

# STUDY GUIDE

ONCEAVO MODELO DE NACIONES UNIDAS DEL COLEGIO SAN IGNACIO



# SOCHUM

# PRESIDENTS

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*Ser más Humanos*

# 1. Welcoming Letter

Dear Delegates,

It is our pleasure to extend a warm welcome to every one of you to the SOCHUM committee of CSIMUN XI. Your selection as delegates to the Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural Committee is a testament to your outstanding dedication, knowledge, and passion for addressing the pressing issues that affect our global society. Throughout this UN Model, we will be engaging in crucial discussions and seeking effective solutions to promote social progress, safeguard human rights, and preserve cultural diversity. The SOCHUM Committee serves as a platform for fruitful exchanges of ideas, collaborative problem-solving, and the formulation of comprehensive resolutions.

As delegates, your active participation and innovative thinking will shape the outcome of this committee. We encourage you to approach the committee sessions with an open mind, respect for differing viewpoints, and a commitment to constructive dialogue. We invite you to go beyond what is asked of you and investigate as much as possible.

As your presidents, we are here to support you throughout this committee. Please do not hesitate to reach out to us, should you require any assistance. We are both completely at your service, feel free to talk with us whenever you find it necessary, if it's a question of format or the topics we will be there to answer all your inquiries.

Once again, we extend our warmest welcome to you and wish you a memorable and successful experience during CSIMUN XI.

Sincerely,

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*Ser más Humanos*

## 2. Introduction to the Committee

### 2.1. Historical Context

In 1945, in the aftermath of World War II, representatives from 50 countries met in San Francisco to draft the Charter of the United Nations, which was signed on 26 June 1945. And finally ratified on October 24, thus giving rise to its official creation. The Charter provides for the creation of various bodies to carry out its objectives, including the General Assembly, the main deliberative body of the United Nations for matters of world interest where each country may have one representative.

To ensure its proper functioning, since it could become tedious due to the presence of all the states, committees were created within the Assembly with fewer members and focused on one subject. Thus, following Article 96 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Assembly, six committees were created: the First Committee or DISEC (Disarmament and International Security (Disarmament and International Security Committee)), the Second Committee, or ECOFIN (Committee on Economic, Financial, Environmental, and Developmental Affairs), the Third Committee or SOCHUM (Committee on the Committee or SOCHUM (Committee on Social and Humanitarian Affairs)), the Fourth Committee or SPECPOL (Special Political and Decolonization Committee), the Fifth Committee, or Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Affairs and the Sixth Committee or Legal Committee.

Since then SOCHUM has discussed a variety of issues, including, among others, global literacy, women's rights, prisoners' rights, crime prevention, protesters' rights, and anticorruption.

### 2.2. Objectives and Missions.

The Third Committee of the General Assembly on Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural Affairs (SOCHUM), being a committee of the General Assembly itself, is governed by the General Assembly in matters of operation, jurisdiction, voting, and scope. Its main function is to debate issues related to socio-cultural development. Among them, we can highlight some such as social structures, equality of rights among all people, and that these are guaranteed at a global level.

The Third Committee may request reports on specific issues from other UN agencies. UN agencies. In addition, the UN Secretary-General is required to report annually to SOCHUM on different agenda items, and the committee votes on the most important issues.



It should be recalled that the Committee does not have the power to create, modify or eliminate funds or budgetary funds or budgetary powers, as there are specific or specialized committees for these types of actions. Likewise, the measures adopted during the sessions must not be coercive, or have any other powers that go beyond the functions of the committee. In this sense, the main powers or mechanisms of this commission are the preparation of reports, studies, and the practice of reports, studies, and recommendations to the competent bodies for their adoption and implementation.

The Third Committee can only recommend and report to the competent committees so that they can take the final issues dealt with during SOCHUM.



A large crowd of people is gathered for a Pride event. Many individuals are holding up rainbow flags and white signs, some of which are partially visible. The scene is filled with a sense of community and celebration. The background shows a blurred crowd and some structures, suggesting an outdoor public space.

**TOPIC A:** Creation of a legal framework emphasizing the rights of the LGBTQ community

### 3.1 Introduction to the Topic

Societies all over the world have seen a remarkable transformation in recent decades toward accepting and defending the rights of the LGBTQ (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Queer) population. Significant strides have been made in promoting inclusive cultures as a result of the ongoing fight for equality, acceptance, and legal protection for people who identify as LGBTQ. The development of a strong legislative framework that stresses the rights and welfare of LGBTQ people is essential to this advancement.

LGBTQ people have had a difficult time getting access to equal opportunities, healthcare, housing, education, and even their basic civil rights due to their historical marginalization and persecution. However, nations all over the world have started realizing the necessity to develop comprehensive legal frameworks that safeguard people. However, inspired by the principles of justice, equality, and human rights, nations worldwide have begun recognizing the need to establish comprehensive legal structures that protect and empower the LGBTQ community.

The creation of a legal framework that specifically addresses LGBTQ rights is crucial for several reasons. Firstly, it offers a formalized system that enables the identification and condemnation of discriminatory practices targeting LGBTQ individuals. By explicitly prohibiting discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation or gender identity, the legal framework sets the stage for a more inclusive society that values diversity.

Secondly, a robust legal framework provides avenues for LGBTQ individuals to obtain justice in cases of discrimination or violence. It ensures that incidents motivated by homophobia, transphobia, or prejudice are treated with the gravity they deserve, and appropriate legal measures are taken to hold perpetrators accountable. This, in turn, creates a safer environment and reinforces the notion that everyone deserves to live free from fear and prejudice.

A supportive legal system for the LGBTQ community also recognizes their access to the same rights and protections as other citizens. This includes the freedom to be married and have children, receive healthcare without hindrance, adopt children, serve openly in the military, and take full advantage of civic and political opportunities. The societal barriers that have historically prevented LGBTQ people from reaching their full potential are reduced as a result of the recognition of these fundamental rights.





While progress has been made in many jurisdictions, challenges remain on the path to establishing a comprehensive legal framework for LGBTQ rights. Cultural, religious, and political factors can present obstacles, often leading to ongoing debates and differing perspectives on the extent of legal protections that should be granted. Striking a balance between upholding personal freedoms and addressing potential conflicts is essential to ensuring widespread acceptance of LGBTQ rights.

A critical first step in creating a more equitable and inclusive society is the development of a legal framework that emphasizes the rights of the LGBTQ community. Such a framework not only respects the dignity and equality of LGBTQ people but also sets the ground for societal change by clearly recognizing and protecting their rights. A future in which every person, regardless of sexual orientation or gender identity, can prosper without fear of prejudice or persecution is promised through the creation of an inclusive legal framework via collective efforts and a dedication to equality.

### **3.2 Historical context**

Over the years, societies worldwide have undergone significant shifts in their attitudes toward sexual orientation and gender identity, leading to the recognition and protection of LGBTQ rights in various legal systems.

In the mid-20th century, the prevailing social norms viewed homosexuality as taboo, and many countries criminalized same-sex relationships. LGBTQ individuals faced discrimination, and persecution, and often had to conceal their identities to avoid social stigma and legal repercussions. However, the emergence of the gay rights movement in the late 1960s marked a turning point in the fight for LGBTQ rights.

The Stonewall Riots in New York City in 1969 were a crucial development in this conflict. LGBTQ customers and activists retaliated against the harassment and discrimination they faced after police raided the famed gay bar Stonewall Inn. A wave of activity was triggered by the riots, which resulted in the establishment of various LGBTQ rights organizations around the country. In subsequent decades, LGBTQ activists worldwide gained momentum in their pursuit of equal rights. Their efforts included challenging discriminatory laws, promoting public awareness and acceptance, and advocating for legal protections. The push for LGBTQ rights gained significant traction in various countries, resulting in groundbreaking legal developments.

The United Nations has also played a crucial role in promoting LGBTQ rights globally. In 2011, the UN Human Rights Council passed a resolution condemning discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity. This landmark resolution acknowledged that human rights apply equally to all individuals, regardless of their sexual orientation or gender identity.

Since then, more countries have taken steps to protect LGBTQ rights through legal frameworks. Some have implemented anti-discrimination laws, recognized same-sex partnerships or marriages, and prohibited hate crimes targeting LGBTQ individuals. However, it's important to note that progress has been uneven across the globe, with some regions still enforcing discriminatory laws and attitudes toward the LGBTQ community.

### 3.3 Current situation

The legal framework concerning the rights of the LGBTQ+ community varies significantly from country to country. While some nations have made substantial progress in recognizing and protecting the rights of LGBTQ+ individuals, others still have restrictive or discriminatory laws in place. Many countries have taken steps to promote LGBTQ+ rights through legislation, court rulings, or policy changes. For instance, several countries have legalized same-sex marriage, including Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Germany, Ireland, the Netherlands, New Zealand, South Africa, Spain, the United Kingdom, Uruguay, and the United States. Additionally, a growing number of jurisdictions have implemented laws prohibiting discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity in various areas, such as employment, housing, healthcare, and public accommodations.

Some countries have also recognized the rights of transgender and non-binary individuals by implementing legal provisions for gender recognition, allowing individuals to change their gender markers on identification documents and accessing appropriate healthcare services. Examples of countries with progressive transgender rights include Argentina, Denmark, Malta, Norway, and Uruguay.

However, it's essential to acknowledge that many regions still have discriminatory laws and practices that marginalize LGBTQ+ individuals. In several countries, such as Iran, Saudi Arabia, and some states in Nigeria, same-sex sexual activity is criminalized, often under laws derived from religious or conservative ideologies. These laws not only deny the rights and freedoms of LGBTQ+ individuals but also subject them to the risk of imprisonment, public flogging, or even the death penalty. Such legal frameworks perpetuate a climate of fear and persecution, leading to stigmatization, harassment, and violence against LGBTQ+ people.

Societal attitudes and cultural norms in countries like Russia, Uganda, and some parts of the Middle East also contribute to the marginalization of LGBTQ+ individuals. Deep-rooted prejudices and social stigma against non-heteronormative identities result in discrimination, exclusion, and violence. LGBTQ+ individuals often face significant challenges in accessing healthcare, education, employment, and other essential services due to these discriminatory practices. Despite the difficulties, LGBTQ+ activists and human



rights organizations within these countries and around the world work tirelessly to challenge these discriminatory laws, advocate for change, and support LGBTQ+ communities in their fight for equality and acceptance.

The UN Human Rights Council has adopted several resolutions that address the rights of LGBTQ+ individuals. These resolutions call for an end to violence, discrimination, and other human rights abuses based on sexual orientation and gender identity. The UN also appoints an Independent Expert on Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity who reports on human rights violations and promotes dialogue and understanding on these issues. Additionally, the UN has supported various initiatives and campaigns aimed at promoting LGBTQ+ rights. The Free & Equal campaign, launched by the UN Human Rights Office, works to raise awareness, challenge stereotypes, and advocate for legal reforms to protect LGBTQ+ individuals. This campaign utilizes various platforms, including social media, to reach a wide audience and promote messages of equality and inclusion.

Furthermore, the UN engages in capacity-building efforts, providing support and guidance to member states in developing legal frameworks that protect LGBTQ+ rights. Through workshops, technical assistance, and sharing of best practices, the UN assists countries in implementing legislation and policies that promote non-discrimination and equality for LGBTQ+ individuals.

*“Measuring LGBTIQ+ inclusion is key to disclosing whether the measures, policies, and solutions being put into place are effective. It is important to have a baseline to set goals and confirm progress toward achieving the inclusion of LGBTIQ+ persons in the workplace. In addition, measuring progress will demonstrate where resources are more needed and help reevaluate responses so that issues preventing full inclusion can be addressed more quickly.”*

International Labour Organization, 2022



*Ser más Humanos*

## **3.4 Future expectations**

### **Increased Global Recognition**

In the future, there is an optimistic outlook for increased global recognition and protection of LGBTQ rights through the establishment of robust legal frameworks. More countries are expected to enact comprehensive laws that safeguard the rights of LGBTQ individuals. These legal frameworks will aim to combat discrimination, ensure equal treatment, and provide legal recognition of same-sex marriages or partnerships. This recognition will mark a significant shift in societal attitudes and promote inclusivity and equality for the LGBTQ community.

### **Strengthened Protections**

A key expectation for the future is the strengthening of legal protections for LGBTQ individuals. Beyond basic non-discrimination laws, there will be a focus on specific areas such as employment, housing, healthcare, and education. The aim will be to eliminate barriers and provide equal opportunities for LGBTQ individuals to access these fundamental rights. This strengthening of protections will not only address existing inequalities but also work towards preventing future discrimination and ensuring a fair and inclusive society for all.

### **Expanded Ratio of Rights**

As the legal frameworks evolve, there will be an expansion of LGBTQ rights coverage to address a wider range of issues. This includes recognizing and protecting transgender rights, non-binary recognition, intersex rights, and the specific needs of LGBTQ youth and families. By broadening the scope of rights, societies will acknowledge and address the unique challenges faced by different segments of the LGBTQ community. This comprehensive approach will foster a more inclusive legal landscape that respects and upholds the rights of all individuals, regardless of their sexual orientation or gender identity.

### **Global Cooperation and Advocacy**

International organizations, such as the United Nations and regional human rights bodies, will continue to prioritize LGBTQ rights and promote global cooperation. Through sharing best practices, coordinating advocacy efforts, and monitoring the implementation of LGBTQ-inclusive legal frameworks, these organizations will work towards a unified approach to promoting and protecting LGBTQ rights. This collaborative effort will reinforce the commitment of member states to equality and ensure that LGBTQ individuals are afforded the same rights and protections worldwide.



## **Education and Awareness**

To foster long-term change, future expectations include the integration of LGBTQ-inclusive education and awareness programs. Schools and educational institutions will play a vital role in educating students about LGBTQ rights, histories, and contributions. By providing resources, promoting understanding, and fostering empathy and acceptance, these programs will contribute to building more inclusive societies. Through education and awareness, future generations will be equipped with the knowledge and understanding necessary to challenge discrimination and embrace diversity.

## **Continued Activism and Advocacy**

The future will see the continuation of LGBTQ activism and advocacy efforts. Civil society organizations and LGBTQ activists will play a crucial role in driving change and shaping the legal frameworks. Their tireless work will involve advocating for the rights of LGBTQ individuals, challenging discriminatory practices, and pushing for the implementation and enforcement of inclusive laws. By amplifying voices, raising awareness, and mobilizing support, these activists will contribute to the ongoing progress and ensure that the legal frameworks reflect the needs and aspirations of the LGBTQ community.

## **Intersectional Approaches**

In the future, legal frameworks will increasingly adopt intersectional approaches to LGBTQ rights. Recognizing that individuals can face multiple forms of discrimination based on race, ethnicity, disability, or socio-economic status, inclusive laws will be designed to address these intersecting identities. This approach will promote inclusivity and social justice within the LGBTQ movement, ensuring that the legal frameworks account for the diverse experiences and challenges faced by LGBTQ individuals. By prioritizing intersectionality, future legal frameworks will strive for a more equitable and inclusive society for all.

### **3.5. QARMAS (Questions for the delegate)**

- What are the key provisions and protections that your country can contribute to in a comprehensive legal framework to safeguard the rights of the LGBTQ community?
- Has your delegation taken measures to ensure equal access to healthcare, education, employment, and housing for LGBTQ individuals, while promoting inclusivity and non-discrimination?
- Does your country have a legal framework that facilitates legal recognition and protection of same-sex relationships, including marriage equality, adoption rights, and access to assisted reproductive technologies?



- What strategies and mechanisms can your delegation implement within the legal framework to promote public awareness, education, and acceptance of LGBTQ rights, fostering a more inclusive and tolerant society?
- Is the LGBTIQ+ community accepted in your country? Or do they have their rights violated and are marginalized?

### 3.6 Useful Links

- [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XvpHn\\_zdkTY](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XvpHn_zdkTY) A History of LGBT rights at the UN - UN Human Rights
- <https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/Documents/Publications/BornFreeAndEqualLowRes.pdf> Born free and equal - United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner
- [https://data.unaids.org/pub/report/2009/20091215\\_legalframeworks\\_sexualdiversity\\_en.pdf](https://data.unaids.org/pub/report/2009/20091215_legalframeworks_sexualdiversity_en.pdf) Inclusion of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex and queer (LGBTIQ+) persons in the world of work: A learning guide - International Labour Organization
- <https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2014/09/human-rights-council-adopts-resolution-sexual-orientation-and-gender-identity> Human Rights Council adopts resolution on sexual orientation and gender identity and concludes twenty-seventh session - United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner
- <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-43822234> Homosexuality: The countries where it is illegal to be gay - BBC News



A large crowd of people, many looking distressed, with a man in the foreground holding a large sack of grain and offering a piece to a child.

**TOPIC B:** Hunger crisis and armed movements in Somalia

## 4.1 Introduction to the Topic

Somalia, located in the Horn of Africa, has faced protracted political instability, armed conflicts, and state collapse for several decades. Following the overthrow of President Siad Barre in 1991, Somalia plunged into a state of anarchy, with rival factions and clans vying for power, leading to a prolonged civil war. The absence of a functioning central government resulted in a power vacuum, allowing armed groups and warlords to gain control over various regions and engage in violence and criminal activities.

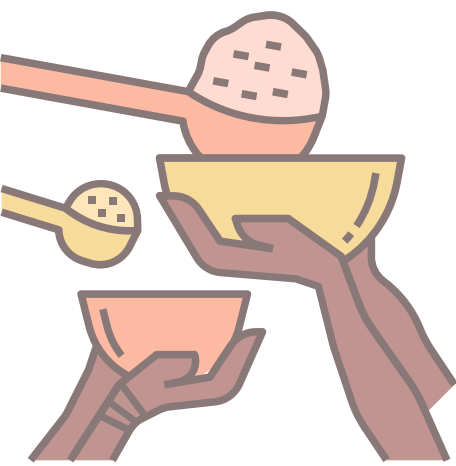
These conflicts and political chaos have severely hindered the country's ability to establish effective governance structures, provide essential public services, and address socioeconomic challenges. The absence of a strong state has created fertile ground for armed movements and extremist groups to grow, further exacerbating the instability and insecurity in Somalia.

Somalia is also grappling with a recurring cycle of natural disasters, including prolonged droughts and unpredictable weather patterns, which have devastated the agricultural sector and aggravated food insecurity. Limited infrastructure, inadequate watering systems, and a lack of investment in agriculture have impeded the country's ability to effectively address these challenges. As a result, a significant portion of the population relies heavily on subsistence farming and livestock, leaving them vulnerable to the impact of droughts and climate change.

The combination of political instability, armed movements, and environmental factors has resulted in a severe hunger crisis in Somalia. Millions of people are affected by food shortages, malnutrition, and even famine in some regions. Displaced populations, both internally and as refugees in neighboring countries, further demand the already limited resources and humanitarian assistance available.

*“People are forced to make impossible choices. For example, they are having to skip meals, marry off children, or sell their bodies to get enough money to survive. Children are also more susceptible to common diseases as their bodies are weakened from a lack of nutrition.”*

- International Rescue Committee(2022).



*Ser más Humanos*



Furthermore, armed movements and extremist groups operating within Somalia, such as AlShabaab, have exploited the vulnerabilities arising from the hunger crisis to advance their agendas. They engage in acts of violence, terrorism, and extortion, hindering humanitarian access and impeding development efforts. These armed movements not only aggravate the suffering of the Somali people but also pose a threat to regional stability and security.

Addressing the interconnected challenges of the hunger crisis and armed movements in Somalia requires a comprehensive approach that combines humanitarian aid, conflict resolution, sustainable development, and governance reforms. Efforts to reduce immediate suffering must be coupled with long-term strategies aimed at improving food security, promoting economic opportunities, and strengthening state institutions.

International organizations, including the United Nations, regional bodies, and donor nations, have been actively engaged in providing humanitarian assistance, supporting peacebuilding efforts, and facilitating development programs in Somalia. However, the complexity of the situation necessitates continued collaboration and coordination among stakeholders to achieve lasting solutions and bring about positive change for the Somali people.

## **4.2 Historical context**

Somalia's history is shaped by a complex interplay of indigenous societies, external influences, and internal power struggles. Before colonization, Somalia was home to various autonomous clans and city-states, with a rich cultural heritage and a tradition of trade along the East African coast.

In the late 19th century, European powers, namely Britain, Italy, and France, began to exert colonial influence over different regions of Somalia. The British controlled present-day Somaliland and parts of northern Somalia, while the Italians occupied southern Somalia, including the capital city, Mogadishu. The colonial period witnessed significant socio-political changes, including the introduction of new administrative structures, land dispossession, and exploitation of local resources.

After World War II, Somalia embarked on a path toward independence, with nationalist movements demanding self-governance and the reunification of all Somali territories. In 1960, British Somaliland and Italian Somaliland merged to form the independent Republic of Somalia



*“There are 8.25 million people in need of humanitarian assistance in Somalia. More than 3.86 million of them have been displaced internally by conflict, insecurity, forced evictions, drought, and floods. The Somali population has pre-existing vulnerabilities related to high poverty rates and is experiencing the compounded effects of long-term conflict and recurrent natural disasters.”*

**-ACAPS, 2023**

The hunger crisis in Somalia has been a long-standing issue, with millions of people experiencing acute food shortages and malnutrition. Factors such as climate change, environmental degradation, and inadequate infrastructure contribute to the vulnerability of the population, particularly in rural areas. Additionally, political instability, corruption, and weak governance have hindered the effective distribution of humanitarian aid and sustainable development initiatives.

Armed movements, particularly Al-Shabaab, have posed significant challenges to the stability and security of Somalia. Al-Shabaab, an extremist group linked to Al-Qaeda, has carried out frequent attacks targeting government institutions, security forces, and civilian populations. Their activities disrupt peace and stability, impede the delivery of humanitarian assistance, and exacerbate the hunger crisis by hindering agricultural activities and trade.

Efforts to address these interconnected challenges have been made by the Somali government, regional actors, and international organizations. The African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) has been actively involved in supporting the Somali government's efforts to stabilize the country and combat armed groups. The United Nations, through its various agencies, has been providing humanitarian aid and supporting development programs in Somalia, with a focus on improving food security, healthcare, and education.

However, the complex nature of the situation in Somalia necessitates a multifaceted approach. This includes addressing the root causes of the hunger crisis, such as promoting sustainable agricultural practices, improving water resource management, and investing in infrastructure development. Simultaneously, efforts to counter armed movements require a combination of security measures, community engagement, and initiatives that address the socio-economic grievances that fuel recruitment into armed groups.



International cooperation and support are crucial for the Somali government and regional actors to effectively tackle these challenges. It is vital to strengthen the capacity of Somali security forces, enhance governance and institutional frameworks, and promote peacebuilding and reconciliation efforts. Additionally, sustained humanitarian aid and development assistance is needed to alleviate the immediate impact of the hunger crisis and create long-term resilience within the Somali population.

#### 4.4 Future expectations

The future expectations of the hunger crisis in Somalia depend on various factors, including climate conditions, political stability, access to humanitarian aid, and efforts to improve agriculture and food security. Given Somalia's susceptibility to drought and climate change, it is likely that the country will continue to face periodic food insecurity and challenges in meeting the nutritional needs of its population.

Efforts to address the root causes of the hunger crisis, such as investing in sustainable agriculture, water management, and livelihood programs, can contribute to long-term solutions. The collaboration of international organizations and the Somali government will remain crucial in mitigating the impact of the crisis and improving the overall food security situation in the country.

The future trajectory of armed movements in Somalia is also difficult to predict, as it depends on a multitude of factors, including political developments, counterterrorism efforts, and regional dynamics. However, it is anticipated that efforts will continue to be made to counter armed groups and establish stability in the country.

Efforts to combat armed movements in Somalia have involved a combination of military operations, peacebuilding initiatives, and efforts to strengthen state institutions and governance. International support, particularly from the African Union and its mission in Somalia (AMISOM), has been instrumental in these endeavors.

Addressing the underlying issues that contribute to the appeal and resilience of armed movements, such as poverty, unemployment, and limited access to basic services, is crucial in the long-term strategy to reduce their influence. Encouraging inclusive political processes, promoting dialogue and reconciliation, and enhancing socioeconomic development can contribute to minimizing the appeal and support for armed movements in the country



## 4.5 QARMAS(Useful questions for the delegate)

- Has your country provided humanitarian or monetary aid to countries that were at war?
- Has your delegation suffered from famines or armed conflicts in the past? If yes, which ones and how was it solved?
- How can your delegation contribute to peacebuilding and reconciliation efforts for it to be integrated into strategies to combat armed movements?
- What alliances can your delegation form within the committee to guarantee humanitarian and social aid in Somalia? Mention the delegations
- Has your delegation implemented social development strategies after a crisis or conflict? Did the situation improve?

## 4.6 Useful links

- <https://devinit.org/resources/supporting-longer-term-development-crises-nexus-lessons-somalia/crisis-context/> Crisis Context - Development Initiatives
- <https://www.rescue.org/article/crisis-somalia-catastrophic-hunger-amid-drought-and-conflict> Crisis in Somalia: Catastrophic hunger amid drought and conflict - International Rescue Committee
- <https://www.unocha.org/somalia/about-ocha-somalia> About OCHA Somalia - United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
- <https://www.acaps.org/country/somalia/crisis/complex-crisis> Somalia Complex Crisis - ACAPS
- <https://www.unocha.org/story/9-things-you-need-know-about-crisis-somalia> 9 things you need to know about the crisis in Somalia - United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=js4BKXIPcw0> Devastating drought and famine in Somalia - DW Documentary
- [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ko8upxZu\\_Hk](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ko8upxZu_Hk) A complex crisis: conflict and climate affecting Somalis - EU Civil Protection & Humanitarian Aid

## 5. Delegations present in the committee

- Canada
- Ethiopia
- Egypt
- France
- Germany
- Iran
- Netherlands
- Somalia
- South Africa
- United States of America
- United Kingdom
- Saudi Arabia
- Spain
- Kenya
- Nigeria
- Tanzania
- Uganda
- Zambia
- Qatar
- Yemen



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- Review of African Political Economy Vol. 30, No. 97, The Horn of Conflict (Sep., 2003), pp. 405-422 (18 pages) <https://www.jstor.org/stable/4006984> Somalia
- Complex Crisis - ACAPS (2023) <https://www.acaps.org/country/somalia/crisis/complex-crisis>

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