

National Model United Nations

Week A

March 17 – March 21, 2013



Security Council C

Documentation

1 *Expressing deep appreciation* at the invitation extended by the Federal Government of Somalia
2 at the 6291st meeting of the Security Council to visit Addis Ababa, Ethiopia,

3
4 *Believing that* receiving an on-the-ground consultation from Representatives of the Federal
5 Somali Government to strengthen the effectiveness of the Security Council's role in the
6 prevention of armed conflict in the Horn of Africa and to counter the threat of armed opposition
7 groups like al-Shabaab,

8
9 *Guided by* the spirit and action of multilateral diplomacy and the success of the AMISOM
10 mission and the work of the UNPOS, IGAD, AMISOM, and the United Nations Security
11 Council that has allowed Somalia to make unprecedented advancements in peace and security in
12 a short period of time,

13
14 *The United Nations Security Council:*

15
16 1) *Calls upon* the Permanent Five members of the United Nations Security Council, all willing
17 Non-Permanent Members, as well as representatives from the African Union Peace and
18 Security Council and the Arab League to send Representatives to a diplomatic conference
19 hosted by the United Nations Political Office in Somalia (UNPOS) between High
20 Representative of Least Developed countries (UN-OHRLLS) and the Intergovernmental
21 Agency for Development (IGAD) between these Representatives with the Prime Minister
22 and Parliament of the Federal Somali Government in The African Union Headquarters,
23 Addis Ababa, Ethiopia on August 20, 2013;

24
25 2) *Designates* the agenda for this meeting to include a discussion of:

26
27 a) Progress of the Transitional Federal Somali Government on implementing the Six
28 Pillar plan for Peace in Somalia;

29
30 b) Terrorism in Somalia and the threat of various violent non-state actors, such as Al-
31 Qaeda and al-Shabaab to peace and security;

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33 c) Progress of United Nations activities within Somalia;

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35 d) Progress in development of more sustainable energy strategies and the status of
36 environmental issues;

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38 e) Gender inequality and women's rights;

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40 f) Current training programs within Somalia sponsored by NGO's and Member States;

41
42 3) *Further* calls upon these Representatives at the conclusion of this meeting to present a
43 comprehensive report on the meeting to the Security Council and the General Assembly;

- 44 4) *Directs* an evaluation on the necessity of the continuation of this diplomatic conference for
45 the future;
46
47 5) *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

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1 *Acting* under Chapter VII of the United Nations (UN) Charter, with the mandate of maintaining
2 international peace and security,

3
4 *Emphasizing* the respect for Somalia's sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political unity and
5 independence,

6
7 *Recalling* UNESCO's constitution, declaring that their mission is centered upon contributing to
8 peace and security through the promotion of collaboration among the nations through education,
9 science and culture, as noted in Article 1,

10
11 *Recalling further* the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), including the right for all
12 individuals to take part in their government,

13
14 *Recognizing* the imperative nature of a strong judicial system in ensuring the inherent rights of
15 all, enforcing the rule of law, and protecting the rights enshrined within Article 7 of the UDHR,

16
17 *Keeping in mind* that a conducive environment for development is essential, as established by
18 Human Development Reports produced by the UN Development Program (UNDP), which has
19 evidenced the main guarantor of social cohesion and economic progress has been education,

20
21 *Considering* that Somalia has allocated more budgetary funding to military forces than health
22 and education, as reported by the UNDP, which only fuels further conflict escalation according
23 to the findings of the Human Development Reports,

24
25 *Noting with deep concern* the negative effects that corruption imposes on government stability
26 and economic growth as stated in resolution General Assembly Resolution 155,

27
28 *Further Recalling* that peace and security has not been fully established in Somalia and that any
29 solution must be multi-faceted and encompass economic, political and humanitarian aspects,

30
31 *Alarmed* by the cyclical nature of violence, as noted in Resolution 1744, and deploring all acts of
32 violence and extremism inside Somalia,

33
34 *Fully aware* that lasting stability will not be achieved without political and economic
35 development as noted in Resolution 2093,

36
37 *Deeply concerned* about the strong correlation between competition for resources and conflict as
38 established in Resolution 1625, and *further concerned* by the link between environmental
39 damage and the threat to human health, livelihood, and security as expressed by Secretary-
40 General Ban Ki-moon on November 6, 2008,

41

42 *Confident in* the success of the Transitional Federal Government and the federal elections it
43 allowed for in August 2012 and the continued implementation of the National Security and
44 Stabilization Plan (NSSP) of Somalia (2011),

45
46 *Taking into account* the findings within the Secretary-General's Report on Resolution 1325,
47 addressing women, peace, and security, which recognizes the necessity of equitable gender
48 representation in political institutions,

49
50 *Bearing in mind* the necessity of female representation in both peace negotiations and in
51 governmental institutions as stated in Resolution 1325, also highlighting the need to combat acts
52 of violence and abuses against women and children, as noted in Resolution 2060,

53
54 *The United Nations Security Council,*

- 55
- 56 1) *Urges* the African Union (AU) to maintain security forces within the mandate of Africa
57 Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) to allow for the successful operations of Non-
58 Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Humanitarian Agencies in order to provide
59 necessary aid and logistical assistance;
 - 60
61 2) *Further urges* a close partnership between the AU and the Somali Armed Forces, with
62 the intention of building the capacity of the Somali Armed Forces in order to protect their
63 state institutions from extremist groups, such as al-Shabaab;
 - 64
65 3) *Recognizes* the need for regional bodies, such as the AU, to identify the early warning
66 signs and sources of conflict, including, but not limited to:
 - 67
68 a) Human rights violations and sexual violence as identified by UN Entity for
69 Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women,
 - 70
71 b) Perceptions in society, including women, minority ethnic and religious groups as
72 identified by the Federal Government of Somalia that are at risk,
 - 73
74 c) Environmental degradation, climate change, and resource scarcity as identified by
75 the UN Environmental Management Group,
 - 76
77 d) Basic access to food, potable water, shelter and sanitation as identified by the
78 World Food Programme,
 - 79
80 e) Various extremist political and popular uprisings that threaten an instigation of
81 regional instability as identified by the UN Department of Political Affairs,
 - 82
83 f) Movement of refugees and internally/externally displaced persons as identified by
84 the UN Human Settlements Program,
 - 85
86 g) Transfer of small arms and light weapons as identified by the UN Office on Drugs
87 and Crime;

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- 4) *Implores* the AU Border Program to strengthen its mandate and execution in order to prevent and resolve the illicit trade of small arms and light weapons and undocumented movement of displaced persons in the Horn of Africa,
 - 5) *Requires* that the National Security and Stabilization Plan of Somalia be properly executed, specifically emphasizing:
 - a) Strengthening high level institutions and strategy development,
 - b) Enhancing partnerships and coordination between state and non-state actors,
 - c) Providing the necessary framework to continue to hold free, fair, and transparent elections facilitated by the African Union Electoral Observations and Monitoring Missions;
 - 6) *Reinforces* the work of AMISOM’s Political Office, and requests the deployment of a Short-Term Observation Mission mandated by the AU Department of Political Affairs, at the conclusion of the AMISOM mandate, in order to observe, report, and provide recommendations concerning the newly formed Federal Government of Somalia;
 - 7) *Calls upon* the Somali Government to create a National Plan of Action in line with its Provisional Constitution that will allow for the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the guidelines of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW);
 - 8) *Strongly endorses* actions taken by Somalia to ensure increased representation in line with Resolution 1325 of women at all decision-making levels, including national, regional and local institutions, such as:
 - a) Guaranteeing equal access to education for all, in line with CEDAW, ensuring the full development and advancement of women,
 - b) Consulting with the African Union Department of Political Affairs in order to establish an appropriate quota for female representation at all levels of government;
 - 9) *Further endorses* the use of the TRACK (Tools and Resources for Anti-Corruption Knowledge) in order to combat corruption in line with the UN Convention against Corruption;
 - 10) *Strongly recommends* the deployment of AU observers to facilitate future elections so as to maintain the progress in peace and stability made thus far, focusing on:
 - a) Building the necessary infrastructure, including polling stations, ballots, and information centers, is available,

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- b) Monitoring possible corrupt situations,
- c) Reporting the gained information to the AU and the Security Council;

11) *Strongly suggests* the establishment of a politically independent judiciary which respects the principles of nondiscrimination, equal rights, diversity of the Somali people, fairness, and justice, that includes:

- a) Courthouses, correctional facilities, and rehabilitation centers,
- b) The appropriate training of judiciary officers, such as lawyers, judges, and other relevant legal, paralegal, and logistical staff,
- c) Initiatives that will encourage the inclusion of all members of society, specifically highlighting women and ethnic and religious minorities to be determined by the Somali government;

12) *Urges* the establishment of coeducational facilities for Somali civilians, in conjunction with the AU and the Somali Federal Government, to create a conducive environment for development which has shown to be a primary factor in preventing conflict in consultation with UNESCO including:

- a) Primary education, with a curriculum that includes, but is not limited to:
 - i) Literacy of the established national language, Somali,
 - ii) Education pertaining to the State of Somalia’s history, cultural heritage, its demographics, conflict history, regional history,
 - iii) The creation and distribution of flags and national anthems and the celebration of national days,
 - iv) The development of a coherent Somali national identity, focusing on the development of values, social institutions, behaviors, culture and national identity, with the aim of promoting national unity, social integration and reconciliation;
- b) Vocational education which will separately specialize in, but is not limited to:
 - i) Teaching technical skills, including but not limited to craftsmanship, farming, fishing and mining,
 - ii) Disbursing microcredit, with the coordination of relevant nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), transnational corporations

- 179 (TNCs) and regional institutions, such as the AU, African Development
180 Bank (ADB) and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa,
181
- 182 iii) Providing occupational aid, particularly farming tools, communication
183 devices, other occupational tools and other relevant technologies,
184 methodologies and information that will facilitate sustainable economy
185 and social stability,
186
- 187 iv) Guiding parents in child-rearing, homemaking and social tolerance and
188 non-discrimination;
189
- 190 13) *Recognizes* that adequate and necessary security must be established before primary and
191 vocational schools be built to provide security;
192
- 193 14) *Welcomes* UNESCO to develop youth leadership and development programs that provide
194 the Somali youth with necessary knowledge to lead community organizations, civic
195 engagement and education initiatives in an effort to combat al-Shabaab influence and
196 prevent future recruitment;
197
- 198 15) *Encourages* the initiation of a national reconciliation process between conflicting social,
199 religious, ethnic groups, to be led by the AU and the Federal Government of Somalia,
200 with the consultation of specialized NGOs and relevant UN bodies;
201
- 202 16) *Further encourages* civil society and local civic engagement among the Somali
203 population and to be protected by AU and Somali Security Forces;
204
- 205 17) *Recommends* implementing public educational and awareness campaigns against
206 involvement in piracy and terrorism;
207
- 208 18) *Further recommends* public education and awareness campaigns working toward the
209 promotion of:
210
- 211 a) General public health awareness, including maternal health and sanitary practices,
212
- 213 b) Combatting violence against women, including sexual violence,
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- 215 c) Environmentally sustainable practices,
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- 217 d) Civic engagement,
218
- 219 e) Preventative measures against HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases;
220
- 221 19) *Initiates* the creation of a “Somali Capacity Building Fund”, to provide the necessary
222 funding for the above operative clauses, which will be voluntarily funded by:
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- a) Member States financially and geo-strategically affected by maritime piracy, terrorism and transnational organized crime within the region,
 - b) International financial organizations, such as the World Bank and International Monetary Fund, UN Capital Development Fund,
 - c) Regional financial and political institutions, such as the ADB, UN Economic Commission for Africa;
- 20) *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Code: SCC/1/3
Committee: Security Council C
Subject: Achieving Peace and Security in Somalia

1 *Deeply concerned* about the situation in Somalia in regard to piracy,

2
3 *Emphasizing* the need to uphold the sovereign equality of all states as contained within
4 Article 2 of the United Nations (UN) Charter,

5
6 *Noting* the definition of piracy contained in Article 101 of the United Nations Convention
7 on the Law of the Sea,

8
9 *Confident in* the progress made from the National Security Stabilization Plan, including
10 the conclusion of the transitional period, the adoption of a national constitution, and the
11 presidential election,

12
13 *Recalling* the previous actions of the Security Council on this issue through Resolution
14 2010 (2011), on the severity and risks posed to Somalia by piracy, including hostage-
15 taking, illicit financing, and armed robbery, and Resolution 2077 (2012), on the limited
16 capacity of the Somali government to prosecute suspected pirates,

17
18 *Stressing* the need for cooperation among organizations and states in combating piracy in
19 an effective manner as stated in Resolution 2020,

20
21 *Emphasizing* that acts of piracy must not be allowed to go unpunished,

22
23 *Recognizing* that the state of Somalia lacks sufficient judicial capacity to try citizens of its
24 state accused of engaging in acts of piracy, as stated by a United Nations Independent
25 Expert, Mr. Shamsul Bari, to the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights,

26
27 *Realizing* the necessity of developing regional capacity to combat current and future
28 instances of piracy, given the transnational nature of this crime,

29
30 *Recognizing* the role instability plays in fueling both radicalization and piracy,

31
32 *Believing* that preventative measures are necessary to remove the economic incentive for
33 Somali citizens to engage in acts of piracy,

34
35 *Noting* that both judicial action and rehabilitation measures are necessary to reintegrate
36 former pirates into society, as this is necessary for post-conflict peace consolidation,

37
38 *The United Nations Security Council,*

- 39
40 1) *Declares* that actions taken towards international peace and security by unilateral
41 and coordinated actors must not infringe on the sovereignty of the State of
42 Somalia;

- 43
44 2) *Urges* the Somali government to uphold the obligations conferred upon it by the
45 UN Convention on the Law of the Sea;
46
47 3) *Commends* the efforts of the Somali government towards the realization of the
48 National Security Stabilization Plan;
49
50 4) *Recommends* the creation of a coordination framework for naval actors present in
51 the Gulf of Aden, such as Operation Atlanta, Combined Task Force 151, and the
52 navies of individual Member States, currently engaged in combating piracy:
53
54 a. Inclusion of regional partners, such as the African Union (AU), in order to
55 better enforce Somali anti-piracy laws,
56
57 b. The jurisdiction of said framework is to be established through the United
58 Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Counter Piracy Programme,
59
60 c. Support the eventual transition to Somali control of anti-piracy enforce when
61 naval capabilities have increased;
62
63 5) *Calls for* increased financial contributions from the African Union and United
64 Nations Member States to support this newly established force;
65
66 6) *Calls on* the Somali authorities to make efforts to improve the efficiency of the
67 judiciary system in Somalia in regard to security through:
68
69 a. Training of judges, prosecutors, police, prison staff, such as guards and
70 administrative officials, and other officials by the United Nations Interregional
71 Crime and Justice Research, in both Somalia and regional actors such as the
72 AU and their committed states, to enable them to effectively prosecute cases
73 of piracy,
74
75 b. Development of judicial infrastructure, including courthouses and prisons;
76
77 7) *Underlines* the importance of implementing recommendations to prevent further
78 acts of piracy in order to attain long-term stability in Somalia through:
79
80 a. Anti-piracy campaigns targeted towards those vulnerable to piracy due to a
81 lack economic opportunity,
82
83 b. Co-operation with local community leaders by integrating anti-crime
84 messages into dialogue in public broadcasts,
85
86 c. Supporting families in preventing their children from joining piracy groups,
87 and/or in persuading their children to quit piracy,
88

- 89 d. Continued support of programmes furthering the development of education,
90 water, sanitation, emergency aid, livelihood, women's empowerment, and
91 peace projects,
92
93 e. Working with former pirates to help spread awareness and knowledge about
94 the hardship, risk, and disillusionment involved in armed group members;
95
96 8) *Calls for* increasing Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR)
97 efforts with specific focus on the needs of former pirates:
98
99 a. Dissemination of information through cooperation with non-governmental
100 local organizations on various opportunities for disengagement from piracy
101 and reintegration as productive members of Somali society,
102
103 b. Vocational life-skill training;
104
105 9) *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

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1 *Recalling* the mandate of the Security Council to maintain international peace and security,
2

3 *Further recalling* Resolution 2082 in which the funding of terrorist organizations is recognized
4 as a significant impediment to international peace and security,
5

6 *Affirms* the principles outlined in Resolution 2083 establishing a strong economy in Somalia
7 focused on employment opportunities, as well as promoting sustainable environmental practices
8 in Somalia will contribute to greater stability,
9

10 *Recognizing* the success of the charcoal embargo passed by the Security Council in Resolution
11 2036 (2012) at reducing the funding sources for al-Shabaab militants,
12

13 *Taking into account* the findings contained within Chapters 1 and 2 of the United Nations
14 Environmental Program's February 2009 report titled "From Conflict to Peacebuilding: The Role
15 of Natural Resources and the Environment", which established a causal link between
16 environmental damage and conflict in East Africa,
17

18 *Emphasizing* the necessity of joint training programs involving the Somali government, the
19 African Union (AU), and African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) for combating piracy
20 and ensuring safe international waters for trade,
21

22 *Emphasizing* the link between lack of economic opportunity for women and the participation of
23 women in illicit activities as a force multiplier against regional and international peace and
24 security, as outlined in the Secretary-General's report on Women, Peace, and Security
25 (S/2011/598) in paragraphs 83, 89, and 90,
26

27 *Emphasizes* the empowerment of women in international peace processes as outlined by
28 Resolution 1325 in all its aspects and Article 31 of Resolution 2093 regarding the inclusion of
29 women in short and long-term political, economic, and humanitarian discourse in Somalia,
30

31 *The United Nations Security Council,*
32

33 1) *Recommending* the implementation of economic initiatives to begin the process of
34 economic development and reintegration into the world economy as they become viable
35 for the Somali state by the appropriate international bodies;
36

37 2) *Recommends* that the Federal Government of Somalia reconsider a limited number of
38 charcoal sales and exports out of ports controlled by AMISOM and the Federal
39 Transitional Council of Somalia through:
40

41 a. The creation of a civil institution to effectively regulate the charcoal trade:
42

- 43 i. with the assistance of the United Nations Development Programme,
44
45 ii. pursuant to existing Security Council measures to ensure peace and
46 security in Somalia,
47
48 iii. to ensure that al-Shabaab and other non-state militia and organized crime
49 groups do not benefit from the legal trade of charcoal,
50
51 b. Implementation of a National Action Plan to monitor and regulate industries
52 involved in charcoal manufacture and trade in order to prevent the acquisition of
53 charcoal revenues by illicit organizations, specifically al-Shabaab, and report to
54 the AU bi-annually to ensure the proper and legitimate transfer of resources,
55
56 c. The development of a government program for the purpose of creating self-
57 sustaining management mechanisms,
58
59 d. *Designates* the Federal Government of Somalia to implement a strictly regulated
60 process to ensure the profits of charcoal sales to contribute to the greater Somali
61 civil and economic society, rather than diverted to terrorist groups, such as that of
62 al-Shabaab,
63
64 3) *Urges* increased leadership by the Federal Government of Somalia to develop alternative
65 energy strategies in order to alleviate the dependence on and market for charcoal, which
66 significantly facilitates and exacerbates illicit and terrorist activities in the region;
67
68 4) *Requests* that Member States coordinate with regional bodies and relevant United Nations
69 bodies to engage in environmental conservation and cleanup efforts off the coast of
70 Somalia in international waters, to focus on, in the following order:
71
72 a. Cleaning up toxic waste,
73
74 b. Cleaning up minor oil spills,
75
76 c. Repopulating overfished waters;
77
78 5) *Recommends* governmental leadership, training, and action in coordination with the AU
79 and AMISOM forces against piracy in the effort to create and ensure safe waters and
80 prevent illicit practices within Somali waters, regarding piracy, charcoal, and the fishing
81 industry;
82
83 6) *Recommends* that the new Federal Government of Somalia create and implement
84 employment policies:
85
86 a. To be placed on foreign companies to support the fair and equal treatment of
87 Somali citizens, in particular women and refugees,
88

- 89 b. To enhance collaboration on the basis of comparative advantage and a clear
- 90 division of labor,
- 91
- 92 c. to implement the reintegration of refugees for the purposes of creating a larger
- 93 workforce to meet demand for labor,
- 94
- 95 d. To consist of legislative measures to insure that employed citizens will not be
- 96 exploited in terms of wages, working conditions, and discrimination in all its
- 97 aspects,
- 98
- 99 e. To create incentives for international investors in preexisting economic sectors,
- 100 such as telecommunications, oil, and agriculture,
- 101
- 102 f. To include Microcredit financing as well as the support of the UN Development
- 103 Fund for Women (UNIFEM) for the purposes of creating a more gender-inclusive
- 104 economic society that promotes entrepreneurship by enhancing women’s roles in
- 105 economic policy, specifically towards alternative energy sources in Somalia;
- 106
- 107 7) *Directs* the AU to compile a bi-annual report to be submitted to the Council for the
- 108 purpose of continued evaluation of the situation in Somalia, which shall include
- 109 evaluations of:
- 110
- 111 a. The progress and current standing of the charcoal industry, and whether it remains
- 112 legitimately regulated or if it has regressed to illicit trade resulting in the financial
- 113 gains for terrorist organizations, such as al-Shabaab, as regulated and reported by
- 114 the National Action Plan,
- 115
- 116 b. Women’s economic standing,
- 117
- 118 c. The integration of refugees into the Somali economy,
- 119
- 120 d. The progress of alternative environmentally sustainable energy and supporting
- 121 infrastructure,
- 122
- 123 e. Information and data requested and collected from various existing UN and AU
- 124 bodies, such as the Women in Development Service (SDWW), the United Nations
- 125 Development Fund for Women, United Nations Refugee Agency, the Food and
- 126 Agricultural Organization, and the Economic and Social Council, among others;
- 127
- 128 8) *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.