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Conference B (13 - 17 April 2014)

Documentation of the Work of the
Security Council C (SC-C)
Security Council C (SC-C)

Committee Staff

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Agenda

I. The Situation in Syria
II. Peace Consolidation in West Africa
III. Strengthening United Nations Peacekeeping Operations
IV. The Situation in Nigeria

Reports adopted by the Committee

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Summary Report

The Security Council (C) held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

I. The Situation in Syria
II. Peace Consolidation in West Africa
III. Strengthening United Nations Peacekeeping Operations

In addition the Council added the following agenda item: The Situation in Nigeria

The session was attended by representatives of 15 Member States.

The first session opened with statements concerning the adoption of the agenda. After brief negotiations, the Security Council adopted the agenda at 1; 3; 2 with a vote of 12 in favor and 3 opposed. After the agenda had been set, working groups of Member States formed quickly and began negotiations on several different topic areas.

Delegates were concerned with covering aspects of the Syrian situation including the increase of humanitarian aid while maintaining state sovereignty and the continuation of war crimes and human rights abuses in Syria. During Monday’s sessions the dais received three working papers encompassing topics such as the role of the International Criminal Court (ICC) in the conflict, negotiations in China and vessel inspection in regards to illegal arms trade.

Tuesday the dais received two additional working papers, including a presidential statement. Placing significant emphasis on Security Council resolution 2139 (2013), the body continued its deliberations and worked diligently in constantly changing working groups on a variety of topics. By the end of the sixth session, the body was able to adopt all five resolutions, including the presidential statement, accepted by the dais as draft resolutions and one draft statement. Following the acceptance of the draft resolutions, the committee discussed and drafted amendments.

On Wednesday morning, the body moved into voting procedure on four draft resolutions and one draft presidential statement. The body adopted three resolutions, including two by acclamation, resolutions 1/2 and 1/3. These resolutions concerned humanitarian assistance, vessel inspection in international waters, and negotiations in China. The draft resolution concerning referral to the ICC failed, as a result of a negative vote by the Russian Federation. The Council then adopted a presidential statement to address a broad range of concerns regarding the situation in Syria.

Following the conclusion of voting, in response to updates on the developing situation in Nigeria, the Council amended the agenda to address the pressing situation. After receiving more information, the committee discussed the importance of humanitarian aid, the stabilization of the Nigerian government and the necessity of combating terrorism. Through informal consultations, the Council compiled a comprehensive working paper to address the situation. In the last session the dais accepted both draft resolution 2/1 and draft presidential statement 2/2. The body then moved into voting procedure and adopted resolution 2/1 by a vote of 13 in favor, 0 against, and 2 abstentions. Draft presidential statement 2/2 was adopted by the Council by acclamation.
The Security Council,

Stressing the importance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights Articles 3, 9, and 17 stating that basic human rights including security of oneself and possessions must be guaranteed to all,

Reaffirming the importance of respecting national sovereignty,

Deeply conscious of international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 sets out the legal framework applicable to activities in the ocean,

Reaffirming the definition of illicit trafficking of arms as laid out in The Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms their parts, and Components and Ammunition supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime,

Reaffirming the legality of state-to-state arms trade as set forth by the Arms Trade Treaty as the transportation and sale of weapons with valid registration to a legal recipient,

Reaffirming and taking note of the definition of illegal arms as stated in Resolution 2117 the 2013 Arms Trade Treaty and the destabilization of this region due to the proliferation of illegal small arms,

Gravely Concerned by the violence in Syria and the surrounding states as a direct result of illegal arms flow in and out of the country,

Guided by the idea that weapons transported without a clear intended legal recipient are at a high level of risk of entry into the black market and escalating the conflict,

Referencing and reaffirming the implementation of previous resolutions passed by the Security Council on Syria, small arms, and non-proliferation including but not limited to 2117 and 1540,

Referring to the Report S/2014/106 which found evidence of illicit weapons transfer by a Syrian citizen via the naval vessel Alexandretta,

1. Condemns illegal importing and exporting of weapons across the borders of Syria and the surrounding Member States;
3. Authorizes Member States to board and inspect incoming or outgoing vessels with authorized vessels to the areas of Syria and Lebanon and use sufficient and adequate means to determine if these vessels are engaging in illicit arms trade based on probable cause including but not limited to a lack of a verified shipping manifest;
   a. Prohibits boarding of vessels to take place without attempts to make initial contact with the home country of the ship defined as that which flags it bears;
   b. Instructs that these actions take place on the high seas;
   c. Authorizes Member States to employ commensurate measures to turn vessels back to their port of origin if they are deemed to be engaging in illegal trade defined as the shipping of arms without an intended legal recipient;
d. Authorizes Member States to employ commensurate measures to seize and destroy any illegal weapons found when searching these vessels, in accordance with Article 6-2 of The Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms their parts, and Components and Ammunition supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime;

4. Encourages the involvement of all surrounding Member States of Syria to enforce the authorization of this resolution through:
   a. Increased transparency and monitoring of trade originating from or going to Syrian ports including airports, seaports, and border checkpoints outside of Syrian borders;
   b. Increased transparency of cargo manifests for commercial and private aircraft, seafaring vessels, and automobiles entering the Syria or neighboring countries;
   c. Encouraging the standardization of screening techniques employed in ports across the world;

5. Calls upon Member States to volunteer to support the states involved with upholding the authorization previously outlined by:
   a. Providing standardized training to forces deployed to intercept potential illegal arms carrying vessels;
   b. Offering equipment related to carrying out this mandate;
   c. Encouraging the sharing of intelligence between Member States in regards to this issue;

6. Encourages surrounding states to escalate their efforts in regards to policing their own waters as well as working with other states to patrol the high seas and neutral waters, conduct air policing and search vehicles;

7. Encourages voluntary cooperation from Syrian authorities in providing transparency in their acquisition of new weaponry;

8. Decides that the authorizations by and the missions imposed by this resolution shall terminate one year from the date of the adoption of this resolution unless the council decides to extend it;

9. Decides to remain seized of the matter.
The Security Council,

Recalling Article 13 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) which highlights everyone’s freedom of movement including the right to leave one’s own state and eventually return to their home as part of a long-term peace solution,

Guided by the unanimously adopted Resolution 2139 (2014), which advocates for the ease of humanitarian aid flow to the Syrians in need of it,

Emphasizing the implications of Resolution 2131 (2013) regarding the imperative nature of the security of United Nations personnel and aid workers operating in the areas both inside and outside the conflict zones,

Stressing the importance of the unanimously adopted Resolution 1674 (2006), concerning the protection of civilians in armed conflict, and Resolution 1325 (2000) on the special needs of the peace and security of women and girls in conflict zones,

Keeping in mind the outline implemented by Resolution 2118 (2013) for the destruction of Syrian chemical weapons in a timely manner,

Noting with deep concern the deteriorating humanitarian condition of Syrian refugee camps, especially the Za’atari refugee camp in Jordan that holds approximately 144,000 refugees,

Deeply disturbed by the lack of water security in outlying refugee camps as well as the lack of clean water sources while acknowledging that access to water is a basic human right,

Declaring the importance of the superseding principles of the Charter of the United Nations to maintain the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Member States,

Viewing with appreciation the necessity of United Nations Supervision Mission in Syria (UNSMIS) established by Resolution 2043 (2012) calling for the cessation of violence in the region,

Taking into consideration the Responsibility to Protect Doctrine while respecting state sovereignty and bearing in mind the proposal of Responsibility While Protecting,

1. Emphasizes the need to end the continued suffering of the Syrian people;

2. Further invites collaborative efforts among local Syrian agencies, international organizations, as well as Non-Governmental Organizations, for the purpose of consolidating monetary funds and therefore facilitating the delivery of humanitarian aid throughout the affected regions by:

   a. Advocating that the United Nations High Commissioner of Refugees (UNHCR) host an international donor conference where Member States and private entities are encouraged to attend in order to gather financial assets for the Syrian Regional Response Plan;

   b. Coordination of the humanitarian assistance and any financial provisions should remain under the supervision of United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), and quarterly reports be given to the Security Council by UNOCHA;

   c. Ensuring that the funds are responsibly distributed to the following efforts: peacekeeping operations to include training, equipment, and transportation of troops and all forms of aid; food materials and supplies; the production and distribution of Life-Straws; medical supplies, including access to gender-
specific care; infrastructure materials; and any other logistical support to ensure the overall safe
transport of humanitarian assistance;

3. **Strongly condemns** any violent action against civilians, specifically women and children, aid workers, United
Nations personnel, and journalists, including but not limited to sexual violence, torture, kidnappings,
abductions, and forced disappearances;

4. **Calls upon** the various parties in Syria to exercise restraint and to avoid more bloodshed and all forms of
violence;

5. **Demands** that all parties in Syria allow the delivery of humanitarian assistance to all in need through a prompt,
secure and uninterrupted process;

6. **Recommends** a temporary deployment of not less than 5,000 peacekeeping troops to ensure the safe delivery of
all forms of humanitarian assistance to and within Syria, to provide protection to ensure the safety of aid routes,
to restore security in the main refugee camps in Jordan and Lebanon through the following means:

   a. Combined UN Peacekeeping troops from all Member States with a special effort from Pakistan to
      ensure quality of the delivery of humanitarian assistance for the first 90 days;

      i. The Peacekeepers will perform the role of securing the safety of the people, including civilians
         and aid workers, in the process of delivering the humanitarian assistance to people in need;

      ii. Troops will also ensure the delivery of humanitarian assistance in refugee camps specifically in
          Za’atari in Jordan, and the largest camps in Lebanon;

   b. Requesting that the Syrian authorities facilitate an aid route to ensure security and neutrality in the
delivery process, including, but not limited to, areas with difficult access in Aleppo, Idlib, Homs,
Hama, Dayr Al-Zour, and Raqqa, as well as in places with no access to provide assistance such as
Nubul and Zahra, Fuah and Kifarya in the Idlib governate, Adra in the suburbs of Damascus, and the
northeast province of Hasaka;

      i. Encourages the dismantlement of all roadblocks, administrative hurdles, and other measures that
         may prevent aid from being delivered within rural and urban areas;

      ii. These aid routes are to be protected by the aforementioned peacekeeping operations;

7. **Encourages** all parties in Syria to allow the citizens of Syria to practice their right to freedom of movement, as
declared in Article 13 of the UDHR;

8. **Endorses** a reactivation of the UNSMIS to ensure the efficacy of the peace building efforts;

9. **Recommends** that the Human Rights Council appoint a Special Rapporteur with a three year mandate for the
purpose of gathering and exchanging information and communications from all relevant sources, including
governments, civilians, and their communities and organizations, on alleged violations of their human rights
and fundamental freedoms taking place in Syria:

   a. Suggests the government of the Syrian Arab Republic to welcome the Special Rapporteur within their
      Member State in order to investigate, monitor, and recommend solutions on the topic of human rights;

   b. Requests that the Special Rapporteur reports back to the Security Council on a quarterly basis with
      recommendations about how to redress the situation;

10. **Requests** that the humanitarian assistance to people in Syria and in affected states that accommodate Syrian
refugees is delivered based upon a notion of equal distribution;

11. **Further requests** an effort and action to be taken to support local infrastructure initiatives, specifically focusing
on roads, schools and hospitals;
12. Recommends the increased distribution of Life-Straw water filtration devices to Syrian refugees affected by clean water scarcity, and calls upon the international community and NGO’s to fund such initiative;

13. Draws attention to the increased violence, exploitation, and insecurity placed upon women and children due to the conflict in Syria, and urges Member States to increase funding for humanitarian assistance that specifically targets women and children, including but not limited to, bolstering United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) capacity and capability, providing reproductive health services, and providing safe access to education for children;

14. Expresses its hope that the ongoing conflict in Syria is resolved in a peaceful and expedient manner;

15. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.
The Security Council,

Guided by the values of the Charter of the United Nations and the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their Additional Protocols, particularly the Geneva Communiqué of June 30 2012 (Annex II or Resolution 2118 (2012)) for its specific remarks on the need for immediacy in eliminating violence,

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, integrity and territorial independence of the Syrian Arab Republic,

Expressing grave alarm at the political stalemate between the Syrian authorities and civil opposition arising from their deficit in diplomatic dialogue, with this lack of communication contributing to the deteriorating humanitarian situation in the region,

Condemning the lack of commitment to a prolonged ceasefire agreement made in resolution 2042 (2012) drawing upon its Presidential Statements of 3 August 2011, 21 March 2012 and 5 April 2013 and expressing the need for continued diplomatic dialogue between the dissenting political factions and current Syrian government,

Recognizing the need for a diplomatic and peaceful resolution to these issues generated within and by the Syrian people, which will ultimately increase governmental legitimacy and constituent representation, reminding fellow Member States that an escalation of the conflict, perpetuated by the international community or by Syrian factions, will not resolve any ideological or political dissents,

1. Designates Beijing, China as a neutral geographical and political location, and therefore establishes it as the location for The Syrian Peace Summit beginning on 8 September 2014, to be organized by The Joint Special Envoy of the United Nations and the League of Arab States, with the Summit consisting of diplomatic discussions to take place between those involved in the Syrian conflict to whom an invitation is extended by the Special Envoy based upon qualifications specified in operative clause 2;

2. Urges the Syrian government and organized Syrian political factions to attend The Syrian Peace Summit as those who meet qualifications set forth and evaluated by the Joint Special Envoy of the United Nations and the League of Arab States will be invited, pending confirmation by the Security Council:

   a. Expressed political agenda, and outlined reasons for dissent from the current Syrian government accompanied by complementary governmental reform goals not of a belligerent nature, with the above qualifications to be determined by the Joint Special Envoy;

   b. Full transparency to the best of their ability submitting to the Joint Special Envoy their sources of aid, specifically providing information that will allow the Envoy to determine if parties receive aid from Islamic extremists and/or terrorist organizations such as defined in resolution 2139 (2014);

   c. Those found to be non-compliant or those who, upon evaluation by the Envoy, classify as Islamic extremists and/or terrorist organizations such as defined in resolution 2139 (2014) will be banned from participating in the Summit and will not be recognized as valid political actors within Syria;

   d. Prior to officially extending The Syrian Peace Summit Invitations to political parties the Envoy will submit potential Summit attendees to the Security Council for finalization;

3. Encourages all Syrian political factions extended an invitation by the Joint Special Envoy of the United Nations and the League of Arab States to participate in dialogue striving to reach a political solution to the Syrian Situation, which would seek to end the deplorable humanitarian crisis as well as reduce the violence in Syria;
4. Demands active participation in The Syrian Peace Summit by all parties seeking political representation, accompanied by a drastic reduction in violence as outlined in operative clause 3 of Resolution 2139 (2014) emphasizing no violence of discriminatory action taken against United Nations Peacekeepers, those facilitating humanitarian aid, journalists and civilians;

5. Declares accordingly mandatory compliance with this resolution by all participants in the Syrian Peace Summit, in its entirely, based upon the timeline set forth as follows:

   a. All warring factions within Syria must comply with operative clauses 1.a and 1.b by 9 June 2014 to the Envoy in a forthright and complaint manner;

   b. The submitted material mentioned above must prove to not be fabricated, contrived or to have omitted any requested information;

   c. Political factions invited by the Envoy must submit their intent to attend the Syrian Peace Summit within 31 days of receiving an invitation;

   d. All factions, upon engagement in the Summit by means of submitting their intent to attend the Syrian Peace Summit, must comply with the decrease in violence as outlined in operative clause 4;

6. Has resolved to empower the Joint Special Envoy to revoke extended invitations to Syrian parties at any time after having extended an invitation to them, should they fail to comply with any and all criteria set forth in the qualifications for receiving an invitation;

7. Expresses its hope that all parties extended an initiation to the Syrian Peace Summit will attend and in doing so communicate through peaceful diplomatic channels, thereby discontinuing and voiding any merit in their current attempts to resort to violence or undiplomatic means;

8. Decides to monitor its development into a long term solution, reserving the possibility of future summits, that manifests in international legitimacy for the Syrian government and representation of the Syrian people by said government;

9. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.
Statement by the President of the Security Council,

At the 7155th meeting of the Security Council, held on 17 April 2014, in connection with the council’s consideration of the item entitled “The Situation in Syria”, the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

“The Security Council reaffirms its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security.

“The Security Council addresses its respect towards the sovereignty and self-determination of the Syrian Arab Republic, and recognizes the integrity of the Syrian people.

“The Security Council wishes to express its condolences to the people of the Syrian Arab Republic for the ongoing civil war inside the state and the deteriorating humanitarian conditions of refugee camps outside of Syria in neighboring states who are currently hosting over 2.5 million Syrian refugees.

“The Security Council recognizes that what started as a peaceful uprising has ended in a crisis that has had the greatest ramifications on the defenseless, namely women, children, and the elderly.


“The Security Council recognizes the continuing efforts and contributions of the Member States which are actively cooperating to ensure a peaceful political and diplomatic solution to the three year civil war.

“The Security Council denounces all forms of violence committed in Syria, regardless of where it comes from, including all acts of sexual and gender-based violence and sexual abuse.

“The Security Council encourages international cooperation to disrupt and eliminate the illegal weapons trade into and out of Syria via seaport by authorizing neighboring nations to search incoming and outgoing vessels in international waters, and turn them back to their port of origin if deemed necessary.

“The Security Council encourages appointed coordinators to gather reports outlining the progress towards peace and stability within the Syrian Arab Republic.

“The Security Council recalls humanitarian law and to take all appropriate steps to protect civilians and ensure that the wounded and sick are treated in an efficient manner.

“The Security Council stresses the importance of establishing accountability as a turning point in the Syrian conflict. It emphasizes the need of mechanisms to combat impunity and ensure the maintenance of international peace. The Council further notes the presidential statement (S/PRST/2014/3) regarding the protection of civilians and reaffirms that those who are responsible for violations of human rights should be held accountable.

“The Security Council calls on all parties to the conflict to respect the United Nations guiding principles of humanitarian assistance and emphasizes the importance of such assistance being delivered in a timely manner.

“The Security Council recalls Security Council resolution 2118 on the status of the Syrian chemical weapons arsenal as an important mechanism in the resolution of the Syrian conflict and emphasizing the destruction and disposal of the Syrian chemical weapons stockpile.
“The Security Council also calls for further implementation of aspects of past resolution and for continued transparency on behalf of the Syrian government in resolving this important and vital issue.”
The Security Council,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations (UN),

Alarmed by the current volatile state of Nigeria and the manner in which chaos has spread its detrimental effects to regional Member States in a manner that will not be tolerated, as exhibited in Resolution 2100 (2013),

Recalling the Presidential Statement of the Security Council 2012/17 of 4 May 2012, stating that terrorist acts in all their manifestations are intolerable threats to international peace and security,

Strongly condemning the terrorist offensive launched on 14 April 2014 by extremist militant group Boko Haram directed at the Nigerian government and civilians in the region that has led to the death of hundreds and displacement of thousands,

Taking into account Resolution 1456 (2003) stressing the importance of ensuring measures adopted to combat terrorism comply with international law, especially in regards to international human rights, refugees, and humanitarian law, Emphasizing Articles 2, 13, and 18 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) referring to the right to freedoms, including choice of religious affiliation, without discrimination,

Noting with deep concern the current debilitating state of refugee camps as reported by the Human Rights Watch within the neighboring states of Cameroon, Chad, and Niger who are collectively housing an estimated 90,000 Nigerian refugees,

Recognizing Nigeria’s fragile political state and the immediate need to stabilize and support the Nigerian government and emphasizes the need for border protection to ensure the containment of the deteriorating political and humanitarian situation in Nigeria thus barring it from spreading into neighboring countries,

Concerned about the possibilities of increased piracy activities in the Gulf of Guinea as a direct result of a failed state, recalling Resolution 2015, Resolution 2020, further recognizing the economic importance of Nigeria and its geopolitical importance as a stabilizing factor within the West African region,

Reiterating that the training, consolidation and redeployment of Nigerian military defense and security forces is vital to ensure Nigeria’s long term security and stability,

Recalling its commitment to the implementation of Resolution 1325 (2000) and Resolution 1960 (2010) calling for a coordinated approach to increased participation and empowerment of women in formal peace processes as well as the protection of women in conflict,

Emphasizing the need for militarily supported stabilization enabled by international and regional powers proactive response to the sovereign government of Nigeria’s request for aid,

Deeply regretting the assignation of Nigerian President Goodluck Jonathan and the deaths of civilians from Nigeria and surrounding Member States, recognizing Namadi Sambo as the resulting President of the Nigerian government,

1. Declares Boko Haram a terrorist organization that attacks and undermines the values set out by the UN Charter in the same manner as the Taliban, al-Qaida and related or reliant organizations, and therefore must submit to the standards outlined in Resolution 1333 (2000);

2. Decides to establish direct contact with the Nigerian government through their representative General Njoku, legitimately represented by President Namadi Sambo, and to also contact Nigeria’s Chief of Defense, Alex Sabundu Bahed;
3. **Decides** to establish a military supported stabilization mission for an initial 90-day period, to be called the United Nation’s Stabilization Operation in Nigeria (UNSON) to be orchestrated by the United Kingdom, the Operation to be comprised of a deployment of 10,000 armed military forces to monitor escalation of armed violence in the northern areas of Nigeria, based upon the size of the force previously authorized for deployment in South Sudan in resolution 2148 (2014), UNSON provided for by the following:

   a. Rwanda, Togo, the United States of America, Australia, the United Kingdom, France, Azerbaijan, and Morocco commit to contribute military troops formulating the 10,000 armed military forces of Nigeria for the duration of the UNSON mission:

      i. An initial rapid deployment force of 3,000 armed military forces will be sent to the Nigerian capital city of Abuja with the mission to secure the capital from further destabilizing terrorist incursions and to reinforce the Nigerian military troops already present in the region;

      ii. A complementary rapid deployment of 4,000 armed forces will be sent to the city of Jos, as it is a populous and repeated target of terrorist attacks, and the troops present there will serve the same mission as those in operative clause 2.a.i;

      iii. Troops shall be assigned the defense and support of safe havens, refugee camps and, other transitional areas sheltering civilians;

      iv. Following the rapid deployment of military stabilization forces to the populous and strategic regions specified above and upon the Nigerian government’s determination of their security, remaining military forces will expand their operations into more rural and previously inaccessible areas of Nigeria;

   b. The People’s Republic of China contributes 500 peacekeepers and the Republic of Korea contributes 300 peacekeepers to UNSON efforts for the duration of the Operation, who will join efforts with armed military forces of an amount to be assigned for the defense and support of safe havens, refugee camps, and other transitional areas sheltering civilians;

   c. The United States of America, the United Kingdom, and France will formulate, fund, and otherwise provide for a Joint Intelligence Task Force to be attribute to the Nigerian government as a dimension of UNSON, as detailed further in operative clause 6;

4. **Requests** the Nigerian government’s efforts to ensure UNSON’s efficiency by facilitating its expeditious and unhindered deployment and deferred the responsibility of collecting and distributing the humanitarian aid that Member States choose to contribute to the UNSON and the African Union;

5. **Calls** for Member States to send humanitarian aid and support in the form of:

   a. Personnel such as doctors and engineers to support the development and infrastructure within the camps;

   b. Special equipment for the infrastructure within the camps such as, but not limited to, draining systems and water filtration systems, taking into account the capacities of existing international organizations and NGOs;

   c. Medicine and other tools to combat the spread of diseases potentially leading to epidemics as has been previously seen;

   d. Specifically trained personnel able to address the post-traumatic issues women and children may face post-abuse;

6. **Designates** meetings organized by the African Union Peace and Security Council to be held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia at 30 days intervals immediately beginning upon the institution of the resolution, these meeting to be
co-chaired African Union, ECOWA, the UNHCR, and the United Kingdom as orchestrator of UNSON, and to be attended by all above mentioned parties, including the People’s Republic of China;

7. **Authorizes** rapid deployment troops, in conjunction with the military of Nigeria to support the ensured continuation of the Nigerian government, for the entire duration of UNSON, to intervene in support of elements under imminent and serious threat contingent upon the support of these actions by the Nigerian government;

8. **Calls** for the creation of a Joint Intelligence Task Force, established by France, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America, different domestic intelligence agencies, which would supplement the intelligence to capabilities of the Nigerian government, allowing them to adequately combat terrorist activity experienced within and organized in regards to be the sovereign borders of Nigeria;
   a. A primary mission of the Task Force is to discover and acquire financial information and practices of Boko Haram and its affiliates;
   b. The above addressed financial information will be gathered with the intent to report it to the Security Council with the purpose of utilizing it to recommend international economic sanctions upon individuals or organizations determined to be supplying funding or equipment to Boko Haram;

9. **Decides** to fully reevaluate the United Nation’s Stabilization Operation in Nigeria upon the completion of the Operation’s initial 90 day period;

10. **Decides** to remain seized on the matter.
At the 7155th meeting of the Security Council, held on 16 April 2014, in connection with the Council’s consideration of the item regarding the crisis in Nigeria, the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

“The Security Council reaffirms its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security.

“The Security Council emphasizes the respect towards the sovereignty of Nigeria and all other West African states.

“The Security Council is deeply concerned about the ethnic and religious differences that have resulted in unrest and sectarian violence.

“The Security Council deeply regrets the loss of innocent lives in Nigeria and the tragic assassination of President Goodluck Jonathan, and demands those responsible to be brought to justice.

“The Security Council condemns the terrorist tactics used in the recent occurrences and territorial invasions in Nigeria by the terrorist group Boko Haram.

“The Security Council notes that it has not and will not recognize Boko Haram as a legitimate representative of the Nigerian people, and addresses its hope to reestablish contact with the Nigerian federal government.

“The Security Council reminds the international community that the situation in Nigeria could lead to further instability in the whole West African region, and therefore suggests that the crisis shall be addressed in regional terms as well.

“The Security Council expresses grave concerns regarding Boko Haram’s current attempt to force the implementation of Sharia Law and the possible disturbing consequences of such judicial change, especially for women and children.

“The Security Council recognizes the importance of protection of human rights, especially in regard to violations and mistreatment against women and children.

“The Security Council solemnly affirms that any monetary assistance required to provide humanitarian or logistical means to help the people in need in Nigeria will be provided by collective efforts within the Member States of the Council.

“The Security Council recommends a comprehensive approach revolving around civilian security and insuring humanitarian relief.”