2008, from <http://www.undemocracy.com/S-2008-455.pdf>
In this 2008 Annual report, the Security Council received updated information on conflict zones and the impact on children. It is part of the SC mechanism to review the process in the development and implementation of resolution 1612.

A Barrier to Life. (2008, July). *UNICEF - occupied Palestinian territory*. Retrieved August 6, 2008, from UNICEF Web site: http://www.unicef.org/oPt/voices_children_4652.html
This article includes accounts of Palestinian women and children's attempts to seek medical care in Israeli. Describes how the Barrier has made movement difficult as it is armed with Israeli soldiers. Article also includes stories of the obstacles pregnant Palestinian women face as they cross into Israel.

Bell, M. (Ed.). (2007, October). *UNICEF - Child Alert*, 5. Retrieved August 6, 2008, from UNICEF Web site: http://www.unicef.org/childalert/afghanistan/Child_Alert_Afghanistan_Oct2007.pdf
The report includes data of combatant attacks and their impact on children. It highlights individual stories of children across Afghanistan and how they have been involved in conflict. These stories are often of how children are killed by or strapped with suicide bombs by anti-government forces.

Buwalda, H. (1994, February). Children of War in the Philippines. *Development in Practice*, 4(1), 3 - 12. Retrieved July 17, 2008, from jstor database: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4029162>
Article studies the emotional problems faced by children during and after war or political violence. Article recounts the experience of working with severely traumatised children in the Philippines using the methods of Creative Process therapy. Reports shows how a Western therapeutic model was successfully modified for application in a Filipino children's rehabilitation center.

Child Protection - Protecting against abuse, exploitation and violence. (2--8). *UNICEF - occupied Palestinian territory*. Retrieved August 5, 2008, from UNICEF Web site: http://www.unicef.org/oPt/overview_853.html
This country specific overview describes how children and their families are living in a environment increasingly characterized by violence, poverty, insecurity, and physical destruction in Palestine. Includes data on children arrested by the Israeli military and includes a child protection policy framework that works to strengthen UNICEF's efforts in the region.

Convention on the Rights of the Child. (1990, November). *Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights*. Retrieved September 12, 2008, from United Nations Web site: <http://www.unhchr.ch/html/menu3/b/k2crc.htm>
The Convention on the Rights of the Child was adopted by General Assembly resolution 44/25 on November 1989 and entry into force in September 1990. This document is one of the basis for international law to address children and armed conflict. The treaty can be adopted by particular states, and is enforceable only to the states that have ratified and acceded.

Developments in the Occupied Palestinian Territory and Israel. (2007, December 21). *Office of the Special*

Representative of the Secretary General for Children and Armed Conflict. Retrieved August 4, 2008, from United Nations Web site: <http://www.un.org/children/conflict/english/palestine.html>
A report on the situation of Palestinian children in the oPt describing the continued Israeli military operations. This including raids throughout the country and affecting children through the military detaining. Also includes data of how many children killed and injured during military incursions.

Druba, V. (2002, July). The Problem of Child Soldiers. *International Review of Education*, 48(3/4), 2, 3.

Retrieved August 7, 2008, from JSTOR database: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/3445368>

The problem of child soldiers is expounded upon the uncertain terms of which a child is defined and the international mechanisms of protection. The scope of which treaties are applicable in addressing the wide scope children face in dire circumstances is evaluated. The article also discusses applicable international treaties and outlines how they can be used to protect children in various circumstances.

Large, J. (1997, June). Disintegration Conflicts and the Restructuring of Masculinity. *Gender and Development*, 5(2), 23 - 30. Retrieved July 17, 2008, from Jstor database: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4030436>

The article argues that as relief and development agencies attempt to address the dynamics of organized violence and protracted conflicts which increasingly hamper or distort their work, gender analysis and policy is in need of re-examination and should be widened to take on issue of male gender identity. Also focuses on gender roles in armed conflict.

Legal Consequence of the Construction of a Wall in the oPt, Summary 2004/2. (2004, July). *International Court of Justice*. Retrieved September 12, 2008, from United Nations Web site: <http://www.icj-cij.org/docket/files/131/1677.pdf>

The International Court of Justice gave its advisory opinion pursuant to the request of the General Assembly of the legal obligations of the state of Israel and the construction of the "wall" in the oPt. In its opinion, the court reaffirmed the obligation of Israel to comply with international law and recommended that construction not be continued.

Middle East: Peace must come to the Middle East for the sake of the children. (2007, April 17). *Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary General for Children and Armed Conflict*. Retrieved August 4, 2008, from United Nations Web site: <http://www.un.org/children/conflict/pr/2007-04-19152.html>

The article chronicles the visit of the Special Representative and her notes on her visit to the Middle East. Includes her talks with Israeli authorities and the impact of military campaigns on Palestinian children. Also includes the impact of the Barrier on Palestinians.

Middle East: Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict visiting Lebanon, the Occupied Palestinian Territories and Israel. (2007, April 10). *Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary General for Children and Armed Conflict*. Retrieved August 7, 2008, from United Nations Web site: <http://www.un.org/children/conflict/pr/2007-04-09150.html>

The UN Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict visited Israel in response to the governments concerned with regard to the annual Secretary General report of 2006. The objective of the visit was to ascertain first hand the situation of children with a view to collaborating with all the stakeholders.

Millions of Afghan children, mainly girls, still not attending school - UN. (2008, April 21). *UN News Centre*. Retrieved September 12, 2008, from <http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=26399&Cr=afghan&Cr1>

Article reports of the situation of education in Afghanistan. Despite the profess in school enrollment, still half of the school-age children are not attending. Under the Taliban, girls were barred from attending, and thought their enrollment has increased, 1.2 million girls of school age do not even have access.

Occupied Palestinian Territory. (2008, June). *UNICEF - The Humanitarian Monitor*. Retrieved August 6, 2008, from UNICEF Web site: http://www.unicef.org/oPt/HM_June_2008.pdf

Overview on key human rights issues in Palestine. Included is the latest information on the protection of civilians, child protection, violence and private property, health and education issues. It also includes the impact of the latest cease fire agreement between Palestinian authorities and the Israeli government.

Peters, K., & Richards, P. (1998). 'Why We Fight': Voices of Youth Combatants in Sierra Leone. *Africa*:

Journal of the International African Institute, 68(2), 183 - 210. Retrieved July 17, 2008, from Jstor database: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/1161278>

Studies children in armed conflict and how they become involved. Analyzes circumstance and factors that contribute to their involvement. Postulates that many underage combatants choose fight with their eyes open and defend their choice sometimes proudly. Puts in context the use of children in war and to not categorize them solely as victims. Gives relevant case studies.

Press Release for children and armed conflict. (2006, June). *Press conference by the Secretary General's special representative*. Retrieved September 12, 2008, from United Nations Web site: http://www.un.org/News/briefings/docs//2006/060626_Coomaraswamy.doc.htm

The press conferences surmises the situation of children in armed conflict in Africa, during the visit of Radhika Coomaraswamy, the Secretary General's special representative for Children and Armed Conflict. She indicated many issues and recommends action being taken against those who continued to recruit and use child soldiers.

Relief Web. (2008, February 20). Afghanistan: Psychological scars of violence on children. In *Relief Web*. Retrieved August 6, 2008, from <http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900SID/AMMF-7BZDJQ?OpenDocument>

This article outlines the impact of a deadly explosion in the Baghlan Province on children. UNICEF has earmarked about \$50,000 to implement a four month psychological counseling and treatment program for those traumatized. But, strife is not limited to a particular region, and the article indicates that much work must be done to mentally rehabilitate the children of Afghanistan.

Report A/51/306. (1996, August). *United Nations General Assembly*. Retrieved September 12, 2008, from United Nations Web site: <http://www.un.org/documents/ga/docs/51/plenary/a51-306.htm>

This is a report by the Secretary General to the General Assembly the report prepared by Ms. Graca Machel to proposes the elements of a comprehensive agenda for action by Member States and the international community to improve the protection and care of children in conflict situations, and to prevent these conflicts from occurring.

Report of the Secretary General on children and armed conflict in Uganda, S/2007/260. (2007, May). *United Nations Security Council*. Retrieved September 12, 2008, from <http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N07/298/63/PDF/N0729863.pdf?OpenElement>

The report has been prepared with accordance to Security Council resolution 1612 (2005) mandating reporting on situations of children and armed conflict. This report covered specific incidents of grave children's rights violations and abuses, indicative of their nature and trends in Uganda.

Resolution Adopted by the General Assembly. (2003, October). *United Nations, General Assembly [A/RES/ES-10/15]*. Retrieved September 12, 2008, from <http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N04/440/18/PDF/N0444018.pdf?OpenElement>

This resolution includes the advisory opinion of the international Court of Justice on the legal consequences of the construction of a wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem. The resolution also recalls principles of international law used to elucidate the obligations of the state of Israel

Security Council Press Statement on Afghanistan, SC/9361 AFG/217. (2008, June 16). *Security Council*. Retrieved September 12, 2008, from <http://un.org/News/Press/docs/2008/sc9361.doc.htm>

The Security Council issued this statement to reaffirm its position of support, reporting and monitoring of Afghanistan, and to state its continued role in building the country and securing it from conflict.

Security Council Working Group. (n.d.). *Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary General for Children and Armed Conflict*. Retrieved August 7, 2008, from United Nations Web site:

<http://www.un.org/children/conflict/english/securitycouncilwg.html>

This webpage outlines the work of the Security Council Working Group. It includes the resolutions which mandate its particular responsibilities. It also includes the mechanisms which seeks to monitor six grave abuses against children. The group submits reports to the Secretary General who then presents them to the Security Council.

Uganda - Lord's Resistance Army. (2006, November 21). *Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary General for Children and Armed Conflict*. Retrieved September 12, 2008, from United Nations Web

site: <http://www.un.org/children/conflict/pr/2006-11-26132.html>

A media release statement about the Lord's Resistance Army and their recruitment and use of children in armed conflict. The Special Representative calls the International Community to pressure LRA leader Joseph Kony to immediately release children, women and non-combatants in compliance with his previous commitments.

UNICEF Regional Director visits Palestinian children bearing brunt of conflict. (2009, June 9). *UNICEF - At a glance: Occupied Palestinian Territory*. Retrieved August 6, 2008, from http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/oPt_44407.html

Reports on the visit of the UNICEF Regional Director to the occupied Palestinian Territory. Outlined are the challenges faced by children regarding access to quality services and care, especially in education and health. Also cited is that children make up more than half the population in the territory.

United Nations. (n.d.). A/62/609-S/2007/757 Promotion and protection of the rights of children. In *Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary General* [Report of the Secretary General]. Retrieved July 17, 2008, from General Assembly, Sixty-second session Web site: <http://www.un.org>

A report by the Secretary General for the implementation of Security Council resolutions 1612, 1379, 1460 and 1539. Includes information on compliance in ending the recruitment and use of children in armed conflict in violation of applicable international law and other grave violations being committed against children affected by armed conflict. Also includes information on progress made in the implementation of monitoring and reporting mechanisms information on progress made in the development and implementation of actions plans; and information on mainstreaming of child protection in the United Nations peacekeeping operations.

United Nations. (2001, November 20). S/Res/1379 (2001). In *The United Nations, Security Council 4423rd Meeting* [Resolution 1379 (2001)]. Retrieved July 17, 2008, from The United Nations, Security Council Web site: <http://www.un.org/sc>

Security Council resolution to address children and armed conflict. Recalls international legal doctrine and treaties to aid refugees and internally displaced persons. Protect the special needs of girls affected by armed conflict and end sexual violence and exploitation. Also urges members to take steps to adhere to international norms. Requests the Secretary General to provide monitoring.

Van Bueren, G. (2004, October). The International Legal Protection of Children in Armed Conflict. *The International and Comparative Law Quarterly*, 43(4), 809 - 862. Retrieved July 17, 2008, from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/761002>

Focuses on case studies on the plight of children caught up in armed conflicts. Analyzes in context of international legal treaties and mechanisms for protection. Explores the historical development of the international legal protection of children through the Declaration of the Rights of the Child and efforts by NGOs. Studies cases of how children become involved in armed conflict, especially recruitment.

Wessels, M. G. (1998, September). Review: Children, Armed Conflict, and Peace. *Journal of Peace Research*, 35(5), 635-646. Retrieved July 17, 2008.

In most analyses of armed conflict, children are invisible and are typically regarded as passive, incidental victims or inconsequential actors. In current intrastate, ethno-political conflicts, however, children play an increasing role both as soldiers and, along with other non-combatants, as targets and victims in fighting at the community level. Using the UN Study as a point of departure, this essay reviews current knowledge about the psychological impact of political violence on children, identifying key methodological and ethical challenges that confront research in this area.

Hick, Steven. (May 2001). 'The Political Economy of War Affected Children.' *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, Vol. 575, Children's Rights, 106 - 121 Retrieved: October 16, 2008, from: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/1049183>

The nature of armed conflict has changed over time, and conflict often encompasses more civilian than military consequences. The article evaluates the effects of children and armed conflict, particularly-refugee and internally displaced children, sexual exploitation, child soldiers and war trauma. The impact is examined in relation to the political and economic environments in which the specific conflicts occur.

Watch List: Afghanistan Update. (November 2001.). *Watch List*. Retrieved October 16, 2001, from http://www.watchlist.org/reports/pdf/afghanistan.report_update.pdf

The report by the Watch list organization on the situation of children in Afghanistan includes recommendations to the United Nations Security Council on how to increase the protection of children over many obstacles. The report identifies family separation, child recruitment, cluster bombs, child labor and reproductive health as crucial points that need to be addressed by the international community.

"The African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child Comes into Force." *Journal of African Law*, Vol. 45, No. 1, pg. 316 (2001), Retrieved from: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/3558974>
The African charter that came into effect in November of 199 has been ratified by many countries and has wide implications for many states, particularly on the Rights of the Child. States are required to submit reports on the Rights and Welfare of the Child annually. The article presents the information, including a line-by line analysis of the treaty and its impact.

Hillel Frisch & Shmuel Frisch (2004). 'Religion, State, and the International System in the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict.' *International Political Science Review*. Vol. 25, No. 1, Religion and Politics, pp. 77-96. Retrieved from: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/1601623>
The relationship between nationalism and self-determination is examined in the context of the Israeli-Palestine conflict. The article analyzes Palestinian society through the dimension of collective identity to understand how religious groups and their symbols importance to achieve national goals. Through examples, it shows the devastating effect of historical circumstances on the younger generations, both from Israel and Palestine.

Marc Howard Ross (1986). 'A cross cultural theory of Political Conflict and Violence.' *Political Psychology*, Vol 7, No. 3, pp.427-469. Retrieved from: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/3791250>
The argument of the this paper is that pyscho-cultural dispositions determine a society's overall conflict level and its structural features shape the targets of aggressions. The common pyscho-cultural roots of conflict are harsh socialization patterns that directly affect children. It treats the subject from a political psychological perspective to deal with the general theory of conflict behavior.

III. The Situation in Israel/Palestine

BBC News. (2005). *Q&A: What is the West Bank barrier?*. Retrieved November 10, 2008 from http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle_east/3111159.stm
As was explained above, the Israeli government as their way of helping to secure their borders erected the West Bank wall. This site provides useful background information on the wall, including greater detail on why Israel is building the wall, the negative impacts of it, and the legal ramifications of its construction. The construction of the wall has become one of the more important issues in recent years and it is important for delegates to understand the background on all the important issues discussed above.

BBC News. (n.d.). *A History of Conflict: Israelis and the Palestinians*. Retrieved September 17, 2008, from BBC News Web site: http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/shared/spl/hi/middle_east/03/v3_ip_timeline/html/default.stm
History is of paramount importance in this conflict. This time line goes from ancient times of the situation to 2005, providing delegates with useful major points in the historical aspects of the conflict. It does not give explanations beyond the historical events of the conflict, but as this is conflict that is strongly rooted in history, it will behoove delegates to use this source to fill in that knowledge.

BBC News. (2007, November 28). *New Mid-East peace drive launched*. Retrieved August 8, 2008, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/middle_east/7114396.stm
The Annapolis Peace Conference was the most recent attempt by the United States to reach a just and lasting peace in the region. This article is related to that conference and highlights the six areas of concern from the two sides. It provides a useful analysis of what were the major points of contentions between the two sides and the expectations from the conference. Unfortunately, like other attempts before it, the participants of the Annapolis Conference were unable to reach an agreement.

Brynen, R. (2008, June). *The Past as Prelude? Negotiating the Palestinian Refugee Issue*. Chatham House. *The question of Palestine is pivotal because it is part of the larger Middle East puzzle and any lasting peace in the region. Brynen evaluates the Annapolis Summit in the context of the refugee issue. In*

addition, he evaluates how key regional actors and States will be conducive to the peace process, and what they still must do to achieve the peace that is so badly needed.

- . Council on Foreign Relations. (2007). *Crisis Guide: The Israeli/Palestinian Conflict*. Retrieved October 8, 2008, from <http://www.cfr.org/publication/13850/>
Within the international community there is a large amount of scholarly literature on the topic of Israel and Palestine. The Council on Foreign Relations has put together this crisis guide, which examines efforts at diplomacy, the peace process, the territorial puzzle, and other issues salient to the conflict. The site also provides links to non-CFR related sources on the topic which will be useful to delegates.
- Hunter, R. E., & Jones, S. G. (2006). *Building a Successful Palestinian State: Security*. Santa Monica, CA: RAND Corporation. Retrieved October 8, 2008, from <http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG146.2/>
This monograph is part of a series on how to go about constructing a successful Palestinian State. This part focuses on the security aspect. It goes into all areas of security as well as border issues, settlements, and brief history.
- International Crisis Group. (2007, November). *The Israeli-Palestinian Conflict: Annapolis and After*. Retrieved October 8, 2008, from <http://www.crisisgroup.org/home/index.cfm?id=5174>
Before the Annapolis Conference, the International Crisis Group formulated an overview of the goals on the U.S., the Israeli, and Palestinian sides. It underlines how the Camp David meeting of 2000 failed and promotes the need for a rethinking of policy by all concerned parties in order to broker peace. It also looks at the importance of domestic politics in Israel and Palestine in order to better understand how to come up with a solution which is viable for both sides.
- Issacharoff, A., & Ravid, B. (2007, November 28). *Annapolis Joint Declaration Completed with just Minutes to Spare*. Retrieved August 8, 2008, from <http://www.haaretz.com/hasen/pages/928784.html>
While there was not a major agreement on some of the more contentious issues at the Annapolis Conference there was still a Joint Declaration adopted. This is a press release on the joint document from both the Israeli and Palestinian authorities at the Annapolis Conference. The declaration itself outlined the time frame which both sides hoped to have a peace settled by.
- Joffe, G. (2007, April). *Europe, Israel and Palestine: End Game?* Retrieved August 8, 2008, from <http://www.fride.org/publication/412/europe-israel-and-palestine-endgame>
Understanding the current situation that exists within Palestine, particularly in the Gaza Strip is important to understanding what types of proposals will be needed at conference. This documents provides an overview of the Gaza Strip throughout 2007, with good statistics on the economic situation in Gaza and the West Bank. Focusing on the conundrum that the international community faces between supporting the Palestinian Authority in the West Bank and trying to pressure Hamas in Gaza, the document provides information on what could be done to help this, mainly from a European Perspective.
- Kenan, A. (1976). *Israel Divided: Ideological Politics in the Jewish State*. Baltimore and London.
This book analyzes the ideological split in Israel that resulted from the 1967 war. After the war, two different sides emerged in Israel, one that was known as the "Land of Israel Movement", which sought to consolidate and rule the lands gained after the war, the other a peace movement that called for social justice toward Arabs living under Israeli rule. Despite the fact that the source is somewhat dated, these schools of thought are still prevalent today and understanding their historical backing will enable delegates to understand better the current actions and problems of Israel.
- Khalil, S. (2003, July 16). *Palestinian Refugees: Preferences in a Final Israeli-Palestinian Peace Agreement*. Retrieved August 8, 2008, from <http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/events/2003/0716middle%20east/20030716.pdf>
This publication discusses the refugee issue concerning Israel/Palestine. It does not simply say how to solve the problem, but it rather assesses the relevant questions pertaining to the refugees and examines the topic from all the relevant parties perspectives. While it is a speech that was given, the paper still provides a useful examination of the views of the refugee situation and important issues moving forward.

- McDowell, D. (1989). *Palestine and Israel: The Uprising and Beyond*. Berkeley, CA, USA: Berkeley, University of California Press.
In this book, the author examines the Palestinian uprising, or Intifada, that occurred from 1987-1993. The author examines the historical, social and political reasons for the Intifada. While the book is 20 years old, it still provides an excellent overview of the historical aspects of the conflict from all sides.
- Migdalovitz, C. (2007, December 7). *Israeli-Palestinian Peace Process: The Annapolis Conference*. Retrieved August 8, 2008, from <http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/mideast/RS22768.pdf>
This document, presented to the Congress of the United States, assesses the Annapolis Peace Conference. It goes through the areas highlighted during the conference. It also briefly analyzes the peace process as a whole, focusing on a discussion of the domestic constraints that the Palestinians and the Israeli's both face and how those are impacting the peace process.
- Migdalovitz, C. (2008, February 23). *Israeli-Arab Negotiations: Background, Conflicts and U.S. Policy*. Retrieved August 8, 2008, from <http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/mideast/RL33530.pdf>
Carol Migdalovitz is a specialist in the Middle East. This guide, presented to the United States Congress, serves as an excellent background to the whole conflict. It goes over not only the Israeli/Palestinian question, but also gives detailed information on each situation and area of concern from both sides. It also has an analysis on the implications of the areas of concern in Israel/Palestine and its effect on the region and US policy.
- Organization of Islamic Conference. (2008, March). *Resolutions on the Cause of Palestine, The City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and the Arab-Israeli Conflict (Res. 1/11)*. Retrieved September 17, 2008, from <http://www.oic-oci.org/oicnew/is11/english/documents.asp>
This is the most recent OIC resolution passed addressing the Palestinian question, along with the greater conflict in general. It mainly tackles, the question of Jerusalem. The resolution calls for continued support from the international community to resolve the issue.
- Pannell, I. (2006, September 9). *Lebanon Breathes After the Blockade*. In *BBC News*. Retrieved September 4, 2008, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle_east/5330766.stm
The newspaper article talks about Lebanon's cost from their war with Israel in 2006. It shows how much the war cost them per day, and how they were able to get back to normal life after the conflict with Israel. Furthermore, it talks about the economic impact the blockade had on the Lebanese economy.
- Rand Palestinian State Study Team. (2005). *Building a Successful Palestinian State*. Santa Monica, CA: RAND Corporation. Retrieved October 8, 2008, from: <http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG146-1/>
This document was the first part of a series on Palestine. It deals with the creation of a Palestinian State, but outlines what has to be done in order for there to be a successful resolution to the conflict. Furthermore, it provides greater detail on the major issues related to the conflict.
- Ravid, B., & Rosner, S. (2008, February 13). *Significant Progress Possible on Borders of Palestinian State*. Retrieved August 8, 2008, from http://www.haaretz.com/hasen/pages/ShArtStEng.jhtml?itemNo=953689&contrassID=1&subContrassID=1&title=%E2%80%99Olmert:%20Significant%20progress%20possible%20on%20borders%20of%20Palestinian%20state%E2%80%99&dyn_server=172.20.5.5
This article from an Israeli newspaper provides information on the issue of borders between the two sides. It highlights the fact that of the core issues in the situation, the borders is the most easily negotiable. It talks about the suggestions that have been made in regards to the map and the continuing impacts of the border conflict on the region.
- Rice, C. (2008, July/August). *Rethinking the National Interest*. *Foreign Affairs*. Retrieved September 16, 2008, from <http://www.foreignaffairs.org/20080701faessay87401-p0/condoleeza-rice/rethinking-the-national-interest.html>
The current United States Secretary of State Condoleeza Rice wrote an article reflecting on the past eight years of the U.S. administration. She reiterates the policies of the U.S. regarding many international affairs: most importantly, she outlines the policies in place (namely the spread of democracy as foreign policy) and how they can be accomplished in regards to Israel/Palestine.

- Salem, T. (2003, July). Palestinian Refugees: How can a Durable Solution be Achieved? *Centre for European Policy Studies*.
This is a working paper that deals with the issue of refugees in the Israel/Palestinian conflict. It is especially heavy on European Union policy and strategy in the wider Israel/Palestine conflict, but is centered on the refugee crisis.
- Slater, J. (2001). What Went Wrong? The Collapse of the Israeli-Palestinian Peace Process. *Political Science Quarterly*, 116(2), 171-199.
Jerome Slater outlines the conflict from the creation of Israel to the collapse of the Camp David Accords. He breaks down each area of contention on both sides and reflects on each issue (refugees, borders, security etc). He also outlines how the role of the United States is conducive to the peace process between Israel/Palestine.
- Tocci, N. (2008, January). The European Union as a Normative Foreign Policy Actor. *Centre for European Policy Studies*, No. 281.
It will take help from several regional actors in order to bring peace to Israel/Palestine. The European Union is a rising regional actor in the international arena and Nathalie Tocci has outlined its position on the issue of Israel/Palestine. She goes in depth on their three pillar approach and on its successes and failures.
- United Nations Commission on Human Rights. (2002, April 3). *Question of the Violation of Human Rights in the Occupied Arab Territories, including Palestine (E/CN.4/2002/L)*. Retrieved September 5, 2008, from [http://www.unhchr.ch/Huridocda/Huridoca.nsf/\(Symbol\)/E.CN.4.2002.L.16.En?Opendocument](http://www.unhchr.ch/Huridocda/Huridoca.nsf/(Symbol)/E.CN.4.2002.L.16.En?Opendocument)
The Commission on Human Rights, which preceded the Human Rights Council, took an interest in the question of Israel/Palestine throughout the years. The Commission adopted a declaration regarding Human Rights in the Palestinian Territories, particularly in what the CHR saw as human rights abuses perpetrated by the Israeli government. The resolution reaffirms the right to self determination of the Palestinian people.
- United Nations General Assembly. 2nd Session. (1947, November 27). *The Future Government of Palestine (A/RES/2/181)*. Retrieved October 8, 2008, from <http://daccess-ods.un.org/TMP/505491.3.html>
Resolution 181 is a landmark resolution adopted by the General Assembly, as it set out the UNs Partition Plan for the region, which still has relevance today, particularly in regards to the status of Jerusalem. The resolution was the first to propose the two-state solution for Israel and Palestine and provides vital information on the UN's work in the region.
- United Nations. General Assembly. 3rd Session (1948). *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*. Retrieved August 8, 2008, from <http://www.un.org/Overview/rights.html>
The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is the premiere, international human rights treaty. Of particular interest to the topic at hand is Article 13, as it concerns the movement of peoples, particularly refugees. However, the use of the UDHR to justify the need to uphold the human rights of the Palestinian refugees is contentious due to the fact that Article 13 refers to members of a state, which Palestine is not.
- United Nations General Assembly. 3rd Session. (1948, December 11). *Progress Report of the United Nations Mediator (A/RES/3/194)*. Retrieved October 8, 2008, from <http://daccess-ods.un.org/TMP/7319174.html>
Resolution 194 is important, especially because of clauses 7-9 and 11. Clauses 7-9 refer to the holy sites throughout Israel Palestine and the need to grant equal access to all peoples in the region. Clause 11 addresses the need for the refugees to be able to return home and live in peace with their neighbors..
- United Nations Security Council. (1967, November 22). *The Situation in the Middle East.(S/RES/242)*. Retrieved October 8, 2008, from <http://daccess-ods.un.org/TMP/6150493.html>
Resolution 242 brought an end to the Six Day War of 1967. What makes it important is that Resolution 242 is the cornerstone resolution for the Middle East peace process. It is this because it calls for Israel to withdraw from the territories it seized during Six Day War, the need for the independence of all state in the region and a settlement to the refugee issue.

United Nations Security Council. (1973, October 22). *Cease-Fire in the Middle East (S/RES/338)*. Retrieved September 4, 2008, from <http://daccess-ods.un.org/TMP/6185915.html>
S/RES/338 put an end to the Yom Kippur (Ramadan) War in 1973. It brought the cease-fire, but also is important because it stressed the implementation of S/RES/242 as well as encouraged all parties to the conflict to work together to bring about a just and lasting peace to the region. Resolutions 242 and 338 two of the most cited international resolutions in regards to the conflict and delegates should therefore understand the issues contained within each and how their state views each resolution respectively.

United Nations Security Council (1979, March 22). *Territories occupied by Israel (S/RES/446)*. Retrieved September 5, 2008, from <http://daccess-ods.un.org/TMP/9017557.html>
Resolution 446 concerns Israeli settlements in Palestinian territories. It declared that Israeli settlements on Palestinian territories have no validity. It goes on to call for the Israelis to respect the 4th Geneva Convention and respect the human rights of Palestinians.

United Nations Security Council. (1980, August 20). *Territories occupied by Israel (S/RES/478)*. Retrieved October 8, 2008, from <http://daccess-ods.un.org/TMP/813271.2.html>
Resolution 478 looks at Israel's "Jerusalem Law" as null and void. Israel looked to establish Jerusalem as the outright capital of Israel, but the United Nations did not allow it. Embassies established in Jerusalem were to leave and relocate to Tel Aviv.

United Nations Security Council. (2006, August 11). (*S/Res/1701*). Retrieved September 4, 2008, from <http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N06/465/03/PDF/N0646503.pdf>
Resolution 1701 brought an end to the 2nd Lebanon War. It called for an immediate withdrawal of Israeli forces on August 11, 2006. Israel's army ended up leaving in September 2006 bringing an end to the conflict.

Welch, D. (2008, Spring). Rebuilding Israeli-Palestinian Negotiations . *The Ambassadors Review*, 5-9.
Help from organizations and other regions are paramount to bringing a solution to conflict. Welch looks at four key areas of importance to furthering the peace process: U.S. help, Arab help, the Road Map to Peace, and regional help. Welch goes further to assess the shortcomings of Annapolis; but ultimately concludes that the two leaders in Israel and Palestine need to negotiate directly in order to find a lasting solution.

Additional Sources

Israel/Palestine. (2007, November). *Security Council Report*. Retrieved September 5, 2008, from <http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/site/c.gIKWLeMTIsG/b.4311487/>
The regional organizations dealing with the Israel/Palestine situation convene in the Human Rights Council. This report outlines what the Arab Coalition and OIC have done regarding human rights in order to further progress in Israel/Palestine in the area of human rights and self-determination. It also gives lists of relevant General Assembly and Security Council documents for further research.

United Nations Security Council

Rules of Procedure

Introduction

1. These rules shall be the only rules which apply to the Security Council (hereinafter, referred to as “the Council”) and shall be considered adopted by the Council prior to its first meeting.
2. For purposes of these rules, the Security Council Director, the Assistant Director(s), the Under-Secretaries- General, and the Assistant Secretaries-General are designates and agents of the Secretary-General and Director-General, and are collectively referred to as the “Secretariat.”
3. Interpretation of the rules shall be reserved exclusively to the Director-General or her/his or her designate. Such interpretation shall be in accordance with the philosophy and principles of the National Model United Nations, and in furtherance of the educational mission of that organization.
4. For the purposes of these rules, “President” shall refer to the chairperson, or acting chairperson of the Council.

I. MEETINGS

Rule 1

Meetings of the Security Council shall, with the exception of the periodic meetings referred to in rule 4, be held at the call of the President any time he or she deems necessary.

Rule 2

The President shall call a meeting of the Security Council at the request of any member of the Council.

Rule 3

The President shall call a meeting of the Security Council if a dispute or situation is brought to the attention of the Security Council under Article 35 or under Article 11 (3) of the Charter, or if the General Assembly makes recommendations or refers any question to the Security Council under Article 11 (2), or if the Secretary-General brings to the attention of the Security Council any matter under Article 99.

Rule 4

Periodic meetings of the Security Council called for in Article 28 (2) of the Charter shall be held once a year, at such times as the Security Council may decide.

Rule 5

Meetings of the Security Council shall normally be held at the seat of the United Nations. Any member of the Security Council or the Secretary-General may propose that the Security Council should meet at another place. Should the Security Council accept any such proposal, it shall decide upon the place and the period during which the Council shall meet at such place.

II. AGENDA

Rule 6

The Secretary-General shall immediately bring to the attention of all representatives on the Security Council all communications from States, organs of the United Nations, or the Secretary-General concerning any matter for the consideration of the Security Council in accordance with the provisions of the Charter.

Rule 7

The provisional agenda for each meeting of the Security Council shall be drawn up by the Secretary-General and approved by the President of the Security Council. Only items which have been brought to the attention of the representatives of the Security Council in accordance with rule 6, items covered by rule 10, or matters which the Security Council had previously decided to defer, may be included in the provisional agenda.

Rule 8

The provisional agenda for a meeting shall be communicated by the Secretary-General to the representatives on the Security Council at least three days before the meeting, but in urgent circumstances it may be communicated simultaneously with the notice of the meeting.

Rule 9

The first item of the provisional agenda for each meeting of the Security Council shall be the adoption of the agenda.

Rule 10

Any item of the agenda of a meeting of the Security Council, consideration of which has not been completed at that meeting, shall, unless the Security Council otherwise decides, automatically be included in the agenda of the next meeting.

Rule 11

The Secretary-General shall communicate each week to the representatives on the Security Council a summary statement on matters of which the Security Council is seized and of the stage reached in their consideration.

Rule 12

The provisional agenda for each periodic meeting shall be circulated to the members of the Security Council at least twenty-one days before opening of the meeting. Any subsequent change in or addition to the provisional agenda shall be brought to the notice of the members at least five days before the meeting. The Security Council may, however, in urgent circumstances, make additions to the agenda at any time during a periodic meeting. The provisions of rule 7, paragraph one, and of rule 9, shall apply also to periodic meetings.

III. REPRESENTATION AND CREDENTIALS

Rule 13

Each member of the Security Council shall be represented at the meetings of the Security Council by an accredited representative. The credentials of a representative of the Security Council shall be communicated to the Secretary-General not less than twenty-four hours before he or she takes her/his seat on the Security Council. The credentials shall be issued either by the Head of State or of the Government concerned or by its Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Head of Government or Minister of Foreign Affairs of each member of the Security Council shall be entitled to sit on the Security Council without submitting credentials.

Rule 14

Any Member of the United Nations not a member of the Security Council and any State not a Member of the United Nations, if invited to participate in a meeting or meetings of the Security Council, shall submit credentials for the representative appointed by it for this purpose. The credentials of such a representative shall be communicated to the Secretary-General not less than twenty-four hours before the meeting, which he or she is invited to attend.

Rule 15

The credentials of representatives on the Security Council and of any representative appointed in accordance with rule 14 shall be examined by the Secretary-General who shall submit a report to the Security Council for approval.

Rule 16

Pending the approval of the credentials of a representative on the Security Council in accordance with rule 15, such representatives shall be seated provisionally with the same rights as other representatives.

Rule 17

Any representative on the Security Council, to whose credentials objection has been made within the Security Council, shall continue to sit with the same rights as other representatives until the Security Council has decided the matter.

IV. PRESIDENCY

Rule 18

The Presidency of the Security Council shall be held in turn by the members of the Security Council in the English alphabetical order of their names. Each President shall hold office for one calendar month.

Rule 19

The President shall preside over the meetings of the Security Council and, under the authority of the Security Council, shall represent it in its capacity as an organ of the United Nations.

Rule 20

Whenever the President of the Security Council deems that for the proper fulfillment of the responsibilities of the presidency he or she should not preside over the Council during the consideration of a particular question with which the member he represents is directly connected, he or she shall indicate her/ his decision to the Council. The presidential chair shall then devolve, for the purpose of the consideration of that question, on the representative of the member next in English alphabetical order, it being understood that the provisions of this rule shall apply to the representatives on the Security Council called upon successively to preside. This rule shall not affect the representative capacity of the President as stated in rule 19 or her/his duties under rule 7.

V. SECRETARIAT**Rule 21**

The Secretary-General shall act in that capacity in all meetings of the Security Council. The Secretary-General may authorize a deputy to act in his place at meetings of the Security Council.

Rule 22

The Secretary-General, or his deputy acting on his behalf, may make either oral or written statements to the Security Council concerning any question under consideration by it.

Rule 23

The Secretary-General may be appointed by the Security Council, in accordance with rule 28, as rapporteur for a specified question.

Rule 24

The Secretary-General shall provide the staff required by the Security Council. This staff shall form a part of the Secretariat.

Rule 25

The Secretary-General shall give to representatives on the Security Council notice of meetings of the Security Council and of its commissions and committees.

Rule 26

The Secretary-General shall be responsible for the preparation of documents required by the Security Council and shall, except in urgent circumstances, distribute them at least forty-eight hours in advance of the meeting at which they are to be considered.

VI. CONDUCT OF BUSINESS**Rule 27**

The President shall call upon representatives in the order in which they signify their desire to speak.

Rule 28

The Security Council may appoint a commission or committee or a rapporteur for a specified question.

Rule 29

The President may accord precedence to any rapporteur appointed by the Security Council. The Chairman of a commission or committee, or the rapporteur appointed by the commission or committee to present its report, may be accorded precedence for the purpose of explaining the report.

Rule 30

If a representative raises a point of order, the President shall immediately state his ruling. If it is challenged, the President shall submit his ruling to the Security Council for immediate decision and it shall stand unless overruled.

Rule 31

Proposed resolutions, amendments, and substantive motions shall normally be placed before the representatives in writing.

For purposes of this rule, all “proposals” shall be in the form of working papers prior to their approval by the Secretariat. Working papers will not be copied, or in any other way distributed, to the Council by the Secretariat. The distribution of such working papers is solely the responsibility of the sponsors of the working papers. Along these lines, and in furtherance of the philosophy and principles of the NMUN and for the purpose of advancing its educational mission, representatives should not directly refer to the substance of a working paper that has not yet been accepted as a draft resolution. After approval of a working paper, the proposal becomes a draft resolution and will be copied by the Secretariat for distribution to the Council. These draft resolutions are the collective property of the Council and, as such, the names of the original sponsors will be removed. The copying and distribution of amendments is at the discretion of the Secretariat, but the substance of all such amendments will be made available to all representatives in some form.

Rule 32

Principal motions and draft resolutions shall have precedence in the order of their submission. Parts of a motion or of a draft resolution shall be voted on separately at the request of any representative, unless the original mover objects.

Rule 33

The following motions shall have precedence in the order named over all principal motions and draft resolutions relative to the subject before the meeting:

1. To suspend the meeting;
2. To adjourn the meeting;
3. To adjourn the meeting to a certain day or hour;
4. To refer any matter to a committee, to the Secretary-General or to a rapporteur;
5. To postpone discussion of the question to a certain day or indefinitely; or
6. To introduce an amendment.

Any motion for the suspension or for the simple adjournment of the meeting shall be decided without debate.

As the motion to adjourn the meeting, if successful, would end the meeting until the Council’s next regularly scheduled meeting the following year, and in accordance with the philosophy and principles of the NMUN and in furtherance of its educational mission, the President will not entertain such a motion until the end of the last meeting of the Council.

Rule 34

It shall not be necessary for any motion or draft resolution proposed by a representative on the Security Council to be seconded before being put to a vote.

Rule 35

A motion or draft resolution can at any time be withdrawn so long as no vote has been taken with respect to it.

Rule 36

If two or more amendments to a motion or draft resolution are proposed, the President shall rule on the order in which they are to be voted upon. Ordinarily, the Security Council shall first vote on the amendment furthest removed from the original proposal and then on the amendment next furthest removed until all amendments have been put to the vote, but when an amendment adds or deletes from the text of a motion or draft resolution, that amendment shall be voted on first.

Rule 37

Any Member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council may be invited, as the result of a decision of the Security Council, to participate, without vote, in the discussion of any question brought before the Security Council when the Security Council considers that the interests of that Member are specially affected, or when a Member brings a matter to the attention of the Security Council in accordance with Article 35 (1) of the Charter.

If the Council considers that the presence of a Member invited according to this rule is no longer necessary, it may withdraw the invitation again. Delegates invited to the Council according to this rule should also keep in mind their role and obligations in the committee that they were originally assigned to. For educational purposes of the NMUN Conference, the Secretariat may thus ask a delegate to return to his or her committee when his or her presence in the Council is no longer required.

Rule 38

Any Member of the United Nations invited in accordance with the preceding rule, or in application of Article 32 of the Charter, to participate in the discussions of the Security Council may submit proposals and draft resolutions. These proposals and draft resolutions may be put to a vote only at the request of a representative of the Security Council.

Rule 39

The Security Council may invite members of the Secretariat or other persons, whom it considers competent for the purpose, to supply it with information or to give other assistance in examining matters within its competence.

VII. VOTING

Rule 40

Voting in the Security Council shall be in accordance with the relevant Articles of the Charter and of the Statute of the International Court of Justice.

VIII. LANGUAGE

Rule 41

English shall be the official and working language of the Security Council.

Rule 42

Any representative may make a speech in a language other than the language of the Security Council. In this case, he or she shall herself/himself provide for interpretation into English.

This rule does not affect the total speaking time allotted to those representatives wishing to address the body in a language other than English. As such, both the speech and the interpretation must be within the set time limit.

Rule 43

Verbatim records of meetings of the Security Council shall be drawn up in the language of the Council.

Rule 44

All resolutions and other documents shall be published in the language of the Security Council.

Rule 45

Documents of the Security Council shall, if the Security Council so decides be published in any language other than the language of the Council.

IX. PUBLICITY OF MEETINGS, RECORDS

Rule 46

Unless it decides otherwise, the Security Council shall meet in public. Any recommendation to the General Assembly regarding the appointment of the Secretary-General shall be discussed and decided at a private meeting.

Rule 47

Subject to the provisions of rule 51, the verbatim record of each meeting of the Security Council shall be made available to representatives on the Security Council and to the representatives of any other States which have participated in the meeting not later than 10:00 a.m. of the first working day following the meeting.

Rule 48

The representatives of the States which have participated in the meeting shall, within two working days after the time indicated in rule 49, inform the Secretary-General of any corrections they wish to have made in the verbatim record.

Rule 49

The Security Council may decide that for a private meeting the record shall be made in single copy alone. This record shall be kept by the Secretary-General. The representatives of the States which have participated in the

meeting shall, within a period of ten days, inform the Secretary-General of any corrections they wish to have made in this record.

Rule 50

Corrections that have been requested shall be considered approved unless the President is of the opinion that they are sufficiently important to be submitted to the representatives of the Security Council. In the latter case, the representatives on the Security Council shall submit within two working days any comments they may wish to make. In the absence of objections in this period of time, the record shall be corrected as requested.

Rule 51

The verbatim record referred to in rule 49 or the record referred to in rule 51, in which no corrections have been requested in the period of time required by rules 50 and 51, respectively, or which has been corrected in accordance with the provisions of rule 52, shall be considered as approved. It shall be signed by the President and shall become the official record of the Security Council.

Rule 52

The official record of public meetings of the Security Council, as well as the documents annexed thereto, shall be published in the official language of the Council as soon as possible.

Rule 53

At the close of each private meeting the Security Council shall issue a *communiqué* through the Secretary-General.

Rule 54

The representatives of the Members of the United Nations which have taken part in a private meeting shall at all times have the right to consult the record of that meeting in the office of the Secretary-General. The Security Council may at any time grant access to this record to authorized representatives of other Members of the United Nations.

Rule 55

The Secretary-General shall, once each year, submit to the Security Council a list of the records and documents which up to that time have been considered confidential. The Security Council shall decide which of these shall be made available to other Members of the United Nations, which shall be made public, and which shall continue to remain confidential.

X. RELATIONS WITH OTHER UNITED NATIONS ORGANS

Rule 56

Any meeting of the Security Council held in pursuance of the Statute of the International Court of Justice for the purpose of the election of members of the Court shall continue until as many candidates as are required for