



**Code:** SC/1/1

**Committee:** The Security Council

**Topic:** Measures to Combat Terrorism in Africa

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1 *The Security Council,*

2  
3 *Deeply concerned* by the threats that terrorist activities of both local and multinational groups impose in Africa and  
4 the impact they have on all walks of life within Africa,

5  
6 *Affirming* the necessity of information sharing between regions to effectively combat the spread of extremism, as  
7 specified in various relevant Security Council resolutions such as Security Council resolutions 2322 (2016) and  
8 2370 (2017),

9  
10 *Gravely concerned* by the use of minors and child soldiers by terrorist organizations,

11  
12 *Having considered* Security Council resolution 2195 (2014), which underscores the importance of tackling  
13 conditions conducive to terrorism, such as, but not limited to, weak infrastructure within African Member States,

14  
15 *Bearing in mind* the success of the recently renewed arms embargo against the Central African Republic in  
16 accordance with Security Council resolution 2339 (2017),

17  
18 *Guided* by the United Nations (UN) Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, specifically Pillar III which focuses on  
19 capacity building measures and technical assistance,

20  
21 *Emphasizing* the impact of porous borders in perpetuating human trafficking and arms trafficking, as mentioned in  
22 Security Council resolution 2178 (2014),

23  
24 *Recalling* the efforts to settle border disputes by the African Union Border Programme (AUBP) and African Union  
25 (AU) resolution CM/Res.1069 (XLIV) (1986) on peace and security in Africa,

26  
27 *Reaffirming* the role of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) in developing multilateral  
28 approaches, such as the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy which provides a comprehensive approach in addressing  
29 transnational criminal activities,

30  
31 *Recalling* Security Council resolution 2378 (2017), which focuses on the capability and the productivity of UN  
32 peacekeeping through effective planning and multilateral meetings to uphold the expectations for peacekeepers, and  
33 *further recalling* Security Council presidential statement 2015/22, which emphasizes the role of peace operations to  
34 ensure security within the region,

35  
36 *Noting with satisfaction* the monetary contributions that various Member States have contributed to various  
37 multinational regional military organizations, such as the AU Sahel G5 Counterterrorism task force in their mission  
38 to combat terror organizations that hold heavy geopolitical stakes in often insecure territories across Africa,

39  
40 *Recognizing* efforts made by the 2008 UN Development Programme memorandum calling upon Member States for  
41 funding assistance in good governance practices, increased transparency, criminal justice reforms, and increased  
42 financial efficiency, along with efforts to support local counterterrorism efforts,

43  
44 *Applauding* the efforts of the reports of the Chairperson of the Commission on Terrorism and Violent Extremism in  
45 Africa, which are centered on enhancing cooperative mechanisms through commitments to refrain from organizing,  
46 instigating, facilitating, financing, encouraging, or tolerating terrorist activities,

47  
48 1. *Requests* all peacekeeping missions and personnel, as well as all political missions, to comply with UN human  
49 rights laws, as well as international human rights laws, through:

50

- 51 a. The responsibility of the Secretary General, as well as individual Member States, to ensure that  
52 individual peacekeeping troops are upholding the standards of conduct and discipline, as set forth by  
53 Security Council resolution 2272 (2015);  
54
- 55 b. The expectations of peacekeeping officers in training and operations set forth by Security Council  
56 resolution 2378 (2017);  
57
- 58 2. *Renews its appeal* for the important use of arms embargoes in specific areas in the African region, as outlined in  
59 Security Council resolution 2339 (2017), in order to prevent influxes of weapons being transported across  
60 borders to terrorist organizations;  
61
- 62 3. *Calls for* capacity building projects by intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations  
63 aimed at improving infrastructures of Member States that are experiencing terrorism and challenges in their  
64 security sector through:  
65
- 66 a. Training local police to properly to respond to terrorist attacks by members of the International  
67 Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) through their International Police Training Program with  
68 guidance from the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC);  
69
- 70 b. Encouraging projects such as those done by the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF), the World Bank, and  
71 International Fund for Agricultural Development focused on improving education in an effort to  
72 decrease poverty and inequality, strengthen the community as a whole, and prevent the growth of  
73 terrorist organizations;  
74
- 75 c. Projects with the focus of strengthening communities to prevent the growth of terrorist organizations,  
76 such as the Ethiopian Doctrine, which:  
77
- 78 Develop socioeconomic infrastructure in key areas to empower community-based responses to terrorist  
79 attacks and center on trust-building among diverse groups in society with the goal of promoting  
80 peace and security;  
81 Emphasize good governance and the basic provision of services in order contribute to sustainable  
82 development and, in doing so, prevent the outbreak of terrorism;  
83
- 84 4. *Advises* fortified support for African Member States in establishing strong trade regulations, which encourage  
85 multilateral enforcement in stopping black market trafficking activities by terrorist organizations, through:  
86
- 87 a. Budgeting funding for these countries to freely impose tariffs and vetting efforts in order to alleviate  
88 the traditional economic toll presented by these costly decisions;  
89
- 90 b. Requesting the aid of the African Development Bank in stabilizing such decisions through large single-  
91 investment packages;  
92
- 93 5. *Strongly suggests* that Member States coordinate with the CTC to enhance intelligence sharing within the  
94 African region through an index, which will centralize all information on transnational organized crime,  
95 including:  
96
- 97 a. Enhancing information sharing mechanisms within Africa, such as, but not limited to, information and  
98 communications technologies of institutions and organizations within Africa;  
99
- 100 b. Utilizing defense mechanisms to ensure information security, such as, but not limited to, cryptography  
101 for contribution of information from African Member States to ensure that sovereignty is maintained;  
102
- 103 6. *Encourages* Member States to support multilateral initiatives, such as the work of the African Centre for the  
104 Study and Research on Terrorism (ACSRT) and the Specialized Technical Committee on Defense, Safety, and  
105 Security in providing:  
106

- 107 a. Research and development strategies on emerging threats, and development of early warning systems  
108 through operational and technical support;  
109
- 110 b. A diplomatic channel that will enable Member States to pool their resources together and better  
111 coordinate its efforts;  
112
- 113 7. *Reaffirms* the success of the CTITF in providing Member States the resources and the capacity for national  
114 stakeholders by:  
115
- 116 a. Addressing the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism and measures to ensure the respect for  
117 human rights for all;  
118
- 119 b. Collaborating with entities such as INTERPOL to provide logistical support to relevant national bodies  
120 correlated to combating terrorism, including referencing previous INTERPOL workshops that included  
121 Smuggling Training Operation Program and African Working Group on Cybercrime for Heads of  
122 Units in East Africa;  
123
- 124 c. Serving as a forum for the exchange of ideas and priorities at a strategic level and practical ways to  
125 build trust among Member States;  
126
- 127 8. *Recommends* the creation of a border security training committee under the purview of the AUBP for the  
128 purpose of disallowing free movement of terrorist organizations and illicit goods accomplished through:  
129
- 130 a. Creating a training committee comprised of military security experts from international and regional  
131 entities including, but not limited to, the CTC and its Executive Directorate, INTERPOL, the African  
132 Standby Force, and other neutral actors, including;  
133
- 134 Voluntary contributing experts vetted by the AUBP network to ensure a nonpartisan agenda;  
135 Acting in accordance to the conclusions found in Security Council resolution 2178 (2014), addressing  
136 concerns over porous border security;  
137
- 138 b. Allowing voluntary accessibility for African Member States to the aforementioned database as long as  
139 they are committed to:  
140
- 141 Counterterrorism efforts and a disavowal of state sponsored terrorism;  
142 Government transparency in financial activity regarding border security;  
143 Regional cooperation to ensure that border security is effective and includes a commitment to  
144 discussing disputed borders, if applicable, through the AUBP and recognizing the Memorandum  
145 of Understanding on Security, Stability, Development and Cooperation in Africa as a mechanism  
146 for settling issues of this nature;  
147
- 148 c. Calling upon relevant stakeholders to voluntarily contribute monetary funds to appropriate AU  
149 members, non-governmental organizations, and outside Member States to fund the day-to-day  
150 operation of this committee, as addressed in General Assembly resolution A/70/L.55 of 1 July 2016;  
151
- 152 9. *Draws the attention* to the issue of child soldiers, who have unwillingly been recruited by terrorist  
153 organizations, throughout the region, as specified in Security Council resolution 1612 (2005) which established  
154 a mechanism to:  
155
- 156 a. Monitor and report on the use of child soldiers;  
157
- 158 b. Condemn the participation of minors in armed conflicts;  
159
- 160 c. Draw attention to the benefits in using the Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism system to  
161 report children who have been forced into participating in terrorist organizations;  
162

- 163 d. Endorse the call that UNICEF continues to make every effort to remove children from terrorist  
164 organizations and situations of armed conflict;  
165
- 166 10. *Further recommends* that states providing contributions to all relevant counter-terrorism programs withdraw aid  
167 from Member States in the event that it is used in a way deemed irresponsible in regard to terrorism by the  
168 Security Council;  
169
- 170 11. *Invites* each Member State involved to participate in an already established inclusive dialogue aimed at  
171 information sharing, which encourages respect for all persons and the consideration of interests, by:  
172
- 173 a. Supporting the development of a strategic and cooperative platform for discussion and debate that  
174 already takes place between ACSRT and the CTC, and further recommends the addition of the suitable  
175 committees that are under the UN Security Council to create a sense of involvement between the  
176 affected African Member States and the supportive outside Member States;  
177
- 178 b. Using facilitated communication to build confidence and security during the time of a crisis;  
179
- 180 12. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.



**Code:** SC/1/2

**Committee:** Security Council

**Topic:** Measures to Combat Terrorism in Africa

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1 *The Security Council,*

2  
3 *Recalling* clause 13 of Security Council resolution 2370 (2017), which focuses on the importance of collaborating  
4 with civil society organizations, and the private and public sectors,

5  
6 *Bearing in mind* the past efforts of the UN and governmental organizations in upholding Pillar I of UN Global  
7 Counter-Terrorism Strategy, addressing conditions conducive to the root cause of terrorism,

8  
9 *Noting further* the efforts of the 1999 African Union (AU) *Convention on Prevention and Combatting Terrorism* and  
10 its 2004 Protocol, which notes the seriousness of threats posed by terrorists, and stresses urgency of renewed efforts,

11  
12 *Deeply concerned* with women's and girls' security, as women continue to be denied full enjoyment of their rights,

13  
14 *Alarmed* by the increase in trafficking in women and girls as a result of porous borders on the African continent,

15  
16 *Recognizing* the need to address the root causes of terrorism recruitment across the continent of Africa, such as, but  
17 not limited to, the Security Council Field Visit to the Chad Basin region in spring 2017, which noted the need for  
18 long-term solutions that address the underlying causes of terrorism,

19  
20 *Fully aware* of the lack of women's involvement in counter-terrorism efforts such as the Counter-Terrorism  
21 Committee and the Committee's Executive Directorate, as stated in Security Council resolution 2242 (2015),

22  
23 *Highly appreciating* the broad scope of the efforts of Agenda 2063, which covers socio-economic transformation of  
24 Africa over the next 50 years through implementation of existing initiatives for a sustainable and secure Africa from  
25 terrorist activity,

26  
27 *Taking into consideration* Security Council resolution 2195 (2014) to fight terrorism, which discusses the  
28 importance of minimizing financial corruption to ensure monetary relief and investments maximize their impacts,

29  
30 1. *Recommends* strengthening economic development and job opportunities in the African Member States,  
31 especially with the Member States most affected by terrorism through:

32  
33 a. Reinforcing the collaborative efforts between national institutions and policy experts such as, not, the  
34 African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism;

35  
36 b. Adapting national councils, such as the Egyptian National Council for Countering Terrorism to discuss  
37 expanding job opportunities in regions;

38  
39 c. Collaborating with relevant UN agencies, such as, but not limited to, the Economic and Social Council  
40 with programs like Creating a Sustainable Future to oversee and connect efforts within each Member  
41 State to promote job opportunities and limit the resources for terrorism;

42  
43 2. *Requires* Member States to comply with the Security Council Visiting Missions on the importance of  
44 addressing the underlying causes of terrorism;

45  
46 3. *Further requests* the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to set goals to properly address the  
47 lack of overall educational opportunities across the African continent to decrease radicalization among youth, as  
48 guaranteed by Article 26 of the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights on:

49  
50 a. Overall Educational opportunities, including investment in rural education and infrastructure, which:

- 51  
52 Reaffirm Security Council resolution 2242 (2015) to integrate women, peace, and security concerns  
53 across all country-specific situations;  
54 Invest in female education, especially in rural areas, and would provide skills and opportunities to  
55 empower women to escape the reach of terrorist organizations;  
56
- 57 b. Educational access for all women and girls with an emphasis on ensuring the transition from primary  
58 education to secondary education and provides awareness to combat terrorist rhetoric;  
59
- 60 c. Increasing the percentage of female enrollment in collegiate universities to decrease women's  
61 vulnerability to recruitment by terrorist groups;  
62
- 63 4. *Actively promotes* the inclusion of women, in line with Security Council resolution 2242 (2015), against  
64 terrorism through violence prevention initiatives like the African Women's Situation Room, which:  
65
- 66 a. Focus on preventing violence through economic, political, educational and physical empowerment;  
67
- 68 b. Encourage bilateral conversations on gender equality;  
69
- 70 5. *Encourages* women's equal access to political decision making at all levels, as emphasized in Security Council  
71 resolution 1325 (2000), which urges Member States to increase the participation of women from local councils  
72 to national parliaments, for the purpose of post-terrorist conflict, including:  
73
- 74 a. Strengthening women's legal empowerment and their equal access to justice and a functioning judicial  
75 system as called for in Security Council resolution 2122 (2013);  
76
- 77 b. Supporting local efforts to advocate for legal rights that enable women to participate fully in the  
78 political and economic life of their societies by:  
79
- 80 Providing training, skill building and leadership training for female members of political parties and  
81 parliaments and supporting the development of women's caucuses;  
82 Supporting women's participation in political and post-conflict transitions;  
83 Implementing Security Council resolution 1889 (2009), which espouses women's access to justice and  
84 increases women's participation and representation in the justice sector;  
85
- 86 6. *Draws attention to* sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) with regards to gender-based violence,  
87 such as mutilations and rape, as result of terrorist activities that would:  
88
- 89 a. Increase the life expectancy and quality of life for all genders;  
90
- 91 b. Protect the physical integrity of women and girls and their right to decide and exercise control over  
92 their own body, sexuality, reproductive health, and decision to bear children;  
93
- 94 c. Improve the population's access to information related to SRHR;  
95
- 96 7. *Expresses its appreciation* of Article 15 of the AU Constitutive Act, the rules of procedure which advocate for  
97 women's empowerment, protection of all human rights for women and therefore including protection from  
98 terrorism;  
99
- 100 8. *Endorses* the allocation of resources to fund anti-terrorist investments sourced from, but not limited to,  
101 organizations such as the African Development Bank, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development,  
102 International Fund for Agriculture Development and the UN Women Fund for Gender Equality, which;  
103
- 104 a. Stress the need to prevent wrongful allocation of resources and investments in order to ensure  
105 maximum efficiency;  
106

- 107           b. Recognize the problems with accountability of large aid packages all at once, including;  
108  
109           Stressing that future aid packages may be given out in smaller sizes with more accountability and  
110           detailed instructions on how the resources are to be used;  
111           Push for African Member States to create internal bodies that will work in conjunction with  
112           international investigators to ensure proper allocation and implementation of any/all aid;  
113  
114   9. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.



**Code:** SC/1/3

**Committee:** The Security Council

**Topic:** Measures to Combat Terrorism in Africa

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1 *The Security Council,*

2  
3 *Acknowledging* the need for increased cooperation between African States to combat non-state actors, specifically  
4 through technological means as per Security Council resolution 2349 (2017),

5  
6 *Recognizing* the rich history of cooperation between the United Nations (UN) operations, such as the UN  
7 Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali and the African Union (AU),

8  
9 *Recalling* Security Council resolution 1373 (2001), which formed the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC),

10  
11 *Stressing* the importance of enhancing efforts to combat terrorist narratives in areas with groups at risk of joining  
12 terrorist organizations,

13  
14 *Noting* the vast amounts of monetary contributions given in by Member States and regional organizations such as  
15 the European Union (EU),

16  
17 *Acknowledging* the extensive work done by the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) Counter-  
18 Terrorism Fusion Centre's initiative to support police efforts around the world at preventing terrorism,

19  
20 *Reaffirming* Security Council resolution 2539 (2017) the group of Five Sahel States (G5 Sahel) of the AU that set up  
21 a joint force for states to work together by means of counter-terrorism and cohesive intelligence,

22  
23 1. *Endorses* the creation of a comprehensive multilateral platform in Africa along with the CTC aimed at  
24 coordinating counter-terrorism action implementing an effective information sharing system and recommends  
25 that that the platform be composed of AU Member States along with the Security Council subsidiary bodies,  
26 such as, but not limited to, the CTC and the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF), which will  
27 together notify the implementations needed and best suited for each regional contest:

28  
29 a. AU will rule the platform for each region which they will be able to:

30  
31 Have full membership along with voting rights in all sessions;

32 Each regional contest will have its own committee in which committee members will elect their  
33 president;

34 The Rotating Committee presidency will have a limitation of two years, Member States cannot serve  
35 more than two consecutive terms;

36 The Presidency of each committee is invited to meet every 5 months as well as in times of crises;

37 The AU is in charge of nominating the countries representing each regional area;

38  
39 b. Member States are asked to fund the aforementioned platform by means of voluntary contributions;

40  
41 c. Member States that contribute voluntary funding will be included in the aforementioned platform and  
42 will help provide the AU with aid and guidelines;

43  
44 d. Emphasizes information sharing which will be strengthened through collaboration between African  
45 Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism (ACSRT) and the Platform in which progress reports  
46 of the situation in the respective countries will be submitted to the Platform every five months;

47  
48 2. *Further recommends* a strategy recommendation network of the informational and operational expertise of the  
49 aforementioned platform that will:

50



- 51 a. Work with the UN bodies such as, but not limited to, the CTC, which would propose specific counter-  
52 terrorism guidelines;  
53
- 54 b. Inform the internal institutional infrastructure of successful prior counter-terrorism peacetime  
55 organization;  
56
- 57 c. Put in charge African Member States part of the Platform of adopting or rejecting the guidelines by  
58 adhering to a non-legally binding document;  
59
- 60 3. *Strongly recommends* that all multilateral agreements between African Member States and Member States  
61 interested in the funding the expansion of information systems include provisions to ensure that the receiving  
62 state is using funds to fulfill the project's mission of increasing coordination between counter-terrorism alert  
63 databases;  
64
- 65 4. *Enhances* already existing information security technology to report potential terrorist activity by:  
66
- 67 a. Promoting awareness for the INTERPOL databases:  
68  
69 To encourage AU members to prioritize the implementation of the database;  
70 To increase coordination with the AU to identify states that do not have widespread access to the  
71 system;  
72
- 73 b. Increasing the amount of personnel by 20% to validate all reported threats to the database as the  
74 Security Council anticipates that more terrorist threats will be reported;  
75
- 76 c. Compensating all new hires through voluntary contributions from Member States who support this  
77 initiative;  
78
- 79 5. *Cooperates* with the AU to identify infrastructure shortages in national and local police forces;  
80
- 81 6. *Encourages* Member States that have high terror activity to coordinate efforts with CTITF as well as United  
82 Nations Development Programme to:  
83
- 84 a. Establish public-private relationships with non-UN entities for the purposes of:  
85  
86 Enhancing capacity building measures, to reduce the desire for at-risk groups to be subject to  
87 radicalization;  
88 Incorporating disadvantaged groups such as women and ethnic minorities into a sustainable workforce  
89 without risk of discrimination or subjugation;  
90 Combatting terrorist narrative through proper training and education;  
91 Establishing cultures which discourage future terrorist rhetoric;  
92
- 93 b. Establish a long-term preventative structure that will specifically focus on combatting the root causes  
94 of terrorist indoctrination;  
95
- 96 7. *Urges* partnerships of regional groups similar to the G5 Sahel in the AU to collaborate with the international  
97 community on counter-terrorism measures by:  
98
- 99 a. Having Member States and intergovernmental organizations, such as, but not limited to, the EU, the  
100 Arab League, and the Eurasian Economic Union to increase or join in funding the AU, which would  
101 develop:  
102  
103 Heightened shared security apparatuses;  
104 Forms of intelligence and logistics sharing;  
105 Expedited mobilization;  
106

- 107           b. Regularly reporting and communicating between the aforementioned various regional organizations;  
108
- 109 8. *Highly recommends* voluntary contributions from Member States to provide financial support to African  
110 Member States without sufficient police organizations in rural areas, assuring the tools to prioritize the  
111 expansion of such systems, with emphasis on the following regions: the Maghreb, the Sahel, East Africa, West  
112 Africa, and Central Africa;  
113
- 114 9. *Calls for* an annual CTC follow-up conference to evaluate the implementation of this resolution to:  
115
- 116           a. Invite the AU to an annual conference with CTC members, the first of which will be hosted in  
117 Moscow, Russian Federation and paid for entirely by the Russian Federation on 18 October 2018;  
118
- 119           b. Welcome all attendees to submit candidate cities for future conferences;  
120
- 121           c. Allow the AU to choose the host city by a simple majority vote, as a gesture of the Security Council's  
122 commitment to offering, rather than imposing solutions for the region;  
123
- 124           d. Commence the conference with the purpose of ensuring guidelines in the resolution are revisited and  
125 prioritized;  
126
- 127           e. Request the CTC commence a brief session one month in advance of the conference start date to  
128 choose a dais and set the agenda;  
129
- 130           f. Expect the conference to result in a comprehensive report to assess the success of increasing funding  
131 and cooperation between the information sharing systems outlined in this resolution;  
132
- 133 10. *Decides* to remain actively seized on this matter.



**Code:** SC/2/1

**Committee:** Security Council

**Topic:** The Situation in Yemen

---

1 *The Security Council,*

2  
3 *Expressing* grave concern over the exponential increase in civilian casualties due to the ongoing conflict as outlined  
4 in Security Council resolution 2304 (2016),

5  
6 *Fully alarmed* at the increasing Houthi insurgency in Yemen, which has led to the displacement of more than 2.9  
7 million displaced persons, as reported by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs,

8  
9 *Recalling* Security Council resolution 2216 (2015), which centers on the cessation of violence in Yemen through  
10 methods including freezing of general assets and imposing sanctions, travel bans, and arms embargos against the  
11 Houthi leaders,

12  
13 *Reaffirming* Security Council resolutions 2266 (2017) and 2342 (2017), which called upon all relevant parties in the  
14 Yemeni conflict to engage in constructive dialogue to mitigate tensions that have the propensity to escalate,

15  
16 *Gravely distressed* by the continued humanitarian needs and worsening humanitarian situation in Yemen, and  
17 recognizing the urgency of humanitarian assistance, including access to food, which is now impacting more than 21  
18 million civilians (of whom 7 million are severely food insecure) and 895,000 suspected cholera cases (with 2,200  
19 associated cholera deaths since the 27th April 2017, of which half of the suspected cases are children),

- 20  
21 1. *Regrets* all actions that involve civilian casualties;
- 22  
23 2. *Deplores* any further action that threatens civilian targets, in accordance with international humanitarian law;
- 24  
25 3. *Draws attention* to women and children subjugated to unwarranted violence, and recalls its previous resolutions  
26 on women, peace and security, and children and armed conflict;
- 27  
28 4. *Further requests* the leadership of affected parties within the conflict engage in dialogue and assign delegates to  
29 represent their interests to:
- 30  
31 a. Address ongoing increases of tension as a roadblock to this goal;
- 32  
33 b. Endorse cooperation for the purpose of mitigating loss of life and damaging the infrastructure in  
34 Yemen;
- 35  
36 5. *Encourages* Member States, non-governmental organizations and intergovernmental organizations, such as, but  
37 not limited to, the Red Cross, World Health Organization, United Nations International Children's Emergency  
38 Fund, United Nations High Commission for Refugees, and the United Nations Economic and Social Council to  
39 contribute humanitarian projects & aid by:
- 40  
41 a. Delivering relief materials in the form of, but not limited to, monetary aid, food, clean water, and  
42 medical aid;
- 43  
44 b. Establishing additional services for displaced persons;
- 45  
46 c. Deploying public health workers to conduct studies in order to combat the cholera outbreak in the  
47 region;
- 48  
49 6. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.