



Summary Report for the Security Council

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

1. Women, Peace and Security
2. The Situation in Afghanistan

The session was attended by the representatives of Albania, Brazil, China, France, Gabon, Ghana, India, Ireland, Kenya, Mexico, Norway, Russia, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, and the United States of America.

On Friday, the committee adopted the agenda of 2, 1, beginning discussion on the topic of “The Situation in Afghanistan.” By Sunday, the Dais received a total of 4 proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics, including recognition of the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan’s membership in order to improve humanitarian aid delivery, and capacity building regarding the situation in Afghanistan. Delegates created three resolutions that upheld Afghani sovereignty and prioritized the humanitarian response in Afghanistan, and one on the implementation of peacekeeping operations to protect Nigerians during the upcoming 2023 elections

On Saturday evening, the Secretary-General and Under-Secretary General communicated to the delegates the urgent situation in Nigeria in the face of the 2023 elections, which they had the option of addressing. Delegates initially opted to discuss topic 1 “Women, Peace and Security” but after a motion to amend the agenda, “The Situation in Nigeria” became their priority, eventually adopting a single resolution on the implementation of a peacekeeping operation to assuage violence in Nigeria and the Chad basin region. Overall, throughout the weekend, delegates successfully exchanged ideas regarding the topics presented before the committee.

On Sunday, 4 draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, none of which had amendments. The committee adopted 4 resolutions following voting procedure, all of which received unanimous support by the body. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including humanitarian aid delivery for Afghanistan, and the implementation of peacekeeping operations in Nigeria for the protection of the Member State and the region.



Code: SC/1/1

Committee: United Nations Security Council

Topic: The Situation in Afghanistan

The Security Council,

Concerned by the rising humanitarian crisis within the state of Afghanistan,

Emphasizing the need for constructive lines of communication to rebuild a level trust between the Taliban, the international community, and Afghan citizens,

Understanding the role played by foreign intervention that led to the destabilization of the state of Afghanistan,

1. *Recommends* that the General Assembly Credential committee considers the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan's no later than 31st of December 2022;
2. *Understands* that the entailment of the recognition of the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan could lead to better implementation of humanitarian aid by offering legitimacy, which provides both a measure of respect and accountability within the United Nations as well as the world stage:
 - a. Recalls the past historic precedents of legitimacy such as other Member States' recognition of the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan;
 - b. The recognition of the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan led to the collaboration on humanitarian aid and a more transparent relationship via Member States' Embassies in Kabul, such as the 3 billion dollars in aid offered to infrastructure development and building state institutions;
 - c. Recognition has benefitted member states with quality-of-life improvements and a greater dedication to human rights and joining the pursuit of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals;
3. *Calling for* further implementation of UN Peacekeeping missions in the region in conjunction with the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan to promote a sense of security.



Code: SC/1/2

Committee: United Nations Security Council

Topic: The Situation in Afghanistan

The United Nations Security Council,

Recognizing the effects that the 2001 Bonn Conference and 2001 *Bonn Agreement* had on the Afghanistan government and its people,

Concerned that 24.4 million people still require humanitarian assistance for survival in Afghanistan according to United Nations news, which provides a major barrier to the accomplishment of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 8 (decent work and economic growth),

Noting the need for increased collaboration with the Taliban on humanitarian aid in order to pursue stability in Afghanistan,

Expressing appreciation of the continued support by NGOs such as Namisco (\$60,000) and the American Endowment Foundation (\$10,250) within Afghanistan's borders, while expressing the dire need for further economic aid in order to support humanitarian actions,

Acknowledges past Security Council resolutions regarding the situation in Afghanistan, particularly the recent renewal of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) through resolution 2626, which provided an extension through 17 March 2023,

Concerned with the lackluster distribution infrastructure, resulting in available resources and food not being distributed to Afghans, as food security is critical to peace and security,

Acknowledging the grave situation within Afghanistan with over 90 percent of the country facing level-three (crisis) and level-four (emergency) levels of food insecurity according to the World Food Programme,

Having considered further that 3.5 million refugees and other displaced people of Afghanistan currently reside in foreign states for an indeterminate amount of time,

Deeply disturbed with the lack of resources the people of Afghanistan must survive, delaying the full implementation of SDG 2 (zero hunger),

Deeply disturbed by the conflict related issues inflicted onto Afghan children due to the current situation in Afghanistan,

Recalling the *Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction of 1997* with a framework that decommissions and ceases the production of all anti-personnel landmines in Afghanistan,

Confident in multilateral efforts to expand capacity for communication technology and development of medical aid initiatives operating within Afghanistan in the spirit of preserving peace,

Fully aware of the consequences on the peace process stemming from lack of access to communications technologies, preventing full realization of SDG 9 (industry, innovation, and infrastructure) and SDG 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions),

Deeply conscious of the results of desertification in Afghanistan and its effects on agriculture, water, and sanitation and how it disrupts security in the country,

Reiterating the Security Council's commitments to promoting women in diplomacy in resolution 1325 on "Women and Peace and Security",

Seeking gender equality by encouraging women to participate politically in civil engagement and conflict resolution which is a prerequisite to preventing future conflict as women disproportionately bear the brunt of armed conflict,

Welcoming transparency between the Taliban, United Nations, and Afghan civilians to future peace and stability in conflict resolution,

Fully aware of the medical shortcomings that face Afghanistan in terms of both tools and expertise while alleviating and preventing the spread of communicable diseases that have arisen as a result of the crisis condition within Afghanistan,

Expressing satisfaction with the Strategic Airlift Capability (SAC) based in the Hungarian Defence Forces Pápa Air Base which serves the needs of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, European Union, and United Nations for humanitarian relief efforts,

1. *Expresses* its support for another updated Bonn Conference with the following alterations to the original 2001 Bonn Conference:
 - a. Recommends sponsorship of an updated Bonn Conference by ECOSOC and the United Nations Secretariat, held by the year 2024;
 - b. Including the leaders of the Taliban Regime as a stakeholder in negotiations;
 - c. Including the current heads of state of Afghanistan;
 - d. Including women's groups like the Afghan Women's network;
 - e. Ensuring negotiations with stakeholders are held in public and are transparent with United Nations Member States and their citizens;
 - f. Including Security Council Member States, and Member States in the surrounding area of Afghanistan such as but not limited to:
 - i. Pakistan;
 - ii. Iran;
 - iii. Turkmenistan;
 - iv. Uzbekistan;
 - v. Pakistan;
 - vi. Tajikistan;
2. *Calls upon* Member States and international organizations to aid Afghanistan in building internal and external confidence in the Afghan aid system by:
 - a. Collaborating with the World Bank to incorporate Approach 3.0 into the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF) which will:
 - i. Facilitate donor communication with the Taliban and the Afghan Central Bank on humanitarian aid projects in education, health, and agriculture;
 - ii. Develop checks and balances that ensure anti-corruption and counterterrorism

measures so that aid can ultimately be dispersed with the direct involvement of the interim government;

3. *Further recommends* that funds be further administered to bolster the economy under the assistance of third-party NGOs such as Namisco and American Endowment Foundation by imploring a third-party organization to oversee the allocation of funds to communities, businesses, and the people of Afghanistan through:
 - a. The ARTF which has been working closely with the United Nations and Afghanistan in terms of allocation of funds;
 - b. Extending the impact of ARTF within the country with the help of NGOs as well as additional Member States that are willing to aid in the ever-growing effort;
4. *Emphasizes* the need for continued humanitarian action as well as aid being delivered and given within Afghanistan's borders by:
 - a. Acknowledging the need for continued humanitarian action taken by the Taliban and other Afghan actors given the continued civilian casualties and the increase of 6 million individuals seeking humanitarian aid since 2021;
 - b. Noting the fact that there is an increased threat of danger to humanitarian, healthcare and aid workers;
 - c. Mitigating the threat to workers by:
 - i. Discontinuing the assault on aid workers within Afghan borders;
 - ii. Contributing to the work being done by The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in protection of aid workers, journalists, and reporters;
 - iii. Providing support and protection to current and future aid workers;
5. *Decides* to extend the UNAMA mandate through 17 March 2024;
6. *Urges* the international organizations and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), especially the World Food Program to expand aid in the procurement and distribution of direct humanitarian food relief to the Afghan people at the local level to address the food security crisis and provide assistance to develop sustainable agriculture within the country by:
 - a. Facilitating high level donor conferences amongst member states and international corporations to generate more funding for humanitarian relief programs;
 - b. Broadening foreign aid into food distribution networks within Afghanistan;
 - c. Promoting the dissemination of drought tolerant crops;
 - d. Supporting programs for the training and application of integrated dry-farming practices;
7. *Calls upon* member states to increase contribution to food relief programs;
8. *Advises* collaboration with Industry Development Agency (IDA) to:
 - a. Broaden foreign direct investment into charitable initiatives concerning communication technology and medical aid programs in Afghanistan;
 - b. Utilize IDAs relations with international and local NGOs, large funding organizations with

focuses in technological development, and various ministries of health via programs such as Irish Aid through direct and indirect funding processes to politicized coordinated with NGOs operating out of Israel, the West Bank, and Gaza;

9. *Strongly encourages* Member States and other NGOs, like the United Nations Human Rights Council (HRC), to provide humanitarian aid to Afghan refugees through:
 - a. The continued support for refugees with food, medical care, and shelter;
 - b. Economic support to Member States that currently provide support to Afghan refugees on a Member State by Member State basis including but not limited to economic, educational, and job opportunities within host states to foster long-term benefits and independence for Afghan refugees;
 - c. Working closely with the HRC to resettle and rehome the Afghan refugees within accepting and willing Member States by creating programs supported by funds allocated by Member States as well as related NGOs;
10. *Ensures* the safety of Afghan children by strengthening the foundation of education in order to avoid conflict induced alternatives including child marriage, child soldiers, and children of war:
 - a. Constructs a solidified educational foundation that teaches children on core subjects in schools such as math, science, and farsi;
 - b. With aid from UNESCO, groups will come together to provide both moral and academic support to children in order to guarantee their rights to education and peaceful adolescence;
11. *Authorizes* the Department of Peacekeeping Operations Demining Unit to take special notice of the threat improvised explosive devices pose to Afghan civilians and displaced persons by:
 - a. Increasing efforts to remove improvised explosive devices;
 - b. Tracking the unique challenges posed upon the Afghan civilization due to current circumstances;
12. *Noting with success* the Rwandan Medical Drone Network's efforts in upholding peace in a conflict zone and aiming to implement a Medical Drone Network in Afghanistan by:
 - a. Providing mobile health clinics in rural areas within all 34 provinces with the purpose of establishing a foundation for medical aid;
 - b. Creating public-private partnerships with Zipline and Gavi in supplying the technology and medical supplies to distribute throughout the region as has been done in the Rwandan Medical Drone Network;
13. *Invites*, following the opening of the Afghan economy, investment into the development of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) implementing research from the Tyndall Institute on ICTs for the purpose of:
 - a. Supplementing resources for peacebuilding;
 - b. Facilitating private sector growth;
 - c. Improving connection to isolated rural communities;
14. *Calling attention* to the examples of ICT development projects in other regions which could be

extended to or replicated by NGOs in Afghanistan with the purpose of establishing ICTs in rural communities and conflict zones, including such examples as:

- a. Similar in affect to the protocols used in the Technology for Youths and Jobs program in West Bank and Gaza which prioritized expansion of IT firms into unincorporated areas in need of youth technological education and employment opportunities;
 - b. Rural Technology Action Group (RuTAG) in India which aims at improving the rural economy through appropriate technological interventions in the traditional methods of production so as to upgrade rural systems in terms of efficiency and communication access;
15. *Deeply conscious* of the results of climate change in Afghanistan and its effects with agriculture, water and sanitation;
16. *Draws attention to* desertification in Afghanistan and the dire measures that it has implicated on both internally displaced persons and refugees in ways such as:
- a. Agriculture by further worsening the food crisis and famine in Afghanistan;
 - b. Access to clean drinking water in Afghan communities, including sanitation access due to lack of clean sanitary facilities;
17. *Suggests* the establishment of an advisory council consisting of the 9 diverse global NGOs that make up the “New Alliance to Protect Human Rights in Afghanistan:
- a. The council would advise the United Nations’ approach to transparency with the Taliban;
 - b. The council must have a threshold of at least 30% female representation among advisors;
 - c. The council will have a focus on advising communication with the Taliban for a pathway to provide women access to education and political participation in Afghanistan;
18. *Advises* collaboration with (IDA, broadening foreign direct investment into charitable/ humanitarian initiatives;
19. *Calling upon* the WHO, in coordination with the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement who have shown their effectiveness in providing medical assistance in conflict zones:
- a. Working alongside the World Health Organization (WHO) and the World Food Programme (WFP) in order to assist in the distribution of medicine and vaccines, specifically COVID-19 vaccines;
 - b. Ensuring that the Afghan people are receiving the vaccines and boosters, tracking records should be implemented utilizing the World Health Organization’s (WHO)’s 11 Vaccines Granted Emergency Use Listing (EUL) COVID-19 Vaccine Tracker;
 - c. Collaborating with the International Committee of the Red Cross to support the operating and management costs of hospitals in Afghanistan;
 - d. Using NGOs such as the Bill & Melinda Gates foundation to guarantee the safety and protection of Afghans;
 - e. Working to distribute blood supplies from the Republic of Ireland to the Afghan people;
 - f. Will call in Doctors Without Borders to provide medical relief as well as supplying the tools needed;

20. *Strongly urges* a collaboration between the United Nations Member States and SAC to provide humanitarian aid and support for the people of Afghanistan by providing:
- a. Food of multiple varieties;
 - b. Agricultural materials;
 - c. Vaccines and other medical materials;
 - d. Entertainment materials for children;
 - e. Green belt, planting trees with regard to preventing the spread of the desert;
 - f. Sea programs, smart irrigation techniques and technology, implementation of more effect water in Afghanistan, waste and sewage;
21. *Providing* the West African Union with security capabilities to aid in the defense of infrastructure in West Africa:
- a. Drones would be allocated to the command of the WAU and can be leased to states undergoing crises to help manage their security situations;
 - b. Funding will be provided for training programs to mentioned military security measures;
 - c. Digital infrastructure and cyber defenses will be strengthened.



Code: SC/1/3

Committee: United Nations Security Council

Topic: The Situation in Afghanistan

The United Nations Security Council,

Deeply disturbed that 19.8 million people in Afghanistan are acutely food insecure in 2022 according to the World Health Programme,

Aware that according to the Human Rights Watch, the Afghan economy was 75 percent dependent on foreign assistance for the salaries of millions before August 2021,

Reaffirming the United Nation Development Program report on Afghanistan: Socio-Economic Outlook 2021-2022 Averting a Basic Human Needs Crisis, which reported 2 billion United States dollars is required to alleviate the Afghan population from extreme poverty,

Concerned by the disconnect between Afghan civilians, specifically women, and providers of foreign aid and governing bodies, and the lack of ability for Afghans to engage in avenues for change politically and economically in order to increase security for Afghan civilians,

Recalling the commitments of the United Nations Security Council to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (zero hunger), 8 (decent work and economic growth), and 17 (partnerships for the goals) to be met by 2030,

Acknowledges the growing refugee crisis within the borders of Afghanistan as 5.5 million peoples are currently internally displaced with an additional half million being displaced in 2022 alone,

1. *Tasking* the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) with ensuring risk avoidance by foreign banks does not stop the flow of funds into Afghanistan for allowed purposes such as food and aid;
2. *Supports* the integration of the Afghan economy into the international banking system for the purpose of developing an economic regulatory framework through:
 - a. Understanding that the integration of Afghanistan into the banking system based on these frameworks is contingent upon the commitment and collaboration of the dominant stakeholder in Afghanistan to the following ideals;
 - b. Adherence to methods of transparency including financial transparency and the promise of consistent communication with trusted groups in Afghanistan by:
 - i. Intersecting the United Nations (UN) Security Council, the Indian Embassy in Kabul, and the Chinese Embassy for the release of foreign assets to go to humanitarian efforts and increased economic stability in Afghanistan;
 - ii. Maintenance of monthly budgets indicating where money is spent and how it is allocated throughout the duration of the financial plan;
 - iii. Ensure the prevention of corruption or diversion of funds by providing the Open-Ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Prevention of Corruption purview over the dominant stakeholder's use of released assets, a subsidiary body of the Conference of the States Parties, responsible for advising and assisting the Conference in regard to preventive measures under Chapter II of the Convention against Corruption;
 - c. Adherence to the recognition of human rights, in particular women's rights and security via:

- i. Equal access and protection of women’s education at all levels and allowing girls to attend school above sixth grade;
 - ii. International monitors such as the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) on the upholding of women’s rights;
 - iii. Equal access to employment and allowing women to enter the workforce without civil and societal barriers;
 - iv. Reinstatement of the Ministry of Women’s Affairs in order to ensure women’s full political participation;
 - d. Requiring the dominant stakeholder in Afghanistan to enforce their agriculture industry to grow agricultural products other than poppy plants to reduce the drug trade and increase the supply of food in the country;
 - e. Releasing on a rolling basis the frozen foreign assets held by Member States for economic recovery and cash liquidity to the Bank for International Settlement (BIS) in the Hong Kong SAR affiliate through:
 - i. Allocating money through a 6-package incremental release plan beginning in January 2023 where the first 3 are in increments of 3 months releasing 30% of the frozen 7 billion or 2.1 billion and the final 3 payments are in increments of 6 months releasing 60% of fund or 4.9 billion;
 - i. Beginning in January 2023, an initial package of 2.1 million, to be released to the BIS contingent on the conditions of transparency, increased women’s security, and communication between the dominant stakeholder of Afghanistan and the UN;
 - ii. Following the adherence to the conditions and commitment to strengthening the Afghan economy, a second release of 2.1 million will occur in April 2023;
 - ii. Continuation of the pre-existing Swiss-US Fund for the Afghan People on its own terms;
 - f. Resolving to lift sanctions as imposed by UN Security Council resolution 2255 (2015) on “Threats to international peace and security cause by terrorist acts” subject to the above conditions through lifting of sanctions on existential industries such as healthcare, education, and energy which will begin in August 2023 following the compliance of the stakeholder in Afghanistan with the listed conditions;
 - g. Facilitating conversations between the Afghan government, dominant stakeholders in Afghanistan, the International Monetary Fund, and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank to develop strategies for Afghanistan to build an economic framework that will provides the means for economic stability by:
 - i. Allowing the United Nations Peacemaker Standby Team to facilitate the conversation;
 - ii. Tasking the Standby Team with identifying a neutral meeting area;
- 3. *Urges* the establishment of a new program for increasing Afghan Civic Engagement modeling the Afghan Civic Engagement Program (CSII) for the purpose of proactive global network growth of civil society and societal engagement for the Afghan people to provide avenues for political and economic participation:
 - a. The primary focus of the CSII is the growth of a global network of civil society organizations, activists, and leaders into regional incubators to form a single support team, where this program successfully supported regional hubs with grants, remained transparent with data collection and adaptive management, and established the Platform and Communications Working Group;
 - b. Based upon the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and

CounterPart International CSII that ran from 2015 to 2020;

- c. This group could include Counterpart International, USAID and relevant UN bodies such as UN Women, the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs;
4. *Encourages* Member States to open individual negotiations with mediation of discussions by the United Nation Peacemaker subsidiary of the Mediation Support Unit through:
- a. Appointment of representatives from the United Nations Standby Teams of Senior Mediation Advisors;
 - b. Addressing the concerns of Member States regarding women's security and expansion of civil and political rights in Afghanistan to meet SDG 4 (quality education) and SDG 5 (gender equality);
 - c. Including active steps for the empowerment and advancement of the Da Afghanistan Bank (DAB) into international trade networks to bring economic stability and regulation to Afghanistan;
 - d. Aiming to begin negotiations following the release of the initial assets in January 2023.



Code: SC/2/1

Committee: United Nations Security Council

Topic: The Situation in Nigeria

The United Nations Security Council,

Expressing concern for the displaced peoples in Nigeria, specifically those of the Christian faith, and the 2,500 Christian followers who have been killed as a result of the rise of extremist groups in the region,

Reaffirming the commitment of the United Nations Security Council to resolution 2349 (2017) on “Peace and security in Africa” and its solidarity with the conflict-affected populations of the region including those displaced and hosting communities impacted by the election crisis in Nigeria,

Recognizing the 104 Member States who as of October 2022 have adopted a 1325 National Action Plan (NAP),

Taking note, the impact the citizens of Nigeria seeking refuge from the growing crisis as 81% of refugees were rejected in 2021,

Affirming the necessity of prioritizing the needs of regionally impacted Member States in order to avoid influences of neo-colonialism,

Emphasizing the need for regional security forces such as the African Union (AU) to ensure that Nigeria’s interests and integrity are protected,

Alarmed by ties between terrorist groups Boko Haram and the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL),

Expressing concern over the increased threats of violence against voting groups,

Recognizing the success organizations such as Tech Against Terrorism have on preparing Member States with the tools and resources to support counterterrorism efforts,

Contemplating utilization of implementation strategies used by Member States with dire familiarity of religious persecution,

Ensuring the accountability of UN personnel or peacekeepers during their operation within the region during this time,

Seriously concerned that President Buhari has neither issued a state of emergency nor condemned the actions of the non-state actors who have caused enormous amounts of terror to the people of Nigeria,

Reiterating the commitment of this committee to the interdependency of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5 (gender equality) and SDG 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions),

Deeply concerned with the situation in Nigeria and the current impact it has on women,

Noting with satisfaction the prior work done by the United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel (UNOWAS) and other Peacekeeping mission groups in the region with the goals of further implementation of the United Nations’s integrated strategy for the Sahel,

1. *Advises* the use of the electronic Detailed Implementation Survey (eDIS) and the subsequent Overview of Implementation Assessment (OIA) to facilitate capacity-building and counter-terrorism efforts in Nigeria through:

- a. Operationalizing the resources of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) on behalf of the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) to inform and collaborate with the Nigerian government to complete the eDIS by January 2023;
 - b. Publishing the findings of the eDIS to the eDISs' database for the purpose of identifying key CTC recommendations, needs for technical assistance, and for the review of the Nigerian government;
2. *Calls upon* the Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee to develop guidelines incorporating International Human Rights Law that will allow Member States to assist the Nigerian government in installing infrastructure for smart cities in order to:
 - a. Enhance the role of information technologies (ICTs) in safeguarding public security on counter terrorism through Member State assistance with the exports of new surveillance technologies that will provide supplies for smart cities and provide assistance from organizations like Tech Against Terrorism in implementing ICT tools for counter terrorism;
 - b. Work with the Nigerian government to uphold election security;
3. *Urges* Member States to increase funding to the Multinational Joint Task Force in providing equipment and military presence within the region of Nigeria;
4. *Requests* Member States to support Nigerian refugees by:
 - a. Providing mental and physical health resources for refugees;
 - b. Reallocate funding to NGOs such as Comic Relief, Tides Foundation, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, as well as others;
 - c. Inviting the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to implement and bolster refugee programs to further support the seamless transition of displaced persons;
5. *Strongly Advises* the Member States of the African Union to call an emergency session of the African Union's African Colloquium program, which usually operates biannually to help African Member States streamline their legal system where this session should aim to:
 - a. Assist Nigeria in best practice sharing of legal practices and strengthen the electoral process;
 - b. Include the legal counsel from all African Union Member States, so Nigeria can acquire the best practices from other Member States with strong electoral records;
6. *Requests* the involvement of the Electoral Institute for Sustainable Democracy in Africa (EISA) in efforts to protect the 2023 election in Nigeria for building stronger and more secure election institutions, including such existing EISA initiatives as:
 - a. The Elections and Political Processes (EPP) program which:
 - i. Assists election stakeholders (election management bodies, regional and sub-regional bodies, civil society organizations, etc.), to effectively play their roles in the electoral process;
 - ii. Provides technical assistance in the area of election assessment;

- b. The African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM), a project that is already operating in 9 other African states, which enhances democratic and accountable governance in Africa;
 - c. Election-related conflict management services, a unique programme to manage election-related conflict;
7. *Urges* the expansion the United Nations Democracy Fund and Africa Check project, “Media Literacy for evidence-based decision-making in Nigeria, Kenya, [and] South Africa” to cover religious persecution and anti-corruption;
8. *Suggests* collaboration between the EISA and the Independent National Electoral Commission, an organization already operating in Nigeria for the purpose of maintaining Election Management Bodies (EMB) to conduct free, fair, and credible elections for sustainable democracy in Nigeria;
9. *Encourages* regional powers to work within their respective areas to develop Regional Action Plans (RAPs) to ensure an additional level of accountability and support to each Member State’s NAP by:
 - a. Establishing a standard of active NAP implementation in governance with multiple neighboring countries in an effort to begin RAP accountability;
 - b. Providing recommendations for improving international and national responses in post-conflict situations, including the development of effective financial and institutional arrangements to guarantee full and equal participation in the peacebuilding process;
 - c. Encouraging Member States in post-conflict situations, in consultation with civil society, including women’s organizations, to specify in detail women and girls’ needs and priorities and design concrete strategies, in accordance with their legal systems, to address those needs and priorities, which cover inter alia support for greater physical security and better socio-economic conditions, through education, income generating activities, access to basic services, in particular health services, including sexual and reproductive health, reproductive rights, and mental health, gender-responsive law enforcement and access to justice, as well as enhancing capacity to engage in public decision-making at all levels;
10. *Encourages* Member States to follow through on the provisions of Resolution 2272 (2016) on “Sexual exploitation and abuse”, which safeguards against sexual and gender-based violence by United Nations Peacekeepers and Personnel;
11. *Strongly urges* the Nigerian government to issue a state of emergency and condemn the non-state actors;
12. *Strongly advises* a public consultation or convention on hate speech and discrimination against currently marginalized religious groups:
 - a. Held one year before commencing an election cycle in hopes of having the great effect on disenabling the religious targeting agenda;
 - b. At the discretion of the Republic of Nigeria, discourse in possible updates on the criminal law prohibiting incitement to hatred in the interest of keeping peace among inflamed political groups;

- c. Instituting the priceless value of the prevention of religious group's suffering and assuring that they are not only given back their voice in the face of violent terror, but are also empowered to speak by their Member State;
13. Calls for a United Nations peacekeeping operation in Nigeria considering the invitation from Nigeria with the mandate of:
 - a. Protecting Nigerians from the threat of terrorist groups leading up to the 2023 elections;
 - b. Protecting voters at polling locations from violence during the 2023 election with advisement from the Ace Project;
 - c. Protecting those impacted by religious persecution imposed by terrorist groups;
 - d. Deploying 10,000 peacekeepers;
14. *Suggests* the development of an expert Working Group tasked with addressing counterterrorism within a gender sensitive framework and developing solutions based on their findings through:
 - a. Collaborating with UN Women and United Nations Peacemakers to identify key regional actors working in the framework of women, peace, and security (WPS) expanding on the framework of prior work, such as resolution 1325 (2000);
 - b. Highlighting the important need of using women peacekeepers in security measures to ensure the safety and protection of women in conflict zones by identifying high conflict areas where women peacekeeping troops can be deployed in Western Africa;
 - c. Focusing efforts to gender mainstreaming of current counter-terrorism efforts within the region such as the Office of the National Security Adviser (ONSA) and the CTC;
15. *Providing* the West African Union (WAU) with security capabilities to aid in the defense of infrastructure in West Africa through drones and cyber capabilities, alongside training for both, that is allocated to the command of the WAU to be leased or utilized by states undergoing crises to help manage their security situations.