

**TED ANTALYA
MODEL UNITED
NATIONS 2019**



Forum: Security Council

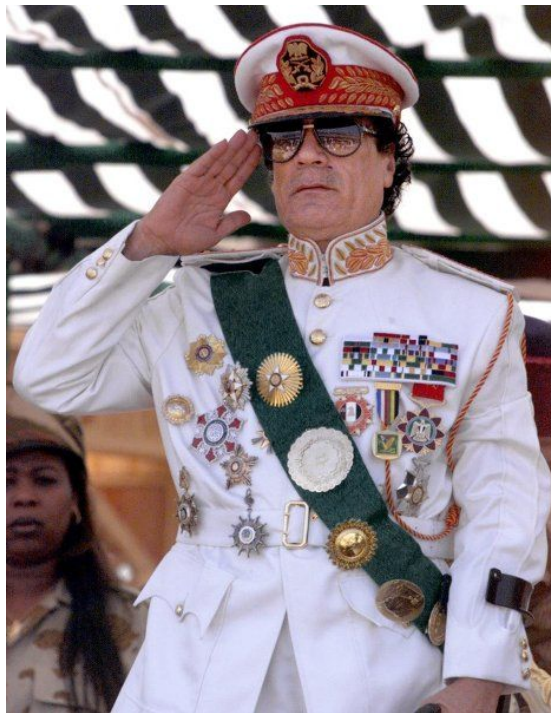
Issue: The situation in Libya

Student Officer: Teoman Gönenc

Position: President

INTRODUCTION

Following the end of Muammar Gaddafi's reign on the state of Libya, the country was driven into calamity due to the dramatically deteriorated Economy, Politics and the Living Standards as a result of the failed policies of Gaddafi, the Coup D'Etat in 2011 and the Civil Wars that followed. Although there were several attempts to end this state of imbalance in the region and restore peace and sovereignty. The state of Libya still suffers from general instability with all its institutions. Yet as the Security Council of the United Nations we must engage in resolving the Economic, Political and Humanitarian disorder within the Libyan state. Thus follows, the timeline and the background of the developments which lead the Libyan state to adversity.



*Muammar Gaddafi

DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS

RCC: Revolutionary Command Council.

NTC: National Transitional Council.

Arab Spring: The series of revolutionary and anti-governmentalist movements across the Middle East in late 2010.

Expropriate: to take away money or property especially for public use without payment to the owner, or for personal use illegally.

Jamahiriya: State of the masses.

HDI: Human Development Index

GENERAL OVERVIEW

The roots of the current state of calamity in Libya can be traced back to the failed decisions of the obsolete regime of the Colonel Muammar Gaddafi and his corrupt idea of creating a **Libyan Arab Jamahiriya**.

On September 1969, 70 officers of the military revolted against the time's monarch King Idris in a movement called The Free Officers Movement. This revolutionary movement was due to the rising corruption in his policies, after the accelerated economic growth of the state, which was a result of the newly found oil reserves in 1959. Following the same year, King Idris was dethroned, replaced by the Libyan Arab Republic that was formed under the Libyan Revolutionary Command Council lead by Captain Muammar Gaddafi as its de facto leader where he reigned between 1970 to 1972.

This newly found government was both supported and recognized by the East Bloc and Fidel Castro's Cuba as a socialist state and was even recognized by the USA on September 6th. After the RCC gained authority, it disbanded the singular economic directory of King Idris and directed the funds towards education, health care, and housing, realizing their motto of 'Freedom, Socialism, and Unity'.

Although the Libyan Arab Republic was formed on the pillars of 'Freedom, Socialism, and Unity', it did not take long for Gaddafi to impose his totalitarian and dictatorial regime over the state of Libya. This act of hypocrisy began with the renaming of 'Free Officers Movement' to 'Arab Socialist Union', which was the sole legal party in the parliament. ASU later merged itself with the trade unions and the strikes against this body were outlawed. Soon followed by, the censorship on media and the deportation of the Jewish and Italian community in order to expropriate their goods. Setting the foundation of Gaddafi's one-man rule.

The reformation of Libya began in 1973 with the formation of the General People's Congress which will replace the RCC and enable the involvement of people in bureaucracy. Following this new development, Gaddafi published his first issue of the Green Book containing his ideology and governmental vision. Transforming the Libyan Arab Republic to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. This new Jamahiriya will later in 1977 take the name Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya after adopting the "Declaration of the Establishment of the People's Authority".

Reforms

*This part will directly refer to the page of interest as it contains only factual information.

Gaddafi as permanent "Leader of the Revolution"

The changes in Libyan leadership since 1976 culminated in March 1979, when the General People's Congress declared that the "vesting of power in the masses" and the "separation of the state from the revolution" were complete. The government was divided into two parts, the "Jamahiriya sector" and the "revolutionary sector". The "Jamahiriya sector" was composed of the General People's Congress, the General People's Committee, and the local Basic People's Congresses. Gaddafi relinquished his position as general secretary of the General People's Congress, at which he was succeeded by Abdul Ati al-Obeidi, who had been prime minister since 1977.

The "Jamahiriya sector" was overseen by the "revolutionary sector", headed by Gaddafi as "Leader of the Revolution" and the surviving members of the Revolutionary Command Council, which held office owing to their role in the 1969 coup and were therefore not subject to election. They oversaw the "revolutionary committees", which were nominally grass-roots organizations that helped keep the people engaged. As a result, although Gaddafi held no formal government office after 1979, he retained control of the government and the country. Gaddafi also remained supreme commander of the armed forces.

Administrative reforms

All legislative and executive authority was vested in the GPC. This body, however, delegated most of its important authority to its general secretary and General Secretariat and to the General People's Committee. Gaddafi, as general secretary of the GPC, remained the primary decision maker, just as he had been, when he was the chairman of the RCC. In turn, all adults had the right and duty to participate in the deliberation of their local Basic People's Congress (BPC), whose decisions were passed up to the GPC for consideration and implementation as national policy. The BPCs were, in theory, the repository of ultimate political authority and decision making, embodying what Gaddafi termed direct "people's power". The 1977 declaration and its accompanying resolutions amounted to a fundamental revision of the 1969 constitutional proclamation, especially with respect to the structure and organization of the government at both national and subnational levels.

Continuing to revamp Libya's political and administrative structure, Gaddafi introduced yet another element into the body politic. Beginning in 1977, "revolutionary committees" were organized and assigned the task of "absolute revolutionary supervision of people's power"; that is, they were to guide the people's committees, "raise the general level of political consciousness and devotion to revolutionary ideals". In reality, the revolutionary committees were used to survey the population and repress any political opposition to Gaddafi's autocratic rule. Reportedly 10% to 20% of Libyans worked in surveillance for these committees, just like the Geheime Staatspolizei body of the SS, they acted as informants to eliminate the opposing ideologies amongst the people.

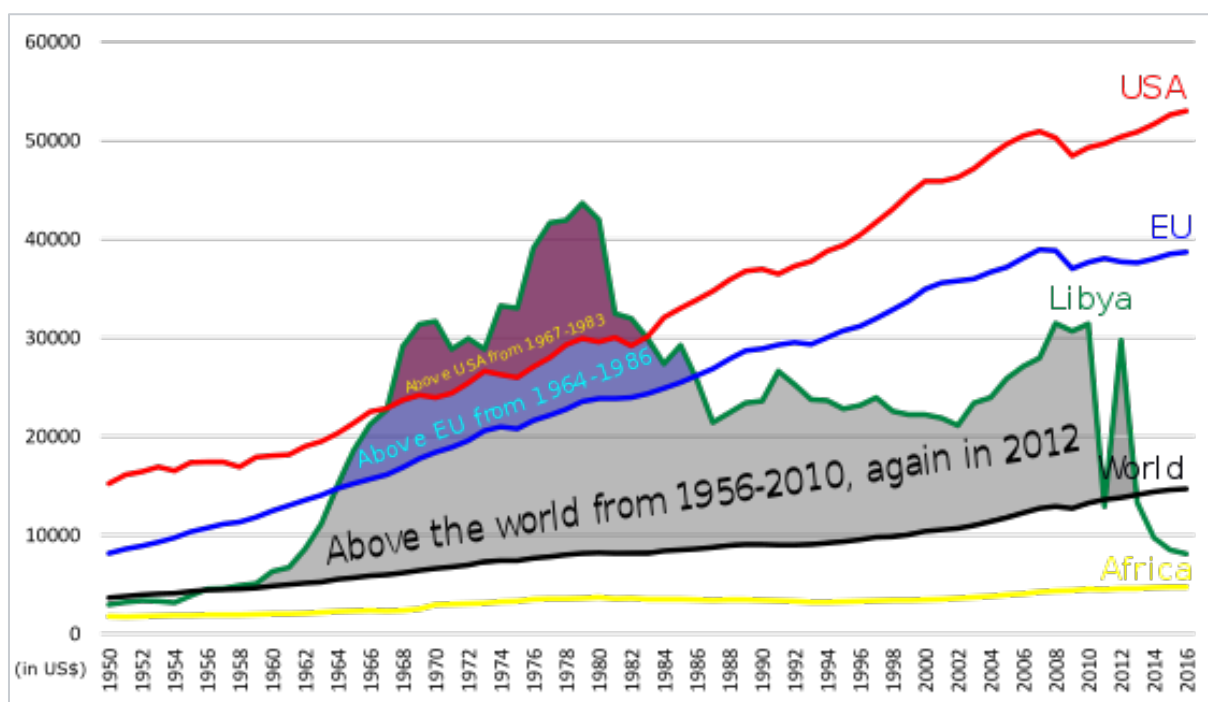
Filled with politically astute zealots, the ubiquitous revolutionary committees in 1979 assumed control of BPC elections. Although they were not official government organs, the

revolutionary committees became another mainstay of the domestic political scene. As with the people's committees and other administrative innovations since the revolution, the revolutionary committees fit the pattern of imposing a new element on the existing subnational system of government rather than eliminating or consolidating already existing structures. By the late 1970s, the result was an unnecessarily complex system of overlapping jurisdictions in which cooperation and coordination among different elements were compromised by ill-defined authority and responsibility. The ambiguity may have helped serve Gaddafi's aim to remain the prime mover behind Libyan governance, while minimizing his visibility at a time when internal opposition to political repression was rising.

The RCC was formally dissolved and the government was again reorganized into people's committees. A new General People's Committee (cabinet) was selected, each of its "secretaries" becoming head of a specialized people's committee; the exceptions were the "secretariats" of petroleum, foreign affairs, and heavy industry, where there were no people's committees. A proposal was also made to establish a "people's army" by substituting a national militia, being formed in the late 1970s, for the national army. Although the idea surfaced again in early 1982, it did not appear to be close to implementation.

Gaddafi also wanted to combat the strict social restrictions that had been imposed on women by the previous regime, establishing the Revolutionary Women's Formation to encourage reform. In 1970, a law was introduced affirming equality of the sexes and insisting on wage parity. In 1971, Gaddafi sponsored the creation of a Libyan General Women's Federation. In 1972, a law was passed criminalizing the marriage of any females under the age of sixteen and ensuring that a woman's consent was a necessary prerequisite for a marriage.

Economic reforms



*Libya under Gaddafi used to have a higher GDP (PPP) per capita than the EU, and in some periods higher than the US.

The remaking of the economy was parallel with the attempt to remold political and social institutions. Until the late 1970s, Libya's economy was mixed, with a large role for private enterprise except in the fields of oil production and distribution, banking, and insurance. But according to volume two of Gaddafi's Green Book, which appeared in 1978, private retail trade, rent, and wages were forms of exploitation that should be abolished. Instead, workers' self-management committees and profit participation partnerships were to function in public and private enterprises.

A property law was passed that forbade ownership of more than one private dwelling, and Libyan workers took control of a large number of companies, turning them into state-run enterprises. Retail and wholesale trading operations were replaced by state-owned "people's supermarkets", where Libyans, in theory, could purchase whatever they needed at low prices. By 1981 the state had also restricted access to individual bank accounts to draw upon privately held funds for government projects. The measures created resentment and opposition among the newly dispossessed. The latter joined those already alienated, some of whom had begun to leave the country. By 1982, perhaps 50,000 to 100,000 Libyans had gone abroad; because many of the emigrants were among the enterprising and better educated Libyans, they represented a significant loss of managerial and technical expertise.

The government also built a trans-Saharan water pipeline from major aquifers to both a network of reservoirs and the towns of Tripoli, Sirte, and Benghazi in 2006–2007. It is part of the Great Manmade River project, started in 1984. It is pumping large resources of water from

the Nubian Sandstone Aquifer System to both urban populations and new irrigation projects around the country.

Libya continued to be plagued with a shortage of skilled labor, which had to be imported along with a broad range of consumer goods, both paid for with petroleum income. The country consistently ranked as the African nation with the highest HDI, standing at 0.755 in 2010, which was 0.041 higher than the next highest African HDI that same year. Gender equality was a major achievement under Gaddafi's rule. According to Lisa Anderson, president of the American University in Cairo and an expert on Libya, said that under Gaddafi more women attended university and had "dramatically" more employment opportunities.

Leading to the Instability in Libya

Following the Arab Spring movement in the 2010s, the opposing factors within the state of Libya revolted against the dictatorial regime of Gaddafi, under a newly formed council of ruling called the National Transitional Council. This revolutionary act was supported by the UN through several UNSCRs and an arrest warrant for Gaddafi published by ICC. After the UN's recognition of NTC as the official representative of Libya, the rule of Muammar Gaddafi ended with his execution on 20 October 2011 marking the events of the First Libyan Civil War. Yet soon after the First Civil War ended Libya plunged into another civil war between the factions, mainly militias, refusing to disarm and further, denying the authority of the NTC.

After the First Civil War, the factions formed another ruling authority called General National Congress which worked as a legislative entity for two years until a Second Civil War broke out. With General Khalifa Haftar as the leader of the opposing party, carrying out the military offensive, Operation Dignity due to the public disapproval of the council's policies and their refusal of holding the election after their designated time had been elapsed. Which drew Libya to again a state of instability and conflict.

The Current Situation of Libya

Just like its history, the current situation of Libya is not that bright, as the state still suffers from Political, Economic and Humanitarian turmoil. With two opposing parties of General National Congress and Libyan National Army as Libya's two leading factions the current state of Libya is a subject that we must further elaborate.

The Current Political State of Libya

As two opposing major powers in Libya the General National Congress and the Libyan National Army both aim to seize the territorial and political rule of the country. Although several negotiations were held with UN supervision no significant progress was achieved as none of the factions compromised. Yet in 2017 the leaders of these two factions came together in Abu-Dhabi holding a two-hour meeting, after which the although two factions presented their terms and the meeting proved to be "a progress" the state is still an array of illegitimate factions.

Libya's Current Economy

The reasons for the current turmoil of the Libyan Economy can be traced back to the 20th century sanctions of the UN and the aftermath of the 2011 revolutionary movement. As a result of these significant developments, the economy of Libya is still on the verge of collapse as both its Oil production which regressed from 1.6 million barrels per day to 0.4 million barrels per day having a %75 shrinkage in its total production, resulting in the melting of the state's GDP.

*At this point, I highly encourage the delegates to visit this web site for detailed information on the history of the economy of Libya.

<https://fanack.com/libya/economy/#Effects%20of%20the%202011%20Revolution>

The Humanitarian Aspect of Today's Libya

After the end of Gaddafi's era, the people of Libya lost their personal security for good. As the state was divided between factions, militias, and terrorist groups a state of instability and danger arose.

These developments, as well as the collapsing economy, forced people to flee their homes, setting the perfect conditions for accelerating human-trafficking, paving the way for the Libyan Refugee Crisis.

*In order to better comprehend this issue I urge the delegates to refer to this link

<http://www.wikizeroo.net/index.php?q=aHR0cHM6Ly9lbi53aWtpcGVkaWEub3JnL3dpa2kvUmVmdWdlZXNfb2ZftGlleWE>

MAJOR PARTIES INVOLVED

United Kingdom: Due to the expropriation of the British Petrol's properties in Libya and the explicit support of Gaddafi to the Irish Republican Army plus many terrorist attacks in Great Britain was linked to Libya in some way thus making the UK a major party in this conflict

United States of America: As the one to carry out the bombings and the air strikes, USA also occupies a significant place in resolving the issue as both UK and USA have a place in the P5 which also means they have veto power.

NATO Faction: As one of the largest factions NATO, considering their place and their past with the Libyan government may also find it appropriate to present their point of view on this issue

Russian Federation: As the largest country of the East Bloc and the former capital of the Soviet Union, Russia and USA may have opposing ideas on how to resolve this issue bearing in mind that USSR is one of the states to support the Gaddafi government and also is a P5 member state.

PR China: As one of the world's greatest manufacturers PRC had some foreign affairs with Libya throughout its history and as a former member of the East Bloc and a P5 state PRC has a significant role in the resolution process.

*Although Russia and USA may have different opinions they both recognised the NTC as the legal representative of Libya at the time of its existence

TIMELINE OF EVENTS

1951 - Libya becomes independent under King Idris al-Sanusi.

1956 - Libya grants two American oil companies a concession of some 14 million acres.

1961 - King Idris opens a 104-mile pipeline, which links important oil fields in the interior to the Mediterranean Sea and makes it possible to export Libyan oil for the first time.

The Gaddafi era

1969 - King Idris deposed in the military coup led by Col Muammar Gaddafi, who pursues a pan-Arab agenda by attempting to form mergers with several Arab countries, and introduces state socialism by nationalising most economic activity, including the oil industry.

1970 - Libya orders the closure of a British airbase in Tobruk and the giant US Wheelus air force base in Tripoli; property belonging to Italian settlers nationalised.

1971 - National referendum approves proposed Federation of Arab Republics (FAR) comprising Libya, Egypt, and Syria. However, the FAR never takes off.

1973 - Colonel Gaddafi declares a "cultural revolution", which includes the formation of "people's committees" in schools, hospitals, universities, workplaces, and administrative districts; Libyan forces occupy Aozou Strip in northern Chad.

1977 - Col Gaddafi declares a "people's revolution", changing the country's official name from the Libyan Arab Republic to the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and setting up "revolutionary committees" - heralding the start of institutionalised chaos, economic decline, and general arbitrariness.

1980 - Libyan troops intervene in the civil war in northern Chad.

Confrontation with the US

1981 - The US shoots down two Libyan aircraft which challenged its warplanes over the Gulf of Sirte, claimed by Libya as its territorial water.

1984 - The UK breaks off diplomatic relations with Libya after a British policewoman is shot dead outside the Libyan embassy in London while anti-Gaddafi protests were taking place.

1986 - The US bombs Libyan military facilities, residential areas of Tripoli and Benghazi, killing 101 people, and Gaddafi's house, killing his adopted daughter. US says raids were in response to alleged Libyan involvement in bombing of Berlin disco frequented by US military personnel.

Lockerbie plane bombing

1988 December - Lockerbie bombing - an airliner is blown up over the Scottish town of Lockerbie, allegedly by Libyan agents.

1989 - Libya, Algeria, Morocco, Mauritania, and Tunisia form the Arab Maghreb Union.

1992 - UN imposes sanctions on Libya in an effort to force it to hand over for trial two of its citizens suspected of involvement in the Lockerbie bombing.

1994 - Libya returns the Aozou Strip to Chad.

1995 - Gaddafi expels some 30,000 Palestinians in protest at the Oslo accords between the Palestine Liberation Organisation and Israel.

1999 - Lockerbie suspects handed over for trial in the Netherlands under Scottish law; UN sanctions suspended; diplomatic relations with the UK restored.

2000 September - Dozens of African immigrants are killed by Libyan mobs in the west of Libya who were said to be angry at the large number of African labourers coming into the country.

Lockerbie sentence

2001 31 January- Special Scottish court in the Netherlands finds one of the two Libyans accused of the Lockerbie bombing, Abdelbaset Ali Mohamed al-Megrahi, guilty and

sentenced him to life imprisonment. Megrahi's co-accused, Al-Amin Khalifa Fahimah, is found not guilty and freed.

2001 May - Libyan troops help to quell a coup attempt against President Ange-Felix Patasse of the Central African Republic.

2002 January - Libya and the US say they have held talks to mend relations after years of hostility over what the Americans termed Libya's sponsorship of terrorism.

2002 14 March - The Libyan man found guilty of the Lockerbie bombing, Abdelbaset Ali Mohamed al-Megrahi, loses his appeal against the conviction and begins a life sentence of at least 20 years.

Compensation

2003 January - Libya is elected chairman of the UN Human Rights Commission despite opposition from the US and human rights groups.

2003 August - Libya signs a deal worth \$2.7bn to compensate families of the Lockerbie bombing victims. Libya takes responsibility for the bombing in a letter to the UN Security Council.

2003 September - UN Security Council votes to lift sanctions.

2003 December - Libya says will abandon programmes to develop weapons of mass destruction.

2004 January - Libya agrees to compensate families of victims of 1989 bombing of French passenger aircraft over Sahara.

2004 March - British Prime Minister Tony Blair visits, the first such visit since 1943.

Return to respectability

2004 May - Five Bulgarian nurses and a Palestinian doctor are sentenced to death having been accused of deliberately infecting some 400 children with HIV. They are eventually freed under a deal with the EU.

2004 August - Libya agrees to pay \$35m to compensate victims of the bombing of a Berlin nightclub in 1986.

2005 January - Libya's first auction of oil and gas exploration licenses heralds the return of US energy companies for the first time in more than 20 years.

2006 February - At least 10 people are killed in clashes with police in Benghazi, part of a wave of international protests by Muslims who are angered by a Danish newspaper's cartoon depictions of the Prophet Muhammad.

2006 May - The US says it is restoring full diplomatic ties with Libya.

2008 January - Libya takes over the one-month rotating presidency of the UN Security Council in a step back to respectability after decades as a pariah of the West.

2008 August - Libya and US sign agreement committing each side to compensate all victims of bombing attacks on the other's citizens.

Italian Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi apologises to Libya for damage inflicted by Italy during the colonial era and signs a five billion dollar investment deal by way of compensation.

2008 September - US Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice makes a historic visit - the highest-level US visit to Libya since 1953. Ms. Rice says relations between the US and Libya have entered a "new phase".

2009 February - Gaddafi elected chairman of the African Union by leaders meeting in Ethiopia. Sets out ambition of "United States of Africa" even embracing the Caribbean.

2009 June - Gaddafi pays his first state visit to Italy, Libya's former colonial ruler and now its main trading partner.

Al-Megrahi released

2009 August - Lockerbie bomber Abdelbaset Ali al-Megrahi is freed from gaol in Scotland on compassionate grounds and returned to Libya. His release and return to Libya resembled a hero's welcome causes a storm of controversy.

2010 January - Russia agrees to sell Libya weapons in a deal worth \$1.8bn. The deal is thought to include fighter jets, tanks, and air defense systems.

2010 June - UN refugee agency UNHCR expelled.

BP confirms it is about to begin the drilling off the Libyan coast.

2010 October - European Union and Libya sign agreement designed to slow illegal migration.

Anti-Gaddafi uprising

2011 February - Inspired by revolts in other Arab countries, especially neighboring Egypt and Tunisia, violent protests break out in Benghazi, spread to other cities, leading to escalating clashes between security forces and anti-Gaddafi rebels.

2011 March - UN Security Council authorises a no-fly zone over Libya and air strikes to protect civilians, over which NATO assumes command.

Libyan rebels initially capture territory but are then forced back by better-armed pro-Gaddafi forces.

2011 July - The international Contact Group on Libya formally recognises the main opposition group, the National Transitional Council (NTC), as the legitimate government of Libya.

2011 August - Col Gaddafi goes into hiding after rebels swarm into his fortress compound in Tripoli.

2011 August-September - African Union joins 60 countries which have recognised the NTC as the new Libyan authority.

2011 20 October - Col Gaddafi is captured and killed as rebel fighters take his hometown Sirte. Three days later, the NTC declares Libya to be officially "liberated" and announces plans to hold elections within eight months.

2011 November - Saif al-Islam, the fugitive son of former Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi, is captured, becoming the last key Gaddafi family member to be seized or killed.

2012 January-March - Clashes erupt between former rebel forces in Benghazi in sign of discontent with the NTC. Benghazi-based NTC officials campaign to re-establish autonomy for the region, further increasing tension with the NTC in Tripoli.

2012 August - Transitional government hands power to the General National Congress, which was elected in July.

Benghazi attack

2012 September - US ambassador and three other Americans are killed when Islamist militants, including Ansar al-Sharia, storm the consulate in Benghazi.

2013 August - Petroleum Facilities Guard militia begins blockade of oil export terminals.

Civil war

2014 February - Protests erupt in response to the General National Congress refusal to disband after mandate expires.

2014 April - Petroleum Facilities Guard militia lifts closure of two oil terminals.

2014 May - "Libyan National Army" renegade general Khalifa Haftar launches military assault including airstrikes against militant Islamist groups in Benghazi; tries to seize parliament building, accusing Prime Minister Ahmed Maiteg of being in thrall to Islamist groups.

2014 June - Prime Minister Maiteg resigns after supreme court rules his appointment illegal.

New parliament which was chosen in the elections marred by a low turn-out attributed to security fears and boycotts; Islamists suffer a heavy defeat. Fighting breaks out between forces loyal to outgoing GNC and the new parliament.

2014 July - UN staff pull out, embassies shut, foreigners evacuated as the security situation deteriorates. Tripoli international airport is largely destroyed by fighting.

Ansar al-Sharia seizes control of most of Benghazi.

Islamic State intervenes

2014 October - UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon visits to continue UN-brokered talks between the new parliament and government based in Tobruk and Islamist Libya Dawn militias holding Tripoli. UN says 100,000s displaced by clashes.

Islamic State extremist militia seizes control of the port of Derna in eastern Libya.

2015 January - Libyan army and Tripoli-based militia alliance declare partial ceasefire after UN-sponsored talks in Geneva.

2015 February - Egyptian jets bomb Islamic State targets in Derna, a day after the group there released a video showing the beheading of 21 Egyptian Christians.

Libyan Army offensive to retake Derna in March fails to dislodge the group. IS establishes control over port-city of Sirte, halfway along the coast between Tripoli and Benghazi.

2015 July - A Tripoli court sentences Gaddafi's sons Saif al-Islam and eight other former officials to death for crimes committed during the 2011 uprising against his father. He is later freed by an armed group.

2016 January - UN announces new, Tunisia-based interim government, but neither Tobruk nor Tripoli parliaments agree to recognise its authority.

Islamic State group attacks Ras Lanuf oil terminal, threatens to move on to Brega and Tobruk.

Rise of General Haftar

2016 March - New "unity" government arrives in Tripoli by boat after opposing forces block airspace.

2016 April - UN staff return to Tripoli after their absence of nearly two years.

2016 September - Libyan National Army of General Khalifa Haftar seizes key oil export terminals in the east.

2016 December - Pro-government forces oust Islamic State militants from the coastal town of Sirte, which they had seized 18 months previously.

2017 July - Islamic State group ejected from Benghazi after three years of fighting.

2018 July - General Haftar claims that his forces are fully in control of Derna, the last Islamist stronghold in the east and the only city in the region hitherto outside his control.

2018 September - Libya's UN-backed government declares a state of emergency in Tripoli, after dozens of people are killed in clashes between rival militia groups in the city's southern suburbs.

Amid the fighting, 400 prisoners escape from a facility reportedly used to house supporters of former leader Muammar Gaddafi.

RELEVANT DOCUMENTS

1. <http://unscr.com/en/search?SearchForm%5Byear%5D=&SearchForm%5Btxt%5D=L%C4%B0BYA+&SearchForm%5Bmode%5D=and>
2. <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/CR/Issues/2016/12/31/Libya-2013-Article-IV-Consultation-40624>
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POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

In order to resolve this issue, our delegates must recognize the correlation between the subjects of Economy, Politics and Humanitarian status. Thus our delegates must come up with solutions that will cover or at least consider all these topics. Yet my suggestion would be to utilise UN sub-bodies and NGOs as much as I could plus it would be most beneficial and professional if the council refers to the IMF and/or the past UN Resolutions/ Treaties.

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