



E. Ahamed Model United Nations Conference
India 2025

Unity Transcending Boundaries:
Patching Together the Global Mosaic

UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL

AGENDA

Post Conflict Reconstruction:
Recovery in the Face of Emerging Terrorism

CONFERENCE BACKGROUND GUIDE

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Committee Overview

INTRODUCTION

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is one of the six principal organs of the United Nations, tasked with maintaining international peace and security. Established in 1945 under the UN Charter, the UNSC holds the authority to make binding decisions that member states are obligated to implement. Its unique powers include the ability to impose sanctions, authorise the use of force, and establish peacekeeping operations.

STRUCTURE AND MEMBERSHIP

The UNSC comprises 15 members: five permanent members and ten non-permanent members. The permanent members—China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States—hold veto power, enabling them to block any substantive resolution. The ten non-permanent members are elected by the General Assembly for two-year terms, with five replaced each year. These members are selected to ensure geographical representation.



DECISION MAKING

Decision-making within the council requires a majority of nine votes, including the concurring votes of all the permanent members for substantive matters. This dynamic often leads to complex negotiations and requires a delicate balance between national interests and collective security goals. The veto power of the permanent members can sometimes lead to deadlock, making consensus-building a crucial aspect of the work of the council.

FUNCTIONS AND POWERS

The UNSC's primary responsibility is to maintain international peace and security. Its functions under the United Nations Charter include:

- [illegible]

RECENT ACTIVITIES AND CHALLENGES

In recent years, the UNSC has faced significant challenges, including geopolitical tensions, civil wars, and the global threat of terrorism. Several conflicts around the world have tested the Council's capacity to respond effectively.

Additionally, issues such as climate change, cyber threats, and pandemics have emerged as critical security concerns requiring international cooperation and innovative solutions. The developing and underdeveloped countries are frequently underrepresented and there are no permanent members from both Africa and Latin America. Membership of the Security Council does not reflect on today's globalised world.

Did you know?

The UNSC is the only council in the United Nations with the authority to issue resolutions that are binding on all member states.



Introduction to the Agenda

Terrorism does not have an official definition due to the existence of a myriad of types, however, we have a rough understanding of its impacts around the globe. The principle motive of terrorism is generally along the lines of radical political change, causing the fall of various governments.

It is a form of warfare that features lesser utilisation of arms but much greater attention to spreading a certain form of ideology. Perpetrators are often weaker in terms of conventional military power and thus employ unconventional methods to level the playing field and draw attention to their cause.



Types of Terrorism

Ethno-Nationalist Terrorism

Caused by communities that seek autonomy from a government or another community

Political Terrorism

Non-State Terrorism

Caused by organisations or groups not official affiliated with any government

Special Interest Terrorism

Focuses on a few specific issues rather than religious, political or social change

State Sponsored Terrorism

Carried out by organisations or groups with the governmental support of a country

Cyber Terrorism

Targeted attacks carried out by terrorist organisations using the internet

TRENDS IN TERRORISM

Measuring the Impact of Terrorism

Recent trends in terrorism have shown that terrorism still remains a serious global threat, with significant increases in the number of terrorist attacks and its frequency. Terrorist attacks are becoming increasingly deadlier, resulting in a drastic change in the number of deaths per attack. In contrast, there were around 122 countries in 2023 which did not record a single death as a result of terrorism. Burkina Faso became the country with the highest impact of terrorism with deaths increasing by 68% to 1,907.

22%↑

Deaths as a result of terrorism have risen 22 percent when compared to the prior year.



Conflict remains the primary driver of terrorism. Over 90% of terrorist attacks in 2023 occurred in conflict inflicted areas.

2.5↑

Terrorist attacks have become more frequent, and deadlier, with deaths per attack reaching 2.5, compared to just 1.6 in 2022.

Most Impacted	Score	Rank	Trends
1. Burkina Faso	8.571	1	↑
2. Israel	8.143	24	↑
3. Mali	7.998	1	↑
4. Pakistan	7.916	3	↑
5. Syria	7.890	-	↔

Least Impacted	Score	Rank	Trends
89. Trinidad and Tobago	0.000	5	↑
89. Turkmenistan	0.000	5	↑
89. Vietnam	0.000	5	↑
89. Zambia	0.000	5	↑
89. Zimbabwe	0.000	5	↑



99%↓

The total deaths due to terrorism in Iraq have fallen 99% since 2007

Iraq, Afghanistan, and Nigeria have had the largest falls in terrorism.

98% of deaths due to terrorism and terrorist attacks have occurred in countries experiencing some form of conflict.

Source: Global Terrorism Index 2024
Institute of Economics and Peace

Evolution of Terrorism and Peace Building

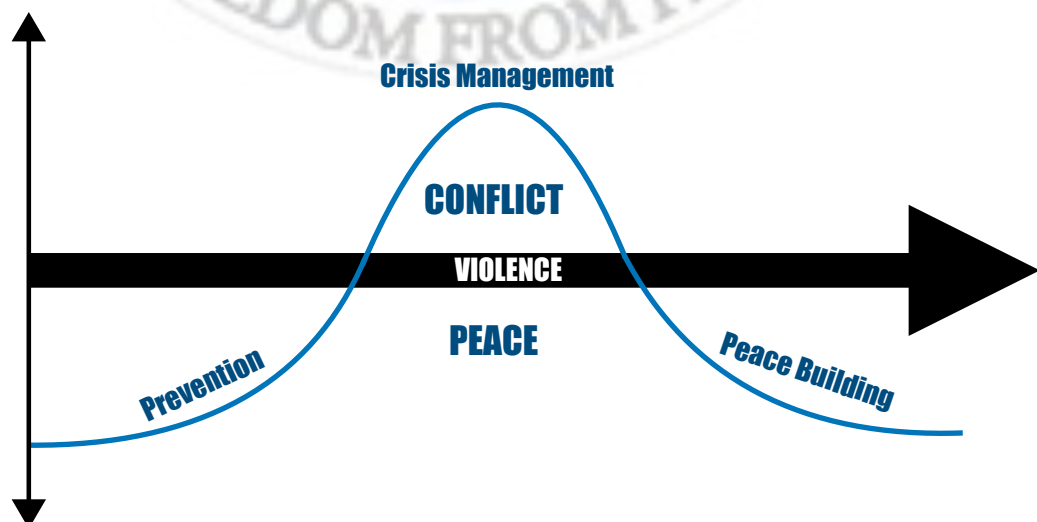


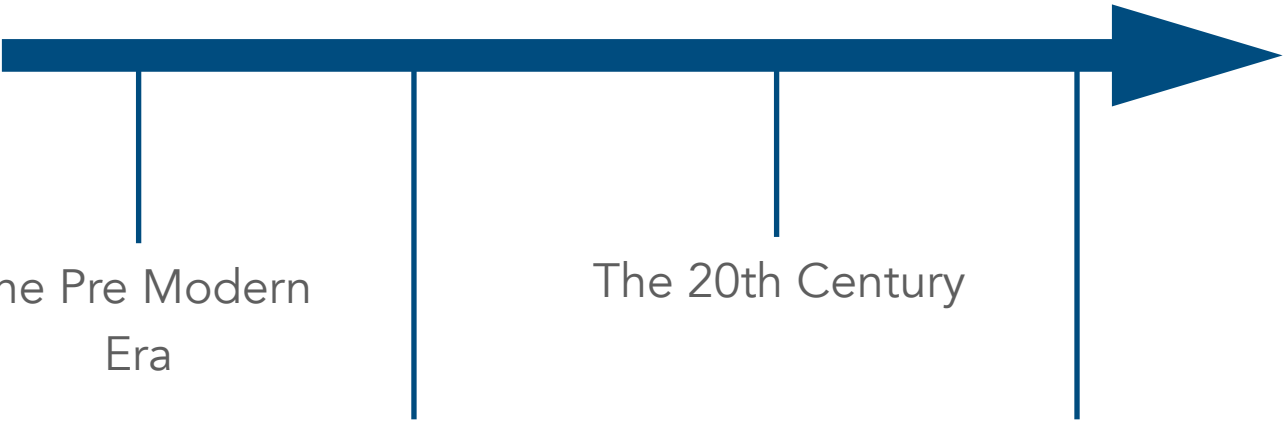
This part of the guide explores political violence over the past 200 years and counter-terrorism measures employed against these violences. Although the term 'terrorism' did not exist before the era of the French Revolution, forms of political violence resembling modern day terrorism were prominent even in the 14th century.

The idea of peace building has undergone significant changes since its inception, evolving from simple efforts to resolve conflicts, to a sophisticated global regime amid at fostering peace and sustainability. During the post- World War era, peacekeeping efforts were largely focused on reconstruction and reconciliation of



The evolution of the global peace building regime instills an understanding that achieving peace in the long term requires a multifaceted approach, addressing the causes of conflicts and building irrepressible societies. This evolution has been directed and shaped by various international organisations such as the United Nations, local organisations, governments and people themselves.





The Pre Modern
Era

The 19th Century

The 20th Century

The Contemporary World

~The 19th Century~

Targeted Assassination

Anarchist and nationalist movements preferred this strategy. Assassinations were frequently performed in order to undermine the government and force political change. A few examples are the assassinations of an Italian king, an Austro-Hungarian empress, a French president, and a Russian tsar.

Dynamite

Terrorists were able to carry out and publicise their acts more extensively in the late 19th century due to the availability of dynamite.

Propaganda

To instil fear and effect political change, terrorist organisations used violent acts to spread their viewpoints and inspire others to support them.

Mass Communication

News, ideas, and events could be quickly shared across great distances thanks to the introduction of mass communication technology like the telegraph and steam-powered rotary press. This made it easier for terrorist ideologies and methods to proliferate.

The 19th Century Peace Building Regime

Governments often employed repressive measures to counter terrorism, including execution, mass arrests, and imprisonment. For instance, the French government executed large numbers of persons it believed to be counter-revolutionaries during the Reign of Terror.



To highlight the importance of national security and to depict terrorists as adversaries of the state, governments employed propaganda. In response to nationalist and anarchist ideas, governments suppressed the corresponding movements and classified them as state enemies. This included targeting anarchist and nationalist groups and their leaders, through arrests, imprisonment, and executions.

~The 20th Century~

State-sponsored Terrorism

In the past, countries have actively helped terrorist groups carry out acts of terrorism. The Soviet Union and the United States actively backed Cold War proxy organisations in the 1940s. State-sponsored terrorism is a major threat to international cooperation and diplomacy.

Did you know?

The Irish Republican Army, was established in 1919 to oust British rule over Ireland. Attacks on British infrastructure and administration, guerrilla warfare, and bombs, were frequent.

Ethno-Nationalist Terrorism

An international conflict inflicted by an ethnic group to further their aspirations. It was one of the most significant causes of terrorist activities and guerrilla warfare in the 20th century.

Assassinations

In the 20th Century, politically motivated assassinations frequently targeted well-known people, leaders, or figures who were seen as challenges or threats to specific ideologies, movements, or regimes.

Cyberterrorism

As the 20th century came to an end and the internet and other digital technologies proliferated globally, linked terrorist organisations started investigating how they could use cyberterrorism to break into government and corporate data centres, spread false information, and interfere with vital infrastructure.

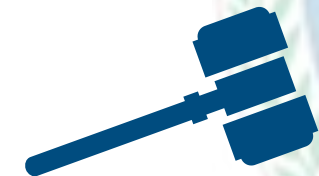
For governments and nations everywhere, combating terrorism has become an urgent responsibility. Anti-terrorist measures have been put into place, and nations have utilised all of their power to combat terrorism. This includes enforcing strict border controls, gathering intelligence, responding militarily, cooperating with other countries, passing new anti-terrorism legislation, and using force to stop potential terrorist acts.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO)

Founded on April 4, 1949, it was formed to prevent militarism in Europe, discouraging Soviet expansion and promoting European unification.

Financial Action Task Force

Governments around the world have been working closely with financial departments to freeze financial assets being supplied to terrorist groups to fund terrorist activities. Formed through the initiative of the G7, the Financial Action Task Force was established in 1989 to create rules that prevent money laundering. The scope of its jurisdiction was extended to cover financing of terrorism in 2001.



~The 21st Century~

Observations on Contemporary Terrorism

Terrorism in the 21st century is a rapidly evolving and complex threat which poses a significant challenge to global security and stability. The proliferation of digital propaganda and exploitation of modern technologies have led terrorist organisations to adapt to a highly interconnected world.

Unlike traditional terrorist organisations seen in the 19th and 20th century, contemporary terrorists operate in fluid amorphous cells, making them extremely difficult to track and dismantle. Besides, terrorist ideology has evolved and diversified, ranging from religion extremism to social grievances.

Conventional Weaponry

Terrorists use conventional weapons such as manufactured and improvised firearms, bombs, and explosives. These include car and truck bombs, letter and parcel bombs, pressure cooker bombs, and incendiary devices like Molotov cocktails. There is also usage of handheld weapons like pistols, assault rifles, and rocket-propelled explosives. Some terrorist groups also have access to long-ranged missiles.

Social Media

Terrorist groups use social media platforms to spread propaganda, using images, video, and text messages. This allows their media to reach a wider audience, and create a sense of fear all over the globe.

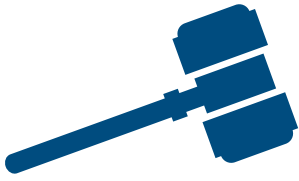
Encrypted Finance

Using cryptocurrencies to transfer funds anonymously and securely makes it difficult for authorities to trace and seize financial assets.

Unconventional Weaponry

Terrorists have shown a significant interest in using unconventional weapons, such as chemical and biological agents. They can be produced with minimal resources and can cause remarkable harm.

Development of the Peace Building Regime in the Contemporary World



The United Nations

The United Nations plays a leading role in coordinating global counter-terrorism efforts through the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and relevant Security Council resolutions.



Legal Frameworks

Governments strengthen legal frameworks and regulations to criminalise terrorist activities and prevent the spread of terrorist ideologies. This includes proposing new laws and regulations to address specific threats and challenges.



International Cooperation

Governments engage in international cooperation to share intelligence, coordinate efforts, and develop common strategies to counter terrorism.

The UN Global Counter Terrorism Strategy

Adopted through consensus by the General Assembly on 8 September 2006, the UN Global Counter Terrorism Strategy is a unique global instrument designed to enhance regional, national, and international efforts to counter terrorism.

The strategy is reviewed by the General Assembly every two years to adapt it to future needs and changes.



The Impact of Terrorism

HOW DOES TERRORISM CONDITION A COUNTRY

Terrorism can have a profound and far-reaching impact on a nation, affecting it in ways that go beyond immediate security concerns. By instilling a sense of fear and uncertainty among citizens, terrorism disrupts economic stability, and compels governments to allocate substantial resources towards counter-terrorism efforts along with enhanced security measures.

HUMAN RIGHTS

Terrorism often influences the political landscape, leading to the adoption of stringent laws and measures that aim at preventing future attacks. However, it leads to a significant impingement on civil liberties.

Certain countries have engaged in torture and ill-treatment to combat terrorism. Legal safeguards available to prevent ill treatment of individuals, such as regular and independent monitoring of detention centres, have often been disregarded.

Other nations have imposed several repressive measures that have been used to shut the voices of human rights defenders, journalists, minorities, indigenous groups and civil society. Resources ideally allocated to social programmes and welfare schemes have been diverted to the security sector and defence, affecting the economic, social and cultural rights of many.



VICTIMS

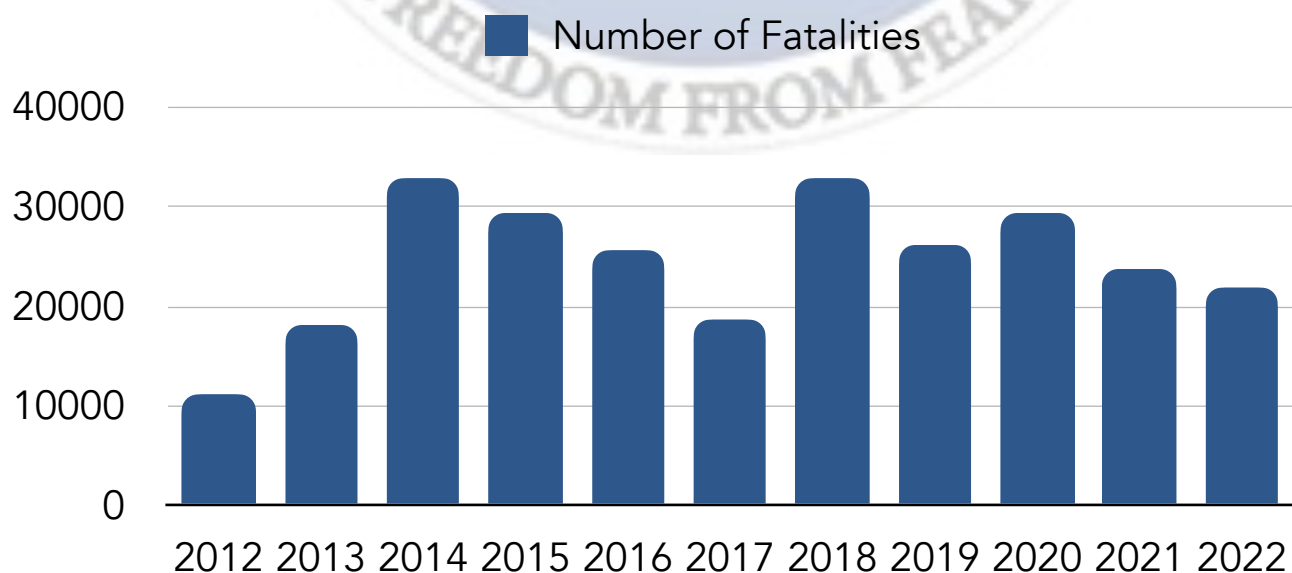
Most victims of terrorism are innocent people who unknowingly find themselves in the wrong place at the wrong time. Terrorist attacks result in various physical injuries, ranging from small wounds to severe physical disorders or permanent disabilities. They also lead to long-term medical needs, recuperation, and daily challenges, affecting an individual's quality of life, ability to work, and enjoyment of activities. Therapy, rehabilitation and long term medical care can pose significant financial burdens for the victims and their family, leading to financial instability. When looked

at as the entire population as a whole, terrorist attacks can instil a sense of fear in people's minds. They begin avoiding public spaces and cancel or change travel plans.



Terrorist victims often suffer from brutal and painful psychological and emotional trauma, anxiety, depression, survivor guilt and several other mental disorders, resulting from prolonged exposure to violence and loss. Terrorism can

encourage and manipulate individuals and communities to alter or change their behaviour and customs due to fear or need along with the desire for increased security, such as avoiding public spaces, implementing and following stricter security measures, or altering daily routines. Physiological trauma along with physical injuries may prevent victims from continuing their work or daily activities, leading to a loss of income. If not this, victims may need to change their entire careers in order to accommodate their physical or mental health issues.



OPPRESSORS

Terrorists are themselves profoundly affected by the acts they commit. Psychologically, they may be affected by Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), guilt, and remorse after looking at the aftermath of what has been committed by them and the adversity they have brought on people and nations. It can also lead to desensitisation of emotions and personal morals, causing them to commit further atrocities in the future.

Engaging in terrorist activities leads to the isolation of individuals from societal and familial life. Terrorists are stigmatised and ostracised for the crimes they commit, even by their own society and family. Their involvement in terrorism can sever relationships and break bonds between family, friends and loved ones.

The particular community that terrorists belong to gets condemned as a whole leading to severe consequences for them.



Cognitive Dissonance

Long term exposure to conflict and violence can deepen their radical ideology and commitment to the cause. Cognitive dissonance is when a person has two ideological beliefs that contradict each other. This can be seen significantly in terrorism, where acts that terrorists commit violate their personal beliefs and morals.

The nature of terrorist activities puts them in a constant risk of injury and death, either from their own actions, or from anti-terrorist activities. Terrorists always live under a constant threat from surveillance and targeted operations by intelligence organisations from countries across the world. This leads to a life of perpetual fear and instability.

Community backlash may be provoked within communities they belong to or operate in, leading to further isolation and animosity. Engaging in terrorism disrupts a person's ability to maintain a regular job, resulting in economic hardships for themselves and their family.

THE ECONOMY

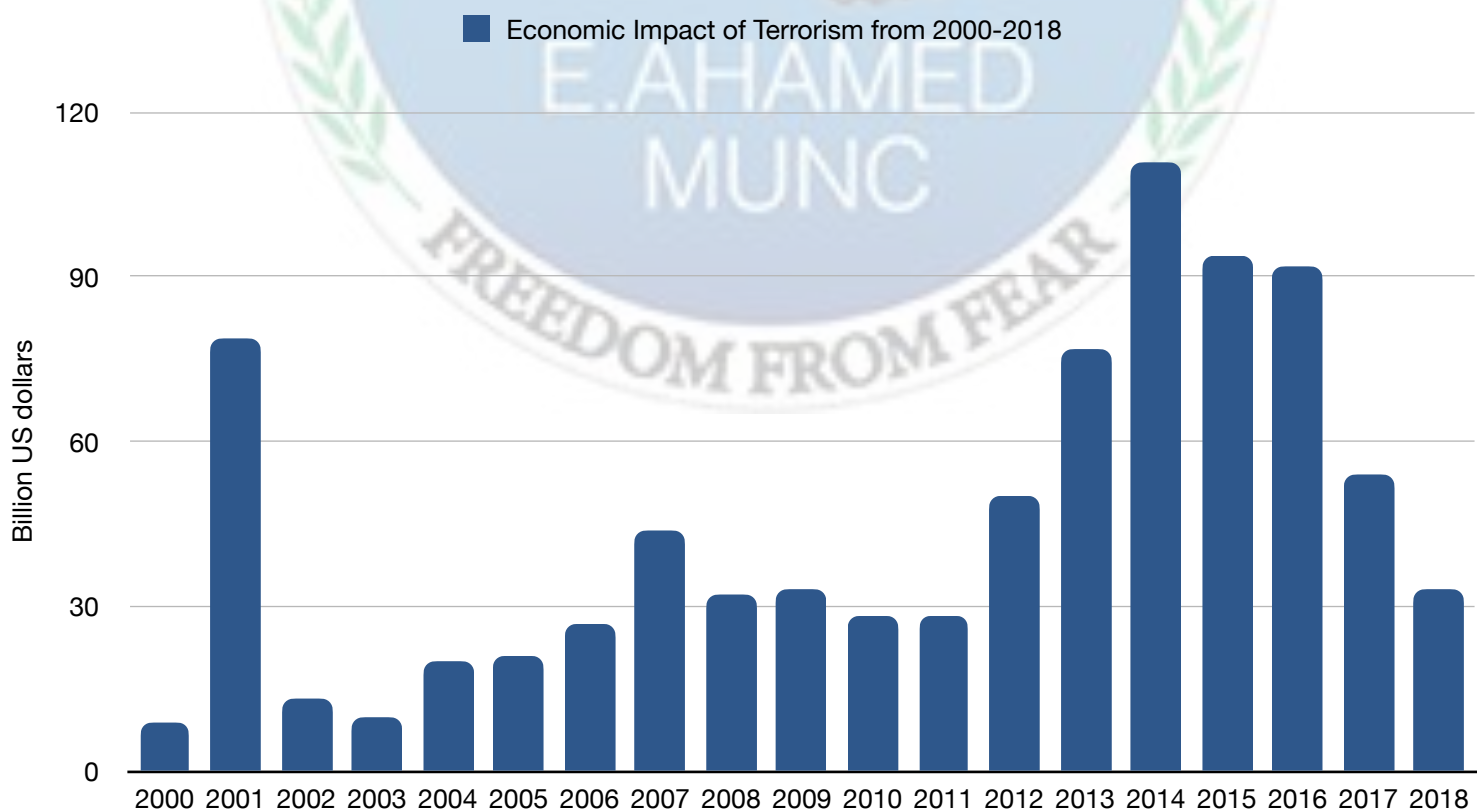
Terrorism, besides causing devastation to life, has the potential to inflict widespread damage and result in serious repercussions on a country's economy. The intensity of these impacts vary depending on an attack's frequency, scale, and location. Significant strides have been made in dismantling powerful terrorist groups during the past 2 decades, nonetheless, several regional groups have emerged within the boundaries of developed countries.

The most immediate and measurable impact of terrorism is its physical destruction. In the case of smaller scale attacks, cafes, churches, roads and infrastructure of general use are affected. In contrast, attacks of large scale may result in the destruction of billions of dollars worth of property.

People living in regions away from terrorist attacks are also affected indirectly through uncertainties in global market conditions.

\$52 Billion

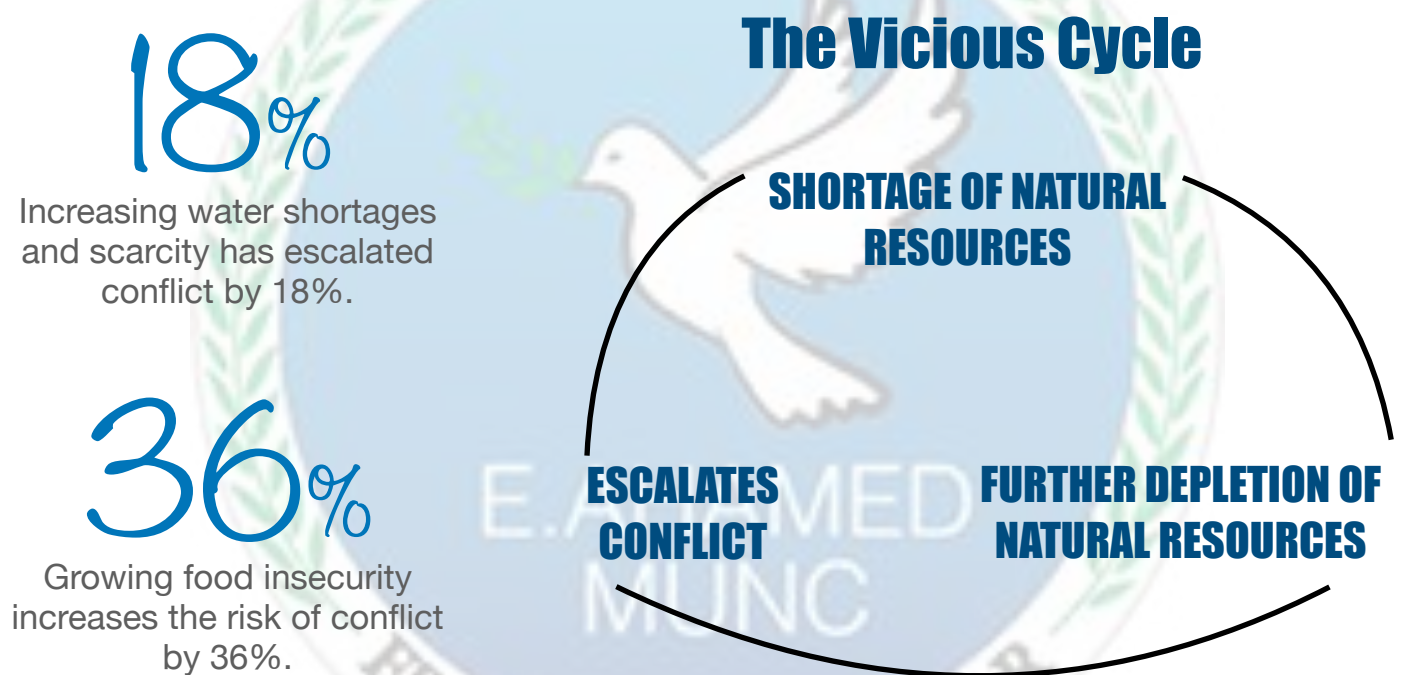
According to The Institute for Economics and Peace research, the global economic impact of terrorism has reached an unprecedented US\$52 Billion.



THE ECOSYSTEM

Ecological threats refer to events, processes, and changes in our Earth's climate system that can cause harmful ecological and physiological problems. As threats such as food insecurity, water scarcity, and climate change become increasingly common in today's world, the links between the ecological crisis and regional terrorism have become unmistakable.

Over the past 8 years, which have been on record as the warmest on Earth, the world has seen rising temperatures, droughts and disasters that exacerbate resource scarcity, disrupt agriculture and trigger rural-to-urban migration. Almost all agro-pastoral disputes occur in regions affected by terrorist or separatist violence. When these changes fall under the shadow of terrorism, the risk of climate induced challenges multiplies many fold.



THE DISTRIBUTION OF TERRORISM

The following series of images highlight the growing and increasingly distributed terrorism in today's world when compared to two decades ago.



2002

Most Impacted	Rank
United States	1
Russia	2
India	3
Colombia	4
Algeria	5

2008

Most Impacted	Rank
Iraq	1
Pakistan	2
India	3
Afghanistan	4
Sri Lanka	5

2014

Most Impacted	Rank
Iraq	1
Afghanistan	2
Nigeria	3
Pakistan	4
Syria	5

A significant global picture emerged in 2008, with the impact of terrorism significantly decreasing in North America. However much of Asia witnessed a drastic increase in terrorism and terrorist activity.

In 2014, the impact of terrorism has significantly spread to Northern and Central Africa. Europe has also had a higher affliction since 2008. Terrorism is now more widely distributed across the globe when compared to the turn of the century.

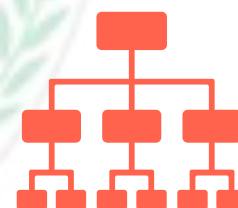
26%

Sahel is the most affected area within the sub-Saharan region, with 26% of all terrorist attacks in 2023 occurring in the area. Over half of all deaths due to terrorism occurred here.



54%

Out of 3,350 terrorist attacks in 2023, 54% of them were attributed to a specific group or organisation.



Burkina Faso, Mali, Myanmar, and Pakistan had the highest number of deaths not attributed to a group or organisation.



90%

Conflict remains the primary driver of terrorism, with 90% of terrorist attacks occurring in conflict zones.



War Crimes and Terrorism

THE VIEW OF ACTS OF TERRORISM AS WAR CRIMES

Acts of terrorism provoke a wide range of opinions and often reflect the complexity and diversity of human perspectives. Here are some common views:

Denunciation

Many people explicitly condemn acts of terrorism as morally reprehensible and unjustifiable. They argue that violence against innocent civilians can never be justified, regardless of the perpetrator's grievances or motivations.

Political Motivation

Critics argue that terrorism is sometimes politically motivated and aims to challenge existing power structures or promote a specific agenda. They may point to historical examples where governments or rebel groups have used terrorism as a tactic to achieve their goals.

Overall, views on terrorism are diverse and multifaceted, reflecting a complex interplay of political, social, economic, and cultural factors. Counterterrorism efforts must recognise this complexity and seek comprehensive, evidence-based solutions.

Media and Public Perception

Media coverage plays an important role in shaping public perception of terrorism. Some critics argue that sensational reporting can incite fear and hysteria, while others say it is important to inform the public and punish perpetrators.

Can terrorist acts be related to war crimes?

War crimes refer to those acts or crimes that violate international law and are directed to civilians taking no direct part in hostilities. Considering terrorist acts as war crimes requires applying the principles of international humanitarian law (IHL) governing armed conflict to terrorist acts. Here are some ways to express this using several perspectives:



International Humanitarian Law

This law includes a set of rules which seek to limit the effects of armed conflict on innocent, unarmed persons. It protects those who are not or are no longer participating in hostilities of conflict. It is also known as the Law of War or the Law of Armed Conflict.

A majority of this law is included under the Geneva Conventions of 1949.

Use of Prohibited Weapons

Some terrorist groups use weapons or tactics prohibited by international law, such as chemical weapons or land mines. Using these weapons against civilians could be considered a war crime.

Indiscriminate Attacks

International humanitarian law prohibits attacks that cause disproportionate harm to civilians. Terrorist acts, such as bombing or shooting at civilian areas, often cause indiscriminate harm that amounts to war crimes.

Terrorism aims to spread fear and fear among civilians for political or ideological purposes. Intentionally targeting civilians to achieve these objectives violates the principles of distinction and proportionality enshrined in international humanitarian law.



Dynamics of Post Conflict Reconstruction

The complicated process of post-conflict reconstruction has multiple objectives which include improving the political, economic and social conditions as well as sensitivity to issues of security, justice, and reconciliation that arise in the aftermath of a crisis. Post conflict reconstruction aims to reverse the damage done to a country after conflict, war or attacks. This reduces the risk of returning to conflict, while simultaneously incentivising development.

Acquiring resources for societal reconstruction poses a vital challenge which requires the active involvement of people ranging from countries to local communities to ensure the growth and stability of conflict affected regions. Along with this, various other factors like the tactical interests of Western donor countries tend to overcomplicate the process of post-conflict reconstruction.



Addressing these challenges and overcoming them is essential in order to attain the goal of establishing security and peace in regions suffering from impacts of conflict.

Recognising and mitigating the influence of western donor countries is hence also vital.



First and foremost, post conflict reconstruction involves the foundation of recovery, that is, peace and harmony.

PEACEBUILDING

Peace building refers to efforts made to assist countries and regions in their transitions from war to peace and to reduce a country's risk of relapsing into conflict. Strengthening the foundations of sustainable peace and development can help nations ensure the swift, safe and efficient shift from conflict to harmony.

Peace building requires adequate global support for national efforts across a wide spectrum of activities. For instance, peace builders monitor ceasefires, demobilise and reintegrate combatants, assist the return of refugees and displaced persons, and help organise and monitor elections of a new government. Along with this, they actively support justice, implement vital security sector reforms, enhance human rights protections, and foster reconciliation after past atrocities.

Peacekeeping helps countries navigate the complicated path of conflict to harmony.

Integrating the unique strengths of nations which include burden sharing, and an ability to deploy troops and police from around the world, with civilian peacekeepers is necessary in order to ensure long term peace and prevent relapse of post-conflict societies into conflict once again.



Strategies to prevent disputes from progressing into war

Preventive Diplomacy

Preventive diplomacy are actions taken to prevent disputes from arising and escalating into conflicts, as well as to limit the spread of conflicts as they arise. Diplomacy may take the form of mediation, conciliation or negotiation.

Preventive Disarmament

Preventive disarmament is the collection, documentation, control and disposal of small arms, ammunition, explosives and light and heavy weapons of combatants. Development of responsible arms management programmes is an essential feature of preventive disarmament.

THE ROLE OF NATIONAL LEADERS

In countries that are prone to conflict, it takes time before the rule of law and other institutional frameworks of democratic governments are fully developed. In these types of settings, the society desires the active engagement of national and local leaders who can restore the dignity of local people by adhering to locally adapted universal norms and standards of governance behaviour.

In the immediate aftermath of conflict, the critical task for national leaders is to balance the need for securing political stability, if necessary with force, with governing their countries by influencing the thought and behaviour of opponents, as well as their followers. It requires both proactive leadership and the



willingness to share and accommodate divergent interests, opinions and aspirations. The best way to establish a society and community based on the rule of law and moral principles is for leaders to act virtuously rather than using power and force to strengthen their position.

STRENGTHENING GOVERNANCE STRUCTURES

The establishment of a strong public administration system is a key part of rebuilding a state and upholding long-term peace in the aftermath of conflict. Strengthening institutions is essential for securing long-term peace and promoting inclusive development, aligning with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Public administration systems and institutions play a central role in developing integrated approaches to the achievement of long-term goals in the face of the multiple challenges that countries emerging from conflict must address, not least in balancing the short-term needs of security with bold and transformative ambitions in relation to the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development.

Governance Structure

A country's governance structure refers to the framework of rules, institutions, and practices that define how power and responsibilities are distributed, decisions are made, and authority is exercised and controlled. It encompasses the roles of the executive, legislative, and judicial branches, and includes mechanisms for accountability.



Short term survival functions such as security, rule of law, and basic administration must be maintained post conflict in the short term. These needs compete with functions that are expected to help the State in the long term, such as economic planning and delivery of public services.

Government institutions and public administration are more complex in conflict-affected countries than in countries that have not seen conflict for a long time. Achieving the targets of the SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals), is getting increasingly difficult because these issues tend to be heightened by conflict. In countries affected by conflict,, politics is more divided and corruption tends to be more prevalent

In addition to this, public administration sometimes may foster policies that exclude certain groups which in turn contributes to the root causes of violent conflict. Hence, care needs to be taken to avoid re-establishing policies and institutions that risk contributing to the continuity of conditions that lead to the renewal of violent conflict.



CAMEROON

Case Study 1

ABOUT THE COUNTRY

Cameroon, located in Central Africa, is a diverse country bordered by Nigeria, Chad, Central African Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, and the Republic of the Congo. Known as the "Africa in miniature," it features varied landscapes, including beaches, deserts, mountains, rainforests, and savannahs. The country is rich in cultural diversity, with over 250 ethnic groups and two official languages: French and English.

Cameroon has a mixed economy with agriculture, oil, and timber as key sectors. Its vibrant music and football culture, along with natural attractions like Mount Cameroon and Waza National Park, make it a unique and dynamic nation.



ABSTRACT

According to the Global Terrorism Index report of 2023, Cameroon has a terrorism index of 6.98 out of 10 and ranks 12 among 163 countries. It has about 168 attacks per year with around 289 fatalities each time. The terrorist groups Boko Haram and Islamic State West Africa (ISWA) are mainly active in the Far-North Region but attacks could occur anywhere, including major towns and cities such as Yaoundé and Douala. There was also an increase in the use of improvised explosive devices by violent extremist organisations in the Far-North Region in 2023.

COUNTER TERRORISM MEASURES

The Government of Cameroon, along with the international community, continued its efforts to counter terrorist threats. This included participation in operations of the Multinational Joint Task Force (MNJTF) and membership in initiatives such as the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership and the Global Coalition to defeat ISIS.

Disarmament Demobilisation Reintegration

The government established DDR centers to accommodate ex-combatants and their families, with voluntary repatriation facilitated for some individuals.

Humanitarian & Reconstruction Efforts

The UN agencies and several other international organizations supported victims of terrorist activities through projects promoting economic recovery, and infrastructure rebuilding in the most-affected divisions of the Far North Region. The government also invested \$10 million in rebuilding infrastructure destroyed by terrorist groups, with initiatives including the reconstruction of markets, security posts, and schools.

IMPACT

The implementation of counterterrorism measures and DDR efforts in the Far North Region of Cameroon led to the surrender and reintegration of thousands of ex-combatants, as well as humanitarian support for displaced populations.

CONCLUSION

By continuing to prioritise counterterrorism cooperation, DDR initiatives, and humanitarian support, the government and its partners aim to further mitigate the effects of terrorist activities and promote sustainable peace and development in the region.





VIETNAM

Case Study 2

ABOUT THE COUNTRY

Vietnam, located in Southeast Asia, is a long, narrow country bordered by China, Laos, Cambodia, and the South China Sea. Known for its rich history and cultural heritage, it features diverse landscapes, including mountains, deltas, and a long coastline. The capital is Hanoi, while Ho Chi Minh City is its largest urban center.



Vietnam's economy has rapidly transformed, with key sectors including agriculture, manufacturing, and tourism. The country is renowned for its cuisine, vibrant cities, and historical sites like Ha Long Bay and the ancient town of Hoi An. Vietnam's blend of tradition and modernisation makes it a captivating destination.

ABSTRACT

The Vietnam War, which lasted from 1954 to 1975, was a prolonged conflict between South Vietnam, supported mainly by the U.S., and North Vietnam (Viet Cong). The war was fought to prevent South Vietnam from being united with North Vietnam under communist rule. The Tet Offensive of 1968, where the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese attacked most South Vietnamese provincial and district capitals, marked a turning point in the war. Growing opposition to the war in the U.S., both on moral and practical grounds, led President Lyndon B. Johnson to adopt a policy of "de-escalation." between 1969 and 1973, U.S. troops were withdrawn from Vietnam. However, the war expanded to Cambodia and Laos in 1970.

SOUTH VIETNAM TAKING CONTROL

1. Finding the 'Bad Elements'

For soldiers and higher-ranking officials in the South Vietnam government, and for anyone else viewed with suspicion, "re-education" was longer and more severe. In total, about a million people in the former South Vietnam were subjected to some form of "re-education."

2. Monitoring and silencing alternative forms of thinking and beliefs

The media, schools, and religious institutions were brought under government control. All of these represented potential challenges or alternatives to socialism and were therefore seen as threats. Newspapers were shut down and the government started keeping records of who attended religious services.

3. Cracking down on Capitalism

The government confiscated (took away) private property from its owners and "nationalised" (took control of) many southern businesses. One of the groups most affected was the ethnic Chinese minority, known as the Hoa who profited during the period of French colonisation, and continued to play a major role in South Vietnam's capitalist economy.

PEACE AGREEMENTS

In January 1973, the United States and North Vietnam concluded a final peace agreement, ending open hostilities between the two nations. War between North and South Vietnam continued, however, until April 30, 1975. After years of warfare, an estimated 2 million Vietnamese were killed, while 3 million were wounded and another 12 million became refugees. Warfare had demolished the country's infrastructure and economy, and reconstruction proceeded slowly.

Psychologically, the effects ran even deeper. The war had pierced the myth of American invincibility and had bitterly divided the nation. Many returning veterans faced negative reactions from both opponents of the war (who viewed them as having killed innocent civilians) and its supporters (who saw them as having lost the war).

MILESTONES IN THE INTERNATIONAL PEACE BUILDING PROCESS

Political Stabilisation

U.S.-Vietnam initiatives to locate and repatriate the remains of missing U.S. service members. This cooperation forged Vietnam's participation in APEC, which created several opportunities for Vietnam to engage with major economies, including the US.

Economic Reconstruction

In 1986, the Vietnamese government launched *Đổi Mới*, a series of economic reforms transitioning towards a market-oriented economy. These reforms facilitated Vietnam's integration into the global economy, markedly increasing its exports from \$293.5 million in 1981-1985 to nearly \$22 billion in 2000-2005. This economic resurgence paved the way for deeper collaboration between Vietnam and the U.S.

Social Healing

Vietnam Veterans Against the War raised funds to construct a library in Quang Ngai province. Project RENEW, supported by the U.S. and international NGOs, worked to neutralise unexploded ordnance, making lands habitable. The U.S.-Vietnam Dialogue Group on Agent Orange/Dioxin, established in 2007, focused on addressing the war's lingering chemical effects.

The post-war reconstruction of Vietnam involved comprehensive efforts in economic reform, political stabilisation, and social healing, marked by significant international cooperation, especially with the United States. These measures rehabilitated the nation's economy and infrastructure while fostering reconciliation and addressing the war's deep psychological scars.

UKRAINE

Case Study 3

ABOUT THE COUNTRY



Ukraine is a country located in eastern Europe. The capital of Ukraine is Kyiv, located on the banks of the Dnieper River in the north-central region of the country. Ukraine has a rich culture and history, with historical roots dating back to the Slavic Civilisation. It declared independence from the Soviet Union in 1991. Ukraine is a major producer of grains as it lies on fertile plains.

The country has faced an enormous setback in recent times due to the conflict with Russia.

ABSTRACT

The Russia-Ukraine War began in February 2014 with the covert invasion of the Ukrainian autonomous republic of Crimea by disguised Russian troops. In March 2014, Russian troops took control of the Ukrainian region of Crimea, citing the need to protect the rights of Russian citizens and Russian speakers. Russia then annexed the peninsula after a disputed local referendum. This crisis heightened ethnic divisions, leading to major tensions and led to armed conflict between Russian-supported forces and the Ukrainian military in eastern Ukraine. The conflict ended up in a deadlock with frequent shelling and clashes along the front lines.



CAUSES

The roots of the Ukraine War can be traced back to Ukraine's historical ties with Russia and its Soviet past. Following Ukraine's independence in 1991, tensions simmered between pro-European and pro-Russian factions. In 2013, Ukraine's then-president Viktor Yanukovich rejected a trade deal with the European Union, sparking widespread protests known as the Euromaidan movement.

In Crimea, Pro- Russian protesters became increasingly assertive as armed men surrounded the airports in Simferopol and Sevastopol. The crisis in Ukraine was further fueled by the aim to balance relations between Russia and the West, which led to internal political divisions. Russia continued to solidify its hold on Crimea, and it abrogated the 2010 treaty that extended its lease on the port of Sevastopol in exchange for a discount on natural gas.

International Intervention

Efforts to reach a diplomatic settlement and satisfactory resolution through the Minsk Accords and various international interventions, including coordinated Flash Appeals by the UN and humanitarian partners, were largely unsuccessful.

Emergency talks between Ukraine, the United States, the EU, and Russia in Geneva did not produce a substantial breakthrough, and further military manoeuvres and control expansion were observed on both sides.

Current Implications

As of 2024, the conflict is ongoing. Russia continues to support separatist forces in Eastern Ukraine, while Ukraine seeks to maintain its territorial integrity and strengthen ties with Western allies. The war has heightened tensions between Russia and NATO, affecting European security dynamics. The ongoing conflict and Russian influence have hindered Ukraine's efforts to reform and align with European Union standards.

EFFECTS

The United States estimates Russia suffered one hundred thousand casualties in Bakhmut, including twenty thousand deaths. Ukraine also took heavy casualties in the urban warfare.



On June 6, 2023, a breach in the Nova Kakhovka dam, sixty kilometres north of Kherson on the Dnipro River, caused severe flooding in southwest Ukraine, affecting over eighty thousand people who live in the riparian zone.

a breach in the Nova Kakhovka dam caused severe flooding in southwest Ukraine, affecting thousands of people. Despite Ukraine's counteroffensive attempts, resistance from Russian forces and heavy losses were experienced.

REDEVELOPMENT PLANS



The EU and its Member States and the European financial institutions, in a Team Europe approach, are making available €99 billion in financial, humanitarian, emergency, budget and military support. A UN-backed study published by Denise Brown, the UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator in Ukraine, underscored the need to invest in Ukraine's people because the country's future depends on them. Around €14 million has

been allocated by the European Commission to purchase school buses and bring children to school safely.

CONCLUSION

The Ukraine War illustrates the complexities of modern geopolitical conflicts, involving historical grievances, ethnic divisions, and competing geopolitical interests. Its impact on international relations, European security, and Ukrainian sovereignty continues to reverberate, highlighting the challenges of resolving such conflicts through diplomatic means. The message of the General Assembly is loud and clear: End hostilities in Ukraine — now. Silence the guns — now. Open the door to dialogue and diplomacy — now

Rehabilitation from the Effects of Terrorism

Providing crucial psychological care for victims of terrorism is important for rehabilitation. Crisis intervention as soon as possible and long-term mental health services are essential for successful rehabilitation. Counselling and therapy are critical components of crisis intervention, as they help individuals understand their experiences. It is therefore crucial that trust is developed between survivors and mental health practitioners for effective rehabilitation. The support from family and community enhances the efficacy of psychological rehabilitation processes. Terrorism thus



has significant social implications on people's attitudes and behaviour for a long time. Consequently, it is critical to understand the enduring impact of war for sustainable peace-building.



Some studies have established that people's perception of the risk of terrorism is positively related to the treatment of minorities. When addressing terrorism, government officials should consider various consequences. Humanitarian organisations face several challenges in helping populations targeted by acts of terror. People

associated with terrorists often find themselves in terrible situations, meaning that vulnerable individuals require individual attention and protection from terrorism's harms.

Victims often sustain complex injuries that demand further medical attention in the form of surgeries, physiotherapy, and subsequent rehabilitation sessions. This process usually involves initial stabilisation, acute surgical intervention, tissue reconstruction, pain management, and mobilisation to optimise function and quality of life.

Medical rehabilitation must address not only evident injuries such as fractures and cuts but also hidden wounds like traumatic brain injuries and chronic pain conditions. A comprehensive and coordinated approach involving surgeons, physiotherapists, pain specialists, and occupational therapists is necessary for patients.

Assistance to women and children connected with terrorists is an important and sensitive mission for the United Nations, which helps member states comply with international law.



SOCIAL PREJUDICE

Eradicating social prejudice towards mental health disorders and overcoming survivors' reluctance to seek support proves to be a hurdle. Community engagement, such as advertising, is crucial in demystifying stigma and emphasising the need to seek help.



Additionally, reintegration programs in poor, malnourished , and war-affected countries are often underfunded, highlighting the need for long-term financial support along with international collaboration to

rebuild communities and restructure livelihoods.



The Role and Perspective of International Organisations

The post-conflict International organisations play a pivotal role in the complex process of post-conflict reconstruction, particularly in regions affected by terrorism. Their involvement is crucial in coordinating global efforts to stabilise and rebuild societies torn apart by violence and extremism. These organisations, including the United Nations, the World Bank, and various regional bodies, bring together expertise, resources, and political leverage to support national governments in their recovery efforts.

Humanitarian Assistance

International organisations such as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and various NGOs have provided immediate humanitarian assistance to regions affected by terrorism. They distributed food, medical supplies, and other necessities to displaced people and survivors.

The perspective of international organisations is often shaped by their mandates to promote peace, security, and development. They operate on principles of neutrality and impartiality, ensuring that reconstruction efforts are inclusive and adhere to international standards of human rights and governance. International organisations are also instrumental in mobilising financial resources, providing technical assistance, and facilitating the delivery of humanitarian aid.



Economic Recovery

International organisations, including the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, helped design economic recovery programs. These programs aimed at stabilising the economy, promoting investment, and fostering economic growth. included rebuilding roads, schools, and hospitals.

Infrastructure Rebuilding

The World Bank, along with other international development partners, supported the reconstruction of infrastructure. This included rebuilding roads, schools, and hospitals. For example, the World Bank's post-genocide support focused on infrastructure rehabilitation and the development of economic sectors.

Peace-building

Various international organisations facilitated dialogue and reconciliation efforts. Criminal Tribunals were established to prosecute those responsible for the acts of terror, serving both justice and a deterrent function.

Demobilisation

International organisations assisted in disarming former combatants and reintegrating them into civilian life. Efforts to disarm combat groups and integrate former combatants into the national framework have been successful.

Policy Advice

The World Bank, IMF, and other development agencies have provided policy advice on economic reform and governance. Their guidance has helped shape an affected country's recovery strategy and long-term development plans.



Counter Terrorism

Counter-terrorism in post-conflict reconstruction is a complex and multifaceted challenge. In the aftermath of conflict, countries often face a fragile security situation where the risk of terrorism can be high. Addressing this issue requires a comprehensive approach that integrates security measures with broader reconstruction and development efforts. Here are some key elements to consider:

STRENGTHENING INSTITUTIONS

Security Sector Reform (SSR): Rebuilding and reforming the police, military, and intelligence services to ensure they are effective, accountable, and respectful of human rights.

Judicial and Legal Reforms: Strengthening the legal framework to ensure the rule of law and fair justice processes, which are crucial for maintaining order and addressing terrorism.



COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Building Trust: Engaging with local communities to build trust and cooperation. Communities can be key partners in preventing radicalisation and identifying potential threats.

Counter-Radicalisation Programs: Implementing programs to counter extremist ideologies, including education and community outreach.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Creating Opportunities: Providing economic opportunities and development programs to address the root causes of terrorism, such as poverty and lack of employment.

Reconstruction and Infrastructure: Investing in rebuilding infrastructure and public services to support economic stability and growth.

COUNTER TERRORISM STRATEGIES



Intelligence Gathering: Enhancing intelligence capabilities to detect and prevent terrorist activities

Border Security: Improving border security to prevent the movement of terrorists and illegal arms.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Partnerships: Working with international organisations and neighbouring countries to share intelligence, resources, and strategies.

Capacity Building: Receiving support from international partners for training, technical assistance, and financial aid.



"Terrorism is a significant threat to peace, prosperity and people", Ban ki-Moon



Conclusion

The post-conflict reconstruction in the face of terrorism is a complex and multifaceted challenge that requires coordinated efforts at national, regional, and international levels. The aftermath of terrorism often leaves nations grappling with deep-rooted trauma, fractured institutions, and devastated economies. Effective reconstruction must prioritise not only the physical rebuilding of infrastructure but also the social and psychological healing of affected communities. The role of international organisations, such as the United Nations, is crucial in facilitating dialogue, providing technical assistance, and ensuring that recovery efforts are inclusive and sustainable.

The aftermath of terrorism is complex and extends beyond psychological and medical issues to social and economic ones. Effective rehabilitation requires crisis intervention at the first signs of relapse, continuous psychological assistance, targeted medical treatments, social integration, and community resilience building. Challenges like diversifying survivors' needs, overcoming prejudice, and addressing funding shortages present significant barriers to recovery. However, coordinated efforts by governments, global and national organisations, and communities can foster an environment for survivors to overcome their trauma. Utilising an interdisciplinary approach can mitigate the long-term impacts of terrorism and support those affected.

Moreover, the fight against terrorism cannot be viewed in isolation from the broader context of development and governance. Addressing the root causes of terrorism, such as poverty, inequality, and political exclusion, is essential to prevent the recurrence of violence. Nations emerging from conflict must be supported in establishing strong governance frameworks, promoting the rule of law, and ensuring respect for human rights. As delegates, your role is to devise innovative and collaborative strategies that not only address the immediate needs of post-conflict societies but also lay the foundation for lasting peace and resilience against future threats.

QUESTIONS A RESOLUTION MUST ANSWER

1. How can post-conflict societies ensure the reconstruction of critical infrastructure while maintaining security and preventing further terrorist attacks?
2. What mechanisms should be established to facilitate the reintegration of former combatants and prevent their re-recruitment by terrorist organisations?
3. How can the international community effectively support national governments in rebuilding governance structures and restoring the rule of law in post-conflict regions?
4. What role should international financial institutions and donor countries play in funding and managing post-conflict reconstruction efforts?
5. How can the reconstruction process address the psychological trauma and social divisions caused by terrorism, ensuring inclusive community healing and reconciliation?
6. What strategies can be implemented to promote economic recovery and create job opportunities in post-conflict regions, particularly for youth and marginalised groups?
7. How can the resolution ensure that the reconstruction process is inclusive and representative of all affected communities, including women, minorities, and displaced persons?
8. What measures should be taken to ensure the protection of human rights and the delivery of justice in post-conflict regions recovering from terrorism?
9. How can the resolution address the potential for corruption and mismanagement of resources during the reconstruction process?
10. What role should regional organisations and neighbouring countries play in supporting and stabilising post-conflict recovery efforts?
11. How can the resolution ensure the establishment and maintenance of effective early warning systems to detect and prevent the resurgence of terrorist activities during the reconstruction phase?

POSITION PAPER GUIDELINES

Format:

Font: Times New Roman

Font Size: 12

Page Limit: One page (exclusive of bibliography)

Page One:

Delegate Name: _____

Country: _____

Committee: _____

Topic: _____

'A quote is preferred, but not compulsory'

Paragraph One:

Introduction to the topic and steps taken by the UN on the topic at hand.

Paragraph two:

Elaboration on the country's laws and policies regarding the topic, how it is affected by the topic at hand, and measures incorporated by the country to combat the problem. Statistical Data is preferred.

Paragraph three:

Unique solutions suggested by the delegate to combat the problem.

Page Two:

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