

HISAR SCHOOL JUNIOR MODEL UNITED NATIONS

The United States of America (USA)

Elif Sude Yanık



I. Background Information on the USA

The United States of America (U.S. / US) is a federal constitutional republic located in North America. The indigenous people of the country, the Paleo-Indians, were the very first inhabitants who migrated from Siberia passing through the Bering land bridge to America in the 1200's BC. Afterward, in the 16th century, European colonies settled in the country and the US of status quo is stemmed from thirteen British colonies of these European settlers. The United States of America gained its independence after the American Revolutionary War (1775-1783). When it comes to the 18th century, there start the first land-expanding attempts of the state adding new territories to the federal state from Northern parts of the continent. As a result, the indigenous people of America started to be ignored and the people of new states, the latter-settlers were rather preferred. Therefore, during the 19th-century slavery became a major problem in the country. By the year 1848, it was legal in South USA. Slavery then ended up with the American Civil War which introduced the term abolition. After all, in the near past, the USA has become one of the powers of the world after the end of World War 1 and the Spanish-American War. Furthermore, at the end of the Cold War, which was the result of World War 2, the USA remained the strongest state worldwide since The Soviet Union Collapsed.

The USA is not directly engaged with Central Africa. Yet, in the USA there is a substantial amount of population of diaspora, people supporting a self-sufficient Anglophone region within Cameroon. Therefore, the USA embraced a peace-making attitude in the Cameroon Anglophone crisis with the effect of its own citizens' desires and condemned the human rights violations while also strengthening the diplomatic relationships with the country. Moreover, the USA strengthened its relationships with the Central African Republic (CAR) as well after the civil crisis broke out in the country. The USA provided financial and military support as well, especially during President Obama's time, with their concerns about the stability and peace of the region.

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II. Previous Attempts of the USA at Resolving the Issues

A. Curbing the Anglophone Crisis in Cameroon:

- The United Nations of America (USA) does not have direct engagement with the issue in the country. Yet, in the USA itself, there is a substantial population of diaspora, a group supporting a self-sufficient Anglophone region within Cameroon. The government has had the pressure of these people at the time of the crisis in Cameroon. The first being declared in October 2016, the US has issued six statements in which they criticized the violation of human rights in the region and invited the government to reconsider their approach to the autonomy desire of Anglophone people. As a state who itself has citizens desiring an autonomous Anglophone region, the USA has been one of the strongest counterparties to the Cameroonian government.
- The USA took main steps in the past attempting to building peace within the region. After the huge protection on October 1, 2017, the USA has formally urged both sides to stop the violence and come together to look for long-term solutions. Furthermore, solely the United Nations (UN) and the USA declared the parties to stop using forces that are not proportionate against the protestors. The USA reminded the need to be respectful to Cameroon's territorial unity and suggested that an inquiry could be done and formal dialogues could be developed in between the parties. Moreover, as one of the western embassies along with the European Union (EU), the USA supported the conference called The Anglophone General Conference which is seen as the most realistic solution alternative.

B. The question of the Central African Republic Civil War:

- The United States of America (USA) did not have strong relationships and did not engage with the Central African Republic (CAR) in the past. In fact, the diplomatic presence of the USA was limited to embassies and partial US Agency for International Aid (USAID) support.
- As the civil crisis broke out in the country the USA has strengthened its diplomatic relationship with and support to the state. The regional stability is of the concern of the USA and it has been supporting the country since the crisis with a tremendous effort and effectiveness to preserve and fight for peace and stability. Military advisors' presence started in 2011 and was followed by President Obama's efforts in 2013 to increase the aid of the US to help fight the violence in the



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country. The USA gave substantial support to Ugandan troops along with the military advisor deployment in the region.

- The State Department and Defense Department provided the African and French troops in the conflict area with a high amount of support to carry out the peace-keeping military actions within the conflict zone.
- New specific funding was introduced by USAID and the State Department of the USA which was aimed to fund programs of governance, justice, mitigation, etc.
- In the United Nations (UN) Security Council (SC), the USA supported the creation of MINUSCA. The USA is the most prominent state that contributes to the budget of MINUSCA. In 2016 \$286.7 million was funded to MINUSCA by the USA which was requested by Obama Administration.
- The State Department requested financial support for Peace-keeping Operations (PKO), MUNISCA, security, International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE), Economic Support Fund (ESF), International Military Education and Training (IMET). The total amount of these funds requested by the State Department was \$2.2 billion. Furthermore, the State Department and USAID funded approximately \$27 million for development and peace-building in the Central African Republic (CAR).
- The USA has also been giving humanitarian support to the region since 2013. More than \$404 million has been spent to help the refugees and affected communities in the CAR and the neighboring countries.
- The Administration sanctioned 13 individuals who were believed to be some of the roots of the conflict or the supporters of the conflict. This list of people included few former presidents such as François Bozizé, people connected with the Seleka group or the Seleka-counter group anti-balaka, Lord's Resistance Army(LRA) founder Joseph Kony and so on.
- Although LRA remains one of the most threatening forces in the conflict region even in the status quo, the USA has assisted communities in LRA-affected regions with its funding. This aids involved humanitarian aid, warnings, and reconciliation attempts. Moreover, the military aid of the USA to fight against the LRA ended up with an LRA commander surrendering to the forces of the USA in 2015. It has been reported that this commander, Dominic Ongwen, had communicated with some ex-Seleka combatants.
- The USA has been considering the effectiveness of its own and UN's supports to the region in order to evaluate and take further measures or change the before-taken measures if necessary. The

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state also looks for solution alternatives to fight the Seleka groups in case the leaders are able to come together once more to flare up the crisis.

C. Taking measures to combat child mortality in Central Africa:

- USA is one of the major states who supported the creation of MINUSACA which is aiming to eradicate sexual abuse. This is evidently one of the most important steps taken to resolve this issue considering that sexual abuse accounts for a substantial ratio in child mortality rates.

III. Objectives, Aims and Possible Solutions Proposed by the USA On the Issues

A. Curbing the Anglophone Crisis in Cameroon:

- In 2016 the USA has issued six statements to criticize the violence in the conflict zone and in 2017 urged both of the sides to stop violating human rights of the folks. Also, The Anglophone General Conference was supported by the state.
- The USA's attempt regarding this issue in the future will depend on their past attempts. Therefore, the USA will certainly continue to look for peace in the conflict zone and will support primarily the diplomatic agents and parties to come together to produce a solution. Additionally, the USA will probably continue to declare their desire of peace in the UN organs such as GA for faster and bigger legislative solutions.

B. The question of the Central African Republic Civil War:

- The USA will preserve their strengthened relationship with CAR diplomatically. Also, as the USA has had many attempts to help solve the problem economically and established certain funds for that. As a state who gave in a substantial amount of financial source for the solution of this issue, the USA will preserve their peace-keeping positions and continue to provide these aids until the issue is solved once and for all.

C. Taking measures to combat child mortality in Central Africa:

- The main objective of the USA about this issue is to apply MINUSCA to avoid sexual abuse cases. Also, since the state showed their peace-making and civilian-protecting

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attitudes during the civil war up until status quo, one of the possible solutions for the USA would be contributing to a monetary fund along with all the wishing states.

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