

Committee: UNDP Novice

Topic: Infrastructural Service Delivery in Somalia

Resolution A/1

United Nations Economic and Social Council,

Concerned that there is no true central government and that Somalia is fought over by warring clans as stated by S/2009/132,

Noting that the country of Somalia has over six billion dollars worth of debts,

Aware that as stated in S/2016/629, terrorists as well as pirates are posing a substantial threat to people as well as the economy if the country,

Seeking to end the famine throughout the country,

Welcoming funds to build basic structures and roads throughout Somalia,

Distressed that areas without regular terror attacks or pirates are still dangerous due to local criminals,

1. Demands that the clans in Somalia establish boundaries equal boundaries with peace treaties and end their wars:
 - a. To prevent violence in the country,
 - b. To establish more organized areas akin to districts throughout the country;
2. Calls upon the clans to end their conflicts over resources in the next five years:
 - a. With the clans joining and ruling as one entity without violence,
 - b. Through means of diplomacy with the employment of peace treaties and monthly meetings between leaders at the nation's capital, Mogadishu starting immediately,
 - c. So both they and their future generations can lead stronger lives;
3. Supports the donation of food parcels from non governmental organisations such as the World Food Programme to starving people in the area as well as an effort to better the farmland in Somalia by sending water and fertilizer;
4. Emphasizes the need to eliminate terrorists as well as pirates in the area through the help of other countries:
 - a. With the funds through donations to strengthen the local crime fighting force,
 - b. By sending a counter terrorist force into Somalia from other countries that are willing to help,

- c. Through the use of a naval force, both to protect trade ships and to eliminate any pirates found in the area;
5. Deeply urges that countries donate in order to build roads and buildings such as markets and hospitals funded by donations from willing countries as well as from organisations such as Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit in order to:
 - a. Strengthen the economy,
 - b. assist people in their endeavor to find food which is scarce,
 - c. establish occupations for the numerous unemployed citizens throughout the area,
 - d. help to keep the people struggling for their lives healthy;
6. Keenly supports the employment of a stronger police force, funded by donations to help fight local crime to make the area safer, contributing to:
 - a. Saving the lives of civilians,
 - b. Making the area more attractive to tourists due to an improvement in safety which would also greatly benefit the economy of the area.

Committee: UNDP Novice

Topic: Infrastructural Service Delivery in Somalia

Resolution A/2

Economic and Social Council,

Acknowledging that Somalia has lacked an effective central government for more than twenty years,

Bearing in mind that terrorist groups such as al Shabaab and piracy are dire issues in Somalia,

Aware that UN backed forces from the African Union are working to fight al Shabaab,

Reaffirming that UN bodies such as Security Council and UNDP have worked to assist the Somali people by working to stop alShabaab attacks and by providing humanitarian aid,

Shocked there is a lack of infrastructural service delivery in Somalia,

Appreciating the fact that Somalia has put a focus on short term infrastructural development and *recognizing* that there is still much more work to be done with long term infrastructural development in Somalia:

1. Supports working regionally to stabilize certain regions of Somalia to provide the opportunity for self declared independence:
 - a. by using Somaliland as an example,
 - b. by securing areas, especially in the southern section of Somalia from terrorist groups
 - c. such as al Shabaab;
2. Reiterates the continuation of anti-piracy activity:
 - a. to include armed guard on large ships,
 - b. to also include the international piracy patrols,
 - c. to be partially funded by NGOs:
 - i. such as Oceans Beyond Piracy,
 - ii. Such as the UNODC Global Maritime Crime Programme (GMCP);
3. Approves of a temporary increase in foreign peacekeepers to fight al Shabaab:
 - a. Including peacekeepers from AMISON,

- b. Also consisting of peacekeepers from neighboring countries such as Kenya;
- c. Urges countries to contribute to provide aid to the Somali people:

Committee: UNDP Novice

Topic: Infrastructural Service Delivery in Somalia

Resolution A/3

The General Assembly,

Noting that the war torn country of Somalia suffers from underdevelopment resulting in

the inefficiency of transportation,

Recognizing the deterioration in the sea ports, airports, warehousing, electrical supplies, roads and bridges,

Emphasizing the importance to strengthen port security and limit terrorist groups in cooperation with the African Union,

Stressing the necessity of entrepreneurs and trade with foreign countries,

Affirming that the democratic governance is important in order to avoid inner political conflict,

Bearing in mind the significance of making the sea port of Somalia the most important International trade port of East Africa,

1. Draws the attention to the security and management of
 - a. Seaports
 - i. Implantation of UN and African Union troops to minimize conflict and create a security zone around the ports
 - ii. Urges the use of UN and African Union troops to guard the major seaports Port of Mogadishu, Baraawe, Marka and Kismaayo
 - iii. Provide fluid import of infrastructural Service
 - iv. Monitor safe international trade
 - b. Land and territories
 - i. Seeking
 - ii. expansion of the operation region of the African Union Mission to Somalia
 - iii. Support transitional governmental structures

- iv. Implement a national security plan
- v. Secure environment for the delivery of humanitarian aid;
- c. Government
 - i. Reaffirming the implementation of a democratic government
 - ii. Fair elections
 - iii. Resolve critical issues among citizens
 - iv. Encourage good trade and investment environment;

2. Emphasizes the pertinence of education

- a. To emphasize collaboration with UNESCO to support educational programs and funding for such programs
 - i. Facilitate educators to study abroad and be exposed to internationally approved trainings
 - ii. Worldwide exchange student program focusing on seaport development and architecture;

3. Recognizes the potential of Somalia's seaport transportation

- a. The geography of Somalia provides it with numerous trading opportunities with countries like Saudi Arabia, China, India
- b. Exports of minerals from East Africa provide revenue and job opportunities;

5. Calls upon a zero tolerance solution towards terrorists

- a. Notes the origin and cause of terrorism
 - i. Operates to eradicate extreme terrorists groups
 - ii. Provide terrorists with alternative choice for a better way of living;

Committee: UNDP Novice

Topic: Infrastructural Service Delivery in Somalia

Resolution A/4

United Nations Economic and Social Council,

Realizing that Somalia is in a state of infrastructural downfall, as stated in S/2016/430,

Concerned that Somalia has no central government and the only form of government is the Transitional Federal Government, as stated in S/2009/132,

Keeping in mind that terrorist groups roam Somalia for minerals and control over territory, and also prove a threat to citizens,

Aware that trade by sea is almost impossible because pirates occupy Somalia's ports, as stated in S/2016/939,

Approves the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) addressing development challenges in Somalia to improve public service and food delivery and to increase local government access to financing for infrastructure,

Conscious that locations with no terrorists are still dangerous because of local criminals,

1. Supports any NGO and the UN organizations helping Somalia with its infrastructural struggles:
 - a. Through bringing attention to it in a conference located in New York City, dedicated to Somalia's issues before 2018,
 - b. Through funding or implementing roads, airports, hospitals, gas stations, and markets,
 - c. Such as UNCDF, the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM I) and African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM);
2. Demands implementing stronger police force to protect citizens from local criminals and threats:
 - a. By funding Somalia's government, making it possible to better equip police,
 - b. By organizing police force routes and shifts to maximize the security of the country,

- c. By making sure police forces respect human rights by having the UN investigate police actions and providing a training program for the police,
 - d. By holding police forces accountable for crimes and abuse;
- 3. Draws attention to defeating pirates and terrorist groups in Somalia and Africa:
 - a. By having countries transport counterterrorist forces to Somalia,
 - b. By eliminating pirates through naval forces,
 - c. By calling upon countries to support the movement, once conflicts such as ISIS become resolved;
- 4. Draws attention to ending conflict mineral trade:
 - a. Through camp evaluations (interviews and record checking) to locate conflict camps,
 - b. Through encouraging the DoddFrank Act in more countries, an act that disallows the conflict minerals being used in products,
 - c. Through pressuring electronic companies by raising a collective voice formed from awareness campaigns;
- 5. Suggests providing food aid to those in need in Somalia:
 - a. That consists of food and drink (dehydrated food, high nutritional value food, canned food, water filters),
 - b. Through sending World Food Programme vehicles to Somalis,
 - c. Through emergency relief programs, such as The Red Cross and the UNDP, to strengthen the resilience against disasters, such as between harvests;
- 6. Encourages that terrorist groups end their conflict through a conference that would:
 - a. Let terrorist groups discuss and settle their conflict,
 - b. Be located in Botswana,
 - c. Incentivize the groups to end their conflict by encouraging a resolution that would benefit all,
 - d. Be moderated by a trusted figure,
 - e. Take place in or before 2018.

Committee: UNDP Novice

Topic: Infrastructural Service Delivery in Somalia

Resolution A/5

The Economic and Social Council,

Alarmed that Somalia is the poorest and most dangerous country in the world with several needs of improvement to the infrastructure,

Having adopted Resolution 2317 which implemented an arms embargo to secure the storage of the weapons and prevent violence,

Endorsing Somalia's efforts to build more roads, buildings, and bridges to improve infrastructure and make the country more safe,

Taking note of Resolution 2297 which authorized the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) to continue their actions to fight against Al Shabaab and aid the residents of Somalia,

Ta king into consideration the Port Security Corps in Jamaica which has proven to help prevent smuggling and a similar group can be used in Somalia to regain control of ports,

1. Demands a task force be sent to Somalia to fight against Al Shabaab and protect the ports by:
 - a. Taking volunteers from the armed forces of all countries supporting the eradication of Al Shabaab,
 - b. Promoting the task force to a job for locals who are in need of money and/or a
 - c. Funding the task force and paying for the arms they need with money from UN Women,
2. Urges the elimination of landmines and uranium and diamond mines to create safe areas to build as well as to discourage terrorists from coming into the country by:
 - a. Implementing RadonX, which can detect uranium that is too deep to be found by radiometrics,
 - b. Implementing gamma ray detection machines to find diamond mines in the ground,

- c. Building around the mines after detecting them in order to build structures with strong foundations,
 - d. Speeding up mining of minerals to end the attraction of terrorists,
 - e. Providing mining jobs to dig for these materials which will create more jobs for those in need and will provide more money for suffering families;
3. Stresses the implementation of the Port Security Corps to protect the ports in Somalia as well as prevent smuggling and other illegal acts;
4. Supports providing education about the need of infrastructure in Somalia to acquire funds by:
 - a. Requiring a seminar in all construction workplaces raising awareness of the sufferings in Somalia and encouraging them to volunteer for building in Somalia,
 - b. Creating a campaign in which posters, billboards, and television commercials are put up to educate people about Somalia's struggles and encouraging them to help and donate,
 - c. Collaborating with YouTube and other social medias to reach all ages and all classes of people to spread the information and the need for funding;
5. Draws attention to the already existing efforts made by Somalia to build more railroads and waterways and stresses the continuation of these efforts by:
 - a. Having another task force with the purpose of continuing the building of these railroads and waterways,
 - b. Building around the areas mines were detected and building where the mines have been taken out to use as much space as possible,
 - c. Recruiting volunteers from the construction workplaces and others who were interested in helping aid the residents of Somalia to build the structures;
6. Appreciates the help from the World Food Program (WFP) which has been providing the citizens of Somalia with food because of the famine they all suffered from, as well as encouraging an extension of this program;
7. Calls upon the implementation of "safe houses" or facilities that will be built to provide citizens with food and security by:
 - a. Once again, using the volunteers from other countries to build the housing,
 - b. Having the World Food Program serve their food in these facilities which will attract more occupants and protect them from the dangers of the terrorist groups and health issues that are being caused by the lack of food and control over the nation,
 - c. Including sleeping areas in these households so that they occupants will stay and will ensure their safety.

Committee: UNDP Novice

Topic: Providing Sustainable Energy in Underdeveloped Nations

Resolution B/1:

The General Assembly,

Noting, that the United Nations General Assembly unanimously stated that the current decade of 2014-2024 will be, from here on out, be the decade of sustainable energy for all,

Recognizing, that United Nations document GA/11333-EN/274 states that 2.6 billion citizens of developing countries depend on traditional sources of energy for cooking and heating needs,

Gravely Concerned, as recognized by United Nations Document GA/11333-EN/274, that in the world today, there are 1.3 billion people living without electricity,

1. Welcoming the distribution of solar cookers, a device that uses solar energy from the sun to heat food or water, to highly impoverished parts of Africa, in a campaign called Cooking Solar in Africa (CSIA), funded by the World Bank:
 - a. Planning to distribute through already existing clinics, starting in 2017, specifically in Malawi
 - b. Unlike the Jewish world Watch's campaign of distributing solar cookers, we will focus on distributing to impoverished rural Africa and teaching people how to efficiently use these devices, as they are often not used to their full potential;
2. Endorses the construction of wind farms in Southern Asia, in a program called Wind Creating Sustainable Energy (WCSE), as it provides an eco friendly alternative for the impoverished people of Asia:
 - a. Paid for and overseen by the World Wind Energy Association (WWEA),
 - b. Building these wind farms in the rural areas of south Asia, specifically rural Myanmar, which has constant wind flow due to the himalayan wind entering the region, and using the energy provided by these to power the homes of the 1.7 billion impoverished people living in the region,
 - c. We plan to begin construction by the WWEA in spring of 2017;
3. Calls upon the distribution of standby generators to the roughly 10 thousand clinics in Nigeria, Malawi, Mali, Togo, DR Congo, and Ethiopia, in a campaign called Powering Clinics (PC):

- a. Paid and overseen by UNAIDS, as the majority of these clinics receiving the generators specialize in the treatment of AIDS,
 - b. We plan to distribute in January of 2017, through the Global Alliance for Africa delivering generators to the clinics in the regions mentioned above via terrain vehicles;
4. Highly suggests for the implementation of an organization called Solar Energy of Africa (SEOA) throughout the nation of Malawi:
 - a. SEOA is essentially the distribution-through Red Cross manual labor workers-installation-by local Malawi impoverished citizens overseen by the Red Cross administration, and instruction of use by volunteers from Solaraid Of the use of solar panels in roughly 10,000 communities in Malawi,
 - b. SEOA will be paid for by the World Bank and overseen by the Red Cross as the Red Cross already has many crisis centers in Malawi,
 - c. We plan to implement in the year 2017
5. Calls upon the construction of energy centers in areas of Africa and Asia, because of our recognition of the costliness of providing energy to every single impoverished person, through an organization called community energy (CE):
 - a. These energy centers would be stable, secure, buildings with generators, stoves, washers and dryers, and electricity, which would all be available for public use,
 - b. CE would be funded by the World Bank and overseen by the International Energy Agency,
 - c. We plan to begin construction, by local construction companies paid by the IEA, in 2017 in the regions Southern Asia and areas of Africa such as Zimbabwe, Malawi, Mali, Nigeria, and Ethiopia.

Committee: UNDP Novice

Topic: Providing Sustainable Energy in Underdeveloped Nations

Resolution B/2

The Economic and Social Council,

Acknowledging the 1.2 billion people around the world today who are living without energy and the little that may be acquired is bad for the environment,

Concerned about how damaging and unreliable fossil fuels are to the environment, *Recognizing* that Jamaica is a leader in the change to renewable energy for the world and has implemented solar energy, wind energy, biomass, and hydro energy to begin the shift,

Bearing in mind the rural areas and underdeveloped countries that lack money and spaces for these renewable energy sources,

Recalling Europe and Jamaica's ideas to create floating windmills for the rural areas with no land,

Having adopted A/RES/70/1 which explains how the goal is to use only renewable energy by the year 2030,

1. Notes the expensive prices of solar panels, however encourages the implementation of them to underdeveloped countries by:
 - a. Acquiring funds from UN programs as well as other NGO's to buy the solar panels and assemble them to all buildings in the nations,
 - b. Requires the construction of solar panels on every building in the nations going through hardship by law,
 - c. Recruits volunteers and locals to help build the facility;
2. Demands the implementation of floating wind turbines in coastal nations by:
 - a. Using the funds to obtain the necessary materials,
 - b. Recruiting volunteers and residents of any country to build the structures,
 - c. Spreading the awareness of these efficient and safe energy sources to other coastal nations so they may be used in all places,
3. Recognizing the high use and success of hydroelectric dams and expanding this use to underdeveloped countries;

4. Urges an increase of windmills in countries with open plains and encouraging efficient uses of space within the countries by:
 - a. Using the empty desert space for the development of windmills which uses natural, unlimited resources to create energy,
 - b. Utilizing the volunteers and task-forces to build the structures,
 - c. Educating the public about how efficient and environment friendly the wind turbines are;
5. Considers it desirable to form several crews, or task forces, that will travel around the different countries that are living without power and build the different energy source structures by:
 - a. Raising awareness to construction workers, electricians, plumbers, and physical workers such as these to encourage them to volunteer,
 - b. Placing ads on television, on social media, and the internet to reach all types of people in hope for donations or volunteers,
 - c. Sending out travelling counselors who talk to to support groups and volunteer groups to recruit helpers;
6. Draws attention to geothermal energy which is more accessible to rural areas and is encouraged to be used more for efficient energy conversion.

Committee: UNDP Novice

Topic: Providing Sustainable Energy in Underdeveloped Nations

Resolution B/3

United Nations Economic and Social Council,

Deeply concerned that billions of people in lesser developing countries are without any power as stated in A/C.2/71/L.11,

Noting that solar plants as well as wind farms, while difficult to establish both produce copious amounts of energy at swift rates,

Alarmed that some criminals vandalize power plants for their parts to sell for profit, *Aware* that many countries have substantial amounts of fuels to share while countries are

establishing their own plants,

Declaring that power plants farms and cities need energy the most,

Keeping in mind that establishing power plants is quite dangerous and precise,

1. Greatly supports the donation of appliances such as solar cookers from willing countries and organisations like Solar Cookers International to the people of lesser developed countries since:
 - a. They are relatively cheap,
 - b. They allow people cook foods without a formal source of energy;
2. Encourages donations consisting either money or supplies to lesser developed countries for them to create power plants quickly and efficiently;
3. Demands that once a power plant is successfully built, it must be monitored by the people working at the power plant and secured by means of:
 - a. Tall and strong barb wired fences,
 - b. Numerous security guards patrolling the power plant and watching the area with security cameras;
4. Calls upon other countries ample supplies of energy and fuel to donate to countries in need in order to tide them over until power plants are established, offering to assist them in establishing renewable energy power plants if they are to donate resources;
5. Confirms that power plants will be established near farms and cities because:
 - a. Farms will use the energy to cultivate more land as well as raise more crops,
 - b. Cities have the most population, meaning cities have more people in need of a source of energy;

6. Endorses professional power plant building companies such as Fluor rather than random workers in the area as to ensure the power plants are built and maintained both safely and correctly.

Committee: UNDP Novice

Topic: Providing Sustainable Energy in Underdeveloped Nations

Resolution B/4

ECOSOC,

Conscious that cutting emissions to zero by 2040 is necessary to limit the global temperature rise, *Takes note* that many underdeveloped countries are rural, causing people to lack access to energy sources,

Recognizes that not only do these countries need renewable energy sources, but also need access to electricity,

Bearing in mind that underdeveloped countries tend to use fossil fuels because it is more affordable at the time of purchase:

1. Requests a focus on educating the people in underdeveloped countries:
 - a. through holding seminars,
 - i. to teach about the reliability of renewable energy,
 - ii. to be incentivized by offering money to communities to be used towards installing sustainable energy equipment,
 - b. And by raising awareness,
 - i. Through announcements on paper,
 - ii. Through whatever source of media is most prevalent in each underdeveloped country;
2. Authorizes further research to improve sustainable energy sources:
 - a. To specifically find sustainable energy sources that are at a lower cost
 - b. To find more efficient sustainable energy sources;
3. Draws attention to the need for funding to provide assistance for underdeveloped countries invest in sustainable energy:
 - a. Money could come from NGOs such as the Renewable Energy Agency,
 - b. And from more developed countries;
4. Calls upon the UN to work with countries to promote accountability:
 - a. By inspecting countries annually,
 - b. By performing random inspections to be fully aware of the sustainability situation in each country;
5. Emphasizes that investing in sustainable energy is a worthwhile investment for developing countries to make:

- a. And other countries should help to assist the underdeveloped countries financially,
 - b. And again, NGOS can help to provide funding to invest in sustainable energy sources;
6. Reaffirms the importance of countries helping the underdeveloped countries to set energy usage goal.

Committee: UNDP Novice

Topic: Providing Sustainable Energy in Underdeveloped Nations

Resolution B/5

The General Assembly,

Realizing the lack of sustainable energy for many developing countries,

Urging for sustainable energy to be available and accessible in all households,

Underlining the serious problems that lack of sustainable energy has on many countries,

Emphasizing the importance that sustainable energy has for everyday appliances and residences,

Examining the many ways in which countries can increase the rates of accessible sustainable energy in developing countries,

Acknowledging that by cutting back energy use in many countries, energy can then be transferred to energy affected countries,

1. Appreciates the help from the United Nations general-secretary, Ban Ki-Moon, for launching and starting the UN Initiative Sustainable energy For All, with three goals including:
 - a. Having universal access for society to modern energy machines and systems,
 - b. Having the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency doubled at the minimum,
 - c. As well as, having the share of renewables in the global energy mix doubled;
2. Bearing in Mind the aide, needed for everyday necessities that are needed for energy throughout the day in almost all households by holding energy sources and outlets in all households:
 - a. Making all energy sources in homes a law, and after showing how well energy sustainability has increased, the UN can implement it as a solution or law present globally,
 - b. The UN can do this by passing a bill on the solution through the government,
 - c. We can pass this solution by showing databases throughout the homes with energy sources, differentiating from the homes without the energy sources, and comparing;

3. Authorizes the National Electrification Plan used in Myanmar, aiming to contribute to society access to universal electricity to all households:
 - a. Could be approved by passing the development of the, World Bank's project, Electric Power Project of 2013,
 - b. Would be able to, with consent from the UN, develop and come up with solutions from about 2015 to 2019;3
4. Foresees that the National Electrification Plan can be used to increase energy efficiency and production in developing countries:
 - a. Can be put into plan by partnering with the United Nations and their Sustainable Energy expertise's,
 - b. Should be implemented on a global scale for for all developing countries;
5. Calls upon law enforcers to create laws off the basis of saving energy, stating that there should be a time limit for all energy suitable appliances in homes and buildings:
 - a. These would pass legislation through a bill docketed through the UN, stating the solution as a law in all energy-rich and developing countries,
 - b. This would be ensured by having many third world parties such as, Africa, and South America testing the solution to show its completion,
 - c. Countries would monitor these laws ensure that the incentives are being followed by sending out inspectors, ensured by the United Nations, to have both a biannual or an annual inspection check, depending on the severity of the country.