

**Ad-Hoc Working Group
Addressing the Problem of Failed States
FHSMUN 32**

I. Introduction

1. According to the March 2006 Crisis States Workshop in London, a failed state is “a state that can no longer perform its basic security, and development functions and that has no effective control over its territory and borders. A failed state is one that can no longer reproduce the conditions for its own existence.” There are 12 indicators of a failing or failed state that are taken into account when assessing the problems present in these nations. The Failed State Index (FSI), as issued by *The Fund for Peace*, classifies these 12 indicators into three main categories: **Social** factors, **Economic** factors, and **Political** factors. By using these 12 indicators, we are able to rate states on a scale out of 10 (10 being the highest) to identify which nations are having the most trouble in their development and progress toward becoming a successful state. Somalia, ranked first on the 2010 FSI, is currently in the worst state of failure out of any country in the world. According to the most recent FSI report, Somalia scored a total of 37.6 out of 40.0 in the **Social** category, a score of 17.6 out of 20.0 in the **Economic** category, and a score of 59.1 out of 60.0 in the **Political** category. Thus, the United Nations (UN) system, in partnership with other Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), places its primary focus on rebuilding Somalia and then will look to aid other failed or failing states high on the FSI.

II. Social Indications

1. General Failed States

a. I-1

2. The first indicator of a failing or failed state is *mounting demographic pressures*. This is a matter of complex social nature. All states classified by the 2010 FSI as “failed” have many, if not all, of these following issues: high population density, group settlement patterns that affect the freedom to engage in common human activity, adverse physical settings of a country, and skewed population distributions.
3. The issues of freedom of religious worship, and that of social interaction, are frequently intertwined in references to failed states. When factional groups or corrupt governments attempt to impose their beliefs upon a state without regard to the interests of the citizens they represent, religious freedom is often the first to be curtailed. With prominence of certain religions, social interactions are also affected, especially when one considers the rights (or lack thereof) of women. As Sonali Kolhatkar, co-director of the Afghan women’s mission, mentioned, women disproportionately suffer the effects of war and violence. On 27 September 1996, when the Taliban Islamic movement seized Kabul and control of Afghanistan, they imposed strict Sharia law which led to heavy restrictions and abuses of human rights. Additionally, social interaction in Afghanistan has been affected by the Taliban regimes, because all behaviors are strictly monitored with great punishment for dissenters.
4. Group settlement patterns can cause great tension as per the issue of border disputes. The Kashmir region, located in the northwestern zone of the Indian subcontinent, has long been a source of conflict between Pakistan and India. UN mediation has been attempted, but regional conflict often disrupts this process.
5. In reference to pressures from skewed population distribution, the 2011 CIA World Factbook on Niger identifies 49.6% of the population as falling between the ages of 0 and 14 years. If half of the population of a country lies within one youthful generation, this can lead to unemployment for younger members of a state, and consequent unrest on their part. Countries with young adult populations of 40% or more were, in the 1990s, more than twice as prone to civil conflict than were

countries with better age distribution. As this distribution is even more dramatically skewed in the 21st century, we can only expect more conflict in countries with large youth populations. The Center of International Youth ministry has identified Nepal as a country with great gang violence due to the prevalence of unhappy youth; Nepal's percentage of the population between 0 and 14 is 34.6% and the median age is 21.6 years.

6. In 2005 and 2006, southern Niger was stricken by a severe food crisis caused by an early end to 2004 rains, desert locust damage, high food prices, and chronic poverty. On 16 January 2006, the UN appealed to the international community for US\$ 240 million of food aid for Niger in the hopes of feeding over 10 million affected people throughout West Africa. In 2009 and 2010, Niger again experienced a major shortage of food. In response to this crisis, the UN created an Emergency Humanitarian Action Plan in April 2010, which raised US\$ 251 million for Niger and reduced the impact of the crisis. The prompt international responses, and surveillance, per request, of Niger's famine potential were the primary reasons that the 2009-2010 food crisis never reached the scale of the 2004-2005 famine. Currently, there is a moderate food security in Niger due to a good growing season last year; however, by mid-year, the Niger Food Security Outlook expects high food insecurity to spread once again. In other countries, such as Afghanistan, inner strife creates problems in regards to the speedy distribution of food: they have the least secure food supply in the world, since poverty and conflict impede transportation and delivery of this food.
7. High population growth in unstable countries is often a critical factor in the effects of food shortages. While a low crop harvest might be detrimental to societies with the average population growth rate of 1.17, it will have a catastrophic effect if the population growth rate of another country is high above that set number. In failed states with high rates of demographic pressures, the growth rates are astronomical: according to a 2005-2010 list compiled by the United Nations, Liberia has a population growth rate of 4.5 and Afghanistan has a rate of 3.85. Consequently, Liberia's demographic pressure value is 8.4 and Afghanistan's is 9.5. Liberia's growth rate of 4.5 means that the entire population will double in less than 16 years. A state such as Liberia, affected by other factors (such as uneven economic development and factionalized elites), cannot support such a large population if they wish to move towards stability.

General Solutions I-1: Demographic Pressures

8. In relation to the issue of an adequate food supply, the use of vocational school training seems paramount to ensuring such. By teaching Somalis how to use various agricultural technologies, such as crop rotation and irrigation, the food supply would rise; these technologies would also create more jobs in agricultural fields. To teach these technologies, NGOs such as the African Agricultural Technology Foundation (AATF) should be called upon for their expertise and regional focus: the AATF is currently working in five countries on locally applicable solutions such as growing various water-efficient crops (CUT examples). Thus far, they have seen great success with their projects. Other agriculture-related NGOs include Africare and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and the specialized UN agency of the Food and Agriculture Organization should work along with these NGOs. As was seen in Afghanistan, a major issue with food was the manner of distribution. With the cessation of violence because of other international actions, transportation of food should become much simpler. One factor that is outside of human control is that of weather, and while droughts and floods cannot be controlled, surveillance systems should be implemented for the sake of preparation. Border disputes, which occur throughout the global community, ought to be dealt with using the precedent of successful UN mediation. For the next issue, large youthful populations, it is noted that as population numbers rise, conflict does increase. Educational opportunities, whether primary or vocational, must increase for the youth, as they are such a major part of the population of a country. Along with this simple education, education about

human reproduction and population size should be in place for all persons; this should be taught by UNESCO for the first generation and by locals from that point onwards. In the case of religious tolerance, which has great influence on social interaction (especially in the case of women), the government is the ultimate arbitrator, yet, when gender issues are addressed, UN bodies such as UN Women and the Office of the Special Advisor on Gender and Advancement of Women (OSAGI) should be involved.

b. I-2

9. The second indicator of a failing or failed state is the *massive movement of refugees or internally displaced persons (IDPs) creating complex humanitarian emergencies*. A refugee is a person who flees to a foreign country to escape danger or persecution; an asylum seeker is a person who from fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, social group or personal opinion crosses an international border in hope of receiving a refugee status. A failed state who is experiencing violent attacks or a fallen government does not have the ability to support the people of the nation. The people cannot support themselves, thus having no food, shelter, or protection. As a result, many people flee to other neighboring states seeking a safe haven and a better life; however, no countries can accurately guarantee to provide that. With many terrorist attacks occurring in regions where failed states are located, countries around that region are impacted greatly, bringing up the fact that failed states impact themselves, neighboring countries, and the international community as a whole.
10. In the southern region of Africa, poor economic growth and oppressive governments have caused a quarter of Zimbabwe's population to flee to Botswana or South Africa. Due to the economic downfall, many persons are out of jobs and are forsaking their country to search specifically for employment, especially in the agriculture industry. South Africa has seen such an influx of asylum seekers that they have called for aid from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in order to set up camps along the border of Zimbabwe. Previously, Zimbabwe's government has enforced unreasonable and oppressive laws to the point of destroying the houses of more than seven hundred thousand civilians leaving them homeless, unemployed, and without a choice.
11. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has an oppressive government that restrains the people of their human rights. North Korea appears as an authoritarian government they because they control all the activities of the nation, without considering the will of the people. North Korea makes it extremely difficult for people to leave the country. Those who are caught illegally crossing the border are subject to detention, arrest, and possible deportation back to North Korea, where they are faced with grave punishments, such as long-term imprisonment and/or death. In order to leave Korea, many Koreans seek the help of embassies and consulates, and are mainly sent to South Korea or other nearby safe Asian countries.

GENERAL SOLUTION: I-2

12. The second indicator on the FSI is refugees and IDPs. In many failed states, refugees and IDPs have caused for failed states and neighboring countries to fall into a fragile state. This body recommends the following: implementing African Union and United Nations Peace Keeping troops into refugee camps in order to keep refugees within the state borders while keeping them in safe zones, and providing basic needs (i.e food, protection, etc.). However, we need to keep in mind that the way the peacekeepers approach and interact should be discussed and taken into account the civilians' interests. Any effort should insert an education program among the refugee camps in order to inform civilians of scientific and technological advances that would be beneficial for future use (i.e lowering poverty levels). If this is executed, refugees will be shown how to live a better lifestyle through simple techniques (i.e. agriculture) leading to future employment. NGOs and UN bodies should also be used in order to aid those refugees and internally displaced persons.

c. I-3

13. The third indicator of a failing or failed state is *legacy of vengeance – seeking group grievance or group paranoia*. This issue is comprised of five main parts, according to the definition of “group grievance” as supplied by *The Fund for Peace*: “history of aggrieved communal groups based on recent or past injustices dating back centuries; patterns of atrocities committed with impunity against communal groups; specific groups singled out by state authorities or dominant groups for persecution or repression; institutionalized political exclusion; and public scapegoating of groups believed to have acquired wealth, status or power, as evidenced in the emergence of ‘hate’ ratios, pamphleteering and stereotypical or nationalistic political rhetoric.” Ten of the thirty-seven nations considered under “alert” status by the FSI 2010 rank 9.0 or above, with another nine states’ rankings falling between the 8.5-8.9 level.
14. Sudan, Chad, Somalia, Afghanistan and Sri Lanka are among the highest, respectively, in regards to their rankings in I-3; they have either stayed the same or increased from 2009-2010. Represented in these top spots are nations from varying geographical areas – Africa, the Middle East and Southeast Asia – thereby representing and asserting the issue on a global scope. Recurring themes that course throughout these states, as well as those that share a high I-3 ranking, indicate that this issue is of a highly internal nature and must be combated as such.
15. Since its early 2003 outbreak in the three states of Darfur in western Sudan, the Darfur crisis has only elevated due to disagreements over critical issues such as the definition of “Janjaweed,” difficulty in disarming gunman in Darfur and supplying aid to civilians, and propaganda surrounding the situation among other complexities. It is this continuing violence in Darfur that has kept the state’s I-3 rating unchanged since 2009. Ongoing dispute and resulting violence continues to occur between the mostly Muslim, Arab North and the Christian and Animist mixed ethnic groups of the African South. Not only is the state on a social whole split but also on a political and militant level; although the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, implemented by President al-Bashir, created the Government of National Unity in 2005, the National Congress Party continues to have more of a presence than Sudan People’s Liberation Movement and corruption still runs rampant. At the same time, the poorly-equipped Sudanese army finds itself divided between the Khartoum-based Sudanese People’s Armed Forces and the southern rebel Sudanese People’s Liberation Army.
16. Paralleling Sudan’s plight and also connected to the Darfur Crisis is the civil war that has been plaguing the state of Chad since 2005. This relationship not only emphasizes the powerful influence that bordering countries have when discussing failed states – the war has involved such neighbors as Libya, Sudan and Niger – but also the patterns injustice often follows in nations experiencing failure. Insurgency is of huge concern in Chad, as it is in fellow high I-3 rating holder, Afghanistan; while the government retains control of the capital, a total of eight rebel factions have come together to form the Union Resistance Forces. This political instability is punctuated by the rampant ethnic violence occurring throughout the country between Christians and Arabs.
17. Group grievance results from deep-seated historical rifts, patterns of domination, and subsequent killings within failing and failed states. Although it is an issue that transcends geographical regions, as shown in the previously-mentioned top five nations, it is also one that must be combated through the realization that changing such inherent issues will vary depending on the state and must be implemented in such a way that sustainable and viable progress in political, social and economic realms can be made.

GENERAL SOLUTION: I-3

18. As the components that comprise I-3 focus on injustice, violence and corruption of a deeply internal nature, recommendations for resolving this issue must be carried out through the will and cooperation of the citizens of a failing state. While sustainable progress is encouraged by these recommendations, it is recognized that this long-term goal can only be accomplished if renewed hope and confidence are spurred within citizens.
19. Excepting the basic needs and services required for the sustenance of human life, level of aid and types of NGOs or UN program initiatives will vary depending on the failing or failed state in question; there are, however, several essential aspects that any developmental aid implemented should follow in order to be successful. Any program wishing for long-term success must strive to integrate itself into the local community, and civilians must assume responsibility and invest personally in these programs. Additionally, programs must demonstrate extraordinary leadership and diligence, especially in situations where success is threatened by insurgency and political instability. Any aid given by NGOs or UN programs must be approached realistically, with price tags and timetables that emphasize effectiveness over idealism. Women must also be acknowledged as vital in the stabilization and revitalization of nations on a local and state level. Finally, and perhaps most importantly, combating group grievances requires a comprehensive awareness of the values the persons of a specific failing or failed nation-state hold; that said, empowerment can only be given to citizens when their history, culture, region and specific traditions are considered.
20. It is also recommended that UN peacekeeping troops be installed not only to monitor violence but also to protect the rights of refugees, asylum-seekers, and IDPs in failing and failed states. Thus, peacekeeping troops must act as a humanitarian force as well as a way in which civilians can participate directly in the strengthening of their nation.

d. I-4

21. The fourth indicator of a failing or failed state is *chronic and sustainable human flight*. Human flight is defined as when a nation has gone into a fragile condition and intellectuals, skilled workers, professors, and any elite citizens leave the country in order to find tolerance. A “brain drain”, or the loss of trained professional personnel to another country, has occurred in these countries. Many nations have seen their higher class citizens seek opportunities outside the state as they are unable to find employment or ways to prosper within their nation’s borders.
22. Haiti has experienced a massive earthquake, whose effects include high unemployment levels and the consequent inability for people to lead sustainable lives. When the intellects/professionals leave a country they lower the chance of a that country to reach a sustainable level. Due to the the “brain drain,” Haiti has been in a fragile state, causing for the skilled workers to immigrate to the United States and Canada in order to find work. These skilled workers include doctors and nurses who could have helped alleviate the aftermath of the earthquake, providing aid to those who were injured or severely sick. Haiti has been experiencing political corruption and high poverty levels, and the skilled workers had the potential to build the foundation for a better economy, which could have contributed to a better social conditions.
23. Zimbabwe has been experiencing major security threats to their nation which have caused the spread of diseases and poor economic growth. Although Zimbabwe has many people fleeing the country they are constantly receiving refugees from other unstable nearby nations such as the Democratic Republic of the Congo; however, President Robert Mugabe does not provide aid for refugees and does not allow for NGOs to do so either. With a high level of poverty, over one million people have AIDS and there is no one to treat them. Zimbabwe, similar to Haiti, experiences “brain drain”; many of the nurses and doctors have fled, leaving hospitals understaffed.

GENERAL SOLUTION: I-4

24. The loss effected by human flight retards progress in failed states in regards to rebuilding. In order to prevent or alleviate this situation, it is recommended that the nation in question utilizes the nation's abundant natural resources in order to attract foreign companies thus providing jobs for the skilled workers, and building up governmental agencies and organizations dealing with education, scientific and technological advances.

General Problem I-5: Uneven Economic Development

25. The fifth indicator of a failing or failed state is *uneven economic development along group lines*. This issue is determined by perceived group-based inequality in education, jobs, and economic status. It is also measured by group-based poverty levels, infant mortality rates, and education levels. Uneven economic development is a direct representation of the status of the people, including but not limited to: literacy rates, gender gaps, high regional poverty rates, and an economic gap between the highest and the lowest classes.
26. Zimbabwe has shown extensive uneven distribution of the nation's wealth, receiving a 9.4 out of 10 on the FSI. As the GDP contribution gap between the highest 10% and the lowest 10% is 45.1% (2000 World Development Indicators), the citizens of Zimbabwe have repeatedly expressed their discontent with their government. Opposition to President Mugabe's 2008 corrupt re-election stemmed from discord among the people over the extreme separation between the educated rich and the predominantly illiterate (81% of the population) poor.
27. Burma's uneven economic development falls primarily into two primary factors: harsh rule and colonial repercussions. The colonialism Burma dealt with for most of its modern existence was feudal-based, stemming from the 1826 to 1948 British occupation. More damaging than feudalism, however, is the current strict autocratic government of Burma. Oppressive governments try to keep education to a minimum out of fear that the people will learn enough to want new leadership. This lack of education does not allow for socioeconomic advancement, creating an even more definite separation of social classes and leading to 32.7% of the Burmese population living below the poverty line, according to the CIA World Factbook.

GENERAL SOLUTION: I-5

28. Economic aid and support should be administered fairly with a third party auditing for corruption. Bodies that could possibly serve as third parties could be regional bodies, such as the African Union (AU) in the case of Somalia, or the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) in the case of Burma. The states themselves should have ample representation in these bodies, and the bodies' goal should be to work towards solutions for educating poverty-stricken people. Vocational training should be implemented to first build up the economy and create jobs, but more general scholastic education should be employed afterwards to allow for the advancement of future generations. Using foreign aid, NGOs, and bodies such as UNESCO could educate the people of the failed state to release them from the constraints of poverty.

General Problem I-6 Rapid Economic Decline

29. The sixth indicator of a failing or failed state is *sharp and/or severe economic decline*. Failed states experience decline through a variety of factors, including the collapse of currencies and trading systems, lack of infrastructure for commerce, lack of foreign investment, and/or the growth of "black markets".

30. According to the US Department of State, North Korea's GDP is estimated at \$26.2 billion; GDP per capita is \$1,900. The country enjoyed 3.7% economic growth in the year 2009. North Korea is infamous for having one of the world's last centrally planned economies; as a result, there is virtually no entrepreneurial activity in the country, and economic allocation is near impossible to find. The collapse of supportive governments, the debt burden of the country, and the military debt burden has only exacerbated the situation.
31. According to the International Monetary Fund, the GDP of Zimbabwe is estimated at \$3.5 billion for the year 2010 (IMF) of which 97.8% is composed of government spending, as opposed to \$6.186 billion in 2007; GDP per capita is currently estimated at \$176. Unemployment is estimated at 94%, and over 80% of the populace lives below the poverty line. Zimbabwe is often cited as the world's worst managed economy. This state is notable for the collapse of its state currency; the currency was estimated to be hyper-inflated at 231,000,000% as of 2008.

General Solution I-6 Economic Decline

32. Economic help must be given to those countries that are experiencing rapid and/or sudden economic decline. Macroeconomic projects may be instituted by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank (WB), and/or the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to facilitate nationwide economic development. Other NGOs should also be used in said countries. This body recommends to those countries non-corruptive policies that may better facilitate economic development and foreign aid. Economic aid and developmental programs are proven precedents to improving national economies. A UNDP program in Haiti raised that country's GDP, and North Korea's Kaesong Industrial Complex and other Special Economic Zones (SEZs) have similarly helped that country.

General Problem I-7: Criminalization and Delegitimization

33. The seventh indicator of a failing or failed state is *criminalization and/or delegitimization*. This problem is defined as having the following characteristics: endemic corruption or profiteering on the part of elites, resistance of the governing as to progressive measures such as transparency, loss of public confidence in government institutions (gauged through protests), and growth of crime rings linked to the ruling officials. When we examine nations with the most criminal activities, it should become clear that crime in failed states is both more violent, as well as more common than in successful modernized countries. Abundant and violent crime could be derived from lack of fear, greed, or even simply because it is not viewed as doing something wrong.
34. Zimbabwe is one of many failing states being plagued by criminalization. A major form of crime in Zimbabwe is domestic violence towards women. While Zimbabwe does have laws specific to domestic violence, the police forces are failing to ensure that said laws are being effectively enforced. It should also be noted that while woman's rights in Zimbabwe are poorly established, the scale of Zimbabwe's inability to maintain order in its own streets is a matter just as pressing. Tourists are particularly vulnerable to this street crime, as they stand out, and many Zimbabweans view citizens of foreign countries as wealthy individuals. Carjacking, muggings and other such forms of violence are far too common on the streets, and as the government fails to successfully address these issues, delegitimization spreads.
35. The people no longer have confidence in their government to protect and provide for them. The people's concerns, however, are not incorrectly derived as shown by the Zimbabwean government's inability to successfully implement its own laws. Delegitimization can also stem from a violent and

disorganized government. In Zimbabwe, the current ruling faction, the ZANU-PF, has done very little to improve human rights and quality of living for the country while instead focusing its efforts on staying in power by means of violence. More specifically, the ZANU-PF are directly attacking and killing any perceived political opposition.

General Solutions I-7: Criminalization and Delegitimization

36. The only way to solve delegitimization is to alleviate legitimacy pressures contributing to the failing status of governments. For a government to regain the trust and confidence of its people, that government must create a strong economy to ensure that basic needs such as food, water, and shelter are met; this can be ensured with the provision of jobs. When failure to meet those needs is the source of delegitimization, we must look to solutions presented to solve the other causes of failed states. However, in situations where the cause for delegitimization is corruption of the government, as opposed to general state failure, we can then directly attack said delegitimization. The most obvious solution would be to forcefully remove corrupt officers from government and allow the people of the country to elect new representatives. However, a nonviolent way to eventually achieve the removal of a corrupt government is peaceful protesting informing the government that they no longer wish to be under the current rule. The problem with this type of protest however is, that while the protesters may be nonviolent, a corrupt government can never be trusted to do the same.
37. The easiest way for the UN to prevent and stop criminalization is to bolster the law enforcement capabilities of a failed state with UN troops. With the help of UN troops local police would be better able to ensure those individuals convicted of crime were caught and brought to justice. As for international criminals with the money and motivation to pay munitions with them, the UN could combat these criminals with real military might as oftentimes these international criminal organizations, particularly in failing states, are connected to terrorism.

General Problem I-8 Lack of Public Services

38. The eighth indicator of a failing or failed state is the *progressive deterioration of public services*, defined as the disappearance of a functional state government and the subsequent disappearance of services, such as security, health, education, sanitation, and public transportation. In such failed states, the functional state government narrows to only serving the elite “aristocracy”, including leaders of the security forces, presidential staff, and central bank, among others.
39. Sri Lanka has displayed the state’s decline in the provision of the basic public services that the population requires. An island-wide outbreak of dengue fever in recent months has led to the deterioration of public health care and undermined preventative measures to contain the disease. Across the island, public hospitals are overcrowded with patients suffering from dengue and other viral fevers. The lack of facilities has been compounded by an outbreak of dysentery, with 2,800 cases since January. The inability of effective Sri Lankan service management for its people is a result of the state's extremely limited resources and poorly structured government. Sri Lanka requires massive medical and civil public services in order to combat this epidemic.

General Solution I-8 Lack of Public Services

40. In general, foreign intervention is necessary to implement public services and in countries where it is lacking. For Sri Lanka, the only real solution to this problem would be to have multiple countries come in and help rebuild all public service buildings in Sri Lanka. If those countries are unwilling to enter Sri Lanka then they should at least consider sending supplies. Also if some countries would be

willing to help and teach the people techniques and safety precautions, such as alarm systems and safer buildings, then that would drastically help Sri Lanka in other future when epidemics break out.

GENERAL PROBLEM: I-9 Human Rights

41. The ninth indicator of a failing or failed state is the *suspension of arbitrary application of the rule of law and widespread violation of human rights*. The basic way to insure the protection of these human rights is to treat all humans equal and humane; conversely, violating the most basic human rights is to deny individuals their fundamental moral entitlements. This usually arises from an emergence of authoritarian, dictatorial or military rule in which constitutional and democratic institutions, and processes are suspended or manipulated. Examples of such violations include genocide, torture, rape, and slavery. Unfortunately, failing and failed states often implement policies that support violations of human rights.
42. Zimbabwe, having a power-sharing government for only two years, has had problems with President Robert Mugabe and the Zimbabwe African National Union - Patriotic Front (ZANU-PF). The Movement for Democratic Change (MDC) has very little power. Extreme corruption and violation of Human Rights is clearly shown in the Marange Diamond fields in Eastern Zimbabwe. Companies connected with the ZANU-PF are mining diamonds in these fields. The diamond revenue coming out of these fields is only benefiting some senior representatives in the government and not the people of Zimbabwe. On June 3, police arrested Farai Maguwu, the head of the Centre for Research and Development, after he provided sensitive information on the activities of soldiers in the fields to Abbey Chikane, a monitor appointed by the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme (an international body that oversees the diamond trade). Police also beat, arrested, and detained members of Maguwu's family, who were charged with "communicating and publishing falsehoods against the State with the intention to cause prejudice to the security or economic interests of the country" under section 31 of the Criminal Law (Codification and Reform) Act." Another huge issue is women's rights; Zimbabwe has been reforming in recent years and people are demanding the better treatment of women in society. Women are disadvantaged in Zimbabwe, with economic dependency and social norms preventing them from combating gender discrimination. Forced marriage is still in place. One of the major issues for women is domestic violence; women are still being beaten, tortured, and trafficked.

General Solution I-9 Violation of Human Rights

43. Violation of human rights is a recurring issue that is most prevalent in failed states such as Zimbabwe, Sudan, and especially in Somalia. The UN is working together with other NGOs to develop these failed states and protect their citizens' human rights by finding solutions to this major problem. The first solution we recommend to solve the issue is to make the citizens of these failed states more aware of human rights by teaching children and young adults in schools so that they understand the concept of human rights and can apply those concepts to society. It costs very little to provide a child with an education for a year, so it requires very few resources to educate the persons of failed states. The second step is by putting in a stable government and removing the corrupt one in place if there is one. This would require putting in stable city governments which will create a feel for national sovereignty. Also, the corrupt militia and rebel groups will have to be removed from politics because they are a major source of this ongoing problem.

General Problem I-10 Security Apparatus Operates as a "State Within a State"

44. The tenth indicator of a failing or failed state is a *security apparatus* [that] *operates as "state within a state."* This issue describes four factors, as defined by *The Fund for Peace*, that cause security breakdown within a nation: "elite or praetorian guards that operate with impunity; state-sponsored or

state-supported private militias that terrorize political opponents, suspected ‘enemies,’ or civilians seen to be sympathetic to the opposition; an ‘army within an army’ that serves the interests of the dominant military or political clique; and rival militias, guerilla forces or private armies in an armed struggle or protracted violent campaigns against state security forces.” The states with the highest ratings in this category are also among the highest ranked on the complete list. Somalia, Chad, Sudan, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and Afghanistan hold spots 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6, respectively, with scores between 9.7-10.0. Also noted is the fact that the top ten nations heading the FSI all have a 2010 I-10 rating of over 9.0.

45. Although Somalia holds the highest I-10 rating of 10.0, Chad’s ranking has stayed at the extremely high, constant level of 9.9 from 2009-2010. The situation in Chad remains violent and volatile as rebel forces continue to collaborate with Sudanese “Janjaweed” paramilitary forces connected to the ongoing conflict in Darfur. These rebels continue to attack civilians and engage in conflict with the Chadian army. Furthermore, Sudan has been accused of backing the Union of Resistance Forces (URF), a rebel body that continues to promote unrest throughout the state. The “state within a state” concern also arises from the political corruption found within Chad itself, for example in the National Security Agency and the General Directorate of Security Services for National Institutions, two security forces that are skewed to serve only President Déby.
46. In the DRC, multiple armed militias still exist within the country which effectively operate as “states within a state.” Violence continues to rise in the country despite numerous ceasefire agreements, including one signed in 2008 between the government and 22 other militias. An example of regional conflict would be government forces and the militia of Laurent Nkunda and the Tutsi ethnic group. According to Fund for Peace, the military of the DRC has been alleged to have committed rape, torture, unlawful killing, and kidnapping operations, in addition to threatening journalists. Factions of the military have mutinied, including soldiers in the east of the country complaining of the lack of pay. The DRC and neighboring Rwanda have agreed to institute a joint military mission against the Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda (FDLR) in the North Kivu Province of the DRC. However, despite the military intervention, the FDLR continue to reappear and displace civilians in the region.

General Solution I-10 State Within a State

47. The largest issues facing failed states that have the “state within a state” characteristic is the lack of a strong central government. A legitimate unity government must be set up in said countries that is able to encompass all religious, ethnic, and political groups in a power-sharing structure. Accordingly, this government must ensure the freedoms and rights of all ethnic groups. Military intervention is a step which must always be approached carefully; however this has the ability to prove successful in limiting further tumult and violence in failing and failed states experiencing serious “state within a state” issues. The situation must be assessed thoroughly before any sort of foreign military intervention takes place. This analysis must recognize that warring factions or corrupt political bodies do not necessarily represent the majority wishes within a nation. This recommendation is one that emphasizes the vital contrast between short-term and long-term military goals as well. This body also looks to build a stronger local police force to combat internal security issues. To meet these goals UN and regional bodies’ peacekeeping troops may be used to provide security in the interim and train those officials who will be making up the government.

General Problem I-11: Rise of Factionalized Elites

48. The eleventh indicator of a failing or failed states is the *rise of factionalized elites*. In many instances this problem has led to governmental breakdown. Various ethnic groups in these countries vie for

power. Acts of crime and possibly genocide are committed for the vague rationales of “ethnic cleansing” and “defending the race.” Such groups in states experiencing failure are increasingly brash in their actions, leading to a functional societal breakdown and failed state status. The four top states in danger of falling to the rise of factionalized elites are Somalia, Sudan, and Iraq.

49. According to the Middle East Institute in Washington D.C., the country is host to 597 different ethnic groups; the Sudanese Arabs dominate the North of Sudan while Christian and Animist groups are prevalent in the South. This ethnic divide has led to ongoing ethnic conflicts pertaining to the Darfur region as well as the imminent breakaway of South Sudan. Within the political elite itself, the International Criminal Court’s arrest warrants for the president of Sudan and the impending separation of South Sudan have split the ruling party.
50. According to the CIA, around 70-80% of the Iraqi population is Arab, with Kurds, Assyrians, Turkmen, and others making up the rest of the populace. Also, according to the Baker-Hamilton Committee Report in the United States Congress, Shia make up 65% of the Muslims in the country, with Sunni for the other 35%. Due to the Al-Anfal Campaign, over 182,000 Kurdish civilians were killed from 1986 to 1989, as stated by David McDowell and his book the *Modern History of the Kurds*.

General Solution I-11 Rise of Factionalized Elites

51. For countries that are in danger due to the rise of factionalized elites, an overarching, non-corruptive government must be set up that encompasses all cultures, religions, and ethnic groups. This government must guarantee that each ethnic/cultural/religious group must be able to enjoy all the rights and freedoms as any other ethnic group, regardless of numbers or of majority/minority status. For those regions of countries that are autonomous and want to separate from the mother country, a referendum should be held in that region to decide the question of independence. If at least 2/3rds of the votes counted are for separation, then that region has the right to attain its independence. If a 2/3rds vote has not been attained, then that region should be integrated into the mother country along with all other regions of that country. This type of governmental arrangement will ensure the inclusion of all disparate groups within a unifying government that can then assert sovereignty over the entire country.

GENERAL INDICATORS I-12: Intervention of Other Political Actors

52. The twelfth indicator of a failing or failed state is *the intervention of other states or external political actors*. When a certain state has great influence in another state, it is considered to be a political actor. When a political actor, or participator, comes into play, that person or persons have control over some aspect of that said country. When a state cannot take care of itself, it often needs the intervention of, “Political actors.” Sometimes, the political figures are cause for the rebuilding of a nation, but sometimes they are what caused the nation to fail in the first place, such as in the case of Somalia. When these political figures come in, they sometimes only focus on how their own country can benefit from the trouble of the other country. When they come in, they do not keep in mind that the other countries are seriously in need of their help. The few occasions that countries do keep this in mind, they are often unsure or even unable to help. Keeping in mind that these “Failing states,” need our help, it would be beneficial to every nation to help all of the failing states to the best of their capabilities, while simultaneously making sure that they themselves do not fail. It may be a difficult and slow process, but it is a necessary step in saving failing states.
53. Some of these examples are not yet failed states, but they are walking a very fine line in between failure and success. There are many of these states all around the world. One of the reasons that some

of these states are failing is the reliability on drug trafficking for their economy. This drug trafficking is causing a lot of violence in these states as well as the surrounding countries.

GENERAL SOLUTIONS I-12: Intervention of Other Political Actors

54. Often the lack of economic stability leads citizens to criminal behavior. If said criminals could be provided with jobs then the local economy would also reach a more stable point. Another good idea is Richard Boni's silver and clay water filters, which are a fairly inexpensive way to filter unsanitary drinking water. These are relatively simple to make and use an inexpensive low grade silver and clay. This will help to solve the problem of little drinking water and also the unemployment. There could be an intervention of other political actors from countries like Yemen, who has had experience with these filters in the past, to help teach the techniques to other countries.

Somalia Problems

Social

1. Demographic Pressures: According to Fund for Peace, Somalia's population growth rate is 2.815%, the 16th highest in the world. The population demographics is extremely based on the younger generations, with 41% of the country's population between the ages of 0 and 14 and the median age being 17.5 years. The availability of vital resources and land is threatened with a birthrate of 37.5 births per 1000 Somalis. In some regions such as the autonomous region of Puntland, demographic pressures are less than in the rest of the country due to government regulation and education programs.
2. Displaced Peoples: Due to ongoing civil wars and civil strife in the country between rival political/ethnic groups, 1.1 million displaced people currently reside in Somalia according to Fund for Peace. Health is a huge concern in the country; the risk of infectious diseases and epidemics in the country is very high due to the poor health infrastructure in the country.
3. Group Grievances: Somalia is currently controlled by a variety of political groups, including autonomous regions such as Somaliland and Puntland, non-state actors such as the Islamic Courts Union, and the Transitional Federal Government (TFG). Due to religious and/or ethnic reasons, many of these groups actively oppose the TFG, including many extremist organizations. According to the United Nations Security Council and the African Union, the TFG controls only a portion of the country, including only 60% of the capital Mogadishu.
4. Human Flight: Huge numbers of intellectuals are fleeing the country, although this problem has lessened in recent years.

Economic

5. Uneven Development: According to the US think tank Fund for Peace, Somalia endures an infant mortality rate of 109.19 deaths per 1000 infants, an extremely high number. Agriculture is overwhelmingly the dominant industry source in Somalia, with 71% of the work force; industry and services utilize on 29% of the Somali citizenry.
6. Economic Decline: The GDP of Somalia is \$5.731 billion in 2009 as estimated by the CIA of the United States. Per capita, the GDP is \$600. The country's GDP has risen in recent years; however, Somalia's total debt was \$3 billion in 2009. Due to the "failed state" status of the country, the unemployment rate and the percentage of the population living below the poverty line are not known at this time.

Political

7. Criminalization/Delegitimation: The country does not have a stable, central national government, although the UN-backed Transitional Federal Government holds control over a small part of the country. The TFG is ineffective in areas outside of its control; even areas under the control of the TFG periodically experience a lack of sovereignty as stated by Fund for Peace.

Although Somalia elected a new President in 2009 via indirect, parliamentary elections, real political conditions have not changed.

8. Lack of Public Services: According to Fund for Peace, 49.8% of men and 25.8% of women in Somali are literate; as a whole, 62.2% of the population is illiterate. As previously stated, the spread of infectious diseases and epidemics is extremely high due to lack of health infrastructure and the poor quality of services that are in place. The TFG is unable to provide public services (access to clean water, electricity, transportation infrastructure, housing, etc.) on a nationwide basis due to the lack of sovereignty over the country as a whole. However, local governments such as Puntland have been improving basic services in conjunction with Non-governmental organizations and committees of the United Nations.
9. If a dispute erupts in the African Continent whether it be political, social, or economic then the problem will be addressed by the African Union. If the African Union fails to be successful solve the dispute the immediate intervention from the United Nations will be required. If the intervention of the United Nation is proved to unsuccessful, then the forces of the African Union and United Nation will be united to solve the dispute and future one as well.
10. "State Within a State": Continuing conflict among militant groups, armed militias, and the TPF pervades the country. Militant groups operating in the country include the Islamic Courts Union, Al-Shabaab, and Hizbul Islam. According to Garowe Online, a news agency based in Puntland, in 2010 the secessionist government of Puntland has begun financially funding militant Islamist groups in Somalia.
11. Factionalized Elites: Due to the number of the various ethnic groups that inhabit Somalia currently, factionalisation was and remains at a high.
12. Foreign Intervention: Past intervention efforts such as the United Nations Missions in Somalia (UNOSOM, the US-led UNITAF, and UNOSOM II) have ended in withdrawal of foreign troops and resources due to the continuing spread of violent acts in the nation. There is currently an African Union peacekeeping mission in Somalia, which is backed by the United Nations. Because of the precedence of failure in the country, many foreign countries are leery of providing peacekeeping and aid to Somalia. This Ad-Hoc paper recommends increasing foreign interest and intervention in Somalia.

Solutions for the Failed State of Somalia

55. This Ad-Hoc working group suggests that monetary aid from countries and from financial institutions be given in the form of grants, not loans; this way, the Somali government will not have to concern itself with future payments and therefore be able to focus on improving their own economy. Any aid injected into Somalia should first be regulated by the United Nations, and then be passed through the African Union (AU) before entering Somalia in a highly directed manner. This aid, from the international community and from financial institutions such as the International Monetary Fund and World Bank, should employ both short-term and long-term strategies; long-term aid, however, will lessen as Somalia becomes financially stable and able to sustain international trade. Regarding aid from the international community, financially-sound nations should be giving greatest support to Somalia. High monetary aid from the P-5 nations should be present, as should assistance from nations with great internal stability and from nations with vested economic interests in the Horn of Africa region.
56. While past military interventions in Somalia have failed, this body proposes forging ahead to much larger solutions with more effective international assistance. Both the UN and the AU should mobilize peacekeeping forces within Somali borders: the UN for troop impartiality, and the AU for regional experience. Working with UNESCO, these peacekeeping troops could educate the citizens about political matters leading up to democratic elections. UN and AU troops would also be able to offer protection to potential refugees: basic provisions of safety could be made on the local level, but

if Somalis chose to move to safer regions within Somalia's borders, the troops could ensure their safe passage.

57. The capital city of Mogadishu should be the primary short-term focus of peacekeeping forces and international assistance. This assistance should, in part, be carried out by police forces working alongside peacekeeping troops. This would ensure not only civilian security, but safety for members of the interim government so that they would have an incentive to stay within Somali borders and thus solve more problems. From a more economic standpoint, critical industries in Mogadishu must be improved. Mogadishu's coastal location lends itself to the main economy: the fishing industry, which at this point has been dominated by commercial fishing fleets of large nations. These large fishing fleets have pushed out competition from small fishermen, leading to the huge piracy problem in the Gulf of Aden. In light of this piracy problem, one potential solution could be calling upon outside commercial fleets to hire Somali people instead of using their own national employees. Large nations will undoubtedly be open to this possibility, as the Somali labor would be cheaper and reduce the threat of piracy; the Somali people would also respond positively to this possibility because it removes the threat and anonymity of piracy while better supporting their families. While not in Mogadishu, agricultural industries need to be better supported via vocational training. The provision of health services should take place in a rapid fashion, and should be conveyed through various UN bodies and NGOs such as Red Crescent, Doctors without Borders, and WHO.
58. When dealing with Somalia and Mogadishu, implementation of necessary NGOs and UN bodies to repair internal issues and assert humanitarian aid is paramount. Without the support of various UN agencies and NGOs, it would be impossible to actually evoke changes in Somalia. Immediacy must be emphasized, focusing on a flow of basic necessities (i.e. water, food, shelter) to Mogadishu as well as the creation of programs that are directed to refugees in Somaliland and Puntland. A call for the strengthening of leadership in the Somalia can be carried out through the NGO Consortium, especially in its goal of safety as asserted by the NGO Safety Program (NSP) Project. The realization that successful and sustainable installation of their respective programs requires a 3-year projection plan rather than an annual timetable is critical for NGOs and UN bodies. Coinciding with this issue of a realistic time frame, and to further establish NGO and UN body credibility, financial restrictions and direction must be addressed. Further recommendation calls for the creation of a comprehensive financial body within the Somalia NGO Consortium. In partnership with UN bodies such as WHO and UNESCO, current members of the Somalia NGO Consortium (such as Medair and Save the Children), as well as those joining in the future, should place particular emphasis upon healthcare and education, including that of vocational and political training. Through these programs, the role of women must also be acknowledged in revitalizing Somalia socially, economically and politically. The core values of Somalis, as following the compilation from the Somalia NGO Consortium, should also be considered within the goals of any NGO or UN body program implemented in Somalia. The following areas are called to attention: transparency, do no harm, empowerment, equity, impartiality and accountability to members.
59. As a result of piracy and a tremendous amount of persons in rebel and militia groups, the UN system, along with many NGOs, has decided to take up the proposition of Naval Intervention in Somalia. We have come to conclusion that all nations engaging in the Gulf of Aden for the purposes of trade, research, naval exercise, or commercial usage be required to contribute naval forces to patrol the Gulf of Aden. Also, P-5 nations have an obligation to patrol in the Gulf and have a naval presence which will be delegated and organized by the Security Council. These requirements for states will be beneficial to Somalia because they will present a force that will stop the pirates from committing crimes and trying to steal cargo from ships in the ocean waters.