



**KIIT**  
INTERNATIONAL  
**MODEL 20**  
UNITED  
**NATIONS 22**

**9TH-11TH SEPTEMBER 2022**



**UNITED NATIONS**  
**PEACEBUILDING COMMITTEE**



Dear delegates,

It gives us immense pleasure to welcome you all to the academic simulation of United Nations Peace Building Committee of KIIT International Model United Nations, 2022.

The agenda as decided by the executive Board for the committee is **“LONGTERM CONFLICT TRANSFORMATION IN AFRICA WITH THE VIEW OF PEACEBUILDING AND TRENDS IN SADC MEDIATION.”**

This guide aims at providing you with the foundational knowledge and gives concrete real world examples. It might be the very starting point of your research, which should be the most important thing a person who wants or aims to outperform others focusses upon. Kindly note that the Background guide is exhaustive in nature in the sense it gives very limited but necessary information about the agenda at hand. It doesn't cover the agenda in depth but is just a superficial view of the same.

We, the members of the executive board hope that you expand your scope of research by reading various articles, resolutions and other stuff pertaining to the agenda and not just restrict yourself to this piece of work since we really expect and hope that the committee is constructive to the core.

Before coming for the conference, it is very important to break the larger agenda into smaller subtopics and ask questions to yourself about the agenda. The same shall happen only when you research beyond the boundaries of this very piece of work.

MUNs are the perfect platforms to boost critical thinking as well as your public speaking skills. They are indeed a great hobby for someone who loves stuff pertaining to speaking, Int'l relations, foreign policies and even politics.

With that, we wish you the best of luck and we hope that you enjoy this MUNing experience as well as our company inside the committee. We wish to impart the best of our knowledge and laurels to our perspective delegates and we promise we will be as unbiased and transparent as possible.

May the force be with you !!

With Best Wishes,

NISHANT DASH  
CHAIRPERSON

SAURADEEP GHOSH  
VICE CHAIRPERSON



# INTRODUCTION TO THE COMMITTEE

The Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) is an intergovernmental advisory body that supports peace efforts in conflict-affected countries and is a key addition to the capacity of the International Community in the broad peace agenda. The PBC is composed of 31 Member States, elected from the General Assembly, the Security Council, and the Economic and Social Council. The top financial contributing countries and the top troop-contributing countries to the United Nations system are also members.

## Mandate

In the resolutions establishing the Peacebuilding Commission, resolution A/RES/60/180 and resolution S/RES/1645 (2005) of 20 December 2005, the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council mandated it:

to bring together all relevant actors to marshal resources and to advise on and propose integrated strategies for post-conflict peacebuilding and recovery;

to focus attention on the reconstruction and institution-building efforts necessary for recovery from conflict and to support the development of integrated strategies in order to lay the foundation for sustainable development;

to provide recommendations and information to improve the coordination of all relevant actors within and outside the United Nations, to develop best practices, to help to ensure predictable financing for early recovery activities and to extend the period of attention given by the international community to post conflict recovery.

## The 2015 review of the peacebuilding architecture

In resolutions A/RES/70/262 and S/RES/2282 (2016), General Assembly and Security Council also stressed the importance of the Peacebuilding Commission to fulfil the following functions in this regard:

(a) To bring sustained international attention to sustaining peace, and to provide political accompaniment and advocacy to countries affected by conflict, with their consent;

(b) To promote an integrated, strategic and coherent approach to peacebuilding, noting that security, development and human rights are closely interlinked and mutually reinforcing;

(c) To serve a bridging role among the principal organs and relevant entities of the United Nations by sharing advice on peacebuilding needs and priorities, in line with the respective competencies and responsibilities of these bodies;



(d) To serve as a platform to convene all relevant actors within and outside the United Nations, including from Member States, national authorities, United Nations missions and country teams, international, regional and subregional organizations, international financial institutions, civil society, women's groups, youth organizations and, where relevant, the private sector and national human rights institutions, in order to provide recommendations and information to improve their coordination, to develop and share good practices in peacebuilding, including on institution-building, and to ensure predictable financing to peacebuilding.

## INTRODUCTION TO VIOLENCE IN AFRICA

Armed conflict especially in the African region is something that has been one of the bigger issues that has plagued the region and has become of the forcing blocks in their development as whole. Taking population into account the Sub-Saharan Africa has carried one of the largest armed conflict burdens. One of the more interesting facts for this violence are most of them occur within and not between countries. The factors which may explain the relatively high level of internal Armed conflicts are:

- Poverty
- Transitions from Autocracy to Democracy
- Democratic Deficit
- Median Population
- Conflict Ridden Neighborhood
- Violence

### Congo Crisis (1960-1965)

From the early 1950s resistance began in this particular region. Congolese power trio of Patrice Lumumba, Joseph Kasa-Vubu, and Joseph-Désiré Mobutu (later renamed Mobutu Sese Seko) faced a lot of challenges and everything cumulated with the declaration of Independence in June 1960. Dozens of European nationals had been slaughtered as a result, causing the Belgian government to send troops back into the Congo to escort Belgian citizens back to Europe. After being denied aids by the western allies Lumumba turned to the Soviets. As a direct impact the United States were deprived of its overseas mines.



United States military advisors helped Mobutu (right) and Belgian operatives overthrow Lumumba in a backchannel Coup. This became a cornerstone event which provided a perspective towards the foreign policy by both United states and the Soviets for the next thirty years.

### ***Ogaden War (1977-1978)***

The region saw a direct military engagement between the Provisional Military Government of Socialist Ethiopia (Derg) and the Somali Democratic Republic, supported by the Western Somali Liberation Front (WSLF). Seeing an opportunity to retake Ogaden and bolster the support of his newly formed government, Barre (bottom right) joined forces with the WSLF and invaded Ogaden in July 1977. Within a month, Barre's forces captured 60-70% of Ogaden and appeared poised for a military victory. At this point, both sides were still supported by the Soviet Union and were using Soviet funds and weapons against each other. However, the Soviet Union decided to shift its main support from Somalia to Ethiopia. Weapons, money, 1,500 Soviet advisers and 15,000 Cuban troops had arrived in the Ethiopian countryside in an attempt to thwart the Somali attack, which they adamantly refused.

### ***Angolan Civil War (1975-2002)***

The Angolan Civil War was a conflict that lasted in the southwestern African country and spread to several neighbouring countries, including the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Namibia. The conflict runs politically and ethnically, but includes foreign intervention from the United States, the Soviet Union, China, Cuba, and South Africa. This is the best example of true proxy warfare of the Cold War on the African continent, and its early years will ultimately shape Southern Africa's foreign policy for the following conflicts.

By 1976, the FLNA collapsed when the United States moved to support UNITA forces. Tensions between the MPLA and UNITA, and thus the Soviet Union and the United States,



increased in the mid-1980s, respectively. From 1987 to 1988, the Angolan Civil War culminated in the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale. The MPLA was supported directly by Cuban soldiers and indirectly by Soviet advisers and weapons, while UNITA was supported directly by the South African Self-Defence Forces and indirectly with American money and weapons. Both sides claimed victory after a seven-month skirmish. Finally, due to economic constraints and growing losses, the leaders of the MPLA and UNITA began peace negotiations. The Angolan Civil War is important because it very clearly represents an ideological conflict between capitalism and communism on the African continent. For American interests, this was most important because Soviet military facilities were not established on the west coast of Africa. The civil war has also further destabilized southern Africa, triggering major refugee crises, rising ethnic tensions and hatreds based on old political allegiances. These factors combined to create conflict in neighbouring countries, creating many other civil wars and culminating in the Second Congo War in 1998, also known as the African World War.

### **South African Border War / Namibian War of Independence (1966-1990)**

The South African Border War, also known as the Namibian War of Independence, was a protracted war between several governments and guerrilla movements. The war was essentially a war for the independence of Southwest Africa (now known as Namibia) from British-influenced South Africa. Much of the fighting took place near the Angola-Namibia border. For this reason, the border war became inextricably linked with the Angolan civil war; often the two engage in a unified battle based on Cold War lines of thought.

Namibia gained and asserted its independence in 1990. Against the backdrop of the Cold War, the legacy of the South African Border War testified to tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union. However, the actions of both countries have shown how public opinion can affect public policy in recent times. When the war began, tensions between the two nations were high, but they fluctuated throughout the twenty-four years of conflict. In the early 1990s, both the United States and the Soviet Union saw their support dwindle - especially in the Soviet Union, where the economy was collapsing - because of costly proxy struggles in foreign.

Country	Post-Independence Conflict	Main Source(s) of Conflict
Angola	1975-2002 (1.5 Million+ Deaths)	Civil War
Botswana	1998 (1 Death)	Contagion from Neighbouring Countries
Comoros	2018	Domestic Politics
DRC	>1960-1962 >1964-1978 >1998-Present (5.7 Million+ Deaths)	>Resource Based (1960-1962) >Civil War (1964-1978, 1996-2001) >Civil War/Contagion from Neighbouring Countries (1998-Present)
Lesotho	>1986-1993 >1998 >2014	>Election/Domestic Politics (1986-1993 and 2014) >Civil War (1998)
Madagascar	>1988-1991 >2001-2002 >2009-2013	Election/Domestic Politics
Malawi	>1999 >2011	Election/Domestic Politics
Mauritius	1999	Election/Domestic Politics
Mozambique	1977-1992 (1 Million+ Deaths)	Civil War
Namibia	2009-2011	Contagion from Neighbouring Countries
Seychelles	1977	Domestic Politics
South Africa	>1913-1994 >2012 (44 Deaths)	>Election/Domestic Politics (1913-1994) >Resource Based (2012 Marikana)
eSwatini	2011	Domestic Politics
Tanzania	>1995 >2000 >2010 >2013	Election/Domestic Politics
Zambia	2016	Election/Domestic Politics
Zimbabwe	>1983-1987 (15,000-20,000 Deaths) >2002 >2008 (107-157 Deaths) >2013 >2018-Present (6 Deaths)	>Civil War (1983-1987) >Election/Domestic Politics (2002, 2008, 2013 and 2018-Present)

## THE SADC

It stands for South African development Community and is an inter-governmental body whose goal is to further regional socio-economic cooperation and integration as well as political and security cooperation among 16 countries in southern Africa.

SADC is said to have been a result of numerous political, economical and socio cultural issues faced by the South African nations.

***SADC has 27 legally binding protocols dealing with issues such as Defence, Development, Illicit Drug Trade, Free Trade and Movement of People.***

Protocol on Energy (1996) – Intended to promote harmonious development of national energy policies. These development strategies set out tangible objectives for SADC and its Member States for infrastructure development in energy and its subsectors.

Protocol on Gender and Development – Member states are urged to accelerate implementation efforts towards the achievements of concrete and transformative changes in the lives of women and girls in the region



Protocol on Politics, Defence and Security Co-operation (2001) – Intended to foster regional security and defence cooperation, promote peace, political stability and conflict-management. The protocol also initiated an institutional reform of the SADC's Organ for Politics, Defence and Security (OPDS).

## **SADC AND ITS ROLE IN PEACEBUILDING & PEACEKEEPING**

SADC's security architecture provides for collaborative security and collective self-defence. Its Organ on Politics, Defence and Security was established in 1996, while the SADC Protocol on Politics, Defence and Security Co-operation was adopted in 2001<sup>21</sup> in order to establish policies both to streamline the foreign policies of its member states and to implement peace and security initiatives in the areas of conflict prevention and peacebuilding.

The SADC protocol also established a mechanism to support its peace and security objectives in the form of a one-year revolving chair of its security Organ. This system – known as “the troika” – comprises three member states supported by the SADC secretariat: an outgoing Chair; a serving Chair; and an incoming Chair

In 2004, SADC consolidated its peace and security plan through SIPO, which it describes as an “enabling instrument for the implementation of the SADC developmental agenda”.<sup>22</sup> SIPO envisages co-operation among member states in the areas of conflict prevention, peacekeeping and peacebuilding. It also establishes a platform for co-operation to address a number of other defence and security issues, including: combating terrorist activities; countering trafficking in small arms; protecting strategic infrastructure; combating stock theft; protecting wildlife; streamlining immigration legislation between member states; addressing refugee issues; enhancing law enforcement at sea; and providing joint border controls.

However, despite the existence of SIPO and its associated institutions, southern African states are still grappling with identifying and defining common threats facing the sub-region. SADC member states should explicitly identify and define common threats to southern Africa. The authority and mandate of actors to address common threats have strategic implications. Such processes determine, for example, how SADC governments allocate funds for defence in their national budgets; how the organisation positions itself in relation to global powers; and how governments interact with external actors in bilateral and multilateral fora. This suggests that SADC should spearhead participatory processes to articulate security priorities for the sub-region and how these are to be addressed.

Given the reality of limited financial and human resources, it is open to question whether SADC can implement the numerous and ambitious activities outlined in SIPO, let alone take



on additional responsibilities in this important area. SIPO's aims and other SADC objectives need to be linked more closely to an integrated plan of action and a streamlined list of priorities. SIPO and other key policy instruments, such as the Protocol on Politics, Defence and Security Co-operation of 2001 and the SADC Mutual Defence Pact of 2003<sup>23</sup>, also need to be further developed into coherent programmes of implementation and monitoring.

African governments must engage in global debates and policy processes relating to security issues since many of these security issues are often rooted in global geo-political dynamics and interests, thus requiring better coordination and more assertive African engagement. African countries, for example, need to advocate and engage in discussions about weapons of mass destruction and nuclear arms proliferation. The SADC secretariat can play a vital role in strengthening the capacity of southern African countries to negotiate, and advocate, on these and other issues in multilateral fora.

Since Africa's regional armies may face increasing challenges as they engage in multi-dimensional peacekeeping operations, SADC should engage more effectively in strengthening regional participation vis United Nations (UN) and AU peace operations. SADC is already establishing a Southern Africa Standby Brigade (SADCBRIG) and its civilian component as part of the African Standby Force (ASF) to be operationalised by

2010. The organisation thus seeks to increase its capacity for sub-regional peace support operations.<sup>24</sup> The ASF will consist of standby brigades in Southern, Central, Eastern, North, and West Africa, and will undertake traditional peacekeeping operations, as well as observer missions, and peacebuilding activities. SADC is in the process of establishing an interim planning unit for the Southern Africa brigade within its Gaborone secretariat.

SADC states have also committed the requisite 3,500 troops to the brigade, and have agreed on a peace support doctrine for the sub-region.

With respect to UN peace operations, about 70 per cent of UN peacekeepers were deployed in Africa in 2007, with six of the organisation's 18 current peacekeeping missions operating on the continent. It is possible that African governments can expect to bear an increasing responsibility for future operations in Africa. The institutional reflection of this trend is evidenced by the AU's peacekeeping engagements in Burundi, Sudan's Darfur region, and Somalia. However, southern African states have been involved in UN peacekeeping operations on a limited scale, and peace operations in Africa have tended to be fragmented, with SADC and the UN operating largely independently of each another.

The prospect of both greater peace support responsibilities and involvement in pan-African and international peace operations presents southern African countries with the challenge of meeting the UN's standard requirements for deploying troops, and requires that SADC states grapple with the multi-dimensional nature of modern peace operations.



Inter-operative training should be strengthened and implemented as a critical tool for peacekeeping preparedness. Specific knowledge areas to be addressed should include: information and intelligence analysis; negotiation skills; legal issues such as human rights and humanitarian law; and post-conflict governance issues. This would not only strengthen co-operation between SADC, the AU and the UN, but would also benefit the inter-operability of SADC's standby brigades. Civil society institutions in southern Africa can contribute significant skills and experience in areas such as research and policy development, as well as in early warning, humanitarian, conflict management and HIV/AIDS mitigation in military settings.

SADC's peacemaking mandate is implied in its founding treaty and more so in its 1996 protocol that established its security structure, the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation (OPDSC). The text of the protocol outlines a range of objectives in relation to peacemaking. This includes reference to the Organ's responsibilities to "manage and seek to resolve inter and intra state conflict by peaceful means" and that the methods employed "to prevent, manage and resolve conflict by peaceful means shall include preventive diplomacy, negotiations, conciliation, mediation, good offices, arbitration and adjudication by an international tribunal."

Specifically, the protocol states that all mediation efforts be authorized by the SADC Summit—SADC's supreme policy-making institution, made up of the sitting presidents of its member states—and lists the following aims: the defense and maintenance of democracy, peace, security, and stability; and that SADC exists to promote common political values and systems in its member states that are transmitted through democratic, legitimate, and effective institutions.

SADC's mandate to mediate conflicts in its member countries, therefore, means that it can involve itself in the internal affairs of sovereign states, and hold them accountable to implementing decisions flowing from the peace agreements it facilitated. While this is a vital and even foundational matter, the SADC Treaty determines the degree of its involvement. Moreover, the compliance of member states to its agreements is treated with ambiguity and contradiction in the Treaty.

But this jurisdiction is both limited and, more importantly, contested by the member states themselves. The implementation of all SADC decisions by member states, including peace agreements, is also affected by its principles guiding the implementation of its policies outlined in the Treaty. In particular, the concept of variable geometry. Variable geometry basically acknowledges that member states have varying levels of development and on that logic, they should be given flexibility and leeway in the implementation of SADC policies. For instance, a member state can claim that it lacks institutional capacity to implement a regional political program and effectively evade its obligations.



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**3. Develop a framework for engaging non-state actors.** SADC needs an explicit, consolidated policy framework for engaging non-state actors in its peace and security affairs. What currently exists is a relatively defunct memorandum of understanding between SADC and the regional umbrella body for NGOs—the SADC Council of NGOs—signed in 2008. Modalities for involving NGOs in SADC mediation are not yet clear, but these could take the form of ad hoc arrangements, loosely defined collaborations or even superficial consultations. Ultimately, the future relevance of SADC’s mediation structure lies in its capacity as a strategic policy advisory and technical tool for supporting SADC to detect conflicts, prevent and manage them, and help countries implement agreements to consolidate peace.

#### IMPORTANT ASPECTS THAT SHOULD BE DISCUSSED IN THE COMMITTEE-

1. The future of UNPBC with the view of longterm conflict resolution in various parts of Africa.
2. Trends in SADC mediation.
3. SADC’s role in upliftment of women, children and such high risk groups during and post conflict in volatile regions of Africa.
4. Western Sahara Conflict
5. Robert Mugabe’s government and SADC

#### IMPORTANT LINKS FOR THE PURPOSE OF RESEARCH –

<https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2020/12/11/western-sahara-conflict-in-500-words>

<https://casebook.icrc.org/case-study/conflict-western-sahara>

[https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-030-46636-7\\_13](https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-030-46636-7_13)

[https://www.transcend.org/files/Galtung\\_Book\\_unpub\\_Theories\\_of\\_Peace\\_A\\_Synthetic\\_Approach\\_to\\_Peace\\_Thinking\\_1967.pdf](https://www.transcend.org/files/Galtung_Book_unpub_Theories_of_Peace_A_Synthetic_Approach_to_Peace_Thinking_1967.pdf)



SADC, Protocol on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation, 11–12.

[https://www.sadc.int/files/6815/6525/0300/Agreement\\_Amending\\_the\\_Treaty\\_-\\_2001\\_-\\_English.pdf](https://www.sadc.int/files/6815/6525/0300/Agreement_Amending_the_Treaty_-_2001_-_English.pdf)

<http://www.swradioafrica.com/Documents/The%20Military%20Factor%20in%20Zimbabwe.pdf>

<https://www.crisisgroup.org/africa/southern-africa/madagascar/madagascar-crisis-transition>

<https://www.globalissues.org/article/84/conflicts-in-africa-introduction>

