



CONFERENCE A

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Documentation of the Work of the United Nations Security Council A
(SC-A)

United Nations Security Council A (SC-A)

Committee Staff

Director	Alexander Rudolph
Chair	Rhea Holzer

Agenda

- I. The Situation in Iraq
- II. Measures to Combat Terrorism in Africa
- III. Maintenance of International Peace and Security: Security Sector Reform

Resolutions and Presidential Statements adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote
PRST 1/1	The Situation in Yemen	Adopted without a vote
SCA 1/1	The Situation in Yemen	13 votes in favor, 0 votes against, 1 abstention
SCA 2/1	The Situation in Iraq	13 votes in favor, 0 votes against, 2 abstentions
SCA 2/2	The Situation in Iraq	15 votes in favor, 0 votes against, 0 abstentions

Summary Report

The United Nations Security Council held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

- I. The Situation in Iraq
- II. Measures to Combat Terrorism in Africa
- III. Maintenance of International Peace and Security: Security Sector Reform

The session was attended by representatives of 15 Member States.

On its first session, the committee adopted the agenda of I, II, III, beginning discussion on the topic of The Situation in Iraq. On Monday evening, on the request of the Member States, Iraq spoke before the Council on its internal situation. Before the end of the day, two working papers were received to address the Situation in Iraq. However, after being informed about the death of Iran's ambassador to Yemen in a suicide attack, the Security Council added The Situation in Yemen to the agenda. On Tuesday morning, the committee began to discuss the body's response to the increasing violence in Yemen and decided on releasing a presidential statement and working on multiple resolutions in order to address the ongoing conflict. By the end of the day, a presidential statement addressing potential actions from the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) to intervene in Yemen was accepted by the Dias.

On Wednesday, the committee adopted a presidential statement by consensus and one resolution. The presidential statement condemned the actions by parties in Yemen that have contributed to the country's instability while the resolution authorized the GCC to intervene. After addressing The Situation in Yemen, the Council resumed discussions on the Situation in Iraq. By the end of the seventh session, two draft resolutions were approved by the Dais, one addressing a UN advisory mission to Iraq, and one discussing humanitarian assistance to the country and methods to combat Daesh propaganda. Both resolutions were adopted by the Security Council.



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Code: Security Council Presidential Statement 1/1

Committee: Security Council

Topic: The Situation in Yemen

1 Statement by the President of the Security Council

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3 "The Security Council stresses the negative consequences of acts of terror in the Republic of Yemen and calls
4 upon the United Nations body to address any and all acts of terror regardless of magnitude.

5

6 "The Security Council is deeply concerned by the political and social instability of Yemen between the aggressor
7 parties of the domestic dispute and the Republic of Yemen regarding the events that occurred on March 20th 2015 in
8 the Yemeni capital of Sana'a.

9

10 "The Security Council takes note of the calls made by the Yemeni President and the Foreign Ministry for
11 immediate assistance from the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) on behalf of the Yemeni Government, and
12 commends the continuation of open dialogue between the Yemeni government and the Houthis, in Doha, Qatar.

13

14 "The Security Council reiterates the statements made by the Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister on March 24 of
15 2015, regarding the GCC and the Arab League statements on March 9 of 2015, for a multinational intervention force
16 in Yemen in support of the Yemeni Government.

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18 "The Security Council condemns violent acts committed against Yemen by the aggressor parties of the domestic
19 dispute. The Security Council further recommends that immediate action be taken to ensure the stability of Yemen,
20 as well as putting a lasting end to the rise of violent entities within the region.

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22 "The Security Council underscores the strategic role that Yemen plays, due to its proximity and joint control of
23 the Bab el Mandeb strait, in the global economy. For this reason, it is imperative for Yemen to remain a stable and
24 conflict-free state.

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26 "This Security Council is guided by the belief that the most effective course of action in Yemen is what has been
27 requested by Yemen's Prime Minister Khaled Bahah. Prime Minister Bahah has urged the GCC to intervene and
28 assist the standing government in their efforts to regain control and stability of the state. This action conforms to the
29 wishes of Yemen, and therefore does not infringe upon its state's sovereignty. The United Nations and the Security
30 Council reaffirms this course of action, as well as guarantee, in the event that the GCC is unable to provide Yemen
31 with necessary support, that the Security Council must consider all measures to support the Yemeni government.

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33 "The Security Council further reiterates Security Council resolution 2201 (2015), which calls for the
34 implementation of the Gulf Cooperation Council Initiative and its Implementation Mechanism on outcomes in the
35 National Dialogue Conference, the return of a reconciliation committee, drafting of a new constitution, electoral
36 reforms, and a referendum on drafting a new constitution, and timely general elections.

37

38 "The Security Council recalls Security Council resolution 2201 (2015), which mandates that all parties in Yemen
39 seize all armed hostilities against the people and legitimate authorities of Yemen.

40

41 "The Security Council affirms that peace and security in Yemen is contingent upon factors including the political
42 inclusiveness in order to establish a non-marginalized political system that is built upon peace, democracy, and unity
43 of the people of Yemen.

44

45 "The Security Council is deeply concerned by the rising poverty rate in Yemen and recognizing that poverty and
46 economic uncertainty exacerbates radicalization, decreases opportunity and overall instability for the Yemeni
47 people. Those weaknesses contribute incontrovertibly to peace hindering factors, including a rising refugee
48 population, acts of terror, and insurgencies."



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Code: Security Council Resolution 1/1

Committee: The Security Council

Topic: The Situation in Yemen

1 *The Security Council,*

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3 *Recalling* United Nations Security Council resolutions 2051 (2012), 2201 (2015) and 2204 (2015), which address
4 the ongoing crisis in Yemen that has caused instability in the region,

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6 *Acknowledging* the importance of Security Council resolution 2140 (2014), which expressed the support for the
7 promotion of a political transition and highlighted the establishment of sanctions against any threat to peace, security
8 and instability in Yemen,

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10 *Recognizing* the importance to act under the Chapter VII as the situation in Yemen represents a direct threat to
11 international peace and security,

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13 *Gravely concerned* by the recent instability in Yemen and the assassination of the Islamic Republic of Iran's
14 Ambassador to Yemen Hossein Nikham and the 2 high-ranking Iranian diplomats,

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16 *Reaffirming* the importance of the Panel of Experts involved in the promotion of the continuous review of the
17 appropriateness of the measures contained in Security Council resolution 2204 (2015) as they represent the
18 continuous involvement of the United Nations in the matter,

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20 1. *Decides* that all Member States cease trade and communication with states and non-state actors creating the
21 unrest in Yemen;
- 22
23 2. *Designates* that any state, government, or non-state actors involved in financial trade with al-Qaeda in the
24 Arabian Peninsula (AQAP), and related factions, shall be subject to specific sanctions set by the al-Qaeda
25 Sanctions Committee maintained by the committee pursuant to Security Council resolutions 1267 (1999)
26 and 1989 (2011);
- 27
28 3. *Decides*, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, to implement an arms embargo on all
29 non-government controlled ports and territories in the Republic of Yemen, with the purpose of reducing the
30 flow of arms to non-governmental groups who engage in aggressive actions, such as AQAP, with the
31 following provisions:
- 32
33 a. That Member States to comply with such an embargo using necessary measures to prevent their
34 nationals, those originating from their territories, or those using their flag vessels or aircraft from
35 bypassing said embargo;
- 36
37 b. The sale or supply to any entity or individual in Yemen of arms and related material will be
38 consider, but is not limited to: weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment,
39 paramilitary equipment, and spare parts for the aforementioned;
- 40
41 c. These prohibitions shall not apply to arms, related material, training or assistance authorized by
42 the legitimate Government of Yemen or in by any future assistance missions that may be
43 established;
- 44
45 4. *Requests* United Nations' Special Envoy for Yemen Jamal Benomar to conduct a fact-finding mission for
46 the purpose of identifying any and all individuals, organizations, or unidentified militant groups responsible
47 for terrorist attacks, such as the one that occurred in Sana'a on March 20, 2015 causing the death of 137
48 civilians;
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50 5. *Urges* the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) to take immediate action, per the government of Yemen's
51 request, to dispatch intervention forces to assist Yemen;

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6. *Requires* a timeline of six months for the GCC forces to make progress in stabilizing Yemen with the following guidelines:
 - a. The presentation of monthly reports by the GCC on the forthcoming intervention to the UN Secretary General for the Security Council to revise the conditions of the situation until this period of time expires at which point a comprehensive report will be made and the effectiveness of the GCC force will be established;
 - b. A determined effectiveness through a forty percent decrease in civilian deaths over this timeframe and increased political stability;
 - c. The Security Council, under the circumstance that the GCC force is found to be ineffective, to take actions, will revisit the situation in Yemen and consider UN military intervention;
7. *Calls for* the renewal of the National Dialogue Conference under the support of the GCC to establish a constitutional consultation process and to hold a referendum upon a new electoral process pursuant to Security Council resolution 2201 (2015);
8. *Requests* the GCC to consider a no-fly zone over Yemen, as requested by the President of Yemen, with exclusion to flights carrying humanitarian assistance registered with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs;
9. *Strongly* supports the collaboration between active and currently existing training missions operating in the Middle East, promoted by individual initiatives of Member States, in order to strengthen their capability to face future threats of extremist groups and those who violate human integrity;
10. *Endorses* the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to cooperate with the non-governmental organizations in the Arabian Peninsula in order to manage and protect refugees and Internally Displaced Persons in Yemen;
11. *Recognizes* the need to address economic crises in Yemen as a way to ensure future stability and socioeconomic development by referring this matter to the United Nations Development Programme in order to foster a healthy relationship between peace and development;
12. *Deplores* that the GCC assist Yemen by improving the security along the borders and territorial waters of Yemen through measures, inter alia, requesting that the GCC deploys security forces and assist with the supply of equipment, financial assistance, and intelligence exchange between the GCC and the Yemen's government;
13. *Designates* logistical support gathering by the Department of Field Support (DFS) of the United Nations to work in coordination with the Office of Military Affairs' subcommittee on Military Planning Service to recommend a coordinated strategic planning and provide logistical support for the GCC's mission in Yemen with the aim to support the deterrence of violence between AQAP, Houthi militants, and the standing Yemeni government;
14. *Authorizes* an extension of the mandate of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force's (CTITF) Working Group on Border Management relating to Counter-Terrorism to work in coordination with Yemen's security sector to enhance the prerogatives of the GCC to secure both maritime and land conflict border zones to be determined by logistical date and collected and monitor by the DFS in order to prevent any possibility of a direct threat to civilian population and provide a secure platform for the government within a country;
15. *Decides* to remain actively seized of this matter.



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Code: Security Council Resolution 2/1

Committee: Security Council

Topic: The Situation In Iraq

1 *The Security Council,*

2
3 *Fully supporting* the present global coalition against Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL),

4
5 *Recalling* Security Council resolution 2170 (2014), which addresses that ISIL does not represent Islam or any
6 religion, nationality, or civilization, and, therefore, formally recognizing that ISIL will be referred to forthwith as
7 Daesh,

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9 *Alarmed by* the border insecurity of Iraq and Syria with the flow of Daesh militants and their supply lines,

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11 *Stressing* Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, which states that nothing in the present charter shall
12 impair the inherent right of individual or collective self-defense if armed attack occurs against a Member State of the
13 United Nations,

14
15 *Welcoming* the efforts undertaken by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the form of continued assistance
16 and support to the Iraq government and people, especially women and children,

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18 *Recognizing* the Kurdish Peshmerga military units as an effective fighting force in northern Iraq instantiated in the
19 case of recapture of the Mosul Dam jointly with Iraqi Security Forces (ISF),

20
21 *Requesting* that Member States support the Iraqi Directorate of Border Enforcement (DBE) which is an organization
22 consisting of 40,000 border security forces,

23
24 *Emphasizing* the importance of United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq's (UNAMI) continued mission to train
25 and assist the Iraq Security Forces (ISF) and Government Affiliated Militias in order to monitor and ensure the
26 prevention of non-sectarian violence by ISF,

27
28 *Understanding* that the ISF is leading the coalition against Daesh and maintains a supervisory role concerning all
29 combat operations,

30
31 *Noting* recent actions by the Iraq-led coalition against Daesh of 2014 along with the creation of an international task
32 force of a multilateral military coalition in order to provide extensive assistance and special operations within Iraq,

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34 1. *Condemns* Daesh on the grounds of multiple violations of human rights, inter alia:

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36 a. Genocide and ethnic cleansing of any groups within their reach who differ in religious and
37 political ideology from Daesh;
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39 b. Human trafficking of women and girls;
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41 c. Procuring funds from the illicit kidnapping and ransom of national and foreign civilians and
42 diplomats;

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44 2. *Strongly urges* Member States to assist the Republic of Iraq by improving security along the Iraqi border
45 upon the Republic of Iraq through measures below;

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47 3. *Endorses* additional resources from both regional and international sources of assistance in Iraq with
48 supplying equipment, financial assistance, infrastructure such as proper resourcing of electricity and
49 intelligence support to the DBE;

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4. *Authorizes* the formation of a United Nations Advisory Force in Iraq (UNAFI) to assist in the UN Country Team in Iraq through the following actions:
 - a. Designating the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) to manage and establish the Advisory group into Iraq and that the DPO will be reporting its intelligence and progress to the central government of Iraq in Baghdad and the UN Country Team in Iraq;
 - b. Consulting the Organization For Security and Co-operation Europe (OSCE) as an expert on conflict resolution in the region;
 - c. Training ISF and devoting greater management to border security and capacity building in Iraq;
 - d. Providing medical training, and professional military training in order to save civilian lives and minimize casualties;
 5. *Requests* the inclusion of all available United Nations bodies such as the Humans Right Office of UNAMI in order to support the UN Advisory Mission;
 6. *Endorses* UNAMI to assist refugees and Internally Displaced Person (IDPs) in Iraq back to their homes when the territory is returned to the Iraq government and people with cooperation with NGOs and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;
 7. *Supports* the recent government of Prime Minister Haider al-Abadi and his inclusive government that has brought all religious, political and social groups together and inviting Assyrian and Yasadi religious groups into the new Federal Government of Iraq;
 8. *Calls upon* the Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee to increase pressure on Daesh through further sanctions;
 9. *Decides* to remain actively seized of this matter.



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Code: Security Council Resolution 2/2

Committee: Security Council

Topic: The Situation in Iraq

1 *The Security Council,*

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3 *Acknowledging* the essential needs of Iraq outlined in United Nations Offices for the Coordination of Humanitarian
4 Affairs 2014/2015,

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6 *Noting with concern* that approximately 8,493 civilians have been killed and 15,782 were wounded in Iraq as stated
7 in the Report on the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict,

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9 *Bearing in mind* the need for assistance from the United Nations to the Iraqi government for the creation of stronger
10 institutions as expressed through the Letter from the Permanent representative of Iraq to the United Nations
11 Secretary General on June 25, 2014,

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13 *Emphasizing* that the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) should be referred as Daesh,

14

15 *Recognizing* the importance of Security Council resolution 2199 (2015) recognized under the Chapter VII of the
16 United Nations Charter focused on deterring any trade with Daesh,

17

18 *Recalling* Security Council resolution 2161 (2014), which promotes countries, their nationals, and those in their
19 territories to abstain from creating any type of relationship with Daesh and related terrorist groups,

20

21 *Deploring* the actions from the Daesh against the international peace and security and the acts against the Universal
22 Declaration of Human Rights,

23

24 *Having examined* the Second Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Paragraph 6 of S/RES/2169 (2014), the
25 United Nations should focus on the development on Iraq and the main challenges the National Government has to
26 face,

27

28 *Noting* with regret the work of the Security Council pertaining the fight of terrorism and *recognizing* that the Iraqi
29 Government must be fully involved in the creation of a respectful system for human rights,

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31 *Remembering* the work done in Afghanistan and the “light footprint” approach, which emphasizes the need for the
32 United Nations assistance should fall based on the prerogative of local and receiving government and that assistance
33 programs should be run by said local entities so as to enhance the effectiveness of aid and benefit local contractors
34 of said aid,

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36 *Further Recalling* the Iraqi Research Foundation for Analysis and Development’s report that only 6,350 of an
37 estimated 12,000 civil society organizations were registered by the Iraqi Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)
38 Directorate and the deficiencies toll on coordination efforts by Iraqi institutions and the UN,

39

40 *Insisting* on the importance of the reconstruction for Iraq, as outlined in Secretary General Report 82 (2015)
41 S/2015/82,

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43 *Understanding* that the experiences of reconstruction in Iraq and Afghanistan have provided all humanitarian
44 workers and donor states with valuable information and experience,

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46 *Alarmed* by the \$1.6 Billion discrepancy between requested and allocated funds for the Strategic Response Plan for
47 Iraq (SRPI) ported by the Office of Coordination for Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA),

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49 The Security Council,

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1. *Recommends* Member States to reach a consensus about the use of the term Daesh as the way to address ISIS in order to counterweight its legitimacy and religious affiliation misconceptions;
 2. *Establishes* that any and all individuals, organizations, and/or states who are involved in the transfer or purchasing of illegally obtained oil or natural gas of any sort will be subject to the economic sanctions of the Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee;
 3. *Calls upon* all Member States, in coordination with the Counter Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF), to report to the Counterterrorism Committee (CTC) on any suspected domestic or international actors suspected of purchasing illegally obtained oil, oil products, modular refineries, and related material being transferred by Al-Qaida splinter groups in order to further support the efforts of the Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee;
 4. *Decides* that the CTC will work in coordination with the Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee to act upon actors suspected of illegally facilitating the transfer of oil trade activities and subject them to the Al-Qaida Sanctions List if they are identified in participating in such activities;
 5. *Designates* United Nations Assistance Mission to Iraq (UNAMI) to work in coordination with OCHA as the primary inter-agency coordinators for all UN and NGO foreign aid activism in Iraq in which UNAMI will serve as the primary logistical body and contact reference for all humanitarian aid information;
 6. *Further decides* UNAMI to work in close cooperation with the Iraqi government in humanitarian aid prerogatives, while keeping in mind the local ownership in all projects and measures, in coherence with the “light footprint” approach;
 7. *Declares accordingly* that aid will be dispersed in the following way:
 - a. After initial proposition by a local Iraqi village, town, or province, a primary assessment of cost shall realized by the UNAMI;
 - b. OCHA will promote the project with the amount needed to carry it out;
 - c. OCHA will expand their budget in Iraq as needed through the Country Based Pool Fund (CBPF);
 - d. Keep a control on this initiative through an exchange of reports between OCHA and UNAMI;
 8. *Strongly encourages* Member States to increase their funds to the OCHA’s CBPF in the effort to promote humanitarian assistance for Iraq;
 9. *Calls upon* all Member States to increase their contributions to the SRPI in order to better facilitate humanitarian aid disbursements;
 10. *Requests* the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) to carry out seminars for Iraqi Government institutions to be trained to effectively take over their national humanitarian aid assistance programs;
 11. *Authorizes* an extension of the NGO Coordination Committee for Iraq’s mandate to effectively register in the Iraqi NGO Directorate and monitor the estimated 12,000 civil society organizations present in Iraq as a means to enhance the transparency of Iraqi civil society and better coordinate the actions of but not limited to OCHA, UNAMI, and civil society;
 12. *Recommends* the Iraqi government to take several measures to diversify the local economy and international exports for the purpose of curbing national reliance on oil and natural gas where:

- 105 a. The objective of these measures will be to further stabilize the region against the economic
106 terrorist threats, ensure political stability and shared prosperity generated from natural resources
107 exports and encourage sustainable growth and privatization;
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- 109 b. The measures should be oriented towards rural and economic impoverished areas inside Iraq;
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- 111 c. Ensuring transparency and accountability the Security Council calls on the involvement of
112 International Advisory and Monitoring Board (IAMB) for the purpose of overseeing the
113 management of natural resources;
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- 115 d. Expands the scope of the Development Fund for Iraq (DFI) to include investments that encourage
116 the diversification of Iraq's economy;
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- 118 e. Pending Iraqi acceptance of these suggestions, the Security Council authorizes the DFI to work
119 jointly with the government in ways including:
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- 121 i. Overseeing and implementing the possible solutions to be taken;
122 ii. The diversification measures will be carried out as long as the DFI, in cooperation
123 with the Iraqi government, consider necessary;
124
- 125 13. *Strongly urges* Iraq to participate in the United Nation's Civilian Capacities Team's CAPMATCH program
126 to effectively garner capacity building experts for the purpose of building future capacity for Iraqi
127 governmental institutions;
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- 129 14. *Urges* Member States to mitigate the access of Daesh to New Technological Weapons by broadening the
130 reach of the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) in order to reach a global consensus about the
131 control of those weapons through the adoption of the guidelines thereby established by the MTCR;
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- 133 15. *Further recommends* UNAMI to work in coordination with the Office of Military Affairs of the
134 Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) and the Government of Iraq with the objective of
135 strengthening the capabilities of the Iraq military forces, implying that:
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- 137 a. The Office of Military Affairs will be in charge of providing the necessary tools and information
138 to carry out the process based on the standards already established by the previously mentioned
139 office,
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- 141 b. The focus placed on strategies regarding:
142 i. Border Control;
143 ii. Weapon Management;
144 iii. Tackling terrorists' groups recruitment;
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- 146 c. UNAMI will work jointly with the Office of Military Affairs since the mission has already been
147 developed and established in Iraq;
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- 149 d. The government of Iraq will work with the two previously mentioned agencies since these actions
150 will be carried out under the jurisdiction of the Iraqi government, in respect to their sovereignty;
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- 152 e. The military strengthening will work on a semiannual basis;
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- 154 f. OCHA will be in charge of producing a quarterly report with the purpose of evaluating progress,
155 taking into account that:
156 i. The report will be presented to the Security Council;
157 ii. The Council will evaluate the extension or the termination of the military strengthening
158 based on the information provided by the report;
159 iii. In case the Council decides to proceed with the termination of military strengthening, a
160 three month grace period will be provided;

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16. *Calls upon* Member States to take part in the Digital Communication Hub to develop partnerships with the Arab countries in order to counter Daesh recruitment propaganda promoting the real essence of Islam;
17. *Decides* to remain actively seized on this matter.

18.

The Security Council,

1. *Encourages* Member States to advance towards comprehensive measures to avoid the influx of foreign fighters to Daesh by:
 - a. Urging Member States to develop national measures to counter terrorist propaganda and create awareness through social media campaigns by:
 - i. Promoting social media campaigns initiated by national governments in joint effort with the Communication Campaign Service of the United Nations Department of Public Information;
 - ii. Classifying the offices of the United Nations Department of Public Information worldwide according to the United Nations geo-scheme in order to promote the creation of campaigns and work with Member States when requested to implement aforementioned anti-radicalization prerogatives;
 - iii. Focusing those campaigns mainly on the youth population of states as they are most vulnerable to radicalization;
 - iv. The cooperation of influential clerics, including, but not limited to, Muqtadr al-Sadr and Grand Ayatollah Ali al-Sistani
 - b. Reinforcing the national capacities of transit countries including, but not limited to Turkey in a joint effort with the Working Group on Border Management Relating to Counter- Terrorism in order to block the influx of foreign fighters into states including but not limited to Iraq and Syria;