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25 – 29 MARCH 2018

Documentation of the Work of the Security Council (SC)



Conference B

Security Council (SC)

Committee Staff

Director	Lidia Marseglia
Chair	Omar Shehata

Agenda

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

Documents adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote
PR/2/1	The Situation in Mali	Adopted without a vote
SC/2/2	The Situation in Mali	Adopted without a vote
SC/1/1	Preventing Terrorism and Extremism in the Horn of Africa	Adopted without a vote
SC/1/2	Preventing Terrorism and Extremism in the Horn of Africa	Adopted without a vote
SC/1/3	Preventing Terrorism and Extremism in the Horn of Africa	15 votes in favor, 0 votes against, 0 abstentions

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 14 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 a total of three proposals covering a wide range of subtopics. The atmosphere in the committee appeared to be very auspicious and the delegates started cooperating diplomatically in order to resolve the issue at hand.

On Tuesday, the Security Council amended the agenda to introduce “the Situation in Mali” and started discussing the topic immediately. The Council produced a press statement condemning the terrorist acts in Mali and a working paper that outlined a plan of action to provide humanitarian aid and troops to the Member State, amending the mandate of the United Nations Multilateral Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali. Both the press statement and the draft resolution were adopted by consensus on Wednesday morning.

On Wednesday afternoon, the Council reopened the debate on the first topic. Three draft resolutions had been approved by the dais. The committee adopted three resolutions following voting procedure, two of which received unanimous support of the body. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including cutting the funding of terrorist organizations, strengthening the cooperation between the African Union Mission in Somalia and the civil society to combat terrorism, and reforming the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia to achieve peacekeeping, peacebuilding and peacemaking. The Council’s diplomatic and cooperative behavior favored an interesting discussion on the topics at hand.



Code: PR/2/1

Committee: Security Council

Topic: The Situation in Mali

Security Council Press Statement on Terrorist Attack Near Gao, Mali

The Security Council condemns, in the strongest possible terms, the horrific and appalling terrorist attacks perpetrated by Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) in connection with Algerian militia groups, which occurred in the week of March 26th, 2018 in Gao, Mali, the deadliest attack on Malian soil to date.

The Security Council acknowledges these attacks are targeting the city of Gao, specifically the Joint Operational Mechanism Base of the Malian Army, and striking local police force institutions, municipalities, as well as the city's power plant, causing the death of over 153 civilians, and injuring over 300 others. This number, tragically, continues to grow. The Security Council expresses its deepest condolences to the victims, as well as their families. In addition, the Security Council would like to wish those injured, along with their families, a swift and complete recovery.

The Members of the Security Council reaffirm that terrorism in all its forms and manifestations constitutes one of the most serious threats to international peace and security.

The Security Council further expresses great concern for more than 160,000 people forced to leave their homes and run for their lives. The Security Council conveys deep commitment to address the deteriorating humanitarian situation and accentuates the need for further humanitarian funding in Mali and this region as a whole.

The Members of the Security Council reiterate that any forms of terrorism and extremism threatening regional, national, and international security, are unjustified, reckless, and insensitive towards the value of human life.

The Security Council underlines the active cooperation with the Governments of Mali and Burkina Faso, as well as all other relevant authorities in this regard to prevent the movement of civilians to these crisis territories, along with the supply of weapons and finances that would support terrorist and militia groups.

The Members of the Security Council are currently addressing this issue by taking adequate measures to ensure Mali's sovereignty and to stabilize this crisis situation and combat the terrorist attacks carried out in Gao. The Security Council highlights the need to act quickly and efficiently to ensure internally displaced persons (IDPs) are returned to their homes.

The Security Council assures the international community that it will continue to monitor developments closely. The Members of the Security Council reaffirm their strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity of Mali.



Code: SC/2/2

Committee: Security Council

Topic: The Situation in Mali

1 *The Security Council,*

2
3 *Recalling* the principles outlined in Article 1 of the *Charter of the United Nations* (1945), which designates this
4 Security Council to work towards International Peace and Security,

5
6 *Condemning* in the strongest terms the deplorable acts of terror committed by Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb and
7 all terrorist groups involved in the 28 March attack in Gao and its unfolding aftermath,

8
9 *Expressing deep concern* over the current humanitarian crisis in response to acts of terror inflicted upon Malian and
10 civilians,

11
12 *Underlining* the need to hold perpetrators, organizers, financiers, and sponsors of these cowardly and despicable acts
13 of terrorism accountable, and bring them to justice,

14
15 *Reaffirming* its strong commitment to the sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Mali, emphasizing that the
16 Malian authorities have primary responsibility for the provision of stability and security throughout the territory of
17 Mali,

18
19 *Acknowledging* the efforts of the Office of the United Nations High Commission of Refugees (UNHCR) within Mali
20 and its actions towards aiding refugees and displaced peoples, particularly in Nigeria,

21
22 *Recalling* Security Council resolution 2164 (2014) on “Mali,” permitting the Multidimensional Integrated
23 Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) to take necessary means to carry out its mandate to support the
24 stabilization process of Malian state institutions to bring lasting peace and security to the region,

- 25
26 1. *Authorizes* an extension of the MINUSMA mandate to include the ability to counter terrorism in the region in
27 direct response to the destabilization in Mali in order to protect the populations from terrorist groups in the
28 field, including but not limited to Al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM);
- 29
30 2. *Further authorizes* MINUSMA to secure and protect the three existing Field Offices on the Nigerien border
31 with Mali, as well as the Tindouf and Rabouni Refugee camps for people of concern in Algeria for the purposes
32 of the protection of people fleeing the current situation in Mali;
- 33
34 3. *Draws attention* to the responsibility of the Office of UNHCR for the administration of the humanitarian
35 responsibilities for the relevant excess-capacity facilities to be administered by said body;
- 36
37 4. *Strongly encourages* the G5 Sahel Group to accelerate their plans to establish a greater joint force presence in
38 Northern Mali to provide immediate protection and assistance in the delivery of all relevant humanitarian
39 efforts by MINUSMA and the UNHCR under the agreement articulated in Security Council resolution 2391
40 (2017) on “Peace and Security in Africa” to the effect of:
- 41
42 a. Supplying routes and ensure the provision of humanitarian supplies, specifically food and medicine;
- 43
44 b. Defending the perimeter of the relevant refugee camps and the protection of civilians and people of
45 concern within the site;
- 46
47 c. Securing and protecting commonly used routes towards relevant refugee camps and to ensure the
48 safe travel of people of concern;
- 49

- 50 d. Creating an established presence on civilian centers near and within Gao and Kidal regions for the
51 purpose of short term stability;
52
- 53 e. Providing transport to MINUSMA troops in Bamako to reach areas affected by terrorists' attacks;
54
- 55 f. Facilitating the evacuation of citizens from Gao and the vicinity to the UNHCR refugee camps noted in
56 Clause 1;
57
- 58 5. *Recommends* the establishment of a Joint Planning and Conduct of Operations HeadQuarter (JPCOHQ), under
59 the G5 Sahel mandate, to coordinate the military response between regional actors, including but not restricted
60 to the MINUSMA, G5 Sahel, the Algerian Government, the Malian Government, Barkhane operation, to be
61 located in Niamey, and immediately tasked with establishing Gao and the surrounding areas with radio
62 communication channels, cellular communication channels, electricity;
63
- 64 6. *Encourages* the International Committee of the Red Cross and the French force Barkhane to provide first aid
65 materials as well as qualified doctors to take care of the injured civilians and armed forces;
66
- 67 7. *Calls upon* all neighboring states to keep borders open if able, to provide people of concern with protection
68 from violence and extremism within their borders, and if able provide defense to nearby groups routes and safe
69 routes, with appreciation to the UN Member State of Cote d'Ivoire for leading in this effort, which will be
70 accomplished by:
71
- 72 a. The designation of peacekeeping forces from MINUSA to assist in the detection of dangerous groups
73 attempting to enter neighboring UN Member States through methods including:
74
- 75 i. Utilizing previous UN identification methods of extremism and radicalization as well as
76 warning signs of possible terrorist affiliations among people of concern to educate personnel
77 stationed within the region;
- 78 ii. A system in which community members familiar with one another will assist in identifying
79 suspect individuals;
80
- 81 8. *Calls upon* the Mali Sanctions Committee to designate the terrorist groups responsible for the attacks in Mali
82 and known individuals involved therein for targeted sanctions including but not limited to asset freezes and
83 travel bans, for the purpose of weakening terrorist groups in Mali;
84
- 85 9. *Encourages* UN-led humanitarian assistance bodies, UN Member States and relevant civil society and non-
86 governmental organizations (NGOs) to adhere to the cluster coordination system of the Office of the
87 Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), for the purpose maximizing transparency and efficiency;
88
- 89 10. *Welcomes* the contribution of additional troops and military personnel, preferably but not exclusively drawing
90 from regional African Member States, operating within the MINUSMA mandate, for the purpose of providing
91 humanitarian aid and protection of people of concern, and *requires* visitation in four months by representatives
92 of the Government of Mali and Security Council Member States as to evaluate the effectiveness of the mission,
93 and to consider reevaluation of the maximum limit of active deployed forces in Mali under the MINUSMA,
94 which shall be decided by this Council;
95
- 96 11. *Urges* local organizations such as Caritas and CARE to provide rapid urgent assistance until UN-led assistance
97 can enter the Mali borders, and to enhance cooperation with each other in order to eliminate duplication of
98 assistance branches;
99
- 100 13. *Further calling upon* the United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs to support in the provision of logistic
101 and intelligence materials;
102
- 103 14. *Welcomes* the funds provided by all willing and able Member States in response to the crisis in Mali, including
104 the following;
105

- 106 a. The State of Kuwait and the Kingdom of Sweden pledge to the UN Central Emergency Response Fund
107 (UNCERF);
108
- 109 b. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland pledge to enhance the operational
110 capabilities of deployed troops;
111
- 112 15. *Encourages* effective cooperation between active Member States and the local armed forces concerning the
113 protection of affected zones, transportation of injured civilians, and to secure camps for people of concern;
114
- 115 16. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.



Code: SC/1/1

Committee: Security Council

Topic: Preventing Terrorism and Extremism in the Horn Africa.

1 *The Security Council,*

2
3 *Affirming* the Security Council’s continual commitment to the protection of sovereignty, independence, and
4 territorial integrity of The Republic of Djibouti, The State of Eritrea, The Federal Republic of Somalia, The Federal
5 Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, and other states affected by conflict in Africa,

6
7 *Noting with concern* the dire humanitarian situation presented by the drought, and the devastating socioeconomic
8 impacts,

9
10 *Noting with concern* the escalating violence and tensions within the Horn of Africa, particularly the increasing
11 concern posed by Al-Shabaab and other extremist terrorist groups operating throughout Djibouti, Eritrea, Somalia,
12 and other countries in the region,

13
14 *Recalling* Article 23 of the *United Nations Convention Against Corruption* (2004), which condemns the illegal
15 acquisition of assets, money laundering, and possession and use of illegally obtained property,

16
17 *Recalling* Security Council resolution 2372 (2017) on “The Situation in Somalia” condemning Al-Shabaab terrorist
18 operations in Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia, and beyond,

19
20 *Acknowledging* the role of a weak and non-centralized banking system in allowing money laundering, fraud, and
21 other illicit financial activities used to finance terrorism and extremism,

22
23 *Welcoming* the positive contributions that the African Development Bank has made to restore and galvanize
24 development in the region,

25
26 *Affirming* the importance of crafting a multilateral solution in order to stabilize the region and bolster the continual
27 legitimacy of states in the Horn of Africa in order to generate strength and stability within the formerly fragmented
28 region,

29
30 *Supporting* Somalia’s efforts to modernize the banking sector such as The Central Bank of Somalia (CBS) and
31 Somali Financial Institutions (SFIs), as it would allow monitoring and control of financing of terrorism, including
32 the exploration of new counter-terrorism monitoring mechanisms related to transactional technologies,

33
34 *Emphasizing* how failure to stop piracy and money laundering, with regard to the strong relationship between a
35 strong banking system and the eradication of illicit financial activities, has allowed for further funding of the
36 terrorist organizations in the region,

37
38 *Acknowledging* the growing financial relationship between Al-Shabaab and maritime piracy as established in the
39 United States Congressional Research Service Report regarding Piracy off the Horn of Africa, in which it is found
40 that there is an exchange of weapons, combat training, and hijacked materials between terrorist and maritime piracy
41 organizations,

42
43 1. *Encourages* the International Maritime Organization (IMO) to increase the involvement of their respective coast
44 guards in the prevention of financial means from being disseminated to terrorist organizations in the region by:

- 45
46 a. Increasing coast guard’s access to information on tracking and marking measures of vessels in
47 international waters by disseminating information to State coast guards in the form of the International
48 Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping (STCW) for Seafarers as
49 amended by the 1995 and 2010 Manila Amendments;

50

- 51 b. Implementing IMO maritime training institutes on the coast of the Horn of Africa to further educate
52 and prepare the national coast guards through the uniform understanding of the STCW and
53 preparedness training on possible threats to maritime peace and security;
54
- 55 c. Deploying coast guard entities of Member States in the Gulf of Aden and the Arabian Sea;
56
- 57 2. *Urges* the further cooperation of Eritrea in implementing the measures set forth in Security Council resolutions
58 1907 (2009) and 751 (1992) in order to increase transparency within the operating systems;
59
- 60 3. *Encourages* Member States to exterminate terrorism and extremist financing through the creation of an
61 individualized online financial platform shared among the Member States in the Horn of Africa in order to
62 facilitate an easier recording platform for movement of goods to combat direct trafficking and money
63 laundering;
64
- 65 4. *Requests* willing and able Member States within the Horn of Africa to track, report, and regulate financial
66 transactions within their borders in order to identify and eradicate the illegal flow of finances to terrorist
67 organizations in the region including but not limited to cash transfers, financial assets, trade goods, and small
68 arms and light weapons;
69
- 70 5. *Urges* Member States within the Horn of Africa to apply for and utilize the UN World Bank Fragility and
71 Conflict Partnership Trust Fund in order to promote increased financial stability and to further increase financial
72 information transparency and security;
73
- 74 6. *Mandates* the freezing of funds, accounts and other financial resources, including funds derived or generated
75 from property owned or controlled directly or indirectly by the Al-Shabaab, or by any undertaking owned or
76 controlled by the Al-Shabaab, as designated by the established Committee, and ensure that neither they nor any
77 other funds or financial resources so designated are made available by their nationals or by any persons within
78 their territory, to or for the benefit of the Al-Shabaab or any undertaking owned or controlled directly or
79 indirectly by this entity;
80
- 81 7. *Encourages* the usage of sector-focused sanctions on key ports of illicit commerce, whether they be coastal or
82 landlocked, in order to target terrorist and extremist groups while ensuring innocent civilians are not
83 economically impaired;
84
- 85 8. *Encourages* willing and able Member States to cooperate with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) on their
86 program for Anti-Money Laundering and Combining of Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT), as well as
87 upholding a commitment to ongoing vigilance and cooperation in the area of laundering;
88
- 89 9. *Urges* the collaboration between Oceans Beyond Piracy and their International Information Sharing Centers in
90 East Africa and the AU Peace and Security Council in order to:
91
- 92 a. Share information and best practices regarding terrorism and extremism within East Africa including
93 training on avoidance, evasion, and defensive techniques against piracy and maritime terrorist attacks;
94
- 95 b. Disseminate information gathered to the UN Security Council at annual joint consultative meetings
96 between the UN Security Council and the AU Peace and Security Council, in order to better inform
97 Member States on how to best combat terrorism in the region and allow them to develop national and
98 regional strategies based off of this shared information;
99
- 100 10. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.



Code: SC/1/2

Committee: Security Council

Topic: Preventing Terrorism and Extremism in the Horn of Africa

1 *The Security Council,*
2
3 *Recognizing* that the situation in Somalia continues to pose a threat to international peace and security,
4
5 *Noting with grave concern* the potential and actual gross breaches of international humanitarian law within Somalia,
6
7 *Acting* under Article 1 of the *Charter of the United Nations* (1945) in the maintenance of international peace and
8 security,
9
10 *Recalling* Article 23 of the 2004 *United Nations Convention Against Corruption* (UNCAC) which covers laundering
11 of the process of crime, and Denotes a remarkable uniformity among the States which are party to the Convention
12 with regard to the criminalization of money laundering,
13
14 *Recognizing* that young people are targeted by Al-Shabaab and other extremist groups for recruitment into their
15 ranks, in turn further destabilizing the situation which leaves them with few opportunities for reintegration into
16 society,
17
18 *Fully aware* of the great value of respecting cultural divergences, nation's sovereignty and the transcendence of
19 sharing different responsibilities in the pursuit for international peace and security,
20
21 *Cognizant* that effective governance and the rule of law are intrinsically linked to the maintenance of international
22 peace and security, and to the support of effective institutions, as outlined in *An Agenda for Peace* (A/47/277),
23
24 *Affirming* the commitment of the international community to the promotion of gender equality, gender
25 mainstreaming, and protection from gender-based crime,
26
27 *Reaffirming* the importance of the *United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy* (A/60/288), and the report of
28 the Secretary-General (A/70/826), which highlights the implementation of this strategy over the past decade,
29
30 *Confident* that the Secretary-General's *Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism* (A/70/674), sets out the
31 framework to tackle the vast array of issues the international community continues to experience from violent
32 extremist groups,
33
34 *Commending* the ongoing efforts of the European Union and Federal Government of Somalia in the implementation
35 of the EU National Indicative Programme 2014-2020 for Somalia, a multilateral framework seeking to improve
36 security and civil society,
37
38 *Congratulating* the ongoing international support provided by the international community in the Somalia Stability
39 Fund (SSF),
40
41 *Recognizing* the Security Sector Reform (SSR), which is co-chaired by Department Peacekeeping Operations
42 (DPKO) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and has representation from 14 UN entities,
43
44 *Calling attention* to the peacebuilding and state-building goals articulated in the 2013 Somali New Deal Compact
45 and the 2013 New Deal Compact for sustainable Somali owned project,
46

47 *Acknowledging* the 2016 United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) Somalia Gender Report, which outlines the
48 prevalence and consequences of Gender Based Violence in Somalia,

49
50 *Reaffirming* the recommendations of Security Council resolution 924 (2017) to determine that the listing criteria on
51 the misappropriation of financial resources applies to misappropriation within Somali Federal Member States and
52 regional administrations,

53
54 *Alarmed* by the state of maritime terrorism and piracy off the coast of Somalia, as held in the Djibouti Code of
55 Conduct 2015, which threaten the peace and security of the Horn of Africa and international trade,

56
57 *Recalls* the *International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism* (1999) and Security Council
58 resolution 1373 (2001) on “Threats to International Peace and Security Caused by Terrorist Acts” in considering the
59 international context for the countering of terrorist financial flows and money laundering,

60
61 *Recalling* obligations under the arms embargo, in particular paragraph 11(a) of Security Council resolution 2111
62 (2013) on “Somalia”, and Implementation Assistance Notice No. 2 (2016), held by the Council to the Federal
63 Government of Somalia, AMISOM, regional administrations, Somali Federal Member States, and relevant
64 international partners,

65
66 *Acknowledging* the great importance of the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals 2030, in
67 particular (16) Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions, and (17) Partnership for the Goals specifically regarding
68 prevention of extremism and terrorism,

69
70 *Expressing its appreciation* the conclusions of the New Partnership for Somalia (2017), and the experience gained in
71 Nigeria on the questions of inclusive economic development, governance, and delivery,

- 72
73 1. *Strongly encourages* the African Union to extend the mandate of AMISOM for a period of five years, focusing
74 upon:
- 75 a. The ability of Somali Security Forces to hold major population centers and ensure their stability and
76 security;
 - 77 b. The successful initiation of Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration process in the area of
78 responsibility of transition zones;
 - 79 c. The Somali Police Forces ability to ensure internal security, including counter-terrorism;
- 80
81
82 2. *Authorizes* the renewal of the mandate of UNSOM to centralize multilateral peacekeeping and peacebuilding
83 efforts in Somalia by incorporating the mandate of Somalia and Eritrea Monitoring Group, the UN Support
84 Group for AMISOM under the administrative mandate of UNSOM;
- 85
86
87 3. *Stresses* the importance of the mandate of UNSOM as set in resolution 2358 (2017) on “The Situation in
88 Somalia,” advising the Somali Federal and State institutions on the implementation of the National Security
89 Architecture and adds the task of assisting the Somali security forces in stabilizing the country and securing the
90 last parts of Somali territory under Al-Shabaab control by working closely on the implementation of the Plan of
91 Action on Countering Violent Extremism;
- 92
93
94 4. *Extends* the mandate of UNSOM to permit the creation of a permanent multilateral military base, with a
95 rotational structure, south east of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and along the Somali border,
96 respecting national sovereignty, in order to provide pre-deployment training to regional forces, AMISOM
97 personnel, and regional partners on specialized, high-value expertise included, but not limited to, counter I.E.D,
98 cultural, human rights, and gender related sensitivity training, medical training, logistical organization, in
99 addition to:

- 101 a. Organizing an annual conference in collaboration with all willing and able Member States to promote
102 youth education with the aim of preventing radicalization and promotion of terrorist and extremist
103 ideologies, allowing the youth of the concerned countries to have access to shared knowledge and
104 information with regards to national precedent with regards for best practices;
105
- 106 b. Ensuring that local militaries and government have access to help and advice from foreign advisors;
107
- 108 c. Holding frequent officers training and courses to promote local multilateral cooperation and increase
109 interoperability;
110
- 111 5. *Calls upon* fellow Member States to provide the necessary assistance to UNSOM, by dispatching military
112 personnel to enhance the Somali National Army's operational capabilities, and help them assert the Federal
113 Government of Somalia control over the country, in coordination with AMISOM;
114
- 115 6. *Invites* the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) to establish a UNSOM Counter-Terrorism
116 Advisory Body (CTAB) to consist of representatives from the CTITF, UNSOM, including further
117 representatives from subordinate groups APTFS, SEMG and INTERPOL, with the purpose of the CTAB being
118 to provide oversight and assistance in strategic counter-terrorism and monitoring operations conducted under
119 UNSOM and other willing and able bodies;
120
- 121 7. *Invites* operating counter-terrorism organizations within the Horn of Africa, including representatives from the
122 Somalia National Security Force, FGS, Contact Group for Piracy off the Coast of Somalia, UNODC Maritime
123 Crime Programme, the Law Enforcement Task Force Regional Capacity Building Working Group, the IMO and
124 INTERPOL, to draft and present to the Security Council an annual collaborative document consisting of a 12-
125 month plan for ongoing cooperation and knowledge-transfer between domestic and international anti-piracy
126 efforts to obstruct, suppress and prevent piracy in Somalia, detailing measures to be undertaken to increase
127 multi-organizational cooperation and sharing of best practices, including additional recommendations
128 concerning the restriction of revenue flows from piracy operations to terrorist activities on land;
129
- 130 8. *Authorizes* the deployment of further 5000 personnel, as the maximum limit of civilian, military and police
131 personnel of the UNSOM, purposed with assisting existing UNSOM operations;
132
- 133 9. *Strongly reaffirms* the recommendations included in the Somalia and Eritrea Monitoring Group (SEMG) Report
134 924 (2017), and calls upon all affected or relevant Member States, Somali authorities, and the private sector to
135 comply with all investigative activities conducted by the SEMG, specifically monitoring trade that relates to
136 providing customs and shipping documentation for chemicals that may be used as oxidizers in the manufacture
137 of improvised explosive devices, such as but not limited to ammonium nitrate, potassium chlorate, potassium
138 nitrate, sodium chlorate;
139
- 140 10. *Calls for* full compliance to the implementation of the arms embargo of Security Council resolution 2182
141 (2014) on "Somalia" by key actors, namely the Government of Federal Republic of Somalia, the Government of
142 the State of Eritrea, the Government of the Republic of Djibouti, the Federal Government of Ethiopia;
143
- 144 11. *Further calls upon* the Government of Federal Republic of Somalia, the Government of the State of Eritrea, the
145 Government of the Republic of Djibouti, the Federal Government of Ethiopia, and other regional
146 administrations to comply and provide full access to the SEMG concerning all imported weapons and
147 ammunition prior to their distribution;
148
- 149 12. *Encourages* the establishment of standard operating procedures concerning weapons and ammunition
150 management by the Federal Government of Somalia, Somali Federal Member States and regional
151 administrations to establish standard operating procedures for weapons and ammunition management that aims
152 to include a weapon and ammunition register in the form of an issue and receipt system to track all weapons
153 post-distribution;
154
- 155 13. *Recommends* the initiation of a rigorous investigation into tracking financial flows through and into the Horn of
156 Africa be conducted by an ad-hoc United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism Expert Panel (UNOCTEP), in

157 cooperation with regional instances, such as the African Union (AU) and the Inter-Governmental Agency for
158 Development (IGAD), and national governments, to create a detailed action plan based off the results of such an
159 investigation that focuses on severing the methods of transit of finance between funders and terrorist groups, the
160 purpose of which are:

- 161
- 162 a. Engaging with national, regional and international financial institutions under their respective
163 authority, to aid in the detection of illegal cash flows through the development of a policy of
164 standardized recording of large transactions, as well as the creation on restrictions and monitoring on
165 large or frequent withdrawals of cash;
- 166
- 167 b. Resolving to ensure that the detection protocol is implemented rigorously within the economic
168 framework of the nation through a cooperative spirit between UNOCTEP and both the Federal
169 Government of Somalia and Somali Federal Member States in order to maximize the beneficial effects
170 of said legislation in achieving best outcomes for all parties;
- 171
- 172 c. Insisting that the results of the detection protocol is utilized in the meting out of just outcomes for
173 involved parties, both punitively and restoratively, in order to achieve dual goals of the implementation
174 of the UNOCTEP findings, by simultaneously incapacitating the individuals responsible and ensuring
175 positive justice outcomes for innocent parties, through the amelioration of lost assets and a stringent
176 commitment to due process in any actions relating to the financing of terrorism;
- 177
- 178 d. Emphasizing the necessity of the security of information and the privacy of the individuals being
179 collected from are not infringed upon, through the workings of any public department being
180 transparent and open to inspection by NGOs to ensure transparency;
- 181

182 14. *Strongly recommends* that the Federal Government of Somalia make their fullest effort, with the support of the
183 international community and the Somali Federal Member States within Somalia to:

- 184
- 185 a. Resolve to prosecute the financing of terrorism, and simultaneously improve and update people's
186 understanding of terrorist financing risks, in particular the financing of Al-Shabaab;
- 187
- 188 b. Ensure that FATF standards provide up-to-date and effective tools to identity and disrupt terrorist
189 financing activity;
- 190
- 191 c. Ensure that the tools to identify and disrupt terrorist financial activity, including targeted financial
192 sanctions contained in United Nations Security Council resolutions, are being used to their maximal
193 effort;
- 194
- 195 d. Identify and take measures in relation to any countries with strategic deficiencies for terrorist financing
196 that may result in their being targeted;
- 197
- 198 e. Promote more effective domestic coordination and international cooperation to combat the financing of
199 terrorism;
- 200

201 15. *Encourages* further support for the Somali Stability Fund (SSF) that works to make progress in areas where
202 local governance is at its weakest, with emphasis by:

- 203
- 204 a. Supporting sustainable, long-term development of stability that allows for consideration of local needs
205 and opportunities;
- 206
- 207 b. Targeting state institutions to continue heightening their capability and legitimacy through the
208 development of organic institutions of democracy via the growth of offices and the elections of officers
209 and governments that created a tiered and sufficiently advanced governmental system as to aid in
210 Somali communities;
- 211

- 212 c. Reducing the vulnerability of conflict experienced by communities through the provision of vital aid
213 and infrastructural development of these communities, providing for the needs of these citizens;
214
- 215 16. *Calls upon* the Somali Federal Member States and the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) to move towards
216 a cohesive and harmonic government system in which tiered legislatures coexist through a clear, equal, and
217 respected division of powers, allowing for a level of autonomy for the individual tribal communities within
218 Somalia;
219
- 220 17. *Encourages* the FMS to acknowledge the authority and legitimacy of the FGS upon the conclusion of the next
221 electoral cycle, permitting for an increase in the efficacy of governmental systems through the development of a
222 reliable system of layered governance;
223
- 224 18. *Recommends* the FGS call and hold free and fair elections to which all citizens of Somalia, no matter their
225 community membership nor their FMS alignment, are invited and encouraged to participate in;
226
- 227 19. *Encourages* the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute to create specific policy
228 recommendations and advice in good governance and bolstering judicial system effectiveness in Somalia in
229 order to support government capacity and rule of law while incorporating regional approaches;
230
- 231 20. *Recommends* that the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) undertakes
232 a mapping exercise of the breaches of International Humanitarian Law (IHL) that are witnessed within Somalia;
233
- 234 21. *Looks to* the prospective results of an OHCHR investigation to inform action on IHL issues to inform future
235 action, but confirms a respect for Somali sovereignty and commits to ongoing consultation with the Somali
236 Federal Government;
237
- 238 22. *Encourages* the further implementation of the Security Sector Reform in Somalia in line with the Security Pact
239 (2017), by continuing to make out that is affordable, accountable, sustainable and acceptable with regards to
240 continuous efforts to implement the New Policing Model based on a Heegan Readiness plan for the
241 development of the Somali police force as requested in Security Council 2232 (2015) on “Somalia” and agreed
242 in the Security Pact;
243
- 244 23. *Encourages* further cooperation to extend both the UNSOM Police as well as the AMISOM police training in
245 support of the New Policing Model, through:
246
- 247 a. Providing assistance in the establishment of common training facilities, policing courses, joint
248 doctrines to the Federal Police and State Police alike;
249
- 250 b. Providing assistance in the creation of a robust salary payment mechanism and biometric registration
251 of civil servants, ex: online banking services;
252
- 253 c. Including provision of specific gender-sensitive and human-rights courses;
254
- 255 24. *Emphasizes* the importance of cooperation and coordination between the Ministry of Internal Security (MOIS),
256 the National Intelligence and Security Agency (NISA) and the Somali Police Force regarding the expansion of
257 the Waberii community policing model to enhance Somalia’s national security, through:
258
- 259 a. Mobilizing communities to create a structured approach of gathering intelligence at the local level;
260
- 261 b. Appointing community representatives responsible for recording sightings of suspicious individuals,
262 vehicles, and weapons, with the resultant information fed to a committee that collates and analyses the
263 information;
264
- 265 c. Including different committees on different levels in urban areas, building up from street committees
266 representing a group of 10 houses to neighborhood committees representing five street committees,
267 sector committees representing four neighborhood committees, ward committees representing four

- 268 sectors, suburb committees representing four ward committees, and a district committee representing
269 four suburbs;
270
- 271 d. Structuring the committees in rural areas as follows: building from street committees representing 10
272 houses to neighborhood committees representing five street committees to a cross-neighborhood
273 committee representing four to five neighborhood committees situated close by in order to allow for
274 information sharing between communities by:
275
- 276 i. Passing analyzed community intelligence to agencies such as the Somali Police Force, the
277 Ministry of Internal Security (MOIS), and the National Intelligence Agency (NISA);
278 ii. Organizing a meeting of a distinct security committee once a week consisting of a district
279 commissioner, police force, and NISA district commanders;
280
- 281 25. *Calls upon* the Member States of AMISOM to consider implementing gender mainstreaming and gender quotas
282 for greater female participation in the peacemaking process;
283
- 284 26. *Demands* that all individuals employed, volunteering or deployed under any activity administered or
285 implemented by UNSOM undergo gender and cultural sensitivity pre-deployment training and post-deployment
286 feedback, as well as ongoing review by the UN Women Special Representative for all ongoing Peacekeeping
287 Operations (PKOs) with the aim of facilitating an environment best suited towards peace and security by:
288
- 289 a. Asking UNSOM peacebuilding operations to actively seek and engage the input of women from
290 relevant communities and interest groups in the peacemaking process with a view to a more
291 inclusionary political and institutional policy setting at a state and federal level in Somalia;
292
- 293 b. Asking the UN Commission on the Status of Women Special Representative to UNSOM to continue
294 and expand their oversight and reporting mechanisms on all instances of gender-related sexual
295 violence, and *calls upon* all subsidiary bodies under the UNSOM structure to comply with reporting
296 requirements and requests;
297
- 298 27. *Invites* increased cooperation between local, tribal or clan authority figures and the Federal Government of
299 Somalia by:
300
- 301 a. Utilizing the wealth of local and specialized knowledge held by Somali Nationals living in UN
302 Member States for the purpose of mapping community power structures, understanding the dimensions
303 and practical effects of extremism on the community level;
304
- 305 b. Cooperating with and increasing support to civil society organizations (CSOs) that voice the concerns
306 of rural and clan-led communities to the Federal Government of Somalia;
307
- 308 28. *Draws attention* to the need for tighter cooperation between the International Organization for Migration
309 (IOM), UNHCR, and UNSOM so as to better tackle the issues the population fleeing Somali territory are
310 facing;
311
- 312 29. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.



Code: SC/1/3

Committee: Security Council

Topic: Preventing Terrorism and Extremism in the Horn of Africa

1 *The Security Council,*

2
3 *Recalling* the principles established in the *Charter of the United Nations* (1945),

4
5 *Reiterating* its strong condemnation of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, committed by whomever,
6 wherever and for whatever purposes, as it constitutes one of the most serious threats to international peace and
7 security, as articulated in Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) on “Threats to International Peace and Security
8 Caused by Terrorist Acts,”

9
10 *Recognizing* the destabilizing effects of violent extremism in the Horn of Africa in particular,

11
12 *Deeply conscious* of the complex cultural, ethnic, and religious demography of the Horn of Africa,

13
14 *Fully aware* of the great value of respecting cultural and linguistic diversity, national sovereignty, and the
15 transcendence of sharing different responsibilities in the pursuit for international peace and security,

16
17 *Welcoming* the ongoing efforts of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM) to cooperate with
18 Somali civil society organizations (CSOs),

19
20 *Bearing in mind* the *United Nations Global Counter Terrorism Strategy* (2006), particularly as it pertains to the
21 influence of local community members on addressing the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism and the
22 prevention of such,

23
24 *Acknowledging* the importance of strong governance to the security of the Horn of Africa as a whole and thus
25 *Reaffirming* the need to strengthen counter-terrorism efforts led by the Federal Government of Somalia and those led
26 by Somali civil society,

27
28 *Emphasizing* the importance of developing a mechanism for civilians to report extremist activity within their own
29 communities,

30
31 *Acknowledging* the positive influence that the implementation of the Ten Houses community policing program led
32 by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland has on security in Mogadishu’s Waaberi District,

- 33
34 1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of UNSOM until March 31, 2019;
- 35
36 2. *Calls upon* UNSOM to invite Somali local trainers to deliver training on local languages, with a focus on
37 vocabulary related to military operations, terrorist propaganda, and violent extremism, for UNSOM personnel
38 tasked with assisting the Federal Government of Somalia in implementing the National Strategy and Action
39 Plan to Prevent and Counter Violent Extremism;
- 40
41 3. *Mandates* UNSOM to establish community-based reporting mechanisms, managed by local CSOs, for Somali
42 civilians to call UNSOM’s attention to early indicators of radicalization in their community, including but not
43 limiting to: arms caches, instances of violence, extremist propaganda, and illicit flows of finances and arms;
- 44
45 4. *Calls upon* Member States in the Horn of Africa, such as Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, and Somalia, to
46 complement the actions of their official police force through community policing in order to enhance security in
47 the Horn of Africa by:
- 48

- 49 a. Appointing community representatives, trained to recognize signs of terrorist and/or extremist
50 involvement, to establish a local police force that reports back to national police forces and is
51 responsible for recording sightings of individuals, vehicles, and weapons, suspected of possible
52 radicalization, terrorist, and extremist activities;
53
- 54 b. Mobilizing the national security efforts of Member States by promoting the sharing of information
55 between the aforementioned community representatives, police forces, and state security organs such
56 as ministries of justice, government security institutions, and national intelligence agencies;
57
- 58 5. *Recommends* the leadership of UN peacekeeping operations in the Horn of Africa and the sanctions committee
59 on Somalia and Eritrea convene for regular meetings held on a monthly basis for the purpose of preventing
60 oversights, misinformation, and lack of communication to strengthen efforts in fighting terrorism and
61 extremism in the region through:
62
- 63 a. Paying special regard to UN bodies such as UNESCO and the UNHCR in order to educate members of
64 UNSOM on the issues local communities feel to be critical to strengthening preventative measures, as
65 mentioned in clauses 3 and 5;
66
- 67 b. receiving reports from UNSOM in collaboration with the sanctions committee in order to verify the
68 efficacy of these collaborations and what needs to be changed for future meetings;
69
- 70 c. Inviting groups such as non-governmental organizations (NGOs), CSOs, and civil, religious, tribal, and
71 educational leaders to join these meetings to share their concerns and perspectives on specific crises
72 within the Horn of Africa and their potential solutions to preventing terrorism and extremism in the
73 region;
74
- 75 d. Participating organizations listed in clause 6 (c) will be selected at random and then proceed in
76 alphabetical order, as to not prioritize one crisis within the Horn of Africa over another;
77
- 78 6. *Acknowledges* with concern the need to increase funding designated to Peacebuilding missions, and thus invites
79 willing and able donors to voluntarily increase their financial contributions to the United Nations Peacebuilding
80 Fund, especially initiatives concerning increasing the capacity of peacekeeping activities within UNSOM forces
81 within the Horn of Africa;
82
- 83 7. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.