

AD-HOC Siria



TOPIC A: Involvement of the international community in the Syrian civil war.

Approaches:
Political & economic
Social

DEAR DELEGATES:

Welcomes to TVS MUN X. I want to welcome you personally. My name is Laura Ortiz Fresen and I am happy to be the president of this committee. For me it is important that you have the best experience in the model of United Nations. First of all, I would talk a little about me. I am a student of tenth grade in The Victoria School. This is my first time as a president so we will all be learning together. If you have any questions regarding the topic, you can contact me at:

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THE COMMITTEE:

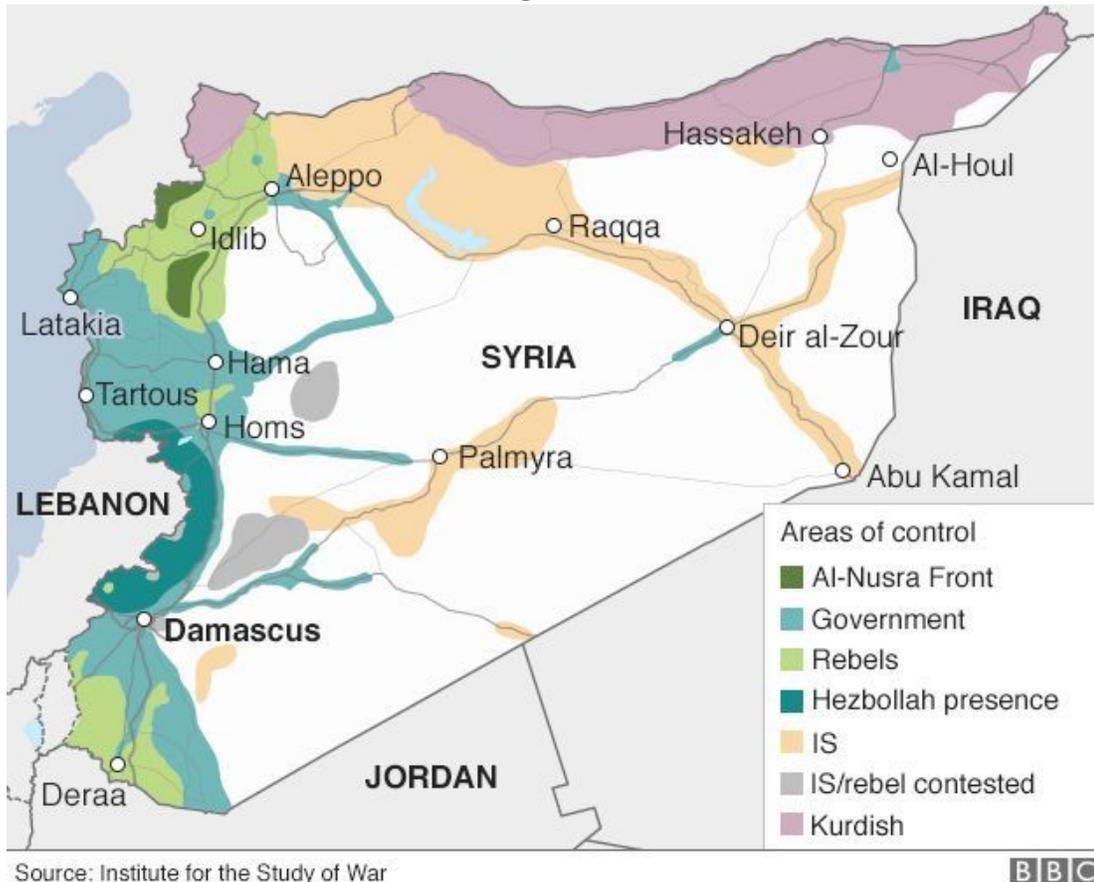
AD-HOC is a committee design for expert delegates. This is a very specialized debate taking into account the way in which it works. AD-HOC is an emergency committee focused in social issues that affects not only one country, but the international community. The whole purpose is to see a determined achievement. The debates are confidential until the resolution is accepted by the secretary general. This is a great opportunity to demonstrate the delegates' skills of critical and creative thinking.

CONTEXT:

A war that has lasted nearly six years, several consequences that have affected the region in a dramatic way, this is The Syrian conflict. Children, elders and families have suffered in huge chaos, some belligerent groups have been created while they take over the region. In this war, President Bashar Al-Assad along with the armed forces of Syria, which had the support of the Russian Federation, the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Lebanese organization Hezbollah.; Fight against armed rebel groups which are called the Islamic opposition in the West. The Iraqi Islamic State (DAESH) is responsible for the territorial invasion of the nation putting economy in risk in order to achieve total domination of oil. DAESH, made up to \$1million a day selling the fuel to Syrian regimen by the consequence of an economy decay. DAESH controls more than half of the territory, including 40% of the population. The Syrian opposition is supported by the United States, The republic of Turkey, The kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Western countries allied to the Persian Gulf. The Al-Nusra Front is one of the groups fighting against the government and against some of the opposition's groups (Jabhat Fateh al-Sham and the FSA). The international community, shocked by recent events, has not been strong enough on the subject during the start of this war. Concern began in 2014 after the Arab spring. Countries involved have played a great role in helping its parts, usually creating more conflicts. Agreements between the United States and Russia at the time have created a ceasefire which has prevented millions of deaths by war.

For the global population, recent situations have been shocking. the terrifying chemical attack the US commanded, attempted to human lives, leaving

more than 85 deaths including two dozen of children that died from suffocation that horrifying tuesday. The airbase bombed, was the main target of the United States. “The detonation of this bomb” was caused by the previous bombing in monday Bashar Al Assad ordered, destroying the medical center were survivors were being treated. Here is where the Russian Federation’s criticism begins. The next detonation bomb the world is waiting, is the Russian Federation counterattack.



1. POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC APPROACH

Behind the Syrian war, we find several interests rely behind oil and gas wealth. The illusion of being “The great Arabia” (united countries), has been involving another political actors that, through time they have been a great influence. Britain, Turkey, Saudi Arabia, among others, had generated a division of ideals and groups outside the law. International solidarity has created controversy in several cases, such as Russia and its direct intervention in the Syrian crisis that has created serious consequences. The government has carried out bombings against the positions of the groups outside the law, them being the main target of these attacks. Even though the most relevant factor is the international

involvement in the Syrian Civil War, political and economical problems accumulated in the region, are rising.

Syria's current economic situation is chaotic. The country produces little, at prohibitive prices and the goods do not circulate because of internal borders between the groups that control the country. Likewise it won't matter, since no exports and foreign exchange coffers (gearboxes) are completely empty.

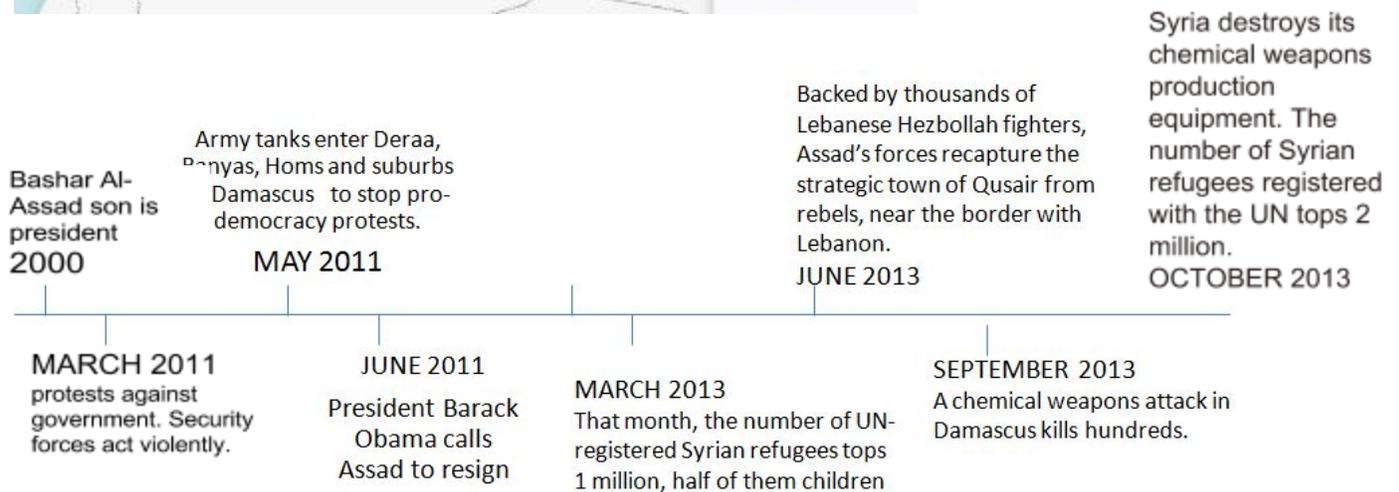
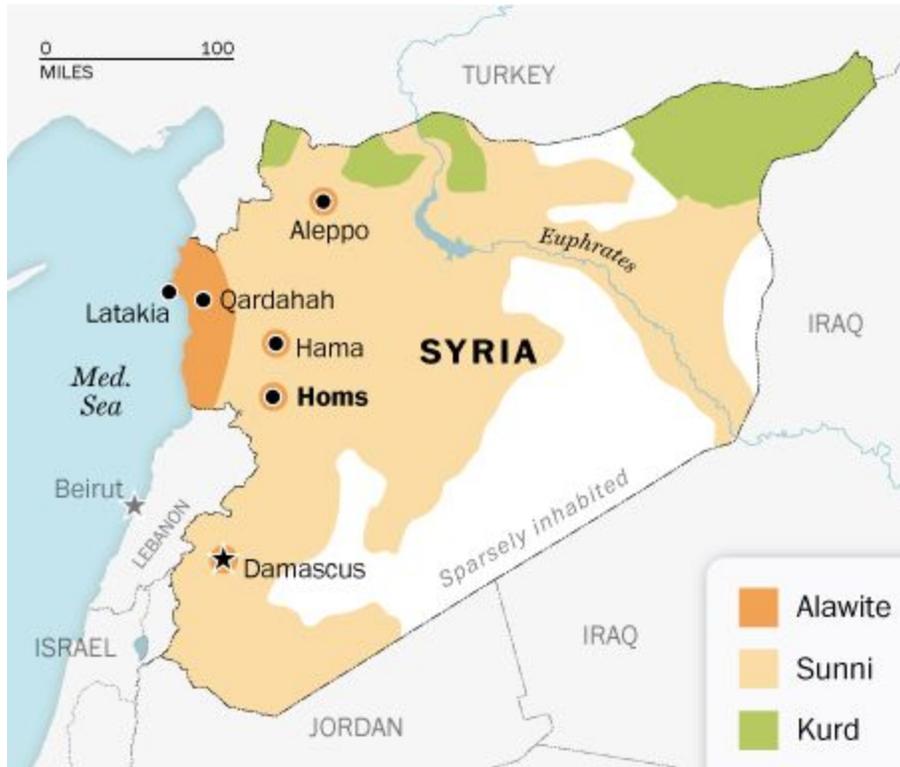
Besides more than 220,000 civilian deaths, more than 10 million citizens have been displaced from their homes, this are then destroyed just as the city. War has left Syria in a state of serious infrastructural problems. The strategic geographical position of Syria for the transport of oil makes the multiple economic and political groups try to control this territory. Oil extraction in the country began to fall rapidly. Earlier this year, according to official statistics, it amounted to just over 30,000 barrels per day. (Domain Eurasia).

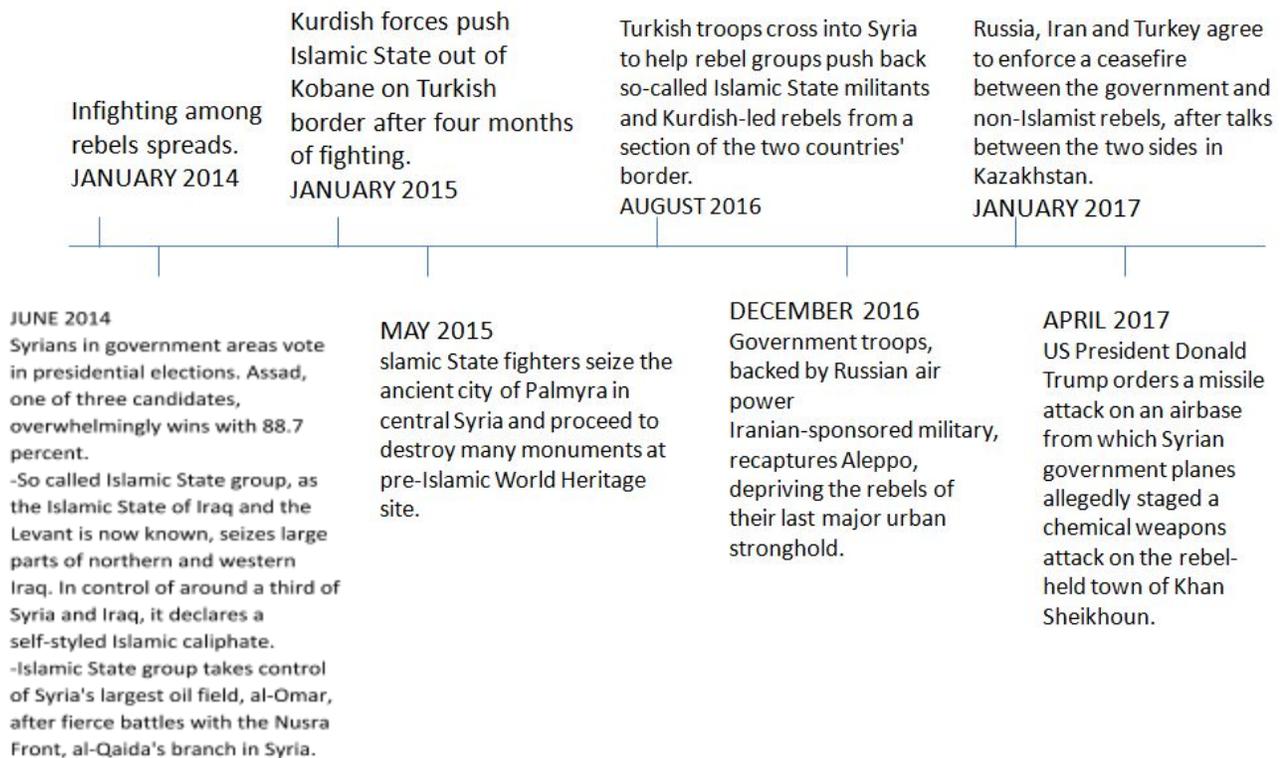
2. SOCIAL APPROACH

Multiple civilizations in both East and West with different religions have fragmented society. In Syria, President Bashar al-Assad belongs to the Alawite community, a minority group of Shiite mining (15%), and opponents and the general population are mostly Sunni (85%), which has sown the way to talk about a "sectarian conflict" in that country. All internal civil war is not only the Shiite problem vs. Sunni, the reality is that it is a class struggle consequent of a crisis caused by unemployment due to a problem of internal migration into cities by drought and climate change that overtook the country. But not only internal migration caused changes in the country, migration to foreign countries by war before the border closure created an imbalance of population rates in the nation.

Religion divisions and ideals have being the real reason of this civil war. The kurd community, has being considered one of the most important and unrecognized "peacebuilding" groups in this whole conflict. They are the creators of YPG (popular protection units), PYD(Kurdish democratic unity party) and the PKK (kurdistan workers party) that are mostly concentrated in Turkey and a part of Iraq. The purpose of this Kurdish groups is to fight against DAESH attacks. As a matter of fact, some important organizations like the UN called this groups to show resistant in Turkey. This is the reason why the international community need to show a biggest interest in an internal community that wants to build peace and fight against the violent attacks of the DAESH.

The massacres committed by the DAESH population have a society full of fear. This group has taken children and adolescents to war and to fight against the government and against the opposition taking advantage of their fear.





Taking into account that this conflict has lasted a really long time (16 years, 4 in war), there are solutions that can be implemented to pause parts of the conflict. Most solutions are completely political, they do not focus on the population.

Please check in SOURCES the one marked ([www...](#)).

COUNTRIES ROLE:

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bashar Al Assad troops (government) 2. Russian Federation 3. Islamic Republic of Iran 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. moderated 1000 rebel groups 2. United States of America 3. French Republic 4. Republic of Turkey 5. western allies 6. Kingdom of Saudi Arabia- 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DAESH (ISIS) 2. Al Qaeda 3. Hezbolá
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USEFUL QUESTIONS:

- What is the role of my country/representative in the conflict?
- What are the causes of the conflict?
- How is my country affected? Economically or socially? Indirect or direct?
- How is my country/representative directly or indirectly involved in the conflict?
- What social solutions my country/representative can implement?
- What economical-political solutions my country/representative can implement?

SOURCES:

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INVESTIGATE HERE:

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