

# JejuMUN XI

## BACKGROUND GUIDE

### United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC)

#### *1 | Protection of Civilian Rights in the Iraqi Civil Wars*

SDG: 3. Good Health and Well-Being | 16. Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions | 17.  
Partnership to Achieve the Goal

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# Committee Introduction

The United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) is a United Nations body dedicated to promoting and protecting human rights around the globe and addressing human rights violations. The council was first established on the 15th of March, 2006, replacing the former United Nations Commission on Human Rights. It meets at least three times a year to address pressing human rights issues, suggesting possible solutions and seeking justice for those affected.

For this session, the focus is on the protection of civilian rights during the Iraqi Civil War. The conflict spanned from 2006 to 2008. This war was characterized by severe sectarian violence, insurgency, and widespread human rights abuses, resulting in severe civilian suffering and a humanitarian crisis. Delegates are expected to bring their unique perspectives and interests to the table, representing their assigned countries.

During the conference, delegates will engage in discussions, negotiations, and drafting resolutions aimed at addressing the protection of civilian rights in Iraq during this tumultuous period. They will need to collaborate with representatives from other nations to find common ground and strive to promote peace, justice, and accountability in the region. Ultimately, the goal is to uphold international human rights standards and ensure the safety and dignity of all affected individuals.

# Agenda Introduction

On February 22, 2006, the bombing of the al-Askari Mosque in Samarra triggered the Iraqi civil war. The Iraqi civil war lasted for 2 years, while bombings, massacres, and sectarian violence occurred all over Iraq. The ethnic and religious segregation and the involvement of al-Qaeda and foreign entities exacerbated the conditions in Iraq; the war ended with U.S. combat troops withdrawing from Iraqi cities, marking the turning point of Iraq's rule from Saddam Hussein's oppressive system to an autonomous government. However, the war left deep scars on the country and its citizens, resulting in the formation of the Islamic State of Iraq (ISI) and the resurgence of following terrorist groups such as al-Qaeda, attempts of ethnic cleansing by both Shia and Sunni, and the displacement of four million people.

In times of war, civilian rights are often ignored and even intentionally violated, with armed parties targeting civilians, torture in forms of physical violence and detention, and denied access to humanitarian aid. Resulting in the displacement of four million civilians and seventy thousand deaths, the Iraqi civil war involved ethnic divides and civilian massacres. Although war ethics apply differently from civil ethics and just war theory claims a nation may justify itself in joining war for the purpose of self-protection, it does not overrun the rights of numerous citizens and their rights of self-protection; there must be better ways than massacres and ethnic cleansings to preserve human rights.

In this committee, over the course of two days, the delegates will review multiple policies and global organizations in order to not only reduce conflict and establish peace but also establish a firm system for the protection of civilian rights, ranging from preventing the targeting of civilians, torture and crime against civilians, and distribution of humanitarian aid. Thus, the delegates may devise post-war policies targeting the displacement of people, refugees, and psychological/emotional trauma. Although it won't be simple, the committee is committed to establishing protection for those honest from the war.

# Letter from the Chairs

Dear Esteemed Delegates,

Welcome to the UNHRC committee of JejuMUN XI! We are Sage Lee, Bryan Lee, and Michaela Kwon, who will serve you as the chairs. We are thrilled to welcome delegates from numerous schools and generate memorable, irreplaceable conferences in their MUN careers. We will support and guide you while preparing and debating the agenda by any means.

Withstanding, we would like to provide small tips for MUNers preparing for the conference. Since the agenda of JejuMUN XI UNHRC is a civil war between two religious forces inside Iraq, it will be important for all delegates to start with a perfect understanding of the background of both forces and what they are after. Furthermore, research based on the sources published between the years of the Iraqi civil war (2006-2008) will also be another helpful method to specify each country's movement and reaction toward the Iraqi civil war. We also encourage delegates to firmly check their country's stance within the provided background guide and through further research to clarify their stances, then proceed with any detailed research.

We fervently wish all delegates to appreciate their experience at JEJUMUN XI UNHRC and feel exuberant about the conference. All chairs are here to support your research and preparation for the conference, so if you have any questions, do not hesitate to contact any chairs for clarification. We hope you have a wonderful experience through JejuMUN XI. Good Luck!

Looking forward to the conference,

Chairs of JEJUMUN XI UNHRC

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# Key Terms

## **Sunni**

Making up approximately 85% of the Muslim population, Sunni originated from the group which opposed the continued rule of Ali's descendants against the Shia. Sunni dominated Islamic authority for a long time and led the persecution of Shias.

## **Shia**

Making up approximately 15% of the Muslim population, the Shia were the group that supported the political succession of Ali and his descendants. Characterized by a long history of marginalization, many Christian, Jewish, and Zoroastrian converts chose to be Shia.

## **al-Qaeda in Iraq (AQI)**

al-Qaeda in Iraq is a Sunni extremist group that led the bombing of the Al-ʿAskariyyah Mosque in Sāmarrāʿ, a significant event that led to the breakout of the Iraqi civil war.

## **Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL)**

After the death of Abu Musab al-Zarqawi, AQI's leader, in 2006, the extremist sectors regroup as the Islamic State of Iraq (ISI). However, AQI/ISI is greatly weakened beginning in 2007 due to the turn of western Iraqi Sunni tribes and attacks of Iraqi/U.S. forces.

## **Surge**

In simple terms, "surge," or the surge of U.S. military forces in 2007, was ordered by U.S. President George W. Bush to stabilize the country and reduce the activity of extremist groups such as the AQI.

# Historical Background

The JejuMUN XI UNHRC committee is conferencing with the agenda that essentializes the background knowledge of forces that are offending one another. Hence, chairs strongly recommend that delegates pay deep attention to the historical background of the crisis. Extra research from external sources is highly encouraged for further knowledge, better understanding, and qualified preparation for the conference.

## Before 2003

Iraq had numerous internal conflicts before 2003 due to Saddam Hussein's regime. One key event is the suppression of Kurdish uprisings and the following Gulf War due to the crackdown on the Shia's rebellion in 1991. Another key event includes the Second Sadr Uprising that happened in 1999 which concluded with the government's victory.

## 2003

The U.S. Army under President George W. Bush announced the start of a military operation to decapitate Iraq's leadership with air strikes, clearing the way for a ground invasion on March 20th. The invasion happened on April 9th. Countries including the United States, the United Kingdom, and other coalition forces overwhelmed the army of Saddam and succeeded in pulling down the statue of Saddam in Baghdad's Firdos Square.

L. Paul Bremer III, the leader of the Coalition Provisional Authority in Iraq, signed the order to dissolve the army and intelligence services of Iraq, which resulted in the job losses of numerous armed men and their release into society. Earlier, he also decided to exclude and remove the Baathists from the government, which resulted in long-lasting effects on Iraq's stability and security.

Starting in mid-2003, active violence was clearly shown. Around June of 2003, Saddam's two sons, Uday and Qusay, were killed in Mosul by a raid done by U.S. troops. The UN special representative to Iraq, Sérgio Vieira de Mello, and 22 members of his staff were killed in the UN headquarters in Iraq due to the suicide bombing terror at the headquarters. In December 2003, U.S. troops discovered Saddam in Tikrit and successfully captured him with the hope that violence would abate soon.

## **2004**

In January 2004, the administration of President George W. Bush announced all the prior information about extensive stockpiles of chemical, biological, and nuclear weaponry under Saddam's control was mistaken. Around March 2004, the suicide bombing of Al-Qaeda in Iraq (AQI) killed hundreds of people in the Shiite Muslim holy sites in Baghdad and Karbala, which brought up the frustration of sectarian resentment. Four U.S. contractors were killed, burned, and hung from a bridge in Fallujah, and the video that was taken at the scene of the crisis spread throughout the world.

The photo evidence of abuse of detainees in the U.S.-run Abu Ghraib prison became public. It led to the conviction of seven soldiers, bringing them to jail for the torture and humiliation of detainees. As a response to Abu Ghraib's abuse detainees, Islamist militants kidnapped Nicholas Berg, a U.S. businessman, and uploaded his beheading videotape to the jihadi website. The U.S. government said Abu Musab al-Zarqawi, the AQI founder, was responsible for the death of Berg.

The insurgent stronghold of Fallujah in central Iraq was assaulted by fifteen thousand U.S. and Iraqi service members as the Iraqi national election approached in September 2004. Out of the 1,200 insurgents that the Pentagon estimated, thirty-eight U.S. troops and six Iraqi soldiers were included. The Red Cross reported an additional eight hundred Iraqi civilians dead.

## **2005**

The election in Iraq took place in October 2005. Shiites took pictures of victory signs with ink-stained fingers in front of the image of Shiite cleric Grand Ayatollah Ali al-Sistani after voting in the constitution referendum. After two months, the Shiites got major control of parliament after the Iraqis voted for their first full-term government.

## **2006**

In February 2006, the Sunni organization, Al-Qaeda in Iraq, bombed the al-Askari Mosque in Samarra. This set off a wave of Shi'a reprisals against Sunnis. After four months, AQI leader Zarqawi was killed by a US-led air strike.

## **2007**

The military clash between Sunni and Shia groups intensified. On the other side, the U.S. utilized troops to stop the conflict and the Sunni Awakening occurred. Sunni Awakening can be best described as the event where Sunni tribes began to turn against Al-Qaeda in Iraq.



**2008**

Due to the military involvement from the U.S. and the growing Sunni Awakening, the civil war began to be finished. Correspondingly, the Iraqi government began to gain control of major cities like Baghdad and Basra.

## Current State of Affairs

As the war was characterized by sectarian violence and religious divides, the stances of Iraqi political parties were extremely polarized between the Sunni and Shia Muslims. The government was divided, accompanied by corruption and inefficiency; the tensions to regain power are still prominent among the parties, and the government is unable to provide basic public services or maintain civil order.

Another significant impact of the Iraqi civil war is the surge of insurgent/military activity. Although the Islamic State of Iraq (ISI) is no longer in power, groups like ISIS and al-Qaeda rose to prominence, as the civil war laid the headstone for civil disorder. Such activity regularly threatens the civilians and makes it difficult for the government to gain control over their territory. Furthermore, the militias (mostly Shia) that rose during the civil war, despite having been integrated into the Popular Mobilization Forces (PMF), gained significant authority and frequently operate independently of the Iraqi government, challenging state authority.

Moreover, internal violence has led to a great decline in state infrastructure and economy. Civilians have fled or evacuated to escape violence. The destruction of necessary facilities and the homogenization of sectors bring about a significant level of disorder and mutual distrust against the government. The civilians remaining in Iraq are enduring threats of life and lack of public service, calling for a desperate need of fixation of the country.

# Stances of Parties

## Australia

During the Iraqi Civil War, Australia joined a U.S.-led coalition in the Iraq war and actively supported the disarmament of Iraq. As a democratic country, Australia agreed with the advocacy for the protection of civilians. It called for accountability for any violations committed by all parties involved in the Iraqi Civil Wars, demanding them to uphold international humanitarian law and human rights.

## Bangladesh

Bangladesh participated in the U.S.-led coalition against Iraq during the Gulf War in 1991. Bangladesh, along with other countries, advocated for the liberation of Kuwait from Iraqi occupation. So, Bangladesh supported the protection of civilians in this conflict, calling for humanitarian assistance and a peaceful resolution.

## China

China had taken a stance of non-interference, disagreeing with the 2003 Iraq War. China had criticized the U.S.'s involvement in Iraq's internal affairs, believing the importance of respecting its sovereignty. However, China's economic interests in the Middle East could play a big role in shaping its position as it would want stability in Iraq to expand and maintain economic ties. Ultimately, China's stance would be to support Iraq's sovereignty while encouraging a peaceful resolution that ensures regional stability, which benefits its economic investments.

## Democratic Republic of the Congo

As a country that experienced civil wars, such as the Republic of the Congo Civil War and the Pool Department conflict, Congo would strongly advocate for supporting the safety of civilians and providing humanitarian aid for people who are affected by the displacement. Given its history of civil war, the DRC would emphasize the need for post-conflict reconstruction and reconciliation to prevent further cycles of violence.

## Denmark

Denmark is famous for its active participation in peacekeeping and global human rights initiatives. Denmark has historically advocated UN resolutions aimed at protecting civilians in conflict zones, such as Syria and Sudan. Moreover, Denmark is one of the countries that opposed the Iraq civil war.

## Ethiopia

Ethiopia would likely focus on the need for regional stability and the protection of civilians in conflict zones. Ethiopia might emphasize the importance of international cooperation in providing humanitarian aid and ensuring the safety of displaced persons. Given its role in African peacekeeping, Ethiopia could advocate for solutions that involve peacebuilding and conflict resolution, stressing the need to address the root causes of the conflict in Iraq.

### **Egypt**

Egypt would likely stress the importance of protecting civilians in Iraq, particularly as a neighboring Arab country with significant regional influence. Egypt would probably advocate for a political solution to the conflict, emphasizing Iraq's sovereignty and the need for stability in the region. Egypt might also call for increased Arab involvement in resolving the conflict and protecting civilian populations while supporting international efforts that align with these goals.

### **France**

France was one of the countries that opposed the Iraq civil war as it vocally criticized the 2003 U.S. invasion of Iraq. France's stance was more skewed towards the advocacy for diplomatic solutions and the protection of civilian lives. France is famous for its active role in the UN Security Council, with its leadership in international humanitarian efforts. France has supported multiple UN resolutions aimed at protecting civilians in conflict zones.

### **Germany**

Like France, Germany was a part of the "Axis of Opposition" of the Iraq War. Germany firmly opposed the initial U.S. intervention in the Iraq civil war in 2003 under Chancellor Gerhard Schröder, not participating in the military intervention. Because Germany valued the diplomatic approach more than military engagement in resolving the conflict, Germany actively proposed facilitating dialogue and reconciliation between Sunni and Shia communities during the EU Foreign Affairs Council Meeting Minutes in 2007.

### **Iran**

Iran, as a primary nation involved in the conflict, had a defensive stance. Iran strived to protect its sovereignty and newly established Islamic regime after the 1979 Iranian Revolution. The war began with Iraq's invasion, which Iran viewed as an existential threat driven by Saddam Hussein's desire to suppress the spread of Iran's revolutionary ideology, particularly among Iraq's Shi'a population. After repelling the Iraqi forces, Iran pursued the war into Iraqi territory, motivated by a combination of revolutionary zeal and the goal of toppling Saddam's regime. Iran's leadership was also driven by a desire to avenge the initial invasion and secure its borders against future threats.

## **Iraq**

Iraq, under Saddam Hussein, initiated the conflict with the primary motives of preventing the spread of Iran's revolutionary Shi'a ideology into Iraq, which could destabilize Saddam's secular, Sunni-dominated Ba'athist government. Additionally, Saddam sought to revise the unfavorable 1975 Algiers Agreement and assert Iraq's dominance in the Persian Gulf region, replacing Iran as the regional power. Iraq aimed to annex the oil-rich Khuzestan province and capitalize on Iran's post-revolutionary chaos, expecting a swift victory that would solidify Saddam's leadership within the Arab world and establish Iraq as the preeminent power in the region.

## **Jordan**

Jordan hosted approximately 250-300,000 refugees of Iraqis during the Iraq Civil War. As a neighboring country, Jordan advocated for humanitarian assistance and the protection of civilians. Given its experience with the refugee crisis, Jordan would likely agree with increasing international aid and cooperation in managing the displacement of Iraqi civilians and ensuring their safety and well-being.

## **Kenya**

As an African country geographically distant from Iraq, Kenya was not directly involved in the conflict nor provided any support to either side. However, as a member of the United Nations, Kenya would support the protection of civilians in domestic armed conflict within international humanitarian law and UN Security Council resolutions. Notwithstanding, Kenya would not be directly involved in the conflict since they respect state sovereignty by showing the non-intervention policy of Africa. Given Kenya's domestic efforts to develop human rights training for criminal justice responses to terrorism, the country might provide bold help with recognizing human rights in conflict situations.

## **Kuwait**

During the Iraqi civil war, Kuwait demonstrated a commitment to providing humanitarian aid to Iraqi civilians. The Humanitarian Operation Center (HOC), run by the country, donated over \$550 million to assist Iraqi civilians. Kuwait was constantly engaged with post-Saddam governments in Baghdad to prevent tensions and promote stability in Iraq; furthermore, it hosted a regional conference on Iraq's stability. Adding on, Kuwait also diplomatically worked to build political ties with various Iraqi leaders and factions in the post-Saddam era. On the other hand, since Kuwait's security has been threatened by its larger neighbor since the 1990 invasion, the country has always ensured its security interests were not compromised.

## **Netherlands**

As a country that signed the Geneva Convention, the Netherlands would stress the importance of international humanitarian law and additional protocols related to civilian rights. Furthermore, through emergency aid and humanitarian diplomacy by the government of the Netherlands, the country might also provide humanitarian aid to Iraqi civilians, such as food, medicine, shelter, and other essential life supplies.

## **Pakistan**

Pakistan has constantly expressed concern over the domestic violence in Iraq and called for an end to hostilities for civilian protection. Furthermore, Pakistan has advocated for the protection of the holy sites and shrines in Iraq (Najaf, Karbala, and Baghdad) to preserve the religious and cultural rights of Iraqi civilians. The country also supported the role of the United Nations in Iraq to address the issue and develop an approach to protecting civilians. On the other hand, Pakistan also maintains a policy of non-intervention and respects Iraqi sovereignty, which prevents direct involvement in the conflict.

## **Poland**

Poland, as a country sending its troops to the land of Iraq, is highly involved in this conflict. Poland strongly supports a non-negotiation policy towards terrorists or kidnappers to maintain stability and protect civilians from further violence. The country viewed their participation as a commitment to defend democratic values and fight against terrorism. Furthermore, Poland provided humanitarian support to civilians—as a signatory country to the Geneva Conventions with obligations to international humanitarian law—and played a significant role in the maintenance of security with the Polish Military Contingent.

Civil-Military Cooperation (CIMIC), operated by Poland, aimed to support the local civilian population by restoring and monitoring public safety and security, providing humanitarian aid, and cooperating with international organizations. There were 2,547 CIMIC projects during the conflict, with a total cost of over \$141 million. Additionally, the Polish contingent provided medical aid to nearly 5,000 Iraqis.

## **Russia**

Like other European countries, Russia generally took a negative attitude toward coalition military action, especially concerning civilians in Iraq. Russia had significant economic interests in Iraq, including a \$40 billion trade deal and business interests in Iraqi oil fields, which immensely influenced Russia to approach the conflict diplomatically. Furthermore, the president of Russia, Vladimir Putin, called the involvement of the U.S. in the conflict “a big mistake” and “unjustified” officially, in addition to the stances of serious concern toward the rising crisis related to the terror regarding ethnic and religious contradictions ongoing in Iraq.

## **Saudi Arabia**

Saudi Arabia is the country of King Abdullah, who was hostile towards Iraqi Prime Minister Nouri al-Maliki, which led to the refinement of direct involvement in the crisis. Furthermore, no records of official humanitarian aid were provided. Saudi Arabia also has a record of providing \$5 million to UNHCR for humanitarian assistance in Iraq in 2010—after the crisis. Notwithstanding, in 2011, Saudi Arabia offered humanitarian aid and civilian assistance to Syria during the Syrian crisis, which shows the possibility of the country's prominent involvement in the regional turmoil and demonstrates the country's engagement in civilian rights and humanitarian protections.

## **Sudan**

Throughout the crisis, there were reports of Al-Qaeda elements potentially moving from Iraq to Sudan, which could also influence Sudan's perspective on the Iraqi conflict and the humanitarian consequences by escalating domestic security concerns and care. As a member of the Arab League, Sudan was alerted about the turmoil and concerned about the broader implications of the Iraq conflict on regional stability; however, it wasn't able to be involved since the country had to handle international pressure and scrutiny over its own human rights violations and its internal turmoil—particularly in Darfur, which limited the availability of support.

## **Syria**

As a country sharing a border with Iraq, Syria became a major destination for Iraqi refugees fleeing the violence. By 2007, Syria was hosting an estimated 1.2-1.5 million Iraqi refugees, playing a protective role for the refugees. Syria itself was not a wealthy country and was already struggling with its economic challenges, but the Iraqi refugees placed a significant burden on Syria's resources and infrastructure, which limited the humanitarian assistance that Syria could provide to Iraq. Even under the worst constraints, however, Syria provided a humanitarian aid convoy to Iraq in cooperation with the Dutch Red Cross and provided food aid for 230,400 Iraqi refugees in Damascus and other areas of Syria with the cooperation of the World Food Programme.

## **Türkiye**

During the Iraqi Civil War period, Türkiye's actions on civilian rights protection were highly focused on its security concerns rather than providing support to Iraq. Türkiye maintained the tension with Iraq and even sent troops on the land of Iraq to attack the areas. In February 2008, Türkiye sent around 10,000 troops to Northern Iraq, advancing up to 25 km into Iraqi territory to combat the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK). Furthermore, the issue of targeting the PKK and other Kurdish militant groups continued through 2008, creating an additional burden on Iraqi civilians. Notwithstanding, Türkiye is one of the countries that has been emphasizing the protection of civilian rights internationally by signing the treaties of the United Nations, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR),

and accepting the right to individual application to the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) since 1987.

### **United States of America**

As a country directly involved in the Iraqi civil war, the United States of America was also highly engaged in protecting civilian rights in Iraq. The strategy of the U.S. military changed to “the surge” in 2007, which provided security to Iraqi civilians, particularly in Baghdad, and resulted in a significant reduction in violence and civilian casualties (decreasing by 72% by 2008). USAID played an immense role in supporting civilians by assisting with free and fair elections in 2005, assisting in the development of a new constitution and government that respects civilian rights, implementing governance programs at local and provincial levels, and reforming internal operational systems in ministries through the Tatweer Program.

Furthermore, the country offered assistance in economic and social development by expanding private-sector opportunities, increasing agricultural production, promoting just, democratic, and inclusive processes and institutions, and offering humanitarian assistance and support for internally displaced persons. Adding to the economic and social support for security force development, provincial reconstruction teams (PRTs), and stabilization efforts through USAID were provided.

### **United Kingdom**

During the turmoil, the United Kingdom’s military presence was highly focused (7,200 troops) in the Multi-National Division (South East), dealing with the southern Iraqi provinces. Efforts toward civilian rights protection and security improvement were made by British forces, including assisting with security sector reform, working towards transition to provincial Iraqi control, and providing support to the civil administration in Iraq. Patrols, arrests, anti-terrorist operations, policing of civil demonstrations, and protection of essential utilities and infrastructure were enforced by the British forces, which provided significant support and care for Iraqi civilians. Several factors hampered the United Kingdom’s effort toward civilian rights protection. Constant armed attacks against British forces, the capabilities of the necessary resources, and shortages of relief materials and food were reported by the European Center for Constitutional and Human Rights (ECCHR) after a short period.

### **Uganda**

Uganda’s involvement in the crisis was mainly focused on providing manpower for private military companies (PMCs) based on its contract with the United States. An estimated number of nearly 20,000 Ugandans were deployed to Iraq, acting as immense country nationals (TCNs) for American PMCs operating in Iraq. Uganda’s government was a key supporter of the Bush Administration, facilitating the recruitment of Ugandans for work in Iraq. Uganda did not show any efforts toward civilian rights during the Iraqi civil war.



However, strides toward establishing a legal framework for human rights have been made in Uganda. This includes the protection of civil liberties and ratified international human rights treaties—the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)—from the 1995 Constitution.

# Possible Solutions

## **Deployment of the UN Peacekeeping Troops**

The United Nations Peacekeeping Troops have the prime goal of protecting civilians and empowering national authorities to rebuild and look after their country. The deployment may be helpful to quell the prominence of insurgent forces such as ISIS and al-Qaeda but keep in mind that the input of US troops during the war did not bring the ideal result. Also, the peacekeeping troops will have to deal with the PMF and terrorist groups in the nation while working between sectarian tensions. Be reminded that this solution must be the last utmost decision that can be made by the committee.

## **Humanitarian Aid & NGO support**

There are non-governmental organizations and adjacent nations that would be willing to provide the resources necessary to aid the casualties and establish safe zones for civilians. Again, there will be threats and tension from the PMF and ISIS, attempting to intercept the incoming support material. Delegates should devise a method to negotiate with the government and possibly conflicting sectors to ensure the safety of the workers and be successful in providing humanitarian aid.

## Questions to Consider

1. What were the economic stances of Iraq during the civil war?
2. What countries were directly engaged in the conflict?
  - a. Why were countries engaged?
    - i. Benefit related?
    - ii. Ally related?
  - b. What effect did those countries' engagement have?
3. What were the main problems that Iraqi people suffered from during the civil war?
4. Were there any countries that supported Iraqi civilians by protecting their civil rights?
  - a. What support was provided?
  - b. What civil rights, specifically, were protected?
  - c. Why did they support it?
5. Were there any non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that supported Iraqi civilians by protecting their civil rights?
  - a. What support was provided?
  - b. What civil rights, specifically, were protected?
  - c. Why did they support it?
6. Were any treaties or agreements between countries related to the Iraqi civil war?
  - a. Did that have any influence on the civilian rights of Iraqi civilians?
    - i. If yes, how?
    - ii. If not, what could have been added or established to support it?
7. Is there a way two forces fighting against the civil war can negotiate to prevent any harm to civilians in Iraq?
  - a. Who could support and help the process of negotiation?
8. What help can Iraqi civilians be provided with?
  - a. Helps in the country of Iraq
  - b. Helps outside of Iraq → in the form of refugee support
9. Is there any specific limitation that is keeping countries and organizations from providing support for civilian rights?
  - a. If yes:
    - i. Who is responsible for the barrier?
    - ii. Why is a barrier established from outer support and involvement?
    - iii. What could be a possible solution?
10. What were the military strategies utilized by each nation?
  - a. How did those strategies impact the human rights status of civilians?

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