Security Council (SC)

Committee Staff

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<tr>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Lidia Marseglia</th>
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<tr>
<td>Chair</td>
<td>Omar Shehata</td>
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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

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<td>The Situation in Mali</td>
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<td>Preventing Terrorism and Extremism in the Horn of Africa</td>
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<td>SC/1/3</td>
<td>Preventing Terrorism and Extremism in the Horn of Africa</td>
<td>15 votes in favor, 0 votes against, 0 abstentions</td>
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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.
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.
The Security Council,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Authorizes an extension of the MINUSMA mandate to include the ability to counter terrorism in the region in direct response to the destabilization in Mali in order to protect the populations from terrorist groups in the field, including but not limited to Al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM);

2. Further authorizes MINUSMA to secure and protect the three existing Field Offices on the Nigerien border with Mali, as well as the Tindouf and Rabouni Refugee camps for people of concern in Algeria for the purposes of the protection of people fleeing the current situation in Mali;

3. Draws attention to the responsibility of the Office of UNHCR for the administration of the humanitarian responsibilities for the relevant excess-capacity facilities to be administered by said body;

4. Strongly encourages the G5 Sahel Group to accelerate their plans to establish a greater joint force presence in Northern Mali to provide immediate protection and assistance in the delivery of all relevant humanitarian efforts by MINUSMA and the UNHCR under the agreement articulated in Security Council resolution 2391 (2017) on “Peace and Security in Africa” to the effect of:
   a. Supplying routes and ensure the provision of humanitarian supplies, specifically food and medicine;
   b. Defending the perimeter of the relevant refugee camps and the protection of civilians and people of concern within the site;
   c. Securing and protecting commonly used routes towards relevant refugee camps and to ensure the safe travel of people of concern;
d. Creating an established presence on civilian centers near and within Gao and Kidal regions for the purpose of short term stability;

e. Providing transport to MINUSMA troops in Bamako to reach areas affected by terrorists’ attacks;

f. Facilitating the evacuation of citizens from Gao and the vicinity to the UNHCR refugee camps noted in Clause 1;

5. **Recommends** the establishment of a Joint Planning and Conduct of Operations HeadQuarter (JPCOHQ), under the G5 Sahel mandate, to coordinate the military response between regional actors, including but not restricted to the MINUSMA, G5 Sahel, the Algerian Government, the Malian Government, Barkhane operation, to be located in Niamey, and immediately tasked with establishing Gao and the surrounding areas with radio communication channels, cellular communication channels, electricity;

6. **Encourages** the International Committee of the Red Cross and the French force Barkhane to provide first aid materials as well as qualified doctors to take care of the injured civilians and armed forces;

7. **Calls upon** all neighboring states to keep borders open if able, to provide people of concern with protection from violence and extremism within their borders, and if able provide defense to nearby groups routes and safe routes, with appreciation to the UN Member State of Cote d’Ivoire for leading in this effort, which will be accomplished by:

   a. The designation of peacekeeping forces from MINUSA to assist in the detection of dangerous groups attempting to enter neighboring UN Member States through methods including:

      i. Utilizing previous UN identification methods of extremism and radicalization as well as warning signs of possible terrorist affiliations among people of concern to educate personnel stationed within the region;

      ii. A system in which community members familiar with one another will assist in identifying suspect individuals;

8. **Calls upon** the Mali Sanctions Committee to designate the terrorist groups responsible for the attacks in Mali and known individuals involved therein for targeted sanctions including but not limited to asset freezes and travel bans, for the purpose of weakening terrorist groups in Mali;

9. **Encourages** UN-led humanitarian assistance bodies, UN Member States and relevant civil society and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to adhere to the cluster coordination system of the Office of the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), for the purpose maximizing transparency and efficiency;

10. **Welcomes** the contribution of additional troops and military personnel, preferably but not exclusively drawing from regional African Member States, operating within the MINUSMA mandate, for the purpose of providing humanitarian aid and protection of people of concern, and requires visitation in four months by representatives of the Government of Mali and Security Council Member States as to evaluate the effectiveness of the mission, and to consider reevaluation of the maximum limit of active deployed forces in Mali under the MINUSMA, which shall be decided by this Council;

11. **Urges** local organizations such as Caritas and CARE to provide rapid urgent assistance until UN-led assistance can enter the Mali borders, and to enhance cooperation with each other in order to eliminate duplication of assistance branches;

13. **Further calling upon** the United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs to support in the provision of logistic and intelligence materials;

14. **Welcomes** the funds provided by all willing and able Member States in response to the crisis in Mali, including the following:
a. The State of Kuwait and the Kingdom of Sweden pledge to the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (UNCERF);

b. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland pledge to enhance the operational capabilities of deployed troops;

15. Encourages effective cooperation between active Member States and the local armed forces concerning the protection of affected zones, transportation of injured civilians, and to secure camps for people of concern;

16. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.
The Security Council,


Noting with concern the dire humanitarian situation presented by the drought, and the devastating socioeconomic impacts,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

   a. Increasing coast guard’s access to information on tracking and marking measures of vessels in international waters by disseminating information to State coast guards in the form of the International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping (STCW) for Seafarers as amended by the 1995 and 2010 Manila Amendments;
b. Implementing IMO maritime training institutes on the coast of the Horn of Africa to further educate and prepare the national coast guards through the uniform understanding of the STCW and preparedness training on possible threats to maritime peace and security;

c. Deploying coast guard entities of Member States in the Gulf of Aden and the Arabian Sea;

2. Urges the further cooperation of Eritrea in implementing the measures set forth in Security Council resolutions 1907 (2009) and 751 (1992) in order to increase transparency within the operating systems;

3. Encourages Member States to exterminate terrorism and extremist financing through the creation of an individualized online financial platform shared among the Member States in the Horn of Africa in order to facilitate an easier recording platform for movement of goods to combat direct trafficking and money laundering;

4. Requests willing and able Member States within the Horn of Africa to track, report, and regulate financial transactions within their borders in order to identify and eradicate the illegal flow of finances to terrorist organizations in the region including but not limited to cash transfers, financial assets, trade goods, and small arms and light weapons;

5. Urges Member States within the Horn of Africa to apply for and utilize the UN World Bank Fragility and Conflict Partnership Trust Fund in order to promote increased financial stability and to further increase financial information transparency and security;

6. Mandates the freezing of funds, accounts and other financial resources, including funds derived or generated from property owned or controlled directly or indirectly by the Al-Shabaab, or by any undertaking owned or controlled by the Al-Shabaab, as designated by the established Committee, and ensure that neither they nor any other funds or financial resources so designated are made available by their nationals or by any persons within their territory, to or for the benefit of the Al-Shabaab or any undertaking owned or controlled directly or indirectly by this entity;

7. Encourages the usage of sector-focused sanctions on key ports of illicit commerce, whether they be coastal or landlocked, in order to target terrorist and extremist groups while ensuring innocent civilians are not economically impaired;

8. Encourages willing and able Member States to cooperate with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) on their program for Anti-Money Laundering and Combining of Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT), as well as upholding a commitment to ongoing vigilance and cooperation in the area of laundering;

9. Urges the collaboration between Oceans Beyond Piracy and their International Information Sharing Centers in East Africa and the AU Peace and Security Council in order to:

   a. Share information and best practices regarding terrorism and extremism within East Africa including training on avoidance, evasion, and defensive techniques against piracy and maritime terrorist attacks;

   b. Disseminate information gathered to the UN Security Council at annual joint consultative meetings between the UN Security Council and the AU Peace and Security Council, in order to better inform Member States on how to best combat terrorism in the region and allow them to develop national and regional strategies based off of this shared information;

10. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.
The Security Council,

Recognizing that the situation in Somalia continues to pose a threat to international peace and security,

Noting with grave concern the potential and actual gross breaches of international humanitarian law within Somalia,

Acting under Article 1 of the Charter of the United Nations (1945) in the maintenance of international peace and security,

Recalling Article 23 of the 2004 United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) which covers laundering of the process of crime, and Denotes a remarkable uniformity among the States which are party to the Convention with regard to the criminalization of money laundering,

Recognizing that young people are targeted by Al-Shabaab and other extremist groups for recruitment into their ranks, in turn further destabilizing the situation which leaves them with few opportunities for reintegration into society,

Fully aware of the great value of respecting cultural divergences, nation's sovereignty and the transcendence of sharing different responsibilities in the pursuit for international peace and security,

Cognizant that effective governance and the rule of law are intrinsically linked to the maintenance of international peace and security, and to the support of effective institutions, as outlined in An Agenda for Peace (A/47/277),

Affirming the commitment of the international community to the promotion of gender equality, gender mainstreaming, and protection from gender-based crime,

Reaffirming the importance of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (A/60/288), and the report of the Secretary-General (A/70/826), which highlights the implementation of this strategy over the past decade,

Confident that the Secretary-General’s Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism (A/70/674), sets out the framework to tackle the vast array of issues the international community continues to experience from violent extremist groups,

Commending the ongoing efforts of the European Union and Federal Government of Somalia in the implementation of the EU National Indicative Programme 2014-2020 for Somalia, a multilateral framework seeking to improve security and civil society,

Congratulating the ongoing international support provided by the international community in the Somalia Stability Fund (SSF),

Recognizing the Security Sector Reform (SSR), which is co-chaired by Department Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and has representation from 14 UN entities,

Calling attention to the peacebuilding and state-building goals articulated in the 2013 Somali New Deal Compact and the 2013 New Deal Compact for sustainable Somali owned project,
Acknowledging the 2016 United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) Somalia Gender Report, which outlines the prevalence and consequences of Gender Based Violence in Somalia,

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

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


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

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

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

1. Strongly encourages the African Union to extend the mandate of AMISOM for a period of five years, focusing upon:
   a. The ability of Somali Security Forces to hold major population centers and ensure their stability and security;
   b. The successful initiation of Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration process in the area of responsibility of transition zones;
   c. The Somali Police Forces ability to ensure internal security, including counter-terrorism;

2. Authorizes the renewal of the mandate of UNSOM to centralize multilateral peacekeeping and peacebuilding efforts in Somalia by incorporating the mandate of Somalia and Eritrea Monitoring Group, the UN Support Group for AMISOM under the administrative mandate of UNSOM;

3. Stresses the importance of the mandate of UNSOM as set in resolution 2358 (2017) on “The Situation in Somalia,” advising the Somali Federal and State institutions on the implementation of the National Security Architecture and adds the task of assisting the Somali security forces in stabilizing the country and securing the last parts of Somali territory under Al-Shabaab control by working closely on the implementation of the Plan of Action on Countering Violent Extremism;

4. Extends the mandate of UNSOM to permit the creation of a permanent multilateral military base, with a rotational structure, south east of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and along the Somali border, respecting national sovereignty, in order to provide pre-deployment training to regional forces, AMISOM personnel, and regional partners on specialized, high-value expertise included, but not limited to, counter I.E.D, cultural, human rights, and gender related sensitivity training, medical training, logistical organization, in addition to:
a. Organizing an annual conference in collaboration with all willing and able Member States to promote youth education with the aim of preventing radicalization and promotion of terrorist and extremist ideologies, allowing the youth of the concerned countries to have access to shared knowledge and information with regards to national precedent with regards for best practices;

b. Ensuring that local militaries and government have access to help and advice from foreign advisors;

c. Holding frequent officers training and courses to promote local multilateral cooperation and increase interoperability;

5. Calls upon fellow Member States to provide the necessary assistance to UNSOM, by dispatching military personnel to enhance the Somali National Army's operational capabilities, and help them assert the Federal Government of Somalia control over the country, in coordination with AMISOM;

6. Invites the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) to establish a UNSOM Counter-Terrorism Advisory Body (CTAB) to consist of representatives from the CTITF, UNSOM, including further representatives from subordinate groups APTFS, SEMG and INTERPOL, with the purpose of the CTAB being to provide oversight and assistance in strategic counter-terrorism and monitoring operations conducted under UNSOM and other willing and able bodies;

7. Invites operating counter-terrorism organizations within the Horn of Africa, including representatives from the Somalia National Security Force, FGS, Contact Group for Piracy off the Coast of Somalia, UNODC Maritime Crime Programme, the Law Enforcement Task Force Regional Capacity Building Working Group, the IMO and INTERPOL, to draft and present to the Security Council an annual collaborative document consisting of a 12-month plan for ongoing cooperation and knowledge-transfer between domestic and international anti-piracy efforts to obstruct, suppress and prevent piracy in Somalia, detailing measures to be undertaken to increase multi-organizational cooperation and sharing of best practices, including additional recommendations concerning the restriction of revenue flows from piracy operations to terrorist activities on land;

8. Authorizes the deployment of further 5000 personnel, as the maximum limit of civilian, military and police personnel of the UNSOM, purposed with assisting existing UNSOM operations;

9. Strongly reaffirms the recommendations included in the Somalia and Eritrea Monitoring Group (SEMG) Report 924 (2017), and calls upon all affected or relevant Member States, Somali authorities, and the private sector to comply with all investigative activities conducted by the SEMG, specifically monitoring trade that relates to providing customs and shipping documentation for chemicals that may be used as oxidizers in the manufacture of improvised explosive devices, such as but not limited to ammonium nitrate, potassium chlorate, potassium nitrate, sodium chlorate;

10. Calls for full compliance to the implementation of the arms embargo of Security Council resolution 2182 (2014) on "Somalia" by key actors, namely the Government of Federal Republic of Somalia, the Government of the State of Eritrea, the Government of the Republic of Djibouti, the Federal Government of Ethiopia;

11. Further calls upon the Government of Federal Republic of Somalia, the Government of the State of Eritrea, the Government of the Republic of Djibouti, the Federal Government of Ethiopia, and other regional administrations to comply and provide full access to the SEMG concerning all imported weapons and ammunition prior to their distribution;

12. Encourages the establishment of standard operating procedures concerning weapons and ammunition management by the Federal Government of Somalia, Somali Federal Member States and regional administrations to establish standard operating procedures for weapons and ammunition management that aims to include a weapon and ammunition register in the form of an issue and receipt system to track all weapons post-distribution;

13. Recommends the initiation of a rigorous investigation into tracking financial flows through and into the Horn of Africa be conducted by an ad-hoc United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism Expert Panel (UNOCTEP), in
cooperation with regional instances, such as the African Union (AU) and the Inter-Governmental Agency for Development (IGAD), and national governments, to create a detailed action plan based off the results of such an investigation that focuses on severing the methods of transit of finance between funders and terrorist groups, the purpose of which are:

a. Engaging with national, regional and international financial institutions under their respective authority, to aid in the detection of illegal cash flows through the development of a policy of standardized recording of large transactions, as well as the creation on restrictions and monitoring on large or frequent withdrawals of cash;

b. Resolving to ensure that the detection protocol is implemented rigorously within the economic framework of the nation through a cooperative spirit between UNOCTEP and both the Federal Government of Somalia and Somali Federal Member States in order to maximize the beneficial effects of said legislation in achieving best outcomes for all parties;

c. Insisting that the results of the detection protocol is utilized in the meting out of just outcomes for involved parties, both punitively and restoratively, in order to achieve dual goals of the implementation of the UNOCTEP findings, by simultaneously incapacitating the individuals responsible and ensuring positive justice outcomes for innocent parties, through the amelioration of lost assets and a stringent commitment to due process in any actions relating to the financing of terrorism;

d. Emphasizing the necessity of the security of information and the privacy of the individuals being collected from are not infringed upon, through the workings of any public department being transparent and open to inspection by NGOs to ensure transparency;

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

a. Resolve to prosecute the financing of terrorism, and simultaneously improve and update people’s understanding of terrorist financing risks, in particular the financing of Al-Shabaab;

b. Ensure that FATF standards provide up-to-date and effective tools to identity and disrupt terrorist financing activity;

c. Ensure that the tools to identify and disrupt terrorist financial activity, including targeted financial sanctions contained in United Nations Security Council resolutions, are being used to their maximal effort;

d. Identify and take measures in relation to any countries with strategic deficiencies for terrorist financing that may result in their being targeted;

e. Promote more effective domestic coordination and international cooperation to combat the financing of terrorism;

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

a. Supporting sustainable, long-term development of stability that allows for consideration of local needs and opportunities;

b. Targeting state institutions to continue heightening their capability and legitimacy through the development of organic institutions of democracy via the growth of offices and the elections of officers and governments that created a tiered and sufficiently advanced governmental system as to aid in Somali communities;
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c. Reducing the vulnerability of conflict experienced by communities through the provision of vital aid and infrastructural development of these communities, providing for the needs of these citizens;

16. \textit{Calls upon} the Somali Federal Member States and the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) to move towards a cohesive and harmonious government system in which tiered legislatures coexist through a clear, equal, and respected division of powers, allowing for a level of autonomy for the individual tribal communities within Somalia;

17. \textit{Encourages} the FMS to acknowledge the authority and legitimacy of the FGS upon the conclusion of the next electoral cycle, permitting for an increase in the efficacy of governmental systems through the development of a reliable system of layered governance;

18. \textit{Recommends} the FGS call and hold free and fair elections to which all citizens of Somalia, no matter their community membership nor their FMS alignment, are invited and encouraged to participate in;

19. \textit{Encourages} the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute to create specific policy recommendations and advice in good governance and bolstering judicial system effectiveness in Somalia in order to support government capacity and rule of law while incorporating regional approaches;

20. \textit{Recommends} that the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) undertakes a mapping exercise of the breaches of International Humanitarian Law (IHL) that are witnessed within Somalia;

21. \textit{Looks to} the prospective results of an OHCHR investigation to inform action on IHL issues to inform future action, but confirms a respect for Somalian sovereignty and commits to ongoing consultation with the Somali Federal Government;

22. \textit{Encourages} the further implementation of the Security Sector Reform in Somalia in line with the Security Pact (2017), by continuing to make out that is affordable, accountable, sustainable and acceptable with regards to continuous efforts to implement the New Policing Model based on a Heegan Readiness plan for the development of the Somali police force as requested in Security Council 2232 (2015) on “Somalia” and agreed in the Security Pact;

23. \textit{Encourages} further cooperation to extend both the UNSOM Police as well as the AMISOM police training in support of the New Policing Model, through:

\begin{itemize}
  \item[a.] Providing assistance in the establishment of common training facilities, policing courses, joint doctrines to the Federal Police and State Police alike;
  \item[b.] Providing assistance in the creation of a robust salary payment mechanism and biometric registration of civil servants, ex: online banking services;
  \item[c.] Including provision of specific gender-sensitive and human-rights courses;
\end{itemize}

24. \textit{Emphasizes} the importance of cooperation and coordination between the Ministry of Internal Security (MOIS), the National Intelligence and Security Agency (NISA) and the Somali Police Force regarding the expansion of the Waberii community policing model to enhance Somalia’s national security, through:

\begin{itemize}
  \item[a.] Mobilizing communities to create a structured approach of gathering intelligence at the local level;
  \item[b.] Appointing community representatives responsible for recording sightings of suspicious individuals, vehicles, and weapons, with the resultant information fed to a committee that collates and analyses the information;
  \item[c.] Including different committees on different levels in urban areas, building up from street committees representing a group of 10 houses to neighborhood committees representing five street committees, sector committees representing four neighborhood committees, ward committees representing four
sectors, suburb committees representing four ward committees, and a district committee representing four suburbs;

d. Structuring the committees in rural areas as follows: building from street committees representing 10 houses to neighborhood committees representing five street committees to a cross-neighborhood committee representing four to five neighborhood committees situated close by in order to allow for information sharing between communities by:

i. Passing analyzed community intelligence to agencies such as the Somali Police Force, the Ministry of Internal Security (MOIS), and the National Intelligence Agency (NISA);

ii. Organizing a meeting of a distinct security committee once a week consisting of a district commissioner, police force, and NISA district commanders;

25. **Calls upon** the Member States of AMISOM to consider implementing gender mainstreaming and gender quotas for greater female participation in the peacemaking process;

26. **Demands** that all individuals employed, volunteering or deployed under any activity administered or implemented by UNSOM undergo gender and cultural sensitivity pre-deployment training and post-deployment feedback, as well as ongoing review by the UN Women Special Representative for all ongoing Peacekeeping Operations (PKOs) with the aim of facilitating an environment best suited towards peace and security by:

   a. Asking UNSOM peacebuilding operations to actively seek and engage the input of women from relevant communities and interest groups in the peacemaking process with a view to a more inclusionary political and institutional policy setting at a state and federal level in Somalia;

   b. Asking the UN Commission on the Status of Women Special Representative to UNSOM to continue and expand their oversight and reporting mechanisms on all instances of gender-related sexual violence, and **calls upon** all subsidiary bodies under the UNSOM structure to comply with reporting requirements and requests;

27. **Invites** increased cooperation between local, tribal or clan authority figures and the Federal Government of Somalia by:

   a. Utilizing the wealth of local and specialized knowledge held by Somali Nationals living in UN Member States for the purpose of mapping community power structures, understanding the dimensions and practical effects of extremism on the community level;

   b. Cooperating with and increasing support to civil society organizations (CSOs) that voice the concerns of rural and clan-led communities to the Federal Government of Somalia;

28. **Draws attention** to the need for tighter cooperation between the International Organization for Migration (IOM), UNHCR, and UNSOM so as to better tackle the issues the population fleeing Somali territory are facing;

29. **Decides** to remain actively seized of the matter.
The Security Council,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Decides to extend the mandate of UNSOM until March 31, 2019;

Calls upon UNSOM to invite Somali local trainers to deliver training on local languages, with a focus on vocabulary related to military operations, terrorist propaganda, and violent extremism, for UNSOM personnel tasked with assisting the Federal Government of Somalia in implementing the National Strategy and Action Plan to Prevent and Counter Violent Extremism;

Mandates UNSOM to establish community-based reporting mechanisms, managed by local CSOs, for Somali civilians to call UNSOM’s attention to early indicators of radicalization in their community, including but not limiting to: arms caches, instances of violence, extremist propaganda, and illicit flows of finances and arms;

Calls upon Member States in the Horn of Africa, such as Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, and Somalia, to complement the actions of their official police force through community policing in order to enhance security in the Horn of Africa by:
a. Appointing community representatives, trained to recognize signs of terrorist and/or extremist involvement, to establish a local police force that reports back to national police forces and is responsible for recording sightings of individuals, vehicles, and weapons, suspected of possible radicalization, terrorist, and extremist activities;

b. Mobilizing the national security efforts of Member States by promoting the sharing of information between the aforementioned community representatives, police forces, and state security organs such as ministries of justice, government security institutions, and national intelligence agencies;

5. **Recommends** the leadership of UN peacekeeping operations in the Horn of Africa and the sanctions committee on Somalia and Eritrea convene for regular meetings held on a monthly basis for the purpose of preventing oversights, misinformation, and lack of communication to strengthen efforts in fighting terrorism and extremism in the region through:

a. Paying special regard to UN bodies such as UNESCO and the UNHCR in order to educate members of UNSOM on the issues local communities feel to be critical to strengthening preventative measures, as mentioned in clauses 3 and 5;

b. Receiving reports from UNSOM in collaboration with the sanctions committee in order to verify the efficacy of these collaborations and what needs to be changed for future meetings;

c. Inviting groups such as non-governmental organizations (NGOs), CSOs, and civil, religious, tribal, and educational leaders to join these meetings to share their concerns and perspectives on specific crises within the Horn of Africa and their potential solutions to preventing terrorism and extremism in the region;

d. Participating organizations listed in clause 6 (c) will be selected at random and then proceed in alphabetical order, as to not prioritize one crisis within the Horn of Africa over another;

6. **Acknowledges** with concern the need to increase funding designated to Peacebuilding missions, and thus invites willing and able donors to voluntarily increase their financial contributions to the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund, especially initiatives concerning increasing the capacity of peacekeeping activities within UNSOM forces within the Horn of Africa;

7. **Decides** to remain actively seized of the matter.