



Question of: Countering the aftermath of the Arab Spring in Libya

The United Nation's Security Council Committee,

1. Calling for Member States to act upon their obligation under Resolution 1540 (2004) that all States shall take and enforce effective measures to establish domestic controls to prevent the proliferation of nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery, and reaffirms its decision that Member States shall inform the Security Council immediately of any violation of resolution 1540 including acquisition by non-State actors of chemical weapons, their means of delivery and related material, and requests the further cooperation of the Security Council through means including but not limited to:
 - a. Assisting Libyan developing a deified plan as outlined in the decision EC-M-52/DEC.1 of the Executive Council of the OPCW on 20 July, along with recommendations from the Director-General for additional measures needed to ensure the expeditious transport, storage and destruction of Libya's chemical weapons and expressing the Executive Council's determination to ensure the destruction of Libya's chemical weapons stockpile in a safe and expeditious manner,
 - b. reaffirming the decision to take power away from the non GNA government in order to implement effective stability with the assistance of the UN peacekeepers,
 - c. Enables the United Nations Security Council, in the case of non-compliance of the government, to enforce military intervention from the government, military intervention should be considered by the United Nations Security Council in order to protect civilian lives and uphold the aforementioned resolution 1540 and the Security Council resolution 1973 implementing a ceasefire within Libyan conflict;

2. Authorizes the UN Stabilization Mission in Libya (UNSTAMIL):
 - a. Objective are to:
 - i) Support and assist the UN-backed Government of National Accord against ISIL and BRSC forces in Libya in advisory assistance and limited spearhead or minimal force intervention roles,
 - ii) Secure the Libyan borders to prevent the flow of arms and foreign fighters to Libya via Human intelligence (HUMINT), Signals Intelligence (SIGINT), Electronic Intelligence (ELINT) and the use of ISTAR aircrafts,
 - iii) Build confidence in and capabilities of a Unified Libyan Government by helping to restore order,
 - iv) Assist in the training of a unitary, apolitical, and Unified National Libyan Army,
 - v) And provide short-term humanitarian aid to non-combatant and civilian populations in Libya,

- b. Operations to commence three months from authorization with a single year mandate;
 - c. STAMIL will be comprised of a Conventional Military Element, Civilian Element, and Joint Special Operations Task Force-Libya,
 - d. the Civilian Element will be divided into political, humanitarian, and industrial support groups:
 - i) Political Support Group will be tasked with advising the GNA government and building confidence in said government,
 - ii) Humanitarian Support Group will help to provide immediate relief and long term develop of critical necessities of the Libyan people,
 - iii) Industrial Support Groups will help to rebuild vital hard infrastructure especially in the oil industry,
 - e. Joint Special Operations Task Force – Libya (JSOT-L) will be tasked with degrading the instruments of power of ISIL’s regional forces and their BRSC allies through any and all means deemed necessary by the UN Force Commander;
3. Proposes the creation of the Salam Solution, a program with the following aims:
- a. Reinforcing education through teaching with the further aims of uplifting women by encouraging women on how to read and write; uplifting children’s rights in receiving basic education; by rebuilding schools with fundamental supplies, resources and teachers, trained by UN educational advisors/teachers under the UNSC supervision,
 - b. Rebuilding and reconstructing destroyed Libya through Village Reconstruction: an operation that consists of reconstructing water infrastructures, irrigations, hospitals and buildings in the 5 biggest cities of each Shabiyah,
 - c. To redefine human moral values by encouraging the government and politicians to use their influence on reminding the principal moral values;
4. Calls for the establishment of Demobilization Facilities (DEMFs) by way of cooperation between the UN Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) and the Government of National Accord (GNA)
- a. These DEMFs are for the demilitarization and disarmament of former militiamen of any militia who is willing to participate,
 - b. Those who enter the DEMFs will—under the threat of prosecution and expulsion of said person(s) from the DEMFs—act and remain peaceful and disarmed,
 - c. Person(s) can stay in the camps for a period of 8 months or 12 months, if that person has extenuating medical circumstances,
 - d. The program must provide adequate food, housing, power for at least 250 persons per DEMFs,
 - e. The entirety of the DEMF program will be jointly reviewed by the UNSMIL/GNA every 18 months,
 - f. The weapons accrued by the DEMFs are to be decommissioned by the HALO Trust or groups modeled after it,
 - g. Demobilization camps will also provide vocational training to their inhabitants, in additional employment by way of:
 - i) Maintenance, upkeep, and staffing of the DEMFs
 - ii) Producing a self-sustaining grass-roots initiative by teaching former militiamen to become teacher themselves,
 - h. The camps must provide both physical and mental healthcare to the former militiamen,
 - i. Additional incentives provided by financial restitution via the sale of the former militiamen’s’ weapons;

5. Urges members to take action in collaboration with United Nations Support Mission in Libya in order to bring aid and support to victims of the Libyan civil war crisis and the copious amount of violence that they face, by the establishment of VHCs (Victim Help Centers), particularly in Tripoli and Benghazi:
 - a. where victims of violence could have access to basic commodities such as food, water, and shelter as well as moral and psychological support and medical attention to those seeking it which would be overlooked by the human rights committee,
 - b. by employing persons commissioned by the UN who would primarily be volunteers, NGOs, and experts in psychological support, whose operations would be overseen by the UNSC;

6. Commissions the creation of a temporary United Nations Organization for the Reconstruction of Libya (UNORL) to be organized and managed by the Economic and Social Committee of the UN, to cooperate with the Government of National Accord with the aim of rebuilding Libya's infrastructure and facilities, through methods including but not limited to:
 - a. Restarting civil services in the cities, towns, and rural areas of Libya with the support of the United Nations and associated NGO's, including services such as:
 - i) Municipal Water Services, including treatment and delivery of water,
 - ii) Medical services through hospitals and medical centres,
 - iii) Waste disposal and sanitation management,
 - iv) Provision of energy through coal, oil, and solar energy,
 - v) Reconstruction of roads and passageways wherever possible,
 - b. Ensuring the safe delivery of supplies and material to all areas of Libya affected by the conflict, through methods including but not limited to:
 - i) Escorted convoys to areas controlled by the GNA supplying medicine, shelter, fuel, and food,
 - ii) Negotiated missions of mercy to areas controlled by other armed groups, such as the government of Tobruk headed by General Khalifa Haftar, Touareg tribesmen, and miscellaneous other militia,
 - c. Creating rapid-response teams responsible for providing medical aid to areas afflicted by combat or destruction from a conflict.