

FORUM: General Assembly

QUESTION OF: Measures to prevent armed conflicts in states with limited UN recognition.

SUBMITTED BY: Somalia

Co-Submitter: Morocco, Cyprus

Signatories: Afghanistan, Moldova, Brazil, Chile, Philippines, Armenia, Mauritania, Uruguay, DPRK, Saudi Arabia, Suriname, U.S.A, Eritrea, Ireland, Haiti, Poland, Burkina Faso, Ecuador, Costa Rica, South Africa, Russian Federation, Syria, Venezuela, Iran, Serbia, Senegal, UAE, UK, Sweden, Belgium, Austria, Jordan ,Croatia, Kenya, Sierra leone, Israel, Guinea, Honduras, India, Lithuania, Netherlands, Latvia, Kazakhstan, Dominican Republic, North Macedonia, Norway, Japan,

The General Assembly,

Noting the importance of the central role of the United Nations in promoting and facilitating conflict prevention efforts, including the provision of technical assistance, capacity-building, and diplomatic support,

Reaffirming the sovereign equality and territorial integrity of the Federal Republic of Somalia, and recognizing the historical complexities that have contributed to armed conflicts within its borders,

Affirming the need for an inclusive and Somali-led political process, supported by the international community, to establish effective governance, promote reconciliation, and build national institutions,

Congratulating the UN for the set principles of the Charter of the United Nations regarding the basic principles of sovereignty and territorial integrity, as committed in Article 1(2),

Acknowledging the resolution 2131 of 22 December 1965 which states of the inadmissibility of intervention in the domestic affairs of States and the Protection of their Independence and Sovereignty,

1. *Encourages* member states to develop and strengthen systems to identify and address potential conflicts before they escalate, by investing in early warning mechanisms to detect and respond to signs of tension or unrest:
 - a. Monitor economic indicators and trade relationships due to the fact instability and disparities can provide insights into potential sources of tension,

- b. Monitoring environmental factors and resource scarcity, issues such as water scarcity, food shortages, and competition for natural resources can provide insights into potential flashpoints;
2. Calls for strengthening institutions that uphold the rule of law to promote good governance, transparency, and accountability to prevent corruption in lower income nations;
3. Requests nations to carry out post-conflict reconciliation support processes that address trauma and promote healing within affected communities;
4. Affirms to strengthen international legal frameworks and mechanisms for accountability in order to ensure that those who commit war crimes or human rights abuses are held accountable;
5. Trusts the international community to provide humanitarian assistance to vulnerable populations affected by armed conflicts in countries with lower income, ensuring access to essential services, including healthcare, education, and food;
6. Establishes global reporting mechanisms to regularly assess the progress and challenges in implementing the measures outlined in this resolution:
 - a. Establish a reporting framework where member states are required to provide regular updates on their progress in implementing the resolution. Regular reporting enables the international community to assess the effectiveness of the measures over time,
 - b. Introduce a system of sanctions for non-compliance and incentives for compliance. A combination of punitive measures and rewards to encourage adherence to the resolution will be organized by the international community,
 - c. Implement peer review mechanisms where member states assess each other's progress. This fosters accountability and encourages states to uphold their commitments as peer pressure may become a powerful motivator for compliance;
7. Calls upon neighboring states and regional organizations to play a constructive role in promoting stability and preventing the spillover of conflicts in states with lower income;
8. Calls for increased humanitarian assistance to alleviate the suffering of populations in states with armed conflict, emphasizing the importance of providing aid impartially and without political conditions;
9. Strongly encourages member states to minimize war and violence in their territories by facilitating peace talks between the actors in the conflict;
10. Emphasizes the importance of peaceful dialogue and diplomatic negotiations to reduce civilian casualties and resolve conflicts;
11. Urges security measures to be put in place to prevent violent conflicts from rebel groups and stabilize national governments;

12. *Expressing Concern* that premature recognition of territories with unresolved status may exacerbate tensions and hinder the prospects for peaceful coexistence;
13. *Asserting* that recognition of regions or entities seeking independence without the consent of the central government undermines diplomatic processes and encourages unilateral actions.