



# Background Guide

*Committee: General Assembly - The Fourth Committee*

*Topic: Humanitarian Intervention and Post-conflict Reconstruction*

## 2012年宁波模拟联合国大会

### Ningbo Model United Nations Conference 2012

宁波效实中学

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## **General Assembly Fourth Committee**

# **Humanitarian Intervention & Post-conflict Reconstruction**

## **Update I**

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# Welcome Letter

Dear Delegates,

It is our distinct pleasure to welcome all of you to NBMUN2012, and more importantly, to the United Nations General Assembly Fourth Committee (The Special Political and Decolonization Committee).

Model United Nations (MUN) is a shrine of which the door always opens for you, and from now on you will step into it and explore more. On behalf of the MUNers who have been preparing for this conference for months, we, as the dais team of the General Assembly Fourth Committee conference, are honored to lead all of you into this wonderful world.

From depressing Gaza Strip to the passionate Cairo liberation square, from Maghreb on the Mediterranean coast to the entrance of the Red Sea, this phenomenal domino movement (“Arab Spring”) with economic demands as the outpost, has spread over different continents and resonated over the world. The years of 2011 and 2012 have witnessed the uncommon everyday life for civilians and national leaders. What exactly enabled the revolutions or conflicts? Starting thinking deeply into the question, our topic of the conference, *Arab Spring humanitarian intervention and post-conflict reconstruction*, which focuses on domestic riots and appropriate international intervention of uprisings, is sure to be worth discussing.

The Fourth Committee (The Special Political and Decolonization Committee) deals with a variety of issues about world peace. The Assembly, on a number of pressing issues such as the situation of Palestine and Middle East, makes crucial decisions and adopts concrete actions during plenary meetings. As the committee may be challenging and unfamiliar, a thorough research over it would be recommended, especially the limited official power of the committee.

*Background Information Update I* will provide you with a brief look of what has happened in MENA area. Before you together apply yourselves to seeking peaceful and effective solutions for the challenging issue, we suggest you that analyzing the root and current situations through every case of the uprising be necessary. We are convinced that with the help of the update, you will find yourselves absorbed and begin your own critical thinking. As *Update I* is the preliminary introduction of the highlight of the issue, *Update II* will later on lead you to consider how intervention and reconstruction can be operated concretely in the form of case study. If you encounter any problems in reading this document, you are most welcome to ask us any academic questions.



## Ningbo Model United Nations Conference 2012 • Rise to the Challenge

Admittedly, good delegates are always cooperative. Working as a team does help you find solutions efficiently. But we emphasize that collaboration doesn't mean following others and abandoning the significant rights and interests of the nation.

Chosen by your school, you must have shown your talents in negotiating and academic research. We want to remind you that it is essential to grasp the basic position, interest concerns, national conditions and international relations of the state you are representing before you make certain decisions. Being diplomats of your countries, you are supposed to make out the best of your countries' interests, therefore you should focus on the precision of the rules, the practical circumstances which will affect the flexibility of states' diplomatic orders, and the essential interests of your country on the topic.

We sincerely wish that every delegate would learn and experience during the three-day conference as you will be brainstorming. The conference will offer you the chance of gaining the accurate understanding of how General Assembly works and a critical perception of the special features in the region. World today has been in a new stage where all the nations are supposed to collaborate and defend.

Dear delegates, people in MENA region need you!

Sincerely yours,  
Dais of General Assembly Fourth Committee  
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## Part I

### Basic Information about

### United Nations General Assembly - Fourth Committee

The General Assembly is the main deliberative organ of the United Nations (UN). Currently, the General Assembly has 192 member states, each of which enjoys one vote. The Assembly addresses key issues pertaining to the maintenance of international peace and security (except when those issues are already under debate in the Security Council), peaceful settlement of disputes, international law, human rights; essentially, any issue within the scope of the UN Charter. The annual work of the UN mainly focuses on the mandates given by the General Assembly. A revitalization of the Assembly is under way in an attempt to enhance its role, authority, effectiveness and efficiency.



#### **The United Nations General Assembly Fourth Committee (Special Political and Decolonization)**

Because of the great number of questions it is called upon to consider, the Assembly allocates items relevant to its work among its six Main Committees in charge of discussion, seeking where possible to harmonize the various approaches of States, and then present to a plenary meeting of the Assembly draft resolutions and decisions for consideration.

The Fourth Committee (The Special Political and Decolonization Committee) deals with a variety of issues which include those related to decolonization, Palestinian refugees and human rights, peacekeeping, mine action, outer space, public information, atomic radiation and University for Peace.

The Assembly, on a number of pressing issues such as the situation of Palestine and Middle East, makes crucial decisions and adopts concrete actions during plenary meetings.

According to this year's conference setting, there will be debates straddling the topics of discussion of other committees within the UN system. For further information, please refer to the UN System Introduction.

**Functions and Power of the General Assembly:**

- (i) Consider and make recommendations on the general principles of cooperation for maintaining international peace and security, including disarmament;
- (ii) Discuss any question relating to international peace and security and, except where a dispute or situation is currently being discussed by the Security Council, make recommendations on it;
- (iii) Discuss, with the same exception, and make recommendations on any questions within the scope of the Charter or affecting the powers and functions of any organ of the United Nations;
- (iv) Initiate studies and make recommendations to promote international political cooperation, the development and codification of international law, the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and international collaboration in the economic, social, humanitarian, cultural, educational and health fields;
- (v) Make recommendations for the peaceful settlement of any situation that might impair friendly relations among nations;
- (vi) Receive and consider reports from the Security Council and other United Nations organs;
- (vii) Consider and approve the United Nations budget and establish the financial assessments of Member States;
- (viii) Elect the non-permanent members of the Security Council and the members of other United Nations councils and organs and, on the recommendation of the Security Council, appoint the Secretary-General.

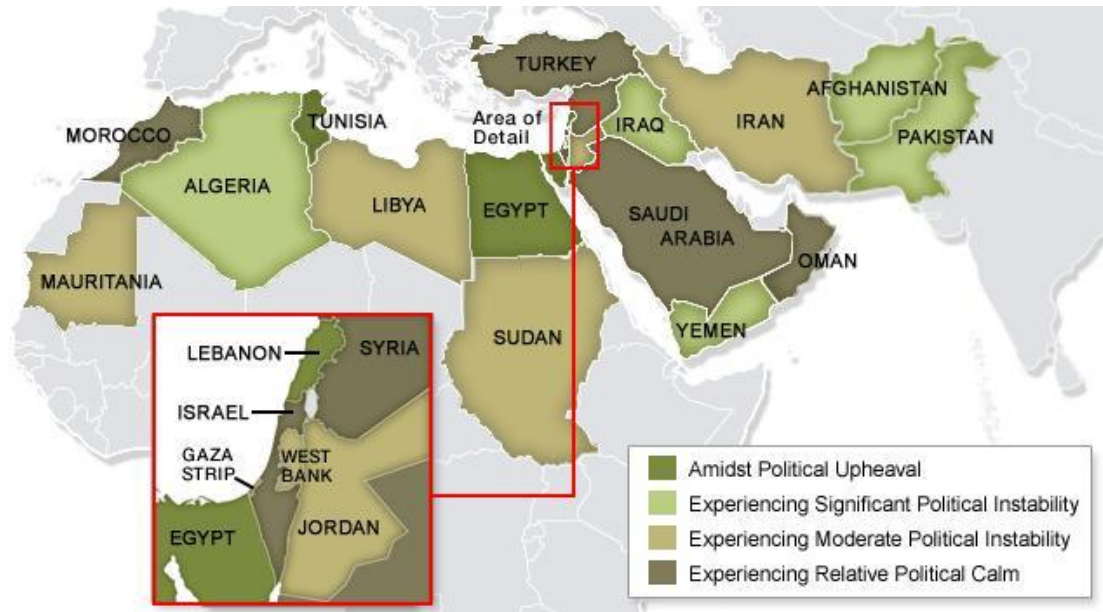
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## Part II

### A Brief Outlook on the Present Middle East and North Africa



The MENA Region in Early 2011

#### -Egypt

On 25 January 2011, full-scale protests began against the Mubarak regime. These took the form of an intensive campaign of civil resistance supported by very large number of people and mainly featuring continuous mass demonstrations. On 11 February 2011, vice -president Omar Suleiman announced the resignation of Mubarak and temporary take-over by the Egyptian military.



The Trial of Mubarak



standard and the economic

The conflicts took place for the second time in Egypt when the trial of Mubarak was later proved not the true moment of reforms. The outbreak of a full-scale march urged Egyptian military to hand over the political power to people instantly. Apart from this, people were not satisfied with the waiting process to acquire better life reconstruction.

On Jan.23<sup>rd</sup>, the Egyptian military

transferred the

legislative power to the parliament. 2 days later, as the 3-month parliamentary election finally came to an end, the international attention has been focused on Egypt's Islamist parties, especially the Muslim Brotherhood's Freedom and Justice Party and the Salafi al-Nour Party, which gained the majority of seats in Egypt's People's Assembly.

The crowd riot after a football match in the early February, 2012 has brought about higher criticism to the transitional government's power to maintain the social order. Promoted by this, a new round of large-scale protests called for an earlier presidential election.

**Critical Thinking:**

1. What are the probable effects if Muslims come to power?
2. What are the positive and negative factors of democratic elections in the post-conflict era?

## **- Libya**

Boasting a history of thousands of years, Libya went through several periods including Phoenician Greek and Roman colonial era, Arab Islamic rule, Ottoman regency, Italian colonial era and has been under the reign of Col. Muammar al-Qaddafi from 1969 till present.

As a concomitant effect of the 'jasmine revolution' taking shape in Tunisia and Egypt, a tumultuous demonstration was launched against the regime in February, 2011. As the social unrest had spread across Libya and threatened Tripoli, the nation's capital by 20<sup>th</sup>, the government forces were reported to open fire on protestors.



The Libyan Civil War

Showing great concern to the upgrading situation and the increasing number of deaths, Resolution 1973 was passed in the Security Council to set up a no-fly zone in Libya and authorize member states to "take any necessary measures" to protect the civilians. On March 19<sup>th</sup>, a French military jet was first to open fire on the government ground forces. Shortly afterwards, the United States and the United Kingdom launched enduring accurate bombings aimed at Qaddafi's army bases, communication facilities, headquarters and even government residences. In this way, the "Odyssey Dawn" began with a delicate cooperation between the West, some Arab states and the rebels. Qaddafi criticized the impudent invasion of the West and declared that hundreds of deaths had been caused in the air attacks and stepping-forward of the rebels, which was later denied by a

NATO spokesman.

After 101 days of military actions taken by NATO, the International Criminal Court in The Hague issued arrest warrants for Qaddafi, his second son and his intelligence chief, accusing them of crimes against humanity during the first two weeks of the uprising in Libya. The accusation soon was regarded as a supporting evidence to prove the illegitimacy of Qaddafi's regime.

It was undeniable that the approval of the rebels and unfreezing of funds as well as western military advisers for assistance did contribute to the pouring into central Tripoli on August 22<sup>nd</sup>. Qaddafi's family members chose to either accompany his father until the last second or exile in a neighboring country, such as Niger and Algeria. With the situation changed by the successful assault, times of a dictator seemed to have hidden in the blindage of Libyan history. As Qaddafi's death in Libya was confirmed on October 20<sup>th</sup>, the photographs of his bloody corpse quickly circulated just moments later on cell phones, television screens and Twitter. Compared with Qaddafi, Saleh, the former president of Yemen, could be the luckiest among the four dictators, while Yemen revolution could also be an unusual miracle accomplished by only peaceful demonstration even under the same bloody suppression of the government security forces.

Liberated, Libya was still faced with frequent local conflicts. In early December, tribal conflicts continued for several days on the border of Zawiyah and Warshefana. On Jan 23<sup>rd</sup>, Qaddafi's supporters occupied the Bani Walid district, yet the government forces soon controlled the situation. Moreover, several days after Qaddafi's fall, Al-Qaeda's representative black flag rose on the top of a court in Benghazi. A great many deadly weapons were lost during the clash, notably over a hundred ground-to-air missiles.

Though the transitional government has just been founded and the competition of companies in the post-war construction has just begun, uncertainties, which are gradually appearing in the post-Qaddafi era, remain to be testing the administration power and the international community.

### **Critical Thinking:**

1. Can you identify the similarities and differences between the origins of Egyptian and Libyan cases?
2. Why is the United States playing a rather vital but secondary role in the air attacks? And why are several Arab states willing to attack Libya which is also in the region?
3. What is the difference between the article in the Resolution 1973 and the actual actions?
4. What are the main uncertainties in the post-war construction?



## -Syria



Government Supporters VS Rebels

Since March, 2011, violence has broken out continuously throughout the country. After the withdrawal from Libya, the Syrian affair, regarded as the most enduring and thorny one, has been brought to the crest of international attention.

Faced with the outbreak of the demonstration, President Bashar al-Assad, who inherited Syria's harsh dictatorship from his father, at first wavered between force and hints of reform. But in April, just days after lifting the country's decades-old state of emergency, he set off the first of what became a series of withering crackdowns, sending

tanks into restive cities as security forces opened fire on demonstrators. With the suppression continuously strengthening, the protestors turned to demand for civil rights, ceasefire and the terminal of the current regime, while the demonstrations assumed an armed and organized tendency. Responsible for the armed conflicts causing thousands of deaths, however, the president still got the support from many citizens and the command of the vast majority of the security forces.

Apart from condemnation to the use of violence towards protestors, the international community implemented substantial measures. On May 23<sup>rd</sup>, the European Union announced its first round of sanctions to Assad's regime, banning its entry and freezing its assets overseas. On August 18<sup>th</sup>, American president Barack Obama issued a statement that urged the immediate downfall and tougher sanctions including economic ones. During these months, Bashar promised the national dialogue and signed several legislations for further political and economic reforms as suppression continued. Resulted from the blockade of foreign media and other observers, the human rights conditions remained controversial. The networks of anti-government protest organizers formed decentralized the National Council of Syria in Istanbul on September 15<sup>th</sup> which drew together the Muslim Brotherhood, a part of Kurdish and Sunni, as well as a number of youths unorganized dissidents. The council was noted for opposing the present regime and foreign intervention, while its persistence in the position and political appeal remains to be tested. Meanwhile, the Free Syrian Army, a typical armed rebel, attacked several government offices on the Syrian-Turkish border and even demanded for the foreign munitions supply and



Tanks of Security  
Forces outside Homs

air strikes.

In November, the Arab League suspended Syria's membership until the Syrian government executed the proposal of immediate ceasefire, national negotiation and necessary reforms. Hard as it was, the Arab League sent an observing mission as part of its proposal. However, the Arab League's second proposal in January went beyond the Syrian basic line, urging President Bashar al-Assad to transfer his power to the vice-president and construct a new united government. As the divergences were deepened, the Arab League withdrew its observers and expected a solution under an international framework.

On Feb 4<sup>th</sup>, 2012, the result of Morocco-proposed draft resolution in Security Council, which was based on the Arab League's proposal in January, turned out to be 2 veto from Russian Federation and China with the rest 13 in favor. It was recorded the second time that Moscow and Beijing had held cooperative positions in Security Council over the issue, but their decision was intensively criticized by Arab countries and the West. The Russian foreign



China's Veto

minister, Lavrov showed worry for another potential “Libyan scenario” and stated, “Such measures were described in great detail but only for one side – for the government side, ..... (they) are trying to use this movement in order to change the regime.” China held a milder attitude that an over-hurried resolution would be of no help but stimulate the situation and lead to unnecessary misjudges. While huge crowds waving the Syrian, Russian and Chinese flags lined in the streets of Damascus, the Chinese embassy in Libya was attacked by protestors, who put up signs reading “Exclude Russia and China in the Arab region, especially in Libya and Syria”.

Soon afterwards, Russian Federation defended its legal rights of military trade with Syria and sent a delegation to Syria to urge immediate reforms, holding the last chance of peaceful approaches. Iran, as a firm ally of Syria, declared more actions taken to support Bashar. With conflicts breaking out in Lebanon and western countries seeking for opportunities in the General Assembly, accelerating uncertainties are plunging the international community into an unpredictable slough.

### Critical Thinking:

1. Analyze the differences and similarities between the internal conditions between the Libyan and the Syrian cases from different perspectives, e.g. the strength and structure of rebels, etc.
2. Describe and explain the complex international relations tangling in the Syria and the interests behind them. Only with accurate judgments of these can you make the right decisions for your country and the solution of problem.
3. Define the essences of the two Draft Resolutions in the Security Council on Syria.



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Update I of FDUIMUN 2012 General Assembly the Fourth Committee

## Part III

### Humanitarian Intervention

The 1994 Rwanda genocide, the humanitarian aid after environmental disasters, Somalia, Bosnia and Kosovo had drawn the international attention to the humanitarian intervention. In this conference, we expect to mainly discuss this topic from the following perspectives: the definition of the humanitarian intervention, the ethics of the humanitarian intervention and the legality of the humanitarian intervention.

#### **The definition of the humanitarian intervention**

For a long period of time, the international society have not achieved a relatively definition of humanitarian intervention. However, there is a doctrine of the humanitarian intervention. The doctrine of humanitarian intervention in international law typically refers to the threat or use of force by a state, group of states, or international organization primarily for the purpose of protecting the nationals of a particular state from widespread deprivations of internationally recognized human rights, including genocide and crimes against humanity. In the context of international law, humanitarian intervention is usually understood to be an exception to the nonintervention principle. However, the natural law tradition regards international law as less important than the moral imperative to punish wrongs and protect the innocent.

In this way, I would like to deliberately exclude two types of behavior occasionally associated with this term. They are non-forcible intervention such as the threat or the use of the economic, diplomatic, humanitarian aid or other sanctions; and forcible intervention aimed at protecting or rescuing the intervening state's own nationals. However, we could not ignore the significant of sovereignty, especially for newly independent nations or those seeking independence from colonizers in the defining. The [UN Charter](#) says: "Nothing contained in the present Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state." The principle does not rule out the application of enforcement measures in case of a threat to peace, a breach of peace, or acts of aggression on the part of the state.

#### **The ethics of the humanitarian intervention**

Many writers argue that irrespective of what the law says, there is a moral duty to intervene to protect civilians from genocide and mass killing. They argue that sovereignty derives from a state's responsibility to protect its citizens and when a state fails in its duty, it loses its sovereign rights. There are a number of different ways of

arriving at this argument. Some point to the idea of common humanity to argue that all individuals have basic human rights and duties to uphold the rights of others. Others argue that today's globalized world is so integrated that massive human rights violations in one part of the world have an effect on every other part, creating moral obligations. Some advocates of Just War theory argue that the duty to offer charity to those in need is universal. A further variety of this argument insists that there is moral agreement between the world's major religions and ethical systems that genocide and mass killing are grave wrongs and that others have a duty to prevent them and punish the perpetrators. There are problems with this perspective too. Granting states a moral permit to intervene opens the door to potential abuse: the use of humanitarian arguments to justify wars that are anything but. Furthermore, those who advance moral justifications for intervention run up against the problem of how bad a humanitarian crisis has to have become before force can be used, and there is also the thorny issue of whether force should be used to prevent a humanitarian emergency from developing in the first place.

### **Key points**

The claims for a moral duty of humanitarian intervention stem from the basic proposition that all individuals are entitled to a minimum level of protection from harm by virtue of their common humanity.

### **The legality of the humanitarian intervention**

The legal status of humanitarian intervention poses a profound challenge to the future of global order.

The basic regime in international law governing the use of force is that established under the United Nations Charter (UN Charter). The starting point on any discussion about the legality or otherwise of the use of force in international law is article 2(4) of the UN Charter. Article 2(4) provides: "All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the objectives of Purposes of the United Nations."

There are only two express exceptions to the rule stated above in the UN Charter. The first is that stated by article 51 of the UN Charter that provides the right of states to use force in self-defense to an armed attack. Chapter VII of the Charter also provides one express exception to the non-intervention principle by granting powers to the Security Council to use force against any member state if the Security Council believes other measures, not involving the use of force, is not or would not be adequate in the maintenance or restoration of international peace and security.

Collective intervention authorized by the UN Security Council under Chapter VII of the Charter is obviously valid and is not one of the issues being examined in this

comment. The issue is whether individual or collective humanitarian intervention that is not authorized by the Security Council is legal under the Charter.

The Charter itself highlights the tension between the sovereignty, independence, and equality of individual states, on one hand, and the need collectively by the international community to ensure peace and security on the other.

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## **Part IV**

### **Post-conflict Reconstruction**

War-torn societies embarked on the fragile transition from violent conflict to a durable peace face enormous economic, social, and political challenges. A successful reconstruction process requires a different set of methods, approaches and philosophies. We aren't encouraged rush this process, as rebuilding the nation will be arduous and complicated, for two reasons. The first is the extent of reconstruction required, as the former regime left behind a society that requires rehabilitation in almost all areas of education, health, economics and infrastructure. Second, several competing priorities exist, and identifying the starting points for the country's rehabilitation will be challenging for Libyans and the international community alike. Beginning this process correctly is crucial. For an effective launching of a national reconstruction process, Libyans as well as the international community should take

into consideration certain imperatives for rebuilding a war-torn Libya. These imperatives include ownership, legitimacy, inclusion, reconciliation and capitalizing on tribalism.

Take the Libya post-conflict reconstruction as an example:

### **Ownership**

Some countries which undergoing the conflict and international intervention must declare the ownership of the countries. The Libyans were assisted by the United Nations (UN) Security Council and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in ousting their brutal regime. This approach raised questions about whether it was NATO's leadership or the rebels themselves who were making the decisions in the campaign against Qaddafi. Regardless of the actions during the eight-month uprising, it is crucial to keep in mind that the mandate for NATO intervention will no longer be valid when military operations end in Libya. UN Security Council Resolution 1973 authorized the imposition of a no-fly zone, as well as taking "all necessary measures to protect civilians". Once military operations cease, decisions about post-conflict Libya should be fully Libyan. NATO's assistance should not change the fact that the true owners of this uprising are the Libyans: They began the protests and fought for months to change their regime. Libyan ownership is necessary for successful reconstruction. Representative leadership of the Libyan people is indeed the first step in a sustainable reconstruction process. The UN Security Council authorized NATO intervention strictly on a humanitarian basis and outside powers' involvement in Libya should be permitted only for such causes. NATO needs to strike a balance between helping the Libyans manage their own affairs and Intervening in their decisions. Certainly, the objective of the Libyan uprising was never to replace a dictatorship with foreign control of the country.

### **Legitimacy**

In many post-revolutionary societies, there is a tendency to confuse victory with legitimacy, while these are in fact two very different things. Victorious individuals tend to see the values of their revolution as the basis for legitimizing their rule. Qaddafi himself used this tactic during his reign, deeming revolution victory day (1 September) a national holiday for Libya, which the country celebrated yearly beginning in 1969. This same concept of 'revolutionary legitimacy' allowed Qaddafi to sustain his power and justify the silencing of his opponents. Even more dangerous, loyalty to his revolution and its values provided open access to those who were committed to the revolutionary cause, and they were granted almost unlimited access to the positions they desired.

### **Inclusion**

Almost all segments of Libyan society contributed in some way to the removal of



Qaddafi from power – including tribal forces, technocrats, members of the diaspora and a variety of political parties. However, even during the uprising, many politicians and analysts raised concerns over the inclusion of some Islamist groups with possible links to Al-Qaeda. It could be dangerous for the new Libyan leaders to become tyrannical in questioning loyalties to the country. Anyone who participated in the liberation process and the removal of the regime should be given a fair chance to be part of the rebuilding process. As Benotman explained: “To manage the bumpy transition toward democracy, elements formerly close to the Qaddafi regime will also have to be included.” A monopoly over Libyan reconstruction should not only be rejected but also replaced by an inclusive grouping of all parties, regardless of their social and political background. An important criterion for participation, however, should be a firm commitment to non-violence in the rebuilding process. Once that sincere commitment is made, all Libyans should be allowed and encouraged to contribute to reconstruction efforts. In so doing, a broad cross-section of Libyan society will be allowed to contribute to governance, which was a key goal of the revolution after over four decades of dictatorship by Qaddafi.

### **Reconciliation**

Many crimes were committed under Qaddafi’s 42-year-old regime, as well as during the eight-month uprising that ousted it. The Abu Salim prison massacre and shelling of Misrata are only two examples of these crimes. Because Qaddafi’s repression was systematic and widespread, it affected most segments of Libyan society and, as a result, this has led to reprisals against segments of the former regime. Other social forces that allied with the regime have been targeted for retaliation as well. These groups include, but are not limited to, the Tuareg, Qaddafi’s own tribe (the Qadhadfa) and other ‘dark-skinned’ individuals. For example, in the city of Ghadames, which has a mixed population of Berber-Arabs and Tuareg, serious revenge attacks have already occurred against the Tuareg, who Qaddafi used as local enforcers of his power during the revolution.

As much as they may wish to avoid dealing with it, many Libyans, especially victims’ relatives, may find themselves performing retributive acts against perpetrators of former regime abuses. While retributive justice may provide some psychological release to victims and is common in some tribal societies, Libyans must realise that this is not the type of justice that will help their country move into a new era of stability, reconstruction and development. Indeed, Libyans need to engage in a wide national reconciliation process that uses restorative, rather than retributive, tactics to repair broken relationships and heal deep wounds.<sup>13</sup> Restorative justice will also grant regime figures the opportunity to acknowledge the suffering of their countrymen, apologies for their past wrongdoings, and seek forgiveness. Restitution requires that regime individuals relinquish all privileges they gained due to their positions in the old Qaddafi regime. While it is certainly true that forgiveness is not easy in a society that suffered for four decades under a brutal and capricious

dictatorship, Libyans must recognize that vengeance will only prolong their suffering and jeopardize the transition to a new era of peace and stability. Libyans are well equipped to forgive, as their Arab and Muslim culture encourages such values as forgiveness and reconciliation.

### **Capitalizing on Tribalism**

There are more than 140 tribes and clans in Libya, though approximately 30 are believed to be more active than others. A promoter of socialist ideology, Qaddafi committed himself to eliminating tribalism in Libyan society when he first came to power. Later, when he became weaker, however, Qaddafi returned to relying on tribal support to sustain his recognition to entice their followers to join and support the national reconciliation process. In addition to reconciliation, tribes in Libya can contribute to improving the security situation and filling the power vacuum, particularly when society is in transition. Tribal leaders have the ability to mobilize significant tribal forces to secure peace and maintain order in the absence of a formal security apparatus. In a vast country like Libya that lacks a strong central government, the need for these informal forces becomes even more essential throughout the nation. As long as Libyan society is in transition, the security situation will remain precarious and, in the absence of a strong central government, other social groups such as the tribes will be needed to preserve peace. Be it for national reconciliation or peace and security, Libyans may want to consider establishing tribal councils that involve prominent tribal figures to contribute to reconciliation, peace and security during the transitional period. Another important feature of such a council would be the opportunity it allows for the reintegration of tribal allies of the former regime. That is, to avoid deep divisions within the society in the future, Libyans should make every effort to treat tribes like the Qadhadfa and the Tuareg equally, despite their past support of the Qaddafi regime. These groups should also be given the opportunity to contribute to the reconstruction of Libya.

### **Reference**

[http://www.huntalternatives.org/download/39\\_post\\_conflict.pdf](http://www.huntalternatives.org/download/39_post_conflict.pdf)

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/reprints/RP1197.html>

<http://www.foreignpolicyjournal.com/2011/11/14/all-reconstruction-is-local-using-local-governance-to-bring-peace-to-postconflict-countries/>

[http://www.cwctenders.com/construction\\_tenders\\_egypt.htm](http://www.cwctenders.com/construction_tenders_egypt.htm)

# Assignment

In this assignment we expect you to consider each question listed in the Critical Thinking column. We recommend you not to answer one question after another, but combine your answers logically to form a general analysis of the MENA unrests in a composition. After all, the Critical Thinking only serves as a promotion for further thinking and questions. Bear your mind to make your personal statements brief, methodic, profound with different perspectives, supporting evidence and few grammar mistakes. The form of the assignment will be limitless including paragraphs, charts, flow sheets, mind maps and whatever you think can best describe your ideas.

It surely is a challenge to your ability of comparative analysis, integrated consideration and homogeneity abstract, and we are looking forward to your replies and pre-conference communication.

It will also be highly welcomed if you would like to show your academic method(how you divide the problems, the steps of your consideration, your researching experience, but rather than only what the result is) to achieve individual and mutual development.

The assignment must be submitted by March 17<sup>th</sup> to [nbmun2012\\_ga4@163.com](mailto:nbmun2012_ga4@163.com)