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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

<i>Director</i>	Stephan Berberich
<i>Chair / Rapporteur</i>	Erin Dexter

### 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

Document Code	Topic	Vote
SCC/RES/1/1	The Situation in Syria	13-0-2
SCC/RES/1/2	The Situation in Syria	Acclamation
SCC/RES/1/3	The Situation in Syria	Acclamation
SCC/PRST/1/4	The Situation in Syria	11-0-4
SCC/RES/2/1	The Situation in Nigeria	13-0-2
SCC/PRST/2/2	The Situation in Nigeria	Acclamation

# 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.

**Code:** SCC/RES/1/1  
**Committee:** Security Council C  
**Topic:** The Situation in Syria

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1 *The Security Council,*  
2  
3 *Stressing* the importance of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* Articles 3, 9, and 17 stating that basic  
4 human rights including security of ones self and possessions must be guaranteed to all,  
5  
6 *Reaffirming* the importance of respecting national sovereignty,  
7  
8 *Deeply conscious of* international law, as reflected in *the United Nations Convention on the Law of Sea* of 10  
9 December 1982 sets out the legal framework applicable to activities in the ocean,  
10  
11 *Reaffirming* the definition of illicit trafficking of arms as laid out in *The Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing*  
12 *of and Trafficking in Firearms their parts, and Components and Ammunition supplementing the United Nations*  
13 *Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime,*  
14  
15 *Reaffirming* the legality of state-to-state arms trade as set forth by the *Arms Trade Treaty* as the transportation and  
16 sale of weapons with valid registration to a legal recipient,  
17  
18 *Reaffirming and taking note* of the definition of illegal arms as stated in Resolution 2117 the 2013 *Arms Trade*  
19 *Treaty* and the destabilization of this region due to the proliferation of illegal small arms,  
20  
21 *Gravely Concerned by* the violence in Syria and the surrounding states as a direct result of illegal arms flow in and  
22 out of the country,  
23  
24 *Guided by* the idea that weapons transported without a clear intended legal recipient are at a high level of risk of  
25 entry into the black market and escalating the conflict,  
26  
27 *Referencing and reaffirming* the implementation of previous resolutions passed by the Security Council on Syria,  
28 small arms, and non-proliferation including but not limited to 2117 and 1540,  
29  
30 *Referring to* the Report S/2014/106 which found evidence of illicit weapons transfer by a Syrian citizen via the  
31 naval vessel Alexandretta,  
32  
33 1. *Condemns* illegal importing and exporting of weapons across the borders of Syria and the surrounding Member  
34 States;  
35  
36 2. *Recognizes* the definition of authorized vessels as defined in Article 29 of the *United Nations Convention on the*  
37 *Law of the Sea* 10 December 1982;  
38  
39 3. *Authorizes* Member States to board and inspect incoming or outgoing vessels with authorized vessels to the  
40 areas of Syria and Lebanon and use sufficient and adequate means to determine if these vessels are engaging in  
41 illicit arms trade based on probable cause including but not limited to a lack of a verified shipping manifest;  
42  
43 a. Prohibits boarding of vessels to take place without attempts to make initial contact with the home  
44 country of the ship defined as that which flags it bears;  
45  
46 b. Instructs that these actions take place on the high seas;  
47  
48 c. Authorizes Member States to employ commensurate measures to turn vessels back to their port of  
49 origin if they are deemed to be engaging in illegal trade defined as the shipping of arms without an  
50 intended legal recipient;  
51

- 52 d. Authorizes Member States to employ commensurate measures to seize and destroy any illegal weapons  
53 found when searching these vessels, in accordance with Article 6-2 of *The Protocol against the Illicit*  
54 *Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms their parts, and Components and Ammunition*  
55 *supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime*;  
56
- 57 4. *Encourages* the involvement of all surrounding Member States of Syria to enforce the authorization of this  
58 resolution through:  
59
- 60 a. Increased transparency and monitoring of trade originating from or going to Syrian ports including  
61 airports, seaports, and border checkpoints outside of Syrian borders;  
62
- 63 b. Increased transparency of cargo manifests for commercial and private aircraft, seafaring vessels, and  
64 automobiles entering the Syria or neighboring countries;  
65
- 66 c. Encouraging the standardization of screening techniques employed in ports across the world;  
67
- 68 5. *Calls upon* Member States to volunteer to support the states involved with upholding the authorization  
69 previously outlined by:  
70
- 71 a. Providing standardized training to forces deployed to intercept potential illegal arms carrying vessels;  
72
- 73 b. Offering equipment related to carrying out this mandate;  
74
- 75 c. Encouraging the sharing of intelligence between Member States in regards to this issue;  
76
- 77 6. *Encourages* surrounding states to escalate their efforts in regards to policing their own waters as well as  
78 working with other states to patrol the high seas and neutral waters, conduct air policing and search  
79 vehicles;  
80
- 81 7. *Encourages* voluntary cooperation from Syrian authorities in providing transparency in their acquisition of  
82 new weaponry;  
83
- 84 8. *Decides* that the authorizations by and the missions imposed by this resolution shall terminate one year  
85 from the date of the adoption of this resolution unless the council decides to extend it;  
86
- 87 9. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

**Code:** SCC/RES/1/2

**Committee:** Security Council C

**Topic:** The Situation in Syria

1 *The Security Council,*

2  
3 *Recalling* Article 13 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (UDHR) which highlights everyone's freedom  
4 of movement including the right to leave one's own state and eventually return to their home as part of a long-term  
5 peace solution,

6  
7 *Guided by* the unanimously adopted Resolution 2139 (2014), which advocates for the ease of humanitarian aid flow  
8 to the Syrians in need of it,

9  
10 *Emphasizing* the implications of Resolution 2131 (2013) regarding the imperative nature of the security of United  
11 Nations personnel and aid workers operating in the areas both inside and outside the conflict zones,

12  
13 *Stressing* the importance of the unanimously adopted Resolution 1674 (2006), concerning the protection of civilians  
14 in armed conflict, and Resolution 1325 (2000) on the special needs of the peace and security of women and girls in  
15 conflict zones,

16  
17 *Keeping in mind* the outline implemented by Resolution 2118 (2013) for the destruction of Syrian chemical weapons  
18 in a timely manner,

19  
20 *Noting with deep concern* the deteriorating humanitarian condition of Syrian refugee camps, especially the Za'atari  
21 refugee camp in Jordan that holds approximately 144,000 refugees,

22  
23 *Deeply disturbed by* the lack of water security in outlying refugee camps as well as the lack of clean water sources  
24 while acknowledging that access to water is a basic human right,

25  
26 *Declaring* the importance of the superseding principles of the *Charter of the United Nations* to maintain the  
27 sovereignty and territorial integrity of Member States,

28  
29 *Viewing with appreciation* the necessity of United Nations Supervision Mission in Syria (UNSMIS) established by  
30 Resolution 2043 (2012) calling for the cessation of violence in the region,

31  
32 *Taking into consideration* the Responsibility to Protect Doctrine while respecting state sovereignty and bearing in  
33 mind the proposal of Responsibility While Protecting,

- 34  
35 1. *Emphasizes* the need to end the continued suffering of the Syrian people;
- 36  
37 2. *Further invites* collaborative efforts among local Syrian agencies, international organizations, as well as Non-  
38 Governmental Organizations, for the purpose of consolidating monetary funds and therefore facilitating the  
39 delivery of humanitarian aid throughout the affected regions by:
- 40  
41 a. Advocating that the United Nations High Commissioner of Refugees (UNHCR) host an international  
42 donor conference where Member States and private entities are encouraged to attend in order to gather  
43 financial assets for the Syrian Regional Response Plan;
- 44  
45 b. Coordination of the humanitarian assistance and any financial provisions should remain under the  
46 supervision of United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), and  
47 quarterly reports be given to the Security Council by UNOCHA;
- 48  
49 c. Ensuring that the funds are responsibly distributed to the following efforts: peacekeeping operations to  
50 include training, equipment, and transportation of troops and all forms of aid; food materials and  
51 supplies; the production and distribution of Life-Straws; medical supplies, including access to gender-

52 specific care; infrastructure materials; and any other logistical support to ensure the overall safe  
53 transport of humanitarian assistance;  
54

55 3. *Strongly condemns* any violent action against civilians, specifically women and children, aid workers, United  
56 Nations personnel, and journalists, including but not limited to sexual violence, torture, kidnappings,  
57 abductions, and forced disappearances;  
58

59 4. *Calls upon* the various parties in Syria to exercise restraint and to avoid more bloodshed and all forms of  
60 violence;  
61

62 5. *Demands* that all parties in Syria allow the delivery of humanitarian assistance to all in need through a prompt,  
63 secure and uninterrupted process;  
64

65 6. *Recommends* a temporary deployment of not less than 5,000 peacekeeping troops to ensure the safe delivery of  
66 all forms of humanitarian assistance to and within Syria, to provide protection to ensure the safety of aid routes,  
67 to restore security in the main refugee camps in Jordan and Lebanon through the following means:  
68

69 a. Combined UN Peacekeeping troops from all Member States with a special effort from Pakistan to  
70 ensure quality of the delivery of humanitarian assistance for the first 90 days;  
71

72 i. The Peacekeepers will perform the role of securing the safety of the people, including civilians  
73 and aid workers, in the process of delivering the humanitarian assistance to people in need;  
74 ii. Troops will also ensure the delivery of humanitarian assistance in refugee camps specifically in  
75 Za'atari in Jordan, and the largest camps in Lebanon;  
76

77 b. Requesting that the Syrian authorities facilitate an aid route to ensure security and neutrality in the  
78 delivery process, including, but not limited to, areas with difficult access in Aleppo, Idlib, Homs,  
79 Hama, Dayr Al-Zour, and Raqqa, as well as in places with no access to provide assistance such as  
80 Nubul and Zahra, Fuah and Kifarya in the Idlib governate, Adra in the suburbs of Damascus, and the  
81 northeast province of Hasaka;  
82

83 i. Encourages the dismantlement of all roadblocks, administrative hurdles, and other measures that  
84 may prevent aid from being delivered within rural and urban areas;  
85 ii. These aid routes are to be protected by the aforementioned peacekeeping operations;  
86

87 7. *Encourages* all parties in Syria to allow the citizens of Syria to practice their right to freedom of movement, as  
88 declared in Article 13 of the UDHR;  
89

90 8. *Endorses* a reactivation of the UNSMIS to ensure the efficacy of the peace building efforts;  
91

92 9. *Recommends* that the Human Rights Council appoint a Special Rapporteur with a three year mandate for the  
93 purpose of gathering and exchanging information and communications from all relevant sources, including  
94 governments, civilians, and their communities and organizations, on alleged violations of their human rights  
95 and fundamental freedoms taking place in Syria:  
96

97 a. Suggests the government of the Syrian Arab Republic to welcome the Special Rapporteur within their  
98 Member State in order to investigate, monitor, and recommend solutions on the topic of human rights;  
99

100 b. Requests that the Special Rapporteur reports back to the Security Council on a quarterly basis with  
101 recommendations about how to redress the situation;  
102

103 10. *Requests* that the humanitarian assistance to people in Syria and in affected states that accommodate Syrian  
104 refugees is delivered based upon a notion of equal distribution;  
105

106 11. *Further requests* an effort and action to be taken to support local infrastructure initiatives, specifically focusing  
107 on roads, schools and hospitals;

- 108  
109 12. *Recommends* the increased distribution of Life-Straw water filtration devices to Syrian refugees affected by  
110 clean water scarcity, and calls upon the international community and NGO's to fund such initiative;  
111  
112 13. *Draws attention* to the increased violence, exploitation, and insecurity placed upon women and children due to  
113 the conflict in Syria, and urges Member States to increase funding for humanitarian assistance that specifically  
114 targets women and children, including but not limited to, bolstering United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)  
115 capacity and capability, providing reproductive health services, and providing safe access to education for  
116 children;  
117  
118 14. *Expresses its hope* that the ongoing conflict in Syria is resolved in a peaceful and expedient manner;  
119  
120 15. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.



**Code:** SCC/RES/1/3

**Committee:** Security Council C

**Topic:** The Situation in Syria

1 *The Security Council,*

2  
3 *Guided by the values of the Charter of the United Nations and the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their Additional*  
4 *Protocols, particularly the Geneva Communiqué of June 30 2012 (Annex II or Resolution 2118 (2012)) for its*  
5 *specific remarks on the need for immediacy in eliminating violence,*

6  
7 *Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, integrity and territorial independence of the Syrian Arab*  
8 *Republic,*

9  
10 *Expressing grave alarm at the political stalemate between the Syrian authorities and civil opposition arising from*  
11 *their deficit in diplomatic dialogue, with this lack of communication contributing to the deteriorating humanitarian*  
12 *situation in the region,*

13  
14 *Condemning the lack of commitment to a prolonged ceasefire agreement made in resolution 2042 (2012) drawing*  
15 *upon its Presidential Statements of 3 August 2011, 21 March 2012 and 5 April 2013 and expressing the need for*  
16 *continued diplomatic dialogue between the dissenting political factions and current Syrian government,*

17  
18 *Recognizing the need for a diplomatic and peaceful resolution to these issues generated within and by the Syrian*  
19 *people, which will ultimately increase governmental legitimacy and constituent representation, reminding fellow*  
20 *Member States that an escalation of the conflict, perpetuated by the international community or by Syrian factions,*  
21 *will not resolve any ideological or political dissents,*

- 22  
23 1. *Designates* Beijing, China as a neutral geographical and political location, and therefore establishes it as the  
24 location for The Syrian Peace Summit beginning on 8 September 2014, to be organized by The Joint Special  
25 Envoy of the United Nations and the League of Arab States, with the Summit consisting of diplomatic  
26 discussions to take place between those involved in the Syrian conflict to whom an invitation is extended by the  
27 Special Envoy based upon qualifications specified in operative clause 2;  
28  
29 2. *Urges* the Syrian government and organized Syrian political factions to attend The Syrian Peace Summit as  
30 those who meet qualifications set forth and evaluated by the Joint Special Envoy of the United Nations and the  
31 League of Arab States will be invited, pending confirmation by the Security Council:  
32  
33 a. Expressed political agenda, and outlined reasons for dissent from the current Syrian government  
34 accompanied by complementary governmental reform goals not of a belligerent nature, with the above  
35 qualifications to be determined by the Joint Special Envoy;  
36  
37 b. Full transparency to the best of their ability submitting to the Joint Special Envoy their sources of aid,  
38 specifically providing information that will allow the Envoy to determine if parties receive aid from  
39 Islamic extremists and/or terrorist organizations such as defined in resolution 2139 (2014);  
40  
41 c. Those found to be non-compliant or those who, upon evaluation by the Envoy, classify as Islamic  
42 extremists and/or terrorist organizations such as defined in resolution 2139 (2014) will be banned from  
43 participating in the Summit and will not be recognized as valid political actors within Syria;  
44  
45 d. Prior to officially extending The Syrian Peace Summit Invitations to political parties the Envoy will  
46 submit potential Summit attendees to the Security Council for finalization;  
47  
48 3. *Encourages* all Syrian political factions extended an invitation by the Joint Special Envoy of the United Nations  
49 and the League of Arab States to participate in dialogue striving to reach a political solution to the Syrian  
50 Situation, which would seek to end the deplorable humanitarian crisis as well as reduce the violence in Syria;  
51

- 52 4. *Demands* active participation in The Syrian Peace Summit by all parties seeking political representation,  
53 accompanied by a drastic reduction in violence as outlined in operative clause 3 of Resolution 2139 (2014)  
54 emphasizing no violence of discriminatory action taken against United Nations Peacekeepers, those facilitating  
55 humanitarian aid, journalists and civilians;  
56
- 57 5. *Declares* accordingly mandatory compliance with this resolution by all participants in the Syrian Peace Summit,  
58 in its entirety, based upon the timeline set forth as follows:  
59
- 60 a. All warring factions within Syria must comply with operative clauses 1.a and 1.b by 9 June 2014  
61 to the Envoy in a forthright and complaint manner;  
62
  - 63 b. The submitted material mentioned above must prove to not be fabricated, contrived or to have  
64 omitted any requested information;  
65
  - 66 c. Political factions invited by the Envoy must submit their intent to attend the Syrian Peace Summit  
67 within 31 days of receiving an invitation;  
68
  - 69 d. All factions, upon engagement in the Summit by means of submitting their intent to attend the  
70 Syrian Peace Summit, must comply with the decrease in violence as outlined in operative clause 4;  
71
- 72 6. *Has resolved* to empower the Joint Special Envoy to revoke extended invitations to Syrian parties at any time  
73 after having extended an invitation to them, should they fail to comply with any and all criteria set forth in the  
74 qualifications for receiving an invitation;  
75
- 76 7. *Expresses its hope* that all parties extended an initiation to the Syrian Peace Summit will attend and in doing so  
77 communicate through peaceful diplomatic channels, thereby discontinuing and voiding any merit in their  
78 current attempts to resort to violence or undiplomatic means;  
79
- 80 8. *Decides* to monitor its development into a long term solution, reserving the possibility of future summits, that  
81 manifests in international legitimacy for the Syrian government and representation of the Syrian people by said  
82 government;  
83
- 84 9. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

**Code:** SCC/PRST/1/4

**Committee:** Security Council C

**Topic:** The Situation in Syria

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1 **Statement by the President of the Security Council,**  
2

3 At the 7155<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Security Council, held on 17 April 2014, in connection with the council's  
4 consideration of the item entitled "The Situation in Syria", the President of the Security Council made the following  
5 statement on behalf of the Council:  
6

7 "The Security Council reaffirms its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace  
8 and security.  
9

10 "The Security Council addresses its respect towards the sovereignty and self-determination of the  
11 Syrian Arab Republic, and recognizes the integrity of the Syrian people.  
12

13 "The Security Council wishes to express its condolences to the people of the Syrian Arab Republic for  
14 the ongoing civil war inside the state and the deteriorating humanitarian conditions of refugee camps  
15 outside of Syria in neighboring states who are currently hosting over 2.5 million Syrian refugees.  
16

17 "The Security Council recognizes that what started as a peaceful uprising has ended in a crisis that has  
18 had the greatest ramifications on the defenseless, namely women, children, and the elderly.  
19

20 "The Security Council denounces the loss of innocent lives in Syria.  
21

22 "The Security Council recognizes the continuing efforts and contributions of the Member States which  
23 are actively cooperating to ensure a peaceful political and diplomatic solution to the three year civil war.  
24

25 "The Security Council denounces all forms of violence committed in Syria, regardless of where it  
26 comes from, including all acts of sexual and gender-based violence and sexual abuse.  
27

28 "The Security Council encourages international cooperation to disrupt and eliminate the illegal  
29 weapons trade into and out of Syria via seaport by authorizing neighboring nations to search incoming and  
30 outgoing vessels in international waters, and turn them back to their port of origin if deemed necessary.  
31

32 "The Security Council encourages appointed coordinators to gather reports outlining the progress  
33 towards peace and stability within the Syrian Arab Republic.  
34

35 "The Security Council recalls humanitarian law and to take all appropriate steps to protect civilians  
36 and ensure that the wounded and sick are treated in an efficient manner.  
37

38 "The Security Council stresses the importance of establishing accountability as a turning point in the  
39 Syrian conflict. It emphasizes the need of mechanisms to combat impunity and ensure the maintenance of  
40 international peace. The Council further notes the presidential statement (S/PRST/2014/3) regarding the  
41 protection of civilians and reaffirms that those who are responsible for violations of human rights should be  
42 held accountable.  
43

44 "The Security Council calls on all parties to the conflict to respect the United Nations guiding  
45 principles of humanitarian assistance and emphasizes the importance of such assistance being delivered in a  
46 timely manner.  
47

48 "The Security Council recalls Security Council resolution 2118 on the status of the Syrian chemical  
49 weapons arsenal as an important mechanism in the resolution of the Syrian conflict and emphasizing the  
50 destruction and disposal of the Syrian chemical weapons stockpile.  
51

52  
53

“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.”

**Code:** SCC/RES/2/1

**Committee:** Security Council C

**Topic:** The Situation in Nigeria

1 *The Security Council,*

2  
3 *Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations (UN),*

4  
5 *Alarmed* by the current volatile state of Nigeria and the manner in which chaos has spread its detrimental effects to  
6 regional Member States in a manner that will not be tolerated, as exhibited in Resolution 2100 (2013),

7  
8 *Recalling* the Presidential Statement of the Security Council 2012/17 of 4 May 2012, stating that terrorist acts in all  
9 their manifestations are intolerable threats to international peace and security,

10  
11 *Strongly condemning* the terrorist offensive launched on 14 April 2014 by extremist militant group Boko Haram  
12 directed at the Nigerian government and civilians in the region that has led to the death of hundreds and  
13 displacement of thousands,

14  
15 *Taking into account* Resolution 1456 (2003) stressing the importance of ensuring measures adopted to combat  
16 terrorism comply with international law, especially in regards to international human rights, refugees, and  
17 humanitarian law, Emphasizing Articles 2, 13, and 18 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (UDHR)  
18 referring to the right to freedoms, including choice of religious affiliation, without discrimination,

19  
20 *Noting with deep concern* the current debilitating state of refugee camps as reported by the Human Rights Watch  
21 within the neighboring states of Cameroon, Chad, and Niger who are collectively housing an estimated 90,000  
22 Nigerian refugees,

23  
24 *Recognizing* Nigeria's fragile political state and the immediate need to stabilize and support the Nigerian  
25 government and emphasizes the need for border protection to ensure the containment of the deteriorating political  
26 and humanitarian situation in Nigeria thus barring it from spreading into neighboring countries,

27  
28 *Concerned* about the possibilities of increased piracy activities in the Gulf of Guinea as a direct result of a failed  
29 state, recalling Resolution 2015, Resolution 2020, further recognizing the economic importance of Nigeria and its  
30 geopolitical importance as a stabilizing factor within the West African region,

31  
32 *Reiterating* that the training, consolidation and redeployment of Nigerian military defense and security forces is vital  
33 to ensure Nigeria's long term security and stability,

34  
35 *Recalling* its commitment to the implementation of Resolution 1325 (2000) and Resolution 1960 (2010) calling for a  
36 coordinated approach to increased participation and empowerment of women in formal peace processes as well as  
37 the protection of women in conflict,

38  
39 *Emphasizing* the need for militarily supported stabilization enabled by international and regional powers proactive  
40 response to the sovereign government of Nigeria's request for aid,

41  
42 *Deeply regretting* the assignation of Nigerian President Goodluck Jonathan and the deaths of civilians from Nigeria  
43 and surrounding Member States, recognizing Namadi Sambo as the resulting President of the Nigerian government,

- 44  
45 1. *Declares* Boko Haram a terrorist organization that attacks and undermines the values set out by the UN Charter  
46 in the same manner as the Taliban, al-Qaida and related or reliant organizations, and therefore must submit to  
47 the standards outlined in Resolution 1333 (2000);  
48  
49 2. *Decides* to establish direct contact with the Nigerian government through their representative General Njoku,  
50 legitimately represented by President Namadi Sambo, and to also contact Nigeria's Chief of Defense, Alex  
51 Sabundu Bahed;  
52

- 53 3. *Decides* to establish a military supported stabilization mission for an initial 90-day period, to be called the  
54 United Nation's Stabilization Operation in Nigeria (UNSON) to be orchestrated by the United Kingdom, the  
55 Operation to be comprised of a deployment of 10,000 armed military forces to monitor escalation of armed  
56 violence in the northern areas of Nigeria, based upon the size of the force previously authorized for deployment  
57 in South Sudan in resolution 2148 (2014), UNSON provided for by the following:  
58
- 59 a. Rwanda, Togo, the United States of America, Australia, the United Kingdom, France, Azerbaijan, and  
60 Morocco commit to contribute military troops formulating the 10,000 armed military forces of Nigeria  
61 for the duration of the UNSON mission:
    - 62
    - 63 i. An initial rapid deployment force of 3,000 armed military forces will be sent to the Nigerian  
64 capital city of Abuja with the mission to secure the capital from further destabilizing terrorist  
65 incursions and to reinforce the Nigerian military troops already present in the region;  
66
    - 67 ii. A complementary rapid deployment of 4,000 armed forces will be sent to the city of Jos, as it is a  
68 populous and repeated target of terrorist attacks, and the troops present there will serve the same  
69 mission as those in operative clause 2.a.i;  
70
    - 71 iii. Troops shall be assigned the defense and support of safe havens, refugee camps and, other  
72 transitional areas sheltering civilians;  
73
    - 74 iv. Following the rapid deployment of military stabilization forces to the populous and strategic  
75 regions specified above and upon the Nigerian government's determination of their security,  
76 remaining military forces will expand their operations into more rural and previously inaccessible  
77 areas of Nigeria;  
78
  - 79 b. The People's Republic of China contributes 500 peacekeepers and the Republic of Korea contributes  
80 300 peacekeepers to UNSON efforts for the duration of the Operation, who will join efforts with  
81 armed military forces of an amount to be assigned for the defense and support of safe havens, refugee  
82 camps, and other transitional areas sheltering civilians;  
83
  - 84 c. The United States of America, the United Kingdom, and France will formulate, fund, and otherwise  
85 provide for a Joint Intelligence Task Force to be attribute to the Nigerian government as a dimension  
86 of UNSON, as detailed further in operative clause 6;  
87
- 88 4. *Requests* the Nigerian government's efforts to ensure UNSON's efficiency by facilitating its expeditious and  
89 unhindered deployment and deferred the responsibility of collecting and distributing the humanitarian aid that  
90 Member States choose to contribute to the UNSON and the African Union;  
91
- 92 5. *Calls* for Member States to send humanitarian aid and support in the form of:  
93
- 94 a. Personnel such as doctors and engineers to support the development and infrastructure within the  
95 camps;  
96
  - 97 b. Special equipment for the infrastructure within the camps such as, but not limited to, draining systems  
98 and water filtration systems, taking into account the capacities of existing international organizations  
99 and NGOs;  
100
  - 101 c. Medicine and other tools to combat the spread of diseases potentially leading to epidemics as has been  
102 previously seen;  
103
  - 104 d. Specifically trained personnel able to address the post-traumatic issues women and children may face  
105 post-abuse;  
106
- 107 6. *Designates* meetings organized by the African Union Peace and Security Council to be held in Addis Ababa,  
108 Ethiopia at 30 days intervals immediately beginning upon the institution of the resolution, these meeting to be

- 109 co-chaired African Union, ECOWA, the UNHCR, and the United Kingdom as orchestrator of UNSON, and to  
110 be attended by all above mentioned parties, including the People’s Republic of China;  
111
- 112 7. *Authorizes* rapid deployment troops, in conjunction with the military of Nigeria to support the ensured  
113 continuation of the Nigerian government, for the entire duration of UNSON, to intervene in support of elements  
114 under imminent and serious threat contingent upon the support of these actions by the Nigerian government;  
115
- 116 8. *Calls* for the creation of a Joint Intelligence Task Force, established by France, the United Kingdom, and the  
117 United States of America, different domestic intelligence agencies, which would supplement the intelligence to  
118 capabilities of the Nigerian government, allowing them to adequately combat terrorist activity experienced  
119 within and organized in regards to be the sovereign borders of Nigeria;  
120
- 121 a. A primary mission of the Task Force is to discover and acquire financial information and practices of  
122 Boko Haram and its affiliates;  
123
- 124 b. The above addressed financial information will be gathered with the intent to report it to the Security  
125 Council with the purpose of utilizing it to recommend international economic sanctions upon  
126 individuals or organizations determined to be supplying funding or equipment to Boko Haram;  
127
- 128 9. *Decides* to fully reevaluate the United Nation’s Stabilization Operation in Nigeria upon the completion of the  
129 Operation’s initial 90 day period;  
130
- 131 10. *Decides* to remain seized on the matter.

**Code:** SCC/PRST/2/2

**Committee:** Security Council C

**Topic:** The Situation in Nigeria

1 **Statement by the President of the United Nations Security Council**  
 2

3 At the 7155<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Security Council, held on 16 April 2014, in connection with the Council’s  
 4 consideration of the item regarding the crisis in Nigeria, the President of the Security Council made the following  
 5 statement on behalf of the Council:  
 6

7 “The Security Council reaffirms its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international  
 8 peace and security.  
 9

10 “The Security Council emphasizes the respect towards the sovereignty of Nigeria and all other  
 11 West African states.  
 12

13 “The Security Council is deeply concerned about the ethnic and religious differences that have  
 14 resulted in unrest and sectarian violence.  
 15

16 “The Security Council deeply regrets the loss of innocent lives in Nigeria and the tragic  
 17 assassination of President Goodluck Jonathan, and demands those responsible to be brought to justice.  
 18

19 “The Security Council condemns the terrorist tactics used in the recent occurrences and territorial  
 20 invasions in Nigeria by the terrorist group Boko Haram.  
 21

22 “The Security Council notes that it has not and will not recognize Boko Haram as a legitimate  
 23 representative of the Nigerian people, and addresses its hope to reestablish contact with the Nigerian  
 24 federal government.  
 25

26 “The Security Council reminds the international community that the situation in Nigeria could  
 27 lead to further instability in the whole West African region, and therefore suggests that the crisis shall  
 28 be addressed in regional terms as well.  
 29

30 “The Security Council expresses grave concerns regarding Boko Haram’s current attempt to force  
 31 the implementation of Sharia Law and the possible disturbing consequences of such judicial change,  
 32 especially for women and children.  
 33

34 “The Security Council recognizes the importance of protection of human rights, especially in  
 35 regard to violations and mistreatment against women and children.  
 36

37 “The Security Council solemnly affirms that any monetary assistance required to provide  
 38 humanitarian or logistical means to help the people in need in Nigeria will be provided by collective  
 39 efforts within the Member States of the Council.  
 40

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