

Forum: Security Council

Topic: Addressing the growing issue of terrorist activity in the Sahel region

Main Submitter: United States of America

Co-submitters: France, United Kingdom, Guyana

Signatories: South Korea, Sierra Leone, France, Denmark, Algeria, China, Panama, Slovenia, Pakistan, Greece, Russia, United Kingdom

THE SECURITY COUNCIL,

1. *Imposes* targeted sanctions, including asset freezes and travel bans, on senior leaders, financiers, logisticians, and arms brokers supporting terrorist organisations in the Sahel, thereby establishing a unified and enforceable international response to disrupt extremist financing and mobility:
 - a. Calling upon all Member States to submit names for designation to the Security Council Sanctions Committee,
 - b. Mandating a transparent review method to allow for delisting petitions,
 - i. Ensuring decisions are grounded in verified evidence,
 - ii. Guaranteeing due process protections and independent oversight;
2. *Establishes* a UN-mandated Joint Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance Coordination Cell (JIC) to ensure coherent, cross-border information sharing and

operational synchronization, closing the intelligence gaps that have historically hindered regional counterterrorism efforts:

- a. Facilitating real-time, secure intelligence sharing among participating states,
 - b. Providing technical assistance to host nations for JIC integration,
 - i. Including satellite monitoring, drone reconnaissance, and secure communications,
 - ii. Ensuring strict civilian-harm mitigation protocols are followed and carried out,
 - c. Operating only with direct consent from local governments and under UN oversight;
3. *Mandates* annual reporting to the Security Council on the presence and activities of foreign private military companies (PMCs) in the Sahel, recognizing their growing influence and the credible links between certain PMCs and human-rights abuses, political interference, and the exacerbation of intercommunal conflict:
- a. Documenting verified allegations of human-rights abuses by such entities,
 - b. Recommending targeted sanctions where credible evidence exists of violations,
 - c. Conditioning UN assistance to states based on transparency regarding external military partnerships,

- i. Ensuring compliance with international humanitarian law,
 - ii. Preventing reliance on actors that undermine state legitimacy;
- 4. *Calls for* a significant expansion for national security forces, police units, and justice systems, recognizing that strengthening state legitimacy and accountable governance is essential to preventing extremist recruitment and restoring state presence in rural areas by:
 - a. Prioritizing training in human rights and counterterrorism investigation,
 - b. Providing non-lethal equipment, medical support tools, and secure communications systems,
 - c. Requiring measurable human-rights adherence benchmarks to be met before assistance is carried out;
- 5. *Creates* a UN Panel of Experts on Illicit Arms Trafficking in the Sahel, tasked with systematically identifying, tracing, and disrupting regional weapons flows: including ammunition, heavy arms, and improvised explosive device (IED) parts that enable extremist operations and cross-border attacks:
 - a. Supporting states in strengthening border customs capacity, forensic tracing, and arms-storage security,
 - b. Assisting in the development of information-sharing networks,
 - c. Coordinating with INTERPOL and regional bodies to identify and dismantle trafficking networks,

- i. Recommending sanctions on repeat violators,
- ii. Publishing annual reports to the Security Council;

6. *Implements* a time-bound Security Council Review and Benchmarking Framework

establishing clear, measurable steps for evaluating progress on governance reforms, security improvements, and civilian protection, ensuring accountability for both Sahelian governments and international partners:

- a. Setting measurable indicators for security sector development, humanitarian conditions, and governance reforms,
- b. Linking future mandate adjustments and funding decisions to demonstrated progress,
- c. Requiring Member States and regional organizations to submit updates to the Council,
 - i. Ensuring accountability of all international partners,
 - ii. Preventing open-ended or uncoordinated interventions;

7. *Advises* all Member States to support the installation of solar powered water

systems in the Sahel region in cooperation with UNEP to expand access to drinking water through methods such as but not restricted to:

- a. Using solar heat for distillation through following distillation procedures, evaporating water and leaving toxic contaminants behind,

- b. Solar powered pasteurization systems for reasons such as but not limited to,
 - i. Destroying harmful microorganisms,
 - ii. Preventing foodborne illnesses;
- 8. *Ensures* humanitarian access and civilian protection through the creation of UN-coordinated safe zones, recognizing that the protection of civilians must remain central to all counterterrorism operations in the Sahel:
 - a. Providing exemptions to civilians including,
 - i. Preventing punishing measures on civilian populations,
 - ii. Protecting aid workers from targeted violence,
 - b. Requiring all parties to allow unlimited movement of humanitarian personnel and supplies;
- 9. *Encourages* the creation and expansion of politically neutral, accessible education programs throughout the Sahel region by:
 - a. Establishing a UN Sahel Education Task Force (UNSETF) composed of qualified teachers and education specialists deployed to high-risk rural and urban zones,
 - i. Requesting that UN peacekeeping forces or UN-mandated regional security units provide dedicated protection to these education teams to ensure continuity and safety of operations,

- ii. Reaffirming that education should be mandatory until age 16, free of political or religious influence, and designed to counter radicalisation by providing critical thinking skills, civic education, and vocational training,
- iii. Calling upon all Member States to develop Education Exchange Partnerships, including student and teacher exchanges, school-to-school collaborations, and training programs that foster cultural understanding and professional development,
- iv. Supporting the construction and rehabilitation of schools damaged by conflict, while prioritising solar-powered infrastructure and mobile schools for remote communities.