

# HISAR SCHOOL JUNIOR MODEL UNITED NATIONS

**Can Almek**

**Gabon**



## **I. Background Information on Gabon**

Gabon, or officially the Gabonese Republic is a small country located on the west coast of Central Africa. Its population is approximately 2.1 million people with their capital city as Libreville and official language as French. Gabon first gained its independence from France in 1960 and the sovereign state of Gabon has had three presidents so far. A multi-party system was established in the early 1990s with a new democratic constitution which reformed many governmental institutions and started more in-depth regulations in the electoral process. The high amount of petroleum and foreign private investment have enabled Gabon to become one of the most prosperous nations in Sub-Saharan Africa, ranking 7th in HDI and 4th in GDP in that region. Gabon holds an important place in the three agenda items of the Advisory Panel as a country in the Sub-Saharan African region and neighboring or located near the mentioned countries.

## **II. Past Achievements and Attempts of Gabon on the Issues**

### **A. Curbing the Anglophone Crisis in Cameroon**

- There have been a couple of past attempts from other countries on the Cameroon Civil War most notably; Switzerland's offer for negotiations as a mediator in June 2019, and the Major National Dialogue in September 2019. Both of these attempts failed because of the unwillingness of the Ambazonia Governing Council and the Cameroon government. In addition, the Interim Government of Southern Cameroon has had been the incentive and politically aimed side of the conflict contrary to the Ambazonia Governing Council who see war as a possible solution. Moreover, as former French colonization, Gabon would probably support Francophone Cameroon in the Cameroon Civil War as a defender of French culture.



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## **B. The question of the Central African Republic Civil War**

- All of the past solution attempts were unsuccessful since the conflict is in continuation and nearly all of the solution attempts were military-related. The United Nations also had a solution attempt through the peacekeeping operations; which built upon the conflict even more. All of the military-focused actions lead to more division in the nation since the rebel groups and the government was performing genocide back and forth concerning religion and ethnicity. Gabon was an active nation in this conflict as a near neighbor of the Central African Republic has sent troops to the government for supply along with Chad, Cameroon, Congo, Equatorial Guinea as an establishment of African Union Multinational Force for Central Africa (FOMAC) peacekeeping force in CAR. In addition, Gabonese capital Libreville was the place of meeting with Chad to send more troops and also was the setting for the ceasefire agreement in 2013; however, the agreement later lost its effect with the additional military trauma.

## **C. Taking measures to combat child mortality in Central Africa**

- Gabon hasn't worked on this issue.

## **III. Objectives, Aims and Possible Solutions Proposed by Gabon On the Issues**

### **A. Curbing the Anglophone Crisis in Cameroon**

- There haven't been any possible solutions and objectives directly by Gabon on this issue but some of the possible solutions may be divided as social, political, and military. A social solution may be through educating the public about the socio-cultural differences and similarities between Anglophone and Francophone Cameroon. If both of the sides can feel included in both of their cultures which are extremely similar except the colonization nation, then the social components of the crisis would be solved. Secondly, both the Cameroon government and the Ambazonia Governing Council should be politically active in terms of intensive peace negotiations. Lastly, a ceasefire should be officially declared while the pandemic continues since the sides wouldn't even be able to resume war during COVID-19.

### **B. The question of the Central African Republic Civil War**

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- First and foremost, a diplomatic solution needs to be implemented on the issue once military interferences from regional and foreign countries have done nothing but harm to the peace inside the Central African Republic. There should be continuous talks between the state and the rebel groups with the help of third-party mediators. Since Gabon has been in favor of the Central African Republic government with the military aid and sent troops, they would support a ceasefire accepting the reputation and power of the government.

## **C. Taking measures to combat child mortality in Central Africa**

- Gabon hasn't worked on this issue.

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