

FORUM: Security Council

QUESTION OF: Addressing the growing issue of terrorist activity in the Sahel region.

MAIN SUBMITTER : Republic of Algeria

CO- SUBMITTERS: Panama, Slovenia, Pakistan, Greece

SIGNATORIES: Denmark, France, China, Pakistan, Panama,

Slovenia, Somalia, South Korea, Sierra Leone, US, Russian Federation, UK, Sierra Leone

THE SECURITY COUNCIL,

Realizing that Africa is the least developed continent of Earth,

Affirming Africa's poverty comes from its colonial past, which created long-lasting effects in the development of the nations,

Gravely concerned about minerals being trafficked and being the source of financing terrorist groups,

Conscious of the fact that civilian casualties, forced displacement, and food insecurity have achieved extremely high levels never seen, urging immediate coordinated international action,

Aware that unemployment, lack of stable infrastructure, literacy, and economic stability lead to the rise of terrorist groups,

Conscious about Western powers being the one destabilizing the Sahel when former leader of Libya Gaddafi was assassinated by American influences,

1. *Demands* an immediate UN-supervised ceasefire in Sudan with the creation of a UN–AU Joint Verification Commission, which shall:

- a. continuously monitor SAF–RSF troop placements,
- b. authorize humanitarian corridors and safe medical evacuation,
- c. deploy a UN–AU Joint Verification Commission to monitor RSF and SAF positions,
- d. create protected humanitarian corridors monitored by peacekeepers,
- e. establish permanent documentation units based in Darfur and Khartoum for war crime evidence collection,
- f. prioritize evacuation of children,
- g. impose a total arms embargo on any foreign or domestic supplier to SAF or RSF,
- h. establish a forced arms embargo on any foreign or non-state provider including:
 - i. cross-border smuggling of ammunition into Darfur,
 - ii. including drones sourced through third party procurement actors;

2. *Urges* for regional demilitarized corridors (DMZ) in the most destabilized belts of the Sahel, including:

- a. Libya–Chad border,
- b. Burkina Faso–Mali–Niger,
- c. The Tibet region in which Sudan fighters have grouped,

- d. northern Nigeria region in which ISWAP recruitment offices are encountered;
3. *Condemns* all illegal military coups in the region (including Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger) as structural enablers of extremist expansion and civilian insecurity, undermining democratic legitimacy;
4. *Urges* all active terrorist and jihadist organizations in the Sahel (including affiliates of ISIS, JNIM, ISGS, Boko Haram and smaller groups that separated from large organizations) immediately cease all armed attacks against civilians, UN Peacekeepers, humanitarian workers and medical convoys;
5. *Calls upon* ECOWAS and the AU to ensure targeted sanctions against any group or authority refusing to demilitarize its army or that refuses to cooperate with the UN, sanctions such as but not limited to:
 - a. Prohibition to travel, by the act of imposing a travel ban,
 - b. Freeze assets, and bank accounts,
 - c. Restriction for appliance to any type of financial need system, or organization,
 - d. Suspension of the nation into entering and participating in national conferences and the exclude of agreements and organizations;
6. *Encourages* the provision of conditional political amnesty for insurgent fighters, military coups or people that are associated with any group categorized as terrorist only if:
 - a. a complete chain-of-command dissolution is approved,
 - b. the organization surrenders all weapons within 30 days,
 - c. a UN-verified list of fighters is submitted before the deadline,
7. *Encourages* the possibility of one extension of 14 days with the conditions of:

- a. AU and UN jointly certify genuine demobilization is underway,
 - b. A guarantee is provided,
 - c. non-compliance leads to:
 - i. individual sanctions (travel ban + asset freeze),
 - ii. designation as terrorist entity by AU + UN,
 - iii. authorization of dealing military with the group;
8. *Asks* the UN Mediation Support Unit to convene structured peace conferences between:
- a. national governments,
 - b. transitional coup authorities,
 - c. armed groups willing to demobilize,
9. *Calls upon* all Sahel governments to adopt universal public health as national priority, including:
- a. Prioritizing primary care in rural Sahel border regions,
 - b. Deployment of mobile clinics to high-risk recruitment zones,
 - c. WHO and Africa CDC cooperation for vaccination capacity,
 - d. Mass child vaccination campaigns,
 - e. Malaria anti-vector programs;
10. *Encourages* the universalization of free public schooling, including:
- a. Compulsory attendance ages 6–16:
 - i. If parents do not accept children attend school and forced to work the children will be recruited into foster homes, that will be financed by the national governments,
 - ii. In-school measures to prevent truancy,

- b. construction of public schools throughout all of the countries specifically in:
 - i. Regions of extreme poverty in which attacks and war affected more,
 - ii. Less economic developed zones(Liptako-Gourma region, Sahel-Belt in Chad),
 - c. teacher training, and provision of scholarships for the education degree,
 - d. All this funded by by AU loans and ECOWAS development banks;
- 11. *Requests* the World Bank, other banks or associations capable or loaning money to create development loans or debt relief to push investment into the solutions needed to de-escalate the situation;
- 12. *Strongly affirms* the necessity of an African-owned national defense industries to avoid dependence on foreign powers including:
 - a. Regional joint-venture arms factories,
 - b. African R&D labs for the development of new technologies in the area such as but not limited to:
 - i. Drone, for vigilance,
 - ii. Surveillance, regional procurement instead of foreign import,
 - iii. Cybersecurity platforms for the technological stability development,
 - iv. Secure military communication,
 - c. Investment into national military equipment to support the regional democracies;
- 13. *Calls for* the nationalization of African strategic extractive industries, for the decrease of economically relying in western forces ensuring:
 - a. Prioritizing the supply of:
 - i. Minerals,

- ii. Oil,
 - iii. Agricultural products,
 - iv. Rare-earth resources to domestic needs,
- b. Enabling the development:
 - i. national energy security,
 - ii. Food systems,
 - iii. Industrial development,
 - iv. Local manufacturing capacity,
- c. Prioritizing the extraction for foreign markets,
- d. Exporting only surplus, enabling governments to stabilize prices, manage resource scarcity, and reduce external leverage over national policy,
- e. Reinvesting into national sovereign development funds, with revenues specifically earmarked for long-term stabilization of the Sahel, including:
 - i. nationwide electrification and infrastructure development,
 - ii. public education expansion in high-risk recruitment corridors,
 - iii. climate-resilience programs for farmers and herders to reduce conflict drivers,
 - iv. the creation of domestic processing industries to break the cycle of exporting raw materials at low value and re-importing finished goods at high cost;

14. *Affirms* that democratic transitions and constitutional restoration must be African-led, including:

- a. Strong civilian control over the military,

- b. expansion of intra-African trade under AfCFTA to reduce foreign leverage on African sovereignty, including preferential continental-first trade quotas,
- c. Constitutional checks resistant to militias, mercenaries and private armies,
- d. Restricting foreign intervention and investment,
- e. Strengthening AU and ECOWAS:
 - i. Establishing a continental ally system, in case of conflict,
 - ii. Creating trade networks between African nations to support each nation with what it needs.