

# NMUN•NY 2018

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18 – 22 MARCH 2018

Documentation of the Work of the Security Council (SC)



## Conference A

## Security Council (SC)

### Committee Staff

<b>Director</b>	Alfie Jones
<b>Chair</b>	Akiko Teramoto

### Agenda

- I. The Situation in Iraqi Kurdistan
- II. Preventing Terrorism and Extremism in the Horn of Africa
- III. Humanitarian Exemptions in Sanctions Regimes
- IV. Women, Peace, and Security

### Resolutions adopted by the Committee

<b>Code</b>	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Vote</b>
SC/1/1	The Situation in Iraqi Kurdistan	14 votes in favor, 1 abstention
SC/2/1	Preventing Terrorism and Extremism in the Horn of Africa	Adopted without a vote
SC/2/2	Preventing Terrorism and Extremism in the Horn of Africa	Adopted without a vote

## Summary Report

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

- I. Humanitarian Exemptions in Sanctions Regimes
- II. Preventing Terrorism and Extremism in the Horn of Africa
- III. Women, Peace and Security

The session was attended by representatives of 15 Member States.

On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of II, I, III, beginning discussion on the topic of “Preventing Terrorism and Extremism in the Horn of Africa.” By Tuesday, the Dais received 2 proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics, including the enhancement of security, cooperation, and the prevention of extremism. However, considering the rapid developments in Iraqi Kurdistan on Tuesday evening, the Council began deliberations on this topic. Delegates covered topics such as the use of force and violation of human rights. During sessions, delegates remained diplomatic and showed their willingness to collaborate.

On Wednesday morning, the Dais received 1 proposal, which was approved as a draft resolution. The committee adopted 1 resolution during voting procedure. The resolution represented a wide range of issues, including the condemnation of the disproportionate use of force, and a request for a ceasefire. The Council then resumed discussion on the first topic, and on Wednesday afternoon, 2 draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais. The committee adopted 2 resolutions in voting procedure, both of which received unanimous support by the body. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including prevention of violent extremism and security enhancement. The Council then moved into discussion of the topic of “Humanitarian Exemptions in Sanctions Regimes.” The Dais received 2 proposals, which covered topics such as the implementation of exemption mechanisms and targeted sanctions. By the end of the session, 2 draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, but neither was adopted during voting procedure. Delegates worked diligently, and the passionate debates reflected the delegates’ eagerness to reach a consensus in the interest of peace.



**Code:** SC/1/1

**Committee:** Security Council

**Topic:** The Situation in Iraqi Kurdistan

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- 1 *The Security Council,*  
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3 *Emphasizing* Chapter VII, Article 39 of the *Charter of the United Nations* (UN) (1945), which outlines the Security  
4 Council's duties in recognizing existing threats to international peace and security,  
5  
6 *Reaffirming* its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, unity, and territorial integrity of Member  
7 States,  
8  
9 *Deeply disturbed* by recent reports of civilian casualties and the humanitarian deterioration on the Iraqi-Turkish  
10 border,  
11  
12 *Recognizing* the need to uphold any diplomatic tools to end the increasing attacks on the Iraqi-Turkish border,  
13  
14 1. *Condemns* in the strongest terms the recent use of disproportionate force by the Turkish State;  
15  
16 2. *Further condemns* the use of force or the threat of force by any actor looking to achieve a political agenda;  
17  
18 3. *Demands* a cessation of hostilities on the Iraqi-Turkish border, beginning at 12:00 AM ASTM for 15  
19 consecutive days without further delay;  
20  
21 4. *Supports* the formation of a council with representatives of Member States and involved parties, aimed to  
22 approach the conflict with diplomacy and to avoid any further escalation of violence;  
23  
24 5. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.



**Code:** SC/2/1

**Committee:** Security Council

**Topic:** Preventing Terrorism and Extremism in The Horn of Africa

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1 *The Security Council,*  
2  
3 *Recalling* the United Nations (UN) Security Council resolution 2368 (2017), reaffirming the Security Council’s  
4 commitment to combating terrorism through long-term comprehensive solutions,  
5  
6 *Concerned* about the ongoing challenges of violent extremism in the Horn of Africa, and disturbed by the highly  
7 destructive impact of the spread of violent extremism in the region,  
8  
9 *Acknowledging* General Assembly resolution 50/635 upholding the UN’s commitment to the sovereignty, territorial  
10 integrity, and independence of Member States,  
11  
12 *Strongly condemning* the acts of violence committed by terrorist organizations such as Al-Shabaab and Da’esh,  
13  
14 *Keeping in mind* the efforts in Côte d’Ivoire, and the foundation of a national program focusing on the fight and the  
15 prevention of terrorism in the region,  
16  
17 *Further recognizing* the importance of preventing destabilizing effects of regional crisis and disputes from spilling  
18 over to other Member States of the region,  
19  
20 *Affirming* the current efforts to transition control from the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM)  
21 peacekeeping forces to the Federal Government of Somalia, and in congruence with the 2018 establishment of the  
22 Transition Core Group (TCG),  
23  
24 *Drawing attention* to the AMISOM transition’s dependence upon regional stability and cooperation, and the need  
25 for ongoing international support to ensure this stability during the upcoming 2021 Somali Presidential Elections,  
26  
27 *Recalling further* Security Council resolution 1916 (2010), which underlines the importance of humanitarian  
28 sanction exemptions in the vulnerable region of Somalia and Eritrea, allowing for the free passage of vital medical,  
29 hospital, food and clothing supplies to alleviate the immediate burdens of victims of conflict and post-conflict  
30 affected regions,  
31  
32 *Concerned* with illicit financing, distribution, and acquisition of small arms throughout the Eritrean mining sector,  
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34 *Emphasizing* the need to provide continued diplomatic and military support to the Federal Government of Somalia  
35 and the Somali Security forces in order to combat this issue,  
36  
37 *Affirming* the African Union’s (AU) Counter Terrorism Framework, launched with the adoption of the AU  
38 resolution on the “Strengthening of Cooperation and Coordination Among African States” (AHG/Res/213  
39 (XXVIII)) and continuously updated, recently with the appointment of the AU Special Representative for Counter-  
40 Terrorism Cooperation in 2010,  
41  
42 *Recognizing* the need for regional cooperation to jointly combat violent extremism and provide alternatives as laid  
43 out in the 2015 report of the Secretary-General on the “Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism,”  
44  
45 *Recalling* the important work done by the Horn of Africa Capacity Building Working Group and the GCTF  
46 Capacity-building in the East Africa Region Working Group,  
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48 *Approving* the key elements that were agreed upon at the AU-UN Workshop on accountability mechanisms for AU  
49 Peace Support Operations,

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*Looking to the efforts of the Peace Initiative and Development, and the Coalition for Grass Roots and Women Organization, and its strides towards curbing the challenges of gender-based sexual violence committed by terrorist groups in the Horn of Africa,*

*Expressing deep concern about the recent reporting of sexual exploitation and abuse perpetrated by UN peacekeepers and non-UN forces, including military, civilian and police personnel, and underlining how those abuses are deeply unacceptable and put at risk the delicate trust relationship between civilians and troops spread in the areas of interest,*

*Noting with concern how illicit financing is a major driving force behind the continuing spread of terrorism,*

*Bearing in mind UN Security Council resolution 2178 (2014) and *The International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism*, which highlights the need for Member State collaboration to combat suspicious financial transactions,*

*Keeping in mind the need to strengthen the AU's *International African Model Anti-Terrorism Law* (2011) to increase efficiency in combating terrorism,*

*Concerned with the use of social media as a propaganda tool, and its role in fostering homegrown and lone-wolf acts of terror,*

*Appreciating General Assembly resolution 70/291, which addresses combating the promotion of terrorism through communication technologies like social media,*

*Emphasizing the role of the Security Council's Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) and the Counter Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) in identifying recent developments in international terrorism efforts,*

*Recalling Presidential Statement S/PRST/2015/11, which called for the establishment of an ad-hoc Interagency Working Group to deal with Foreign Terrorist Fighters (FTFs),*

1. *Instructs* Member States to continue to work diligently in developing anti-terrorism strategies in the Horn of Africa;
2. *Calls for* the implementation of a regional counter-terrorism special forces training program in the Horn of Africa that focuses on addressing and preventing terrorist acts committed by Al-Shabaab and other violent extremist groups;
3. *Further requests* the AU and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) to oversee and facilitate cooperation regarding the AMISOM transition process between the neighboring member states of Ethiopia, Kenya, Djibouti and Eritrea;
4. *Calls for* increased commitment to peacekeeping, and heightened security efforts leading into the 2021 Somali Presidential Elections;
5. *Reiterates* its request to implement sectorial humanitarian exemptions in any future sanction regimes that may be implemented in the region;
6. *Supports* the implementation of Regional Action Plans by the AU and the countries neighboring and within the Horn of Africa to prevent the rise and spread of violent extremism;
7. *Stresses* the need to increase transparency and accountability by supporting the capacity of the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs' financial tracking service to ensure that aid is not directed to terrorist affiliates;

- 105 8. *Urges* the compliance with arms embargos in place against Eritrea’s mining sector in the effort to prevent  
106 acquisition and illicit dispersion of small arms;  
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- 108 9. *Recommends* the establishment of an ad-hoc Interagency Working Group overseen by the CTITF to aid in  
109 capacity building in the Horn of Africa by:  
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- 111 a. Coordinating Member States’ national police and security units to work with CTC and CTITF to foster  
112 multi-faceted approaches in combating national and international terrorism;
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  - 114 b. Working with UNSOM in the training and mentoring of local authorities to create a credible security  
115 force;
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  - 117 c. Providing vulnerable Member States with the tools necessary to establish security and stability;
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  - 119 d. Supporting local governments and strengthening communities;
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- 121 10. *Urges* all Member States, which contribute to peacekeeping missions in the Horn of Africa, to conduct adequate  
122 investigations about sexual exploitation and abuse cases whenever personnel under their command is involved,  
123 and stresses the importance to ensure that those responsible are brought to justice, underlining the intention of  
124 the UN to receive fully and promptly reports about the actions taken against those who are found guilty;  
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- 126 11. *Encourages* the development of online counter-radicalization platforms and anti-extremism schemes to provide  
127 citizens in the Horn of Africa with tools and strategies for the proper use of media and information;  
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- 129 12. *Requests* that Member States comply with the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) in conjunction with the  
130 International Monetary Fund (IMF), to combat money laundering and terrorist financing;  
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- 132 13. *Further insists* that Member States foster regional cooperation with the objective of promoting cohesiveness in  
133 collaborating with AMISOM and the neighboring countries of the Horn of Africa, under the guidelines of the  
134 Women, Peace and Security agenda, by including women at high-level decision making positions, especially in  
135 peace and security roundtables and negotiations;  
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- 137 14. *Strongly encourages* that AU Peacekeeping Operations include a code of conduct addressing Sexual  
138 Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) by AU personnel in AMISOM, and including mechanisms for investigation and  
139 dismissal from future operations;  
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- 141 15. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.



**Code:** SC/2/2

**Committee:** Security Council

**Topic:** Preventing Terrorism and Extremism in the Horn of Africa

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1 *The Security Council,*

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3 *Reaffirming* that terrorism in all forms and manifestations constitutes one of the most serious threats to international  
4 peace and security, and that any acts of terrorism are criminal and unjustifiable regardless their motivations,  
5 whenever and by whomsoever committed, and remaining determined to contribute further to enhancing the  
6 effectiveness of the overall effort to fight this scourge on a global level,

7  
8 *Emphasizing* the importance of the coordination and harmonization of counter-terrorism mechanisms through  
9 military procedure standardization,

10  
11 *Recalling* Security Council resolution 2158 (2014), which calls on the United Nations (UN) Assistance Mission in  
12 Somalia (UNSOM) to offer assistance to the African Union (AU) Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), and the Federal  
13 Government of Somalia with regard to maritime security,

14  
15 *Further recalling* Security Council resolution 1744 (2007) approving of the establishment of the AMISOM and the  
16 outcomes of the Ten-Year AMISOM Lessons Learned Conference, which emphasized inter alia the long-term exist  
17 strategy of AMISOM from the Horn of Africa,

18  
19 *Welcoming* the strong relation between UNSOM and AMISOM, and underlining the importance of all entities  
20 continuing to strengthen the relationship further as stated in Security Council resolution 2358 (2017),

21  
22 *Declaring* the necessity to further relations between European Naval Force Atalanta (EU NAVFOR) and existing  
23 AMISOM maritime endeavors, in order to stabilize the Gulf of Aden and the Western Indian Ocean, and complete  
24 strategic objectives,

25  
26 *Recalling* the 2015 *Djibouti Code of Conduct*, which ensures mutual security cooperation off the coast of East  
27 Africa and in the Gulf of Aden,

28  
29 *Bearing in mind* the conclusions of the *Security Pact of the London Conference on Somalia* that exposed the flaws in  
30 the operational capacity of AMISOM Maritime Forces,

31  
32 *Reaffirming* Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009), which help to form  
33 the Women, Peace and Security agenda for the Security Council, which improves global peace and security for all,

34  
35 *Recalling* Pillar II of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (GCTS), in accordance with General Assembly  
36 resolution 70/826 (2016),

37  
38 *Recalling* the success of the International Criminal Police Organization's (INTERPOL) Project Vennlig in serving  
39 as a conduit for global data sharing regarding criminal and terrorist activities,

40  
41 *Recognizing* the conclusions of Security Council resolution 2244 (2015), which underlines the need to combat illicit  
42 trafficking of natural resources, specifically charcoal in Somalia, which is a major source of financing for Al-  
43 Shabaab and other terrorist organizations,

44  
45 *Guided by* the standards for trans-border information sharing set forth by the Polish-Belarusian Customs  
46 Cooperation,

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48 *Alarmed by* the gaps in the peacekeeping intelligence system in the Horn of Africa, which allows terrorist groups to  
49 practice numerous trafficking activities, notably weapons trafficking and human trafficking, thus contributing to a  
50 further destabilization of the region,  
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52 *Guided by* Security Council resolution 2322 (2016), which underlines how terrorist organizations benefit financially  
53 from transnational organized crime, specifically the trafficking of arms,  
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55 *Recalling* the Secretary-General's report on "Somalia" (S/2017/1109), which acknowledges the benefits of the  
56 integration of military personnel from Puntland into the Somali National Army,  
57

58 *Deeply disturbed by* the conclusions of the 2017 "Report of the Secretary-General on conflict-related sexual  
59 violence" (S/2017/249), which exposed the widespread use of gender based and sexual violence in Somalia by non-  
60 state actors, AMISOM forces, the Somali National Army (SNA), local law enforcement authorities,  
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62 *Acknowledging* the significant contribution that women can have in conflict prevention and in peacebuilding efforts,  
63 and stressing the importance of creating enabling conditions for women's participation and empowerment during all  
64 stages of the mediation process,  
65

66 *Acknowledging* the crucial effort done by the UN Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) as support for  
67 diplomatic, humanitarian and military strategy,  
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69 *Recalling* the *National Indicative Programme for Federal Republic of Somalia 2014-2020* (NIP), which aims to  
70 achieve the empowerment and the full autonomy of the Federal Republic of Somalia, concentrating on focal points  
71 on state building and peacebuilding, food security and building resilience, and education,  
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73 *Endorsing* the recommendations to the Security Council by the Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict in  
74 its 2017 report, "Conclusions on children and armed conflict in Somalia" (S/AC.51/2017/2), and the Vancouver  
75 Principles on Peacekeeping and Preventing the Recruitment and Use of Child Soldiers,  
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- 77 1. *Requests* that a strategic partnership be established between UNSOM, AMISOM Maritime Forces, and EU  
78 NAVFOR Forces in the Gulf of Aden and the Western Indian Ocean, that would include:  
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- 80 a. Technical assistance to AMISOM Maritime Forces provided by UNSOM, that would include, but not  
81 be limited to:  
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    - 83 i. The provision of ammunition;
    - 84 ii. Maintenance services for AMISOM Maritime Forces;
    - 85 iii. The reimbursement of basic and essential supplies and services required to allow AMISOM  
86 Maritime contingents to sustain themselves;  - 87
  - 88 b. The provision of rations, fuel, water, and accommodation to AMISOM Maritime Forces;
  - 89
  - 90 c. Joint naval exercises between EU NAVFOR and AMISOM Maritime Forces;
  - 91
  - 92 d. Joint operations between EU NAVFOR and AMISOM Maritime Forces, such as Vessel Protection  
93 Detachments, patrolling the Somali coastline, enforcing previously adopted Security Council sanctions  
94 regimes, and combatting piracy;
  - 95
- 96 2. *Calls for* a strategic partnership to be established between UNSOM and AMISOM forces in the Horn of Africa  
97 region that would include:  
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- 99 a. The use of existing intelligence collection and transmission tools such as data collection and  
100 information sharing regarding natural resources with the objective of limiting the economic advantages  
101 the provide to terror groups by:  
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- i. Expanding multinational, trans-border data sharing agreements to better account for the transit of illicit goods;
    - ii. Implementing radio-frequency identification technology in the state-to-state transactions of goods;
  3. *Endorses* a further integration of military forces from Puntland and Somaliland into the Somali national army;
  4. Instructs the UN Department for Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), in collaboration with the UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), to promote women's leadership and participation as part of an inclusive peace-building process, by:
    - a. Increasing employment of female personnel such as psychologists, reproductive health experts and social workers in all ongoing humanitarian operations in the Horn of Africa;
    - b. Educating them on social threats such as sexual, psychological, and gender-based violence provided from women peacebuilders to women and children;
  5. *Invites* the AU Peace Operations and local law enforcement officers to collaborate with UNITAR and UN-Women, to establish peace enforcement trainings and leadership programs which are guided by Security Council resolution 1325 (2000), and in coordination with the UN Peacekeeping Standards of Conduct in order to:
    - a. Enhance the rapid response to sexual and gender-based violence by peacekeepers, local law enforcement officers and civilians;
    - b. Increase the participation of women in all levels of peace processes such as mediation, negotiation and law enforcement;
    - c. Accommodate ground forces based on gender-specific needs;
  6. *Decides* to extend UNSOM's mandate as set out in paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 2158 (2014) until the end of 2020;
  7. *Considers* the review of UNSOM's mandate, parallel to the termination of the NIP for the Federal Republic of Somalia, under the provisions that, inter alia, the indicators of the focal points of the program will be used to measure the effectiveness and impact of UNSOM on Somalia's stability, governance, and autonomy;
  8. *Approves* the recommendations to the Security Council by the Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict in its "Conclusions on children and armed conflict in Somalia," and the Vancouver Principles on Peacekeeping and Preventing the Recruitment and Use of Child Soldiers;
  9. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.
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