

#THE NEXT GENERATION OF UN MODELS

STUDY GUIDE

SECURITY COUNCIL

UNITED NATIONS

M  NEXT



MUNEXT
2018

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"Unless the Security Council is restored to its pre-eminent position as the sole source of legitimacy on the use of force, we are on a dangerous path to anarchy." - Kofi Annan, UN Secretary-General.

Greetings Delegates,

It is absolutely our honor and our pleasure to receive you all as participants on MUNEXT's first year's edition, and of course, to the Security Council of the United Nations. It's completely accurate to say that this committee in particular, expects that your whole experience will be unforgettable.

We believe, this experience, it's almost like entering into a theatre. In which we turn into the main characters of disputes that, most of the time, are repercussions of not listening to each other and the tragic desire to impose one's ideals by disrespecting other ones. Here, on MUN, we find our voices for those who simply have been silent for years; this, in order to construct a harmonic dialogue, which is mainly constituted by democracy and resilience in our own struggle to find solutions for situations that threaten the world to be submerged into annihilation, leave it in chaos and put in evidence the darkest side of the human race. Nonetheless, those who dedicate most of our lives to this project, need to believe that there is a world worth saving, and worth fighting for, in which someday we'll find peace.

María Camila Calderón Papa, current International Relations student at the Pontifical Xavierian University in Bogotá, Colombia; encourages every delegate to step up, to bring up the most problematic conflicts regarding the topics, to create unimaginable solutions, to embrace your country and act as if it was your own. To know how to fight and defend your position, in a graceful, respectful and ingenious manner.

Juan Manuel Rojas Cardona, current Law student at the Externado University in Colombia, inspires every single one of the delegates to be fierce, bold and to disjoin themselves from their comfort-zones but also, from the masses' perspective in order to give a proper answer to the thematic at hand.

Therefore, both of the Chair members expect for every single one of the delegates to bear in mind that the committee's level of successfulness relies on each one of you, your academic preparation and commitment with the council; and subsequently, this committee it's at your disposal. Take into account, that respect is the most vital element to the development of the committee, we hope this is an excellent experience in an academic but also in a personal matter for all delegates. Do not hesitate to contact us, in case of any doubt or enquiry.

Best regards,

María Camila Calderón Papa
m_calderon@javeriana.edu.co

Juan Manuel Rojas Cardona
juan.rojas24@est.uexternado.edu.co

The Security Council of the United Nations is the maximum authority within the United Nations; is composed by 15 members. Every decision regarding any kind of situation must be approved by simple majority with veto power unanimity. From those fifteen members, five of them are *permanent* and possess *veto power*. The People's Republic of China, the French Republic, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Russian Federation and the United States of America. The other ten non-permanent members are elected for two-year terms by the General Assembly, currently those seats are being occupied by: Bolivia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Senegal, Sweden, Ukraine and Uruguay. (United Nations, 2017)

Taking this into account, the main purpose of this organization as the highest-ranked commission of the United Nations is the maintenance of peace and international security and thus, it is completely reasonable why the use of the force, militarily speaking, it's *sometimes* necessary to resolve a crisis if that is what the situation requires; nonetheless, the Council's actual purpose is to address any crisis as soon as possible.

"According to the United Nations Charter, the Council's functions and faculties are:

- to maintain international peace and security in accordance with the principles and purposes of the United Nations;
- to investigate any dispute or situation which might lead to international friction;
- to recommend methods of adjusting such disputes or the terms of settlement;
- to formulate plans for the establishment of a system to regulate armaments;
- to determine the existence of a threat to the peace or act of aggression and to recommend what action should be taken;
- to call on Members to apply economic sanctions and other measures not involving the use of force to prevent or stop aggression;
- to take military action against an aggressor;
- to recommend the admission of new Members;
- to exercise the trusteeship functions of the United Nations in "strategic areas";
- to recommend to the General Assembly the appointment of the Secretary-General and, together with the Assembly, to elect the Judges of the International Court of Justice." (United Nations, 2017)

Furthermore, it is worth to clarify the fact, that the Security Council will be at all moments submitted to the United Nations Charter; that is to say to the principles within it, such as the maintenance of international peace and security; the development of friendly relations among nations; the cooperation in solving international problems and in promoting respect of human rights; and lastly, to be a center for harmonizing the actions of nations. (United Nations Security Council, 2017)

“All members of the United Nations agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council. While other organs of the United Nations make recommendations to member states, only the Security Council has the power to make decisions that member states are then obligated to implement under the Charter.” (United Nations Security Council, 2017)

In virtue of the previous statements, it is essential to understand that in terms of the international dynamics, this commission represents an incredible force of change. For instance, according with the Security Council Report a “visiting mission” it’s programmed in September, to the African territory in order to establish a plan of action and attack the situation of instability present in that particular zone. (United Nations Security Council, 2017)

Furthermore, it is in order to recall the fact that this commission in particular works under the leadership of the chosen President, and –as the UN Charter establishes- functions by its very own procedure and its own regulation.

ABOUT THE COMMITTEE

HISTORY

Once World War II was ended, the world was evidently suffering the repercussions of a long-scaled war, and under those circumstances, a new massive conflict would tear the world apart. Consequently, the desire of creating an organization that (based on the League of Nations) would represent a world in union for one common goal emerged, with the purpose of pursuing peace and international security.

In 1944, during the Dumbarton Oaks conference, the creation of the United Nations was decided and therefore, the Security Council appeared on a future expectation, understanding its necessity due to a long and a sustained conflict, as was the War.

In 1945, during the Yalta Conference the name "United Nations" came up, and with it, the voting procedure for the international organization. Later this year, on the United Nations Conference on international Organization celebrated on San Francisco, the United Nations Charter was approved. (United Nations, 2005-2006)

Later on 1968, the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty took place, as a multilateral accord which would guarantee the restriction of the nuclear weapons possession; and in that order of ideas, the Nuclear Weapons States eventually turned into the five permanent members of the UN Security Council.

Recently, the Security Council has done its best in order to guarantee and safeguard the principles of the United Nations as an international organization; however, controversy has reached an intense point in which the Council has been highly criticized for the monopoly on its decisions, due to the fact that in order for a resolution to exist, it is required a complete *consensus* on the five permanent members. Subsequently, the idea of expanding both the permanent and non-permanent members has been obtaining supporters, creating a great new deal for the Council itself.

ABOUT THE COMMITTEE

FUNCTIONING AND PROCEDURE

In terms of procedure, the committee of the Security Council will work: (i) under the rules and all the requirements established on MUNEXT's Handbook; and (ii) as the actual UN Security Council would proceed.

As it was established previously, any Security Council resolution must integrate a voting consensus by the five permanent members. Therefore, the Security Council will pass a resolution with simple majority with the approval, or abstention of the veto powers.

MUNEXT's Security Council, will comprise a traditional procedure with simple delegation's debate. All delegates must manage direct and indirect negotiations, in the forms of the debate MUNEXT handbook stipulates; furthermore, delegates shall to take into account that all Security Council resources will be at the delegates disposal, if they are pertinent to de development of the committee and well thought out.

Additionally, delegates must send their position paper, a document containing the country's official position regarding the topic to be discussed along with the possible solutions that according to its foreign policy and its national interests would incorporate. Also, delegates must be mindful that the Chair will be receiving several files and therefore, we will appreciate innovation and creativity on their construction.

ABOUT THE COMMITTEE

RELEVANCE OF THE COMMITTEE FOR MUNEXT

Since this event it's a way of representing the current world situation, the Security Council on MUNEXT will be as it is established in the constitutive act of the United Nations. As a consequence, the highest-ranked committee under the jurisdiction of the Organization, for any kind of problematic and crisis that *might* happen and would systemically represent a threat to the international security and to the global stability.

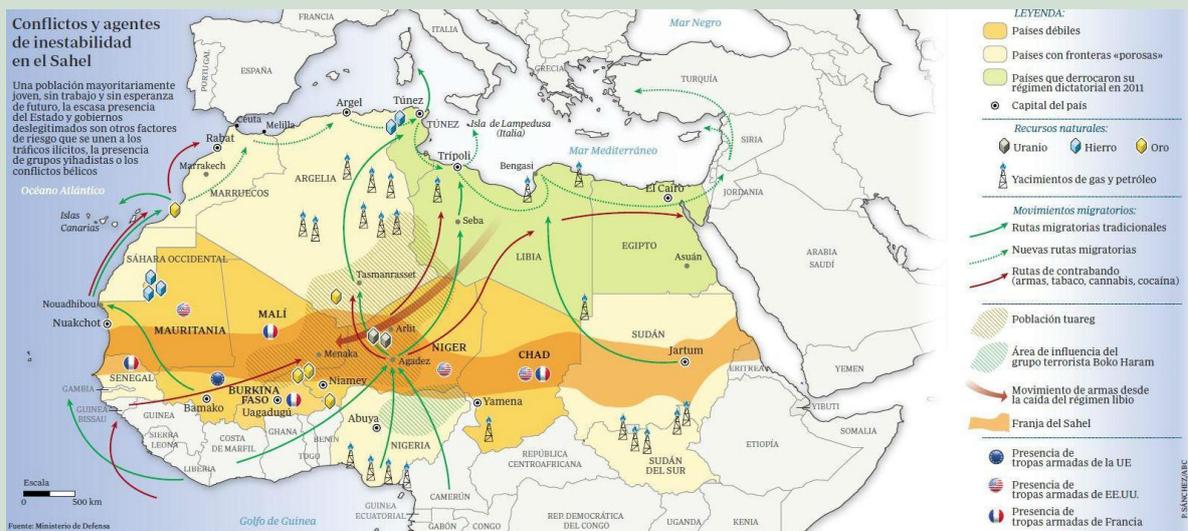
Moreover, it's vital to value the rigorousness and importance the Security Council has in the diplomatic perspective of the world, and that MUNEXT will provide a unique academic experience in this committee.

TOPIC: MEASURES TO COUNTERACT THE SITUATION OF UNSTEADINESS ON THE SAHEL REGION

"In the Sahel, poor governance, weaknesses and shortcomings of state institutions, as well as lack of control over borders, have disrupted the ability of States to guarantee the peace and security of millions of Africans; And have also led to increased levels of congestion in a region whose stability is imperative for the future of the entire African continent and beyond. Today, armed conflicts, jihadist terrorism and organized crime are the main threats to the full development of all Sahelian countries, and eradicating them requires greater international commitment, cooperation and solidarity. Only a deep knowledge of these threats, as well as the context in which they are developed, will allow us to articulate the most effective, timely and determinant response." (European Union External Action Service, 2017)

We would like to approach one of the most imminent threats towards both peace and international security from one of the most forgotten areas in the current agenda of the international system. Therefore, we seek, to treat the security challenges in Sahel which includes the armed conflicts and the jihadist terrorism.

The African continent is vital even though it has the tendency of being forgotten, nonetheless in order to control the peace region, and understand the dynamics in these zone in relation with Middle East and Europe, it's vital to address the sectary conflicts present on the Sahel Region.



Taken from: <http://abcblogs.abc.es/tierra-mar-aire/public/post/ejercito-africa-seguridad-18604.asp/>

The reality in the Sahel territory it's alarming to the international security, it holds the military presence of foreign countries, areas with the influence of terrorist groups, movement of arms towards this territory, migratory routes and smuggling routes. Being this a short list of what makes this region an alarming zone in terms of the international balance.

"The realities of the Sahel call for radical rethinking of the African State and the construction of regional dynamics and international response frameworks in Africa. Conflict and large-scale insecurities in the Sahel and their development consequences must be understood within two divergent forces – a State based regional security complex and a people-based transnational security complex. [...] in which a qualitative analysis of the impact of armed conflicts and insecurities in the Sahel from regional as well as country perspectives reveals a range of cross cutting economic and governance impacts, which reinforce the divergent security complexes." (Economic Commission for Africa, 2017)

Therefore, MUNEXT Security Council is focusing on the main four of the many causes that generate unsteadiness in the Sahel region, and its immediate repercussions that affect intentional security.

"The states of the region have to face these challenges directly. The three core Sahelian states, and the focus of this Strategy, are Mauritania, Mali and Niger, though the geographical conditions – and therefore challenges – also affect parts of Burkina Faso and Chad. Many of the challenges impact on neighboring countries, including Algeria, Libya, Morocco and even Nigeria, whose engagement is necessary to help resolve them. The current political developments in the Maghreb have consequences for the situation in the Sahel, taking into account the close relations between the countries of the two regions, a significant presence of citizens of Sahel countries in the Maghreb and the risks that arise from the proliferation of arms in the region. The problems facing the Sahel not only affect the local populations but increasingly impact directly on the interests of European citizens. [...] in few areas is the inter-dependence of security and development clearer. The fragility of governments impacts on the stability of the region and the ability to combat both poverty and security threats, which are on the rise. Poverty creates inherent instability that can impact on uncontrolled migratory flows.

The security threat from terrorist activity by Al-Qaida in the Maghreb (AQIM), which has found a sanctuary in Northern Mali, is focused on Western targets and has evolved from taking money to taking life, discouraging investment in the region. AQIM resources and operational capacities are significant and growing. Deteriorating security conditions pose a challenge to development cooperation and restrict the delivery of humanitarian assistance and development aid, which in turn exacerbates the vulnerability of the region and its population." (European Union External Action Service, 2017).

This situation has proximate and conflict-sustaining causes that have different consequences in the sphere of economy and a considerable impact on the region's governance, the peace and security in the Sahel region. Causes such as: migration, food insecurity, politicized military, the rise of Jihadi and criminal networks, the regional and cross-border conflict and insecurity, the corruption and general socioeconomic deprivation and the global dynamics and role of external actors, among others.

In this order of ideas, these causes need to be treated with the purpose of mitigate the current situation on the Sahelian territory. This commission will mainly address, the following four causes: the politicized military, the rise of

Jihadi and criminal networks, the regional and cross-border conflict and insecurity, and the corruption and general socioeconomic deprivation; being these factors the most alarming ones, due to the threats they represent for the stability and peace of the region.

TOPIC: MEASURES TO COUNTERACT THE SITUATION OF UNSTEADINESS ON THE SAHEL REGION

BACKGROUND

In order to understand the crisis that's taken place on that specific geographical spot of the Sahel, it's imperative to understand the circumstances that had led the region towards such incredible disarray.

Firstly, there has been a developing linkage between the extreme poverty of the population that compose the African nations and the environmental issues. Several intense climatic conditions, have elevated the food price over and over, and consequently, have ratified the poor circumstances for the African population. Regardless of the aforementioned, and the characteristics of the continent itself, it seems that the conditions the past decades have been the worst the region has ever faced; those conditions embrace strong climatic variations and completely irregular rainfalls and thus, a prolonged drought.

Subsequently, the situation of political instability has spread out, and nowadays the insurgent groups who had occupied most of the northern territories have decided to expand themselves towards the south on an attempt to obtain more territorial control. Situation that, simultaneously has turned into the worsening of the insecurity for civilians, due to the fact that most of the countries have become now almost a war-zone. Furthermore, it's worth adding that generally, as a consequence of the security crisis, the organized crime has been strengthened and the UNODC has estimated that major illicit flows regard to crime organized activities in the Sahel amounted to \$3.8 billion annually. (United Nations, 2013)

For more information regarding the timeline of criminal and terrorist activities that have taken place during the recent years on the African zone of the Sahel, it's recommended to consult the Eight Annual Report of the Inter-University Center for terrorism studies, titled "*Terrorism in North Africa and the Sahel in 2016*."

Generally, a situation of great unsteadiness behaves the constant emergence of multiplicity of actors, which usually, generates a worsening on the situation's circumstances. This is also, the case of Sahel's problematic.

The situation grew rapidly unsteady and quite difficult since the food crisis aggravated the humanitarian situation on that particular region. Moreover, the media has also highlighted the urgency of the situation, for instance, according to the newspaper El País, on March of 2017, there was an announcement coming from the three most dangerous and important jihadists groups in which they established their unification; this, evidently, as a way of taking advantage as well of the political and economic region's instability.

Under the name of *Jamaat Nasr al Islam wa al Mouslimin*, formed a coalition that nowadays constitutes one of the strongest and most powerful organization on the region. Nevertheless, there are those who affirm that this combination arises as a consequence of the G5 Sahel's formation and thus, it can be interpreted as a way of ratifying the power of Al Qaeda nowadays, in terms of confronting the ever-crescent amount of power that ISIS has been obtaining over the recent time. (El País, 2017)

In that order of ideas, it is worth to mention that in this dispute, several international organizations have intervened in different ways; however, the role of the Security Council of the United Nations it's our concern. It was the pronouncement done by the UN itself, which through the Resolution 2359 of 2017, welcomed the "deployment of Joint Force to combat terrorism threat, transnational crime in Sahel" (United Nations, 2017). Nonetheless, in virtue of the United States petitions, the resolution didn't integrate a financial aid for the cooperation; and thus, they will continue with the resources they already have, partially provided by the European Union in terms of the improvement of security matters. (United Nations, 2017)

This UNSC resolution encouraged the activities of the G5 Sahel's group conformed by the African nations of Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania and Niger. That cooperation, existent since 2014, has now prominent goals which include the neutralization of armed groups, the national reconciliation, fighting terrorism and organized transnational crime and -perhaps the most relevant- the restoration of the government's authority on those territories that have descended into completely dysfunctional institutions (Howling Pixel, 2017); (United Nations, 2017).

Furthermore, the situation lacks any sort of stability due to the multiple crisis the region is facing nowadays; the drought and the food crisis converge on a gradual growth of the African death rate. Moreover, jihadist groups like Boko Haram, the Islamic State and the now formed Islamic Cooperation have taken advantage and also, aggravated the current situation of political unbalance; which intensifies the disturbance for the African continent (United Nations, 2013); (Newsweek, 2017).

Finally, it's extremely important to understand that this situation it's a multilateral confrontation by every meaning, characterized by the presence of several factors that far of being exclusively political or even economical, are determining the fate of this crisis. Features such as the lack of humanitarian aid, and principally, the absence of basic vital provisions like food or water, create a perfect scenario for the terrorist actors to gain control of the territory and set their roots, in terms of accomplishing their desire for expansion and domination.

TOPIC: MEASURES TO COUNTERACT THE SITUATION OF UNSTEADINESS ON THE SAHEL REGION

PRESENT DAY

Nowadays, the Sahelian region continues to have many security conflicts in most of the Sahelian countries. Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Burkina Faso, Maghreb and Algeria for example, are countries that currently face security issues that affect the region, but at the same time these countries have tried to build some initiatives in a national and international level in order to improve the situation of the Sahelian region regarding security. "The security and development realities of the Sahel are underscored by conflict and under-development, which are constant features of the Sahelian areas." (Economic Commission for Africa, 2017)

According to the European Union External Action Service - Strategy for Security and Development in the Sahel:

Mali has worked in national policies to fight the insecurity and the terrorism that occurs in the territory with the PSPDN program, which seeks to combat both security issues previously stated. As well, President Tamani is trying to organize a Conference of Heads of State. Finally, Mali created a new office to fight the drug trafficking that threatens the country.

Another example, is Niger. They had embraced a new strategy to fight terrorism and insecurity in their territory, united with a plan to reform the justice system that includes a chamber responsible of the topics of terrorism and trafficking to be established in the Superior Court of Niger.

Likewise, Mauritania has created a national strategy to fight terrorism that will implement the doctrinal and religious components, also including the cultural and academic factors, the political matters, justice, defense and security features that the government should address in order to maintain peace and security. Is vital to highlight, the Counter Terrorism law was adopted in 2010, generating a legal framework for the judicial fight against terrorism.

Still, it is vital to understand that these have been the plans that are trying to be implemented in the region but haven't solved all the aspects of the problem. Next, we will discuss one of the problems that continue to affect the Sahelian region. The essence of frontline States along two conflict corridors, is fundamental in the discussion regarding security in the Sahelian territory and it's vital to understand it.

"The Sahel is the stretch of land between the shores of the Upper West (Atlantic Ocean) and Upper East (Red Sea) of Africa. 'Sahel' is an Arabic word meaning the 'Shore', a reference to the two enclosing shorelines. [...] the Sahel is rich in history, as evidenced by the historical Trans-Saharan trade routes that crisscrossed the Sahel; [...] The third reason is the increasing scale and scope of security issues and challenges linked to ethno-nationalist irredentism, the spread of small arms and light weapons, the escalating organized crime and criminal network activities, and the spread of radical armed groups." (Economic Commission for Africa, 2017)

Highlighting the importance of the two conflict corridors, namely northern Mali and north-east Nigeria, it's frequently found armed conflicts and violence. Hence, it's important to refer to four important aspects that stand out in the understanding of the region.

According to the Economic Commission for Africa, the first important aspect refers to the geographical conditions that affects the region where it is present an armed conflict and, therefore distressing on a large scale, the insecurity that is present in that region. The second important factor is, that governments are responding to this insecurity by deploying troops, increasing patrols and fighting with armed groups. They are fighting fire with fire. The third factor that stands out is, the tension that is generated between the host communities and the refugee communities, due to the changes generated by the violence in

the region. Lastly, corridors cross national borders and increases the threat to the international security.

To properly address this subject, in the following we will analyze some of the causes in the security aspect in the Sahel region, according to the Economic Commission for Africa.

The politicized military

One of the main causes of the current security situation in the region is the

“Politicized military coups, mutinies, overt and covert intervention in politics have been a regular occurrence in the frontline countries. Overall, the exclusionary policies and political repression associated with politicized security establishments is an important trigger for instability and other insecurities in the Sahel.” (Economic Commission for Africa, 2017)

The rise of Jihadi and criminal networks

One of the reasons its vital pay attention to the Sahel region, is the rise of Jihadi and criminal networks in the region. Currently, the “conflict and insecurities in Sahelian countries and their perpetrators have transmuted from grievance-based movements into more complex phenomena, with internal and regional consequences. This has been particularly prominent in Mali and Nigeria, with serious implications for Niger.” (Economic Commission for Africa, 2017)

The regional and cross-border conflict and insecurity

As well, the regional and cross-border conflict and insecurity is one of the most distressing issues. The current illegal traffic, the movement of the citizens, the refugees generate a complicated situation in the borders. In other words, “the security of Sahelian States is invariably tied to regional and transnational security dynamics, with some countries more susceptible to these dynamics than others.” (Economic Commission for Africa, 2017)

The corruption and general socioeconomic deprivation

“All the Sahelian countries targeted for this study are endowed with considerable natural resources. However, they are plagued with governance challenges. As such, there is no effective management of the youth bulge and the resultant issues of unemployment and vulnerability to radicalization. Failure to break a cycle in which exclusion and unresolved grievances mutate into violent opposition to the State, strengthens narratives of extremist

insurgent movements and provides justification for their cause.” (Economic Commission for Africa, 2017)

Consequently, it's fundamental to understand that the conflict represent different risks for the countries part of the region, but the immediate actions of one countries will affect the inner situation of the neighboring country, therefore the whole Sahelian region. Likewise, the impact that the armed conflict has on the governance and economic growth in the Sahel region affect all countries especially the five frontline states. And that the poor governance, has as a consequence the current violent conflict that is present in the region.

TOPIC: MEASURES TO COUNTERACT THE SITUATION OF UNSTEADINESS ON THE SAHEL REGION

RELEVANCE

Understanding the current situation in the Sahel region and its impact on the rest of the African landform is really important. Nowadays, Africa is one of the most important commerce and geopolitical spots, nonetheless throughout history has had main obstacles due to poverty, insecurity and terrorism. The Sahelian region, it's vital in the continent, in the flow of commerce and in the stability of the region as well.

Bearing in mind the previously stated, the ever-crescent feeling or the exponential deterioration of the matter, can affect the attempt of the development of the zone. Thus, understanding the measures to counteract the situation of unsteadiness in the Sahel region, will be necessary to improve the role of the territory. At the same time, it's necessary to address the problem in terms of security, because its repercussions might be deployed on a domino effect, which could eventually turn the situation unsustainable worldwide.

Africa is a continent that has been laid aside and forgotten, due to the interest of other powers. Other security problems in different zones, such as the Middle East, have been a priority. Still, we seek to reorient the debate to a region full of resources and great potential but also, full of necessities which needs to be resolved.

TOPIC: MEASURES TO COUNTERACT THE SITUATION OF UNSTEADINESS ON THE SAHEL REGION

Q-ARMAS

- i. Should non-members countries of the G5 Sahel Group empower on the objective of tackling the multilateral crisis?
- ii. Should the Security Council change the dynamic of its intervention, in terms of adopting a more active approach, given its faculties?
- iii. What sort of measures can the members of the Security Council implement, in order to reassure the accessibility of humanitarian and economic aid for the affected population in the region?
- iv. Are there any ways of preventing the excessive and exponential growth of a crisis of this nature? If not, how should the international community intervene in order to avoid a problematic like this one to reach a breaking point?
- v. Given the nature of abandonment and the generalized tendency of disinterest regarding all kinds of African crisis, how should international organizations react and face future situations in order to not allow them to get worse?
- vi. How would the international community mitigate the food crisis repercussions, if the inaccessibility of humanitarian aid continues to persevere?

TOPIC: MEASURES TO COUNTERACT THE SITUATION OF UNSTEADINESS ON THE SAHEL REGION

GUIDING QUESTIONS

- i. What kind of capabilities does my state have in order to confront terrorist and extremist groups?
- ii. Does my state invest large quantities of economic resources on military resources?
- iii. What kind of military resources does my state develops in order to maintain peace and security?
- iv. Is my state respecting the international law and regulations regarding the Sahel region?
- v. Does my country had act regarding the new threats in the region?
- vi. What kind of actions does my government had done in the Sahel region?
- vii. Which accusation does my government has?
- viii. Is the government of my country clean, or does it has corruption accusation?
- ix. How is the relationship of my country with each Sahelian country?

International Cooperation:

Can be defined as the coalition, synchronization and/or interaction of persons, groups of persons -or in the case of the international law- states as juridical persons in order to pursuit a common goal, or an interest. (Reference.MD, 2012)

Peace Building:

This concept, introduced on the early 90's, has been established by the United Nations as systematic actions perpetrated in order to identify and support structures which will tend to strengthen and solidify peace and therefore, avoid a relapse into conflict. Nonetheless, the concept has reached a spot onto is not exclusive for democratic matters but for security, education, culture and a generalized improvement. (Encyclopedia, 2016)

Terrorism:

Regarding this concept in particular, the doctrine has reached a consensus in terms of the difficultness of its definition; however the United Nations Security Council has stated that terrorism consists of: [...] criminal acts, including against civilians, committed with the intent to cause death or serious bodily injury, or taking of hostages, with the purpose to provoke a state of terror in the general public or in a group of persons or particular persons, intimidate a population or compel a government or an international organization to do or to abstain from doing any act [...]

Note. United Nations Security Council Resolution 1566, October 8th, 2014. Recovered from:

[http://www.un.org/es/comun/docs/?symbol=S/RES/1566\(2004\)](http://www.un.org/es/comun/docs/?symbol=S/RES/1566(2004))

United Nations Peacekeeping operations:

By Security Council mandate, a peacekeeping operation it's assigned as a tool in order to accomplish the appropriate maintenance of the

international peace and security. Those operations have as purpose both best addressing and supporting other measures for a specific situation, that is to say, that those mandates reflect broader normative concerning vital tasks, for the international environment. (United Nations, 2008)

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