# National Model United Nations Week A

March 17 – March 21, 2013



Security Council A

Documentation

# **Security Council A**

#### **Committee Staff**

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## Agenda

- 1. Resource Scarcity and Its Relation to Conflict
- 2. Achieving Peace and Stability in Somalia and Resource Scarcity
- 3. Reviewing Security Council Resolution 1325

## Resolutions adopted by the committee

<b>Document Code</b>	Topic	Vote
		(Y/ N/ Abstention/ Non-Voting)
SCA-1-1	Resource Scarcity and Its Relation to Conflict	Vote by Acclamation
SCA-1-2	Developmental Necessities Aimed to Curb Resource Scarcity	10/0/3/2

Code: SCA/1/1

Committee: Security Council A

Subject: Resource Scarcity and Its Relation to Conflict

Recalling Articles 3 and 25 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* stating the right of every human being to an adequate standard of living and security,

*Regarding* the correlation between resource scarcity and conflict and Resolution 1625 recognizes the pivotal role of regional organizations in addressing the issue,

*Recognizing* the threats to peace and security that occur when countries with diverging national interests compete over limited natural resources,

Stressing its desire to find ways to ensure a prompter and more effective deployment of emergency humanitarian aid,

Cognizant of the efforts of the UN Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) in coordinating humanitarian relief missions in relation to resource scarcity in conflict zones,

*Recognizing* that cooperation is crucial to avoid escalation of violence as a consequence of resource scarcity,

Further reminding that any future resolutions and mechanisms addressing conflict, originating from resource scarcity, must respect national sovereignty, territorial integrity and the principle of non-interference in domestic affairs,

The United Nations Security Council,

1) *Reaffirms* the authority for the Security Council on resource-related violent conflicts that pose a threat to international peace and security, while differentiating among long and short term reactions to regional and international scarcity in basic human necessities notably food, water, raw materials and energy resources;

2) Recommends that in order to promote an efficient regional approach to conflict prevention, existing regional organizations, such as the European Union (EU), African Union (AU), League of Arab States, Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), and the Organization of American States (OAS) submit a report to the Security Council within the first three years of this resolution to outline regions affected or vulnerable to an outbreak of conflict due to resource scarcity to allow a peaceful negotiation among Member States over the modes of exploiting common resource supplies;

3) Further encourages the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (C-34) to further improve the work of existing peacekeeping and peacebuilding missions by addressing the need of expertise on recognizing and assessing vulnerable situations in on-going conflicts caused by resource scarcity as well as the urgency to provide accurate efficient reports to the Security Council with the guidance of regional bodies previously mentioned in order to effectively prevent conflicts in practice;

- 43 4) Calls upon the United Nations Interagency Framework Team for Coordination on
  46 Preventive Action to contribute towards greater cooperation among the Regional
  47 Commissions of the Economic and Social Council through the sharing of information
  48 including best practices, early warning systems, and creating opportunities for open
  49 dialogue on critical shortages in resources;
  50
- 5) *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Code: SCA/1/2

Committee: Security Council A

Subject: Resource Scarcity and Its Relation to Conflict

*Deeply convinced* of the necessity to make the unalienable right of every human being to an adequate standard of living a reality,

*Understanding* that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) does not bear any mandate over domestic policy of member states,

Complementing the international community for its past successes in the provision of food aid to regions in conflict,

Encouraging all states to effectively manage their natural resources so as to avoid conflict,

*Recalling* the Council's conviction, put forth in Resolution 1625, of the pivotal role that regional cooperation has to play in the solution of resource-related conflict,

*Recalling* the 2011 World Development Report by the World Bank in reference to the data and recommendations expressed in the report and acknowledgment of resource scarcity being a threat multiplier,

Acknowledging the fact that there are various causes of resource scarcity, climate change being a major one among them,

*Emphasizing* that in order to prevent potential conflicts resulting from resource scarcity on a long term basis a comprehensive approach identifying and dealing with all major causes of resource scarcity is needed,

Affirming that resource scarcity is a development issue and should be addressed in the context of sustainable development as a socio-economic issue,

*Emphasizing* that all resolutions related to conflict resulting from resource scarcity must respect territorial integrity, national sovereignty and the principle of non-interference in domestic affairs,

The United Nations Security Council,

1) Recommends the Economic and Social Council to commission the establishment of a World Food Security Panel that shall continue monitor increases across major food prices indices within and thereby act as a reliable early warning system reporting to the Security Council with regards to the outbreak of food crises;

2) Advises the United Nations International Children's Education Fund (UNICEF) and the World Health Organization (WHO) Joint Monitoring Program on Water Supply and Sanitation to monitor potential threats to the world water supply and attempt to determine the causation of such potential shortages by including expert opinions and interested

parties and states for the purpose of an early warning system to spur critical regional and global action;

global action;

- 3) Recommends Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) to commission the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP) to commission the establishment of a World Food Security Panel that shall continue to monitor increases across major food prices indices within and thereby act as a reliable early warning system reporting to the Security Council with regards to the outbreak of food crises;
- 4) *Reminds* all states to take effective domestic action against illicit exploitation and trade of natural resources:
- 5) *Encourages* ECOSOC to review the relationship between promoting sustainable development, more efficient resource management and preventing conflict in efforts to balance socio-economic growth with the sustainable use of natural resources and the conservation of ecosystem services, as outlined in Rio + 20;
- 6) Recommends all member States to implement legally-binding National Action Plans which would seek to reduce each individual nations carbon emissions and other known causes of resource scarcity including but not limited to climate change, misallocation of resources and inefficient trade under consideration of the frameworks from the UNFCCC's principle of common but differentiated responsibility;
- 7) Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.