



Documentation of the Work of the **Peacebuilding Commission**
(PBC) NMUN Simulation*



NMUN·NY 2024
Session 2
1 – 5 April 2024

** National Model United Nations (nmun.org) organizes simulations of the UN. The resolutions in this document were the work of dedicated college and university students attending our conference. They are not official UN documents, and their contents are not the actual work of the UN entity simulated.*

Peacebuilding Commission (PBC)

Committee Staff

Director	Theresa M. McMackin
Chair	Moritz Holz

Agenda

1. United Nations Integrated Strategy for the Sahel
2. Peacebuilding and the New Agenda for Peace

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote (For-Against-Abstain)
PBC/1/1	United Nations Integrated Strategy for the Sahel	17 in favor, 2 against, 12 abstentions
PBC/1/2	United Nations Integrated Strategy for the Sahel	Adopted without a recorded vote
PBC/1/3	United Nations Integrated Strategy for the Sahel	17 in favor, 3 against, 11 abstentions

Summary Report

The Peacebuilding Commission held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

1. Peacebuilding and the New Agenda for Peace
2. United Nations Integrated Strategy for the Sahel

The session was attended by representatives of 21 Member States. On Monday, the committee adopted its agenda and began discussion on the “United Nations Integrated Strategy for the Sahel.”

By Tuesday, the Dais received three proposals covering various subtopics, such as creating sustainable land and water resources, humanitarian assistance, educational initiatives, and infrastructure planning.

On Wednesday, the committee continued their work and deliberations on the three working papers. The atmosphere in the committee was one of collaboration and engagement. By the end of the evening three draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, two of which had friendly amendments.

On Thursday, the committee adopted three resolutions during voting procedure, one of which received unanimous support from the body. The resolutions represented various issues, including the incorporation of non-state entities into peacebuilding efforts, means of combatting terrorism, and atomic energy regulation. The committee began discussions on the second topic, “Peacebuilding and the New Agenda for Peace.”



Code: PBC/1/1

Committee: Peacebuilding Commission

Topic: United Nations Integrated Strategy for the Sahel

The Peacebuilding Commission,

Seeking the immediate recommended implementation of a new organization through non-governmental organizations and civil society organizations, and the support United Nations (UN) institutions,

Alarmed by the fact that prior solutions in the Sahel region are ineffective in the utilization and abuse of funds by government states,

Recognizing the importance of cooperation, and increased dialogue with national leaders in order to combat terrorist organizations and restore the sovereignty of legitimate governments,

Fully aware of the dependence of the Sahel on agriculture and the threat of drought caused by global warming in the region,

Deeply concerned by the escalating human rights violations and the need for humanitarian assistance in the form of education, health, migration, and youth organizations,

Emphasizing the immediate need for proposed measures that incorporate programs and initiatives that will be aimed at providing educational, vocational, and technological training to educate, strengthen and facilitate women,

Taking note of the need for the continuous support and further reinforcement of local partners and grassroots organizations to provide local solutions and development projects,

Supporting fully the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) framework, which seeks to promote inclusive, balanced, and effective governance, as well as the implementation of effective public policies that contribute to inclusive human development,

Emphasizing the need for precise, adaptable support for each, through the creation of a development consultancy organization to guide investment in development efforts,

Further invites fundraising locally in order to facilitate economical self-determination and self-management through strengthening local investment capacity,

Encourages the development of schools, university systems and educational programs in order to help the creation of a new generation of local leaders and create stability in the long term,

1. *Calls for* global support in the creation of an organization that will oversee regional cooperation and provide solutions for Member States by:
 - a. Encouraging cooperation and dialogue between States in the Sahel in order to tackle common issues by mediation and by the help of independent professionals in different fields of work that will support government projects with the approval of government representatives;

- b. Advocating that the possible financial contributions of the organization will be through the common struggle of regional governments, non-profit organizations, grassroots organizations and local actors, like the African Union, that should cooperate in their efforts and coordinate their resources to ensure efficiency and transparency in the allocation of valuable resources;
 - 2. *Encourages* the further expansion and discussion between the UN, the African Union, and the African Development Fund in order to organize possible redirection of funds, with aim to:
 - a. Minimize gradually direct funding to governments to;
 - i. Reduce the risk of misappropriation of funds by government officials and the misuse of funds for personal gain rather than the intended purpose;
 - ii. Realize that such ineffective utilization of funds results in limited impact in communities as well as a limited transparency in tracking the destination of funds;
 - b. Increase financial support and training for local organizations and companies, by:
 - i. Furthering the financing of entrepreneurial endeavors for start-up companies rather than large established companies with encouraged limitation of such financed companies to be companies which generate revenue under 1,500 USD per month as well as the minimum employment of 40% women;
 - ii. Prioritizing the support of such organization in key economic sectors such as resource extraction, technology, renewable energies and agriculture;
 - iii. Promoting dialogue using Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) between leaders through, facilitating transportation for leaders to engage in face-to-face meetings with NGOs and CSOs as leaders in discussion, implementing technologies aimed at connecting leaders through online platforms if necessary technological access is present, and organizing and financing events and conferences to convene leaders, NGOs, and CSOs for discussions on local community issues funded by the UN;
 - iv. Gradually replacing the share of international aid with local funds in order to strengthen the investment capacity of Sahelian countries with a view to achieving complete independence in the long-term while proposing the creation of a transitional period, and that the so-called graduation be conditional on certain level of development;
- 3. *Recommends* improvements to the current partnership between UNDP and the Sahel nation-states incorporating the partnership in the framework of the United Nations Integrated Strategy for the Sahel, to provide a more direct way of communication on the direct challenges the region is facing by:
 - a. Organizing monthly meetings with national leaders and important stakeholders to ensure proper collaboration and coordination;
 - b. Encouraging initiatives led by regional states to promote self-determination and cooperation;

- c. Supporting relations on improvements to ongoing UN projects via;
 - i. The transnational level such as the ACCRA initiative;
 - ii. The regional level such as new European Union Integrated Strategy in the Sahel;
- 4. *Encourages* the dialogue with the Sahel and West African Program (SAWAP) to work more efficiently on the causes and impacts of global warming in order to:
 - a. Minimize the impact on agriculture by:
 - i. Improving water management by implementing water-saving technologies and efficient irrigation systems;
 - ii. Promoting sustainable land management practices such as soil conservation, reforestation and land restoration;
 - iii. The creation of warning systems;
 - b. Work on a plan to decrease food and beverage scarcity which includes:
 - i. Investments in agriculture development to support smallholder farmers in the Sahel region by providing seeds, fertilizers and agricultural equipment;
 - ii. Nutritional education and health intervention to:
 - 1. Increase awareness and knowledge about nutrition and healthy eating practices among communities;
 - 2. Help mothers and caregivers to promote balanced diets and improve nutritional outcomes, especially for children and newborns;
 - iii. Diversification of food crops to reduce the dependence on a single crop;
 - iv. Continuing to work with worldwide organizations acting against food and beverage scarcity such as:
 - 1. International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) which invests in rural development projects in the Sahel region and aims at improving food security;
 - 2. Action Contre la Faim (ACF) which provides emergency food assistance, nutrition support and water to address malnutrition and water scarcity;
 - 3. World Food Programme (WFP) which leads operations that include emergency food assistance to internally displaced persons, host communities, refugees and people affected by the lean season;
 - c. Increasing health aids by:
 - i. Facilitating the interventions made by health organizations such as the World Health Organization (WHO), Médecins Sans Frontières and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF);

- ii. Building infrastructures such as hospitals and centers of assistance which includes tackling both physical and mental health issues;
 - iii. Investing in existing health infrastructure such as private and public hospitals;
 - d. Tackling the effects on ecosystems and biodiversity through:
 - i. The education of youth on topics of biodiversity and implications of foresting practices that decrease fauna diversity and lead to unstable environments;
 - ii. Creating fundraising initiatives to:
 - 1. Fund biodiversity research to better understand the status and trends of species in the Sahelian region;
 - 2. Support climate change adaptation projects;
 - 3. Promote cross-border cooperation and collaboration among countries in the Sahel region to address transborder challenges;
 - iii. Protecting and restoring natural ecosystems by:
 - 1. Creating safe and protecting areas such as National Park;
 - 2. Implementing restrictions to the hunting of endangered species;
- 5. *Recommends* more humanitarian assistance for education, health, migration and youth organizations, by:
 - a. Supporting regional projects such as:
 - i. “The World We Share,” an initiative that collaborated with many African countries to prevent, combat poverty and provide humanitarian aid;
 - ii. NEPAD’s program which is an African program that aims to promote sustainable development, economic growth, and stability in Africa;
 - b. Fostering assistance by teaching youth how to govern themselves in their country by:
 - i. Funding education efforts with focus on local elementary schools and the teaching of hygiene and the necessity of civil engagement;
 - ii. Implementing established task forces such as EUTM Mali to teach African teens the necessity of border control and economic consequences of uncontrolled border migration;
- 6. *Encourage* the implementation of comprehensive programs designed to empower women by providing them with all necessary tools and resources to thrive in all aspects of society by:
 - a. Allowing for sufficient support of ensuring adequate training, assessments and analysis of service delivery, efficiency, effectiveness sustainability allowing for the strengthening and expansion of new and existing programs:

- i. That would allow for enhanced support mechanisms that would help the installation and continuation of help centers;
 - ii. Would also aid to validate and substantiate the legitimacy of programs;
 - b. Stressing the importance of offering access to professional training to ensure individuals have the skills needed to enter, thrive and contribute to a sustainable future for themselves and their families;
 - c. Leading to an active engagement and focus on women within government departments to increase collaboration and support for increased awareness of encouragement and employment of women;
 - d. Establishing strategic partnerships with national and provincial organizations, which will strengthen the promotion and collaboration;
- 7. *Further proclaims* the need for greater support for grassroots organizations that will support the facilitation of development programs and the strengthening of local institutions that will see further stability in the region by:
 - a. Allowing for the support initiatives that will facilitate states in need and give a set framework that will allow for a specific response to specific issues in the region like the need for infrastructure;
 - b. Providing further training to local leaders that will empower them and their skills to be more involved in the peacebuilding process in the region and allow for more local participation;
 - c. Advocating for local actors like the the African Union and African Development Bank to use their resources and expertise to support local governments and their institutions like education, youth programs, and healthcare by reinforcing their financial aspect and providing specialist support;
- 8. *Approves of* the UNDP framework, the objective of which is to promote inclusive, balanced, and effective governance while implementing impactful public policies that foster inclusive human development by:
 - a. Including structural transformation within the various government to reduce corruption and improve cooperation,
 - b. Increasing economic productivity within the Sahel region by ensuring the growth of local businesses, and
 - c. Building upon and improving the development of digital transitions by increasing electronic access and data;
- 9. *Welcomes* the creation of this development consultancy organization with the aim of allocating financial resources where they are most needed by:
 - a. Conducting analyses of the Sahelian countries' development needs, obstacles, and opportunities;

- b. Developing strategies and frameworks for investment in accordance with the assessment findings;
 - c. Advocating for policies and initiatives that promote sustainable development, address key challenges, and create an enabling environment for investment and growth;
 - d. Monitoring the progress and impact of initiatives, and conducting evaluations to assess effectiveness and inform future decision-making;
10. *Approves* of support of programs that allow Sahelians access to mandatory education and opportunities and to allow them to become tomorrow's leaders through:
- a. The building of primary and secondary schools throughout the region as described in the Nouakchott Declaration of the World Bank;
 - b. The continued support of already existing schools and universities;
 - c. The encouragement of female leadership through scholarship programs for women in leadership-related fields through OASIS;
 - d. The creation of exchange programs to help facilitate the cultural knowledge of foreign students as well as linguistic and career opportunities for Sahelian students;
 - e. Centralizing the efforts of Sahelian countries in the development of academic institutions through the creation of university hubs.



Code: PBC/1/2

Committee: Peacebuilding Commission

Topic: United Nations Integrated Strategy for the Sahel

The Peacebuilding Commission

Recalling Article 1, Section 2 of the Charter of the United Nations, to maintain international peace and security through collective effective measures for the prevention of conflict and violence as one of the main goals of the United Nations and to reaffirm a nonmilitary response,

Strongly Reaffirming Article 2.4 of the Charter of the United Nations, which prohibits any threats to the sovereignty or political independence of other member states,

Emphasizing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) agreed upon in the 2030 Agenda of the UN, in particular SDG 1 regarding no poverty, SDG 2 regarding no hunger, SDG 3 regarding good health and well-being, and SDG 16 regarding peace, justice, and strong institutions,

Bearing in mind the Agenda for Peace (1992) and the New Agenda for Peace (2023) to promote preventive diplomacy and peacebuilding,

Affirming United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000) on Women, Peace, and Security, Resolution 2250 (2015) on Youth, Peace, and Security, as well as Resolution 1265 (1999) and Resolution 1894 (2009) on the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict,

Reiterating the right to information outlined in Article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which emphasizes its impact on the ability for citizens of the Sahel to participate in decision-making which results in the political outcomes of their countries,

Noting with appreciation the work accomplished by “The World We Share” task force to combat poverty, inequality, conflict, and displacement, promote human rights, and deliver vital humanitarian aid to countries in the Sahel region,

Recognizing the United Nations Integrated Strategy for the Sahel’s (UNISS) focus on tackling root causes and promoting collaboration in the Sahel region through governance, resiliency, and security,

Noting the framework established by UNISS to help the Sahel countries address the challenges they face, and its commitment to implement the SDG goals, and Agenda 2063,

Recalling further the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) Annual Session 2018 “Peacebuilding and Sustaining Peace in the Sahel Region” and the Annual Session 2019 “Regional Approaches to Peacebuilding: the Sahel, Lake Chad Basin, and the Mano River Union”,

Commending the General Assembly’s permanent incorporation of the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) into the regular United Nations budget, with the simultaneous understanding that greater funding yields greater capacity to address the myriad of challenges faced by the Sahel region,

Affirming the African Union’s (AU) Agenda 2063 and the New Partnership for Africa’s Development’s contribution to peacebuilding in the Sahel region,

Acknowledging with deep gratitude the addition to economic stability by the Office of Special Coordinator for Development in the Sahel and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS),

Supporting fully the work of the United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel (UNOWAS),

Acknowledging the important work of programs such as the Japan International Cooperation Agency's Sahel Office, with the goals of increasing education opportunities for women while ensuring the identity of African cultures,

Keeping in mind the cultural beliefs and traditions of the Sahel region, and implementing governing rules that respect them to prevent hostility and conflict,

Reaffirming the need of enforcement by local actors to use the specific geographical and cultural background of neighboring member states,

Emphasizing the need to incorporate regional specificities, particularly involving local governmental and non-governmental actors, in the process of finding solutions,

Underlining the need for local communities and civil society organizations in the Sahel region to actively participate in the design and implementation of development projects and build trust within their local governments,

Concerned about the food insecurity currently threatening the Sahel region's survival and self-sufficiency,

Acknowledging the food insecurity affecting 29 million people in the Sahel according to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and threatening the region's survival and agricultural self-sufficiency,

Fully alarmed that the Sahel region accounts for over 43% of total deaths due to terrorism,

Condemning the violent activities of rebel groups disrupting humanitarian work, committing humanitarian violations, and jeopardizing the safety and security of civilians within the Sahel region,

Addressing the need to foster Disarmament Programs like United Nations Initiative for Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR),

Recognizing the need for advanced cyber technology measures to limit terrorism and cross-border conflict,

Recognizing that less than 50% of the women in the Sahelian region are literate according to the Wilson Center's report Demographic Trends Sahel Region (2022) and the importance of education and empowerment for women in the Sahel region,

1. *Recommends* that the United Nations General Assembly grant Save the Children International, Oxfam International, Doctors Without Borders (Médecins Sans Frontières - MSF), and the Sahel Alliance non-member observer status within the Peacebuilding Commission;
2. *Further recommends* that the United Nations General Assembly grant UNICEF, UNDP, and WHO non-member observer status within the Peacebuilding Commission;
3. *Supports* "The World We Share" initiative, which works with many African countries to prevent and combat poverty, inequality, conflict and fragility, displacement and irregular migration, human rights, democracy, and humanitarian aid by:
 - a. Implementing strategies to lift communities out of poverty through:
 - i. Implementing job creation initiatives;
 - ii. Furthering access to healthcare services;
 - iii. Increasing aid to the Sahel region;

- b. Promoting Human Rights;
 - c. Advocating for Democratic Governance in local communities;
4. *Requests* the General Assembly to establish a new office under the supervision of UNOWAS called UNITYSAHEL dedicated to the implementation of e-Governance programs within all member states of the Sahel:
- a. Using the “myPolis” e-Governance program in the Sahel region to improve citizen participation and regional collaboration, contingent upon a successful one-year trial period in Nigeria and Senegal including a bi-annual review;
 - b. Urges collaboration with willing Member States and third-party organizations, e.g. United Nations Development Program, to implement the Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) and the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITL) upgrades including but not limited to:
 - i. The introduction of 5G networks across the Sahel in order to support e-governance implementation;
 - ii. A planned yearly maintenance on said network conducted by the provider in collaboration with local support teams;
 - c. Further collaborating with willing Member States, the United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP), and third-party organizations under the auspices of the UNDP Energy4Sahel program to expand renewable energy projects such as solar and wind energy in rural areas in the Sahel to support the e-Governance infrastructure;
5. *Recommends* to the Security Council to work with NGOs like ESD Global and the Global Coalition to Protect Education from Attack (GCPEA) to coordinate with Member States to send civilian advisors to help Sahealian Member States to:
- a. Develop new emergency response plans for educational and medical institutions in case of fire, active shooter, or terror scenarios;
 - b. Allocate and distribute critical emergency response equipment through organizations like the World Organization of Self Defense (WOSD) and Helping Hands to hospitals and schools to safeguard their facilities;
 - c. Provide crisis response and basic life-saving training to hospital staff and educators through organizations like the Red Cross and Red Crescent to;
6. *Calls upon* governmental and non-governmental actors to include local groups to enforce policies securing the regional and cultural knowledge;
7. *Invites* Member States to establish, support, and expand international educational and professional development opportunities to individuals living in the Sahel through not-for-profit institutions, individual postings, and other similar programs;
8. *Proposes* the General Assembly create a series of workshop programs, held by PBC-sponsored African educators, NGOs, United Nations entities like UNICEF and non-profit volunteers, where

citizens of Sahel region Member States can take classes in self-defense, public speaking, and other practical leadership skills to:

- a. Establish a system that would work with NGOs such as Sahel Women's Empowerment Demographic Dividend and Alliance Sahel's Femmes Leves Voux to empower and connect women of the Sahel;
 - b. Promote the development of educational institutions for children and women through international funding to promote sustainable development and face the challenges of their society;
 - c. Equip Sahel region inhabitants, particularly women, with practical skills to improve their lives;
9. *Recommends* the expansion of UNICEF's "Learning for Peace" program to the Sahelian Member States in order to promote education on crisis resolution, post-conflict reconstruction, and conflict prevention techniques and integration and participation within governmental systems;
10. *Encourages* the continuous and rigorous oversight of the United Nations Office of Internal Oversight Services to prevent the misappropriation and redirection of humanitarian funding to the Sahel;
11. *Recommends* the application of ECOWAS protocols on democracy and good governance, in accordance with the political system of the region, which can produce long-term solutions that satisfy the population by:
- a. Respecting the sovereignty of the Sahel Countries while seeking to assist them;
 - b. Fully involving Sahel countries in all forms of discussion regarding the implementation of governance rules;
 - c. Creating more forums and panels to foster dialogue about the proposed solutions by ECOWAS and other countries;
 - d. Building support for peaceful transitions, laying the foundation for improving governance, and building trust between citizens and their governments;
12. *Encourages* the formation of an annual transnational Sahel Forum, consisting of Member State representatives and regional non-state actors, increasing transparent dialogue and facilitating counterterrorism projects that:
- a. Are hosted by annual rotating member of the Forum;
 - b. Incorporate influential actors and community leaders into these discussions;
 - c. Share experiences and best practices on common issues such as migration, border control, and cross-border terrorism;
 - d. Develop proposals to improve the efforts of the international community;
13. *Emphasizes* the need to facilitate sustainable agricultural growth in the Sahel, through expanding programs within the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) in order to:

- a. Work with local stakeholders to facilitate sustainable agricultural growth, such as the Farm Initiative;
 - b. Provide fertilizer shipments to Sahel states, to enhance the productivity of regional agriculture;
14. *Reaffirms* the importance of investment in non-agricultural industries in the Sahel, in order to diversify regional economies and improve overall resilience;
15. *Supports* exploring alternative sources of supplementary PBF funding through outreach to the Global Community Engagement and Resilience Fund and similar organizations;
16. *Supports* the implementation of an African-inclusive advisory program working directly with local and regional governments in order to promote equitable access to social protection services through knowledge sharing and creation of national action plans;
17. *Recommends that* the Security Council expand upon the DDR initiatives in the Sahel by:
 - a. Focusing on disrupting arms supply to rebel groups associated with terrorism, in accordance with Security Council Resolution 693 (2023);
 - b. Collaborating with the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) to facilitate diplomatic discussions between Sahelian governments and other influential parties in the region to foster collaboration on mutual interests;
 - c. Supporting Community Violence Reduction (CVR) programs in areas where the political situation is not yet stable enough to begin the DDR process;
18. *Suggests* the creation of a new subdivision in the United Nations Office for Counterterrorism (UNOCT) responsible for organizing a centralized database comprised of the information compiled by organizations focused on the:
 - a. Transnational tracking of terrorist leadership, such as the International Data Bank on Countering Terrorism;
 - b. Monitoring of financial transactions, such as The Financial Action Task Force and its affiliate organizations, the Egmont Group, the Counter-ISIS Finance Group, and the Terrorist Financing Targeting Center;
19. *Encourages* the development of a mentorship program between Member States in the Sahel region and other African Member States, for the purpose of developing infrastructure, job markets, and civil society programs that address issues such as trafficking of weaponry, illicit substances, and individuals.



Code: PBC/1/3

Committee: Peacebuilding Commission

Topic: United Nations Integrated Strategy for the Sahel

The Peacebuilding Commission

Aware of the ineffectiveness of previous United Nations (UN) missions to achieve meaningful long-term results within the Sahel,

Alarmed by the inability to properly address concerns raised by the Sahelian states themselves and the fulfillment of African solutions without infringement on sovereignty,

Emphasizing the Economic Community of West African States' (ECOWAS) *Conflict Prevention Framework* that promotes collaboration among ECOWAS Member States, Intergovernmental Organizations (IGOs), and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) to prevent and respond to the conflict,

Recognizing the benefits of collaboration between the African Union (AU), African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA), and the public in the Sahel region,

Recognizing the proven effectiveness of institute performance indicators in fostering inter-organizational collaboration and promoting accountability, as evidenced by their successful implementation in various regional and global initiatives, such as the United Nations Department of Peace Operations (DPO) Comprehensive Planning and Performance Assessment System (2018),

Understanding the importance of inclusive socio-economic development in the Sahel region emphasized in Security Council resolution S/RES/2531 (2020),

Respecting the existing lifestyle, culture, and predominant religious beliefs of this region in all settings,

Understanding the unique issues facing the Sahel region of Africa, including educational deprivation as shown by the World Bank's report of 12% of the elementary-age population currently attending school in 2023,

Alarmed by the current literacy levels and limited schooling in the Sahel, resulting in a marginal youth literacy rate of 57%, as reported by Alliance Sahel,

Noting successful initiatives such as the Common Curriculum Framework by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization International Bureau of Education (UNESCO-IBE), and by other organizations and states,

Conscious of the fact that 90% of Sahelian children do not meet the minimum standards for reading and writing after completing primary school, as reported by the World Bank,

Recognizing the lack of stability within the Sahel region and the failed attempts to create regional stability,

Dismayed by the 66% of the Sahel's population who lack access to electricity, as recorded by the International Energy Agency (IEA),

Noting with concern the Sahel's status as the global epicenter for extremist violence, making up 43% of all global terrorism deaths, enduring over 40,000 fatalities from 2013 to 2023 and 4.2 million displaced population according to the Global Terrorism Index in 2023,

Understanding that the first step to a stable country is an educated population that has a vested interest in the continued functioning of the state free from political and social instability,

Witnessing a need for international aid focused on developing the infrastructure of a modern state built and controlled by the people of the Sahel with full respect to sovereignty to build state capacity that allows Member States to solve internal conflicts without foreign assistance,

Observing a lack of gainful employment which contributes to political instability and increases the threat of terrorist groups,

1. *Encourages* further strengthening of cooperation between the AU, APSA, and the public by:
 - a. Utilizing institute performance indicators linked to inter-organizational collaboration to incentivize cooperation and accountability;
 - b. Encouraging economic capacity-building initiatives for the local civil societies by providing them with training and educational courses as well as facilitating the dialogue between them and authorities for a better understanding of why regional and local stability is necessary;
 - c. Promoting the benefits of cooperation between representatives from the AU and APSA of work with local officials within the Sahel region, allowing for local officials to properly voice domestic issues through local council organizations with full respect to national sovereignty;
 - d. Establishing open communication and transparency between the public, governmental officials, and the APSA and AU facilitating public access and engagement through portals or platforms where the public can easily access and provide feedback on AU-APSA related documents and discussions through the APSA's existing architecture;
2. *Supports further* women and youth empowerment in the Sahel region by independent international organizations and United Nations bodies, such as UN Women, the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to promote Sahel self-sufficiency for the future by:
 - a. Carrying out courses aimed at the training of female peacebuilding specialists in cooperation with the UN Women's *Network for Peace and Dialogue* project;
 - b. Allocating aid provided by the international community to support the formation of mentorship programs by the AU and Sahel States specifically targeting women and youth;
 - c. Establishing specialized workshops and training programs aimed at equipping women and youth with essential skills such as leadership, entrepreneurship, and vocational training;
 - d. Creating women's empowerment projects that will carry out skills training aimed at increasing women's participation in economic activities and spreading awareness about employment opportunities for women, such as the creation of local businesses, for example, agricultural, tailoring, and others;
 - e. Developing inclusive decision-making processes and implementing comprehensive educational reforms focused on gender equality and youth empowerment;

3. *Recommends* the prioritization of both early education as well as adequate training in preparation to offer an alternative to joining criminal and rebel groups by:
 - a. Establishing primary education centers that will teach basic skills such as literacy, math, and science in the Sahel, where native and foreign educators will teach said subjects in native tongues;
 - b. Creating secondary education centers where students will be taught in native tongues by native teachers and, if acceptable, foreign languages;
 - c. Instituting trade school programs within the respective Member States by establishing local education centers through multilateral cooperation between African universities and international partners in the vital natural resources sector for sustainable economic development;
4. *Suggests* the emphasis on the need for agricultural-based trade education to tackle food insecurity and develop self-sufficiency by:
 - a. Offering personalized trade programs for adults that reflect the respective needs of the Sahel;
 - b. Ensuring progress within Sahel nations by crop yield production Sahelian states;
 - c. Fostering partnerships and knowledge-sharing platforms to enhance agricultural productivity and diversification;
5. *Supports* the UNESCO-IBE in their efforts to create a Common Curriculum Framework;
6. *Encourages* communication between the United Nations General Assembly and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to facilitate the construction of local energy plants in Sahel states alongside efforts by the international community to address extremist recruitment caused by lack of energy by:
 - a. Training local specialists to increase state capacity and African leadership in the field;
 - b. Constructing with the consent of all affected states, nuclear, solar, and other means of electricity generation;
 - c. Establishing regulatory frameworks and institutional structures to facilitate the effective oversight and regulation of energy projects, ensuring compliance with safety and environmental standards by IAEA partners and policy framework setting for solar energy provision, established by the UNDP;
 - d. Establishing an exchange program of technical employers with Ethiopia and other nations to exchange knowledge and best practices regarding the use of local energy plants in the environment of the Sahel Region;
7. *Advises* the addressing of the alarming security threat within the Sahel by fulfilling needs highlighted by the states themselves by:
 - a. Providing non-armed modern vehicles, communications equipment, and other defensive aid as well as specialized training to law enforcement and local security personnel by

member states whose aid has been requested by the Sahel, African Standby Forces, and regional organizations such as the AU's APSA structure;

- b. Operating joint exercises and knowledge-sharing conferences to combine both local and international expertise on combating terrorist groups, such as funding and utilization of the illegal arms trade with the consent of all affected nations;
 - c. Suggesting institutional cooperation for tracking foreign terrorist leaders by utilizing internationally recognized databases on counterterrorism;
 - d. Promoting government monitoring of information to combat fake news and propaganda from terrorist groups, as defined by the United Nations, which undermines the security of the Member States;
 - e. Working with regional institutions such as the AU advisory board against corruption to combat cross-border corruption on a voluntary basis and build cooperation to border security for anti-terrorism purposes;
8. *Suggests* the creation of a base of educated workers that can build a prospering Sahel by:
- a. Bringing educators and experts from abroad to the Sahel to train the next generation in areas where needs have been expressed so they can build up their Member State;
 - b. Advocating for the establishment of local education centers through multilateral cooperation between African universities in the vital natural resources sector for sustainable economic development;
 - c. Empowering the educators in the Sahel to train the future workforce in necessary skills sustainably;
9. *Encourages* the UNDP to cooperate with African organizations like the AU and Sahel Member States to identify areas where lack of access to adequate infrastructure has exasperated the effects of war and conflict to address them in the future;
10. *Encourages* the fostering of well-paying jobs through previously mentioned methods in industrial and agricultural sectors to build a base of stability and economic prosperity, thus cutting off the base of support for anti-state actors and criminal groups through the region via discontent with the government of Member States to increase stability, fostering a post-conflict environment in which Member States can develop in a sustainable manner.