Delhi Public School Whitefield Model United Nations 2024

UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL

UNSC

Agenda: Discussing the Ongoing Insurgency in Burkina Faso with Special Emphasis on the Legal Repercussions.

CONTENTS

LETTER FROM THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

Greetings Delegates,

We are delighted to welcome you to the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) at DWMUN 2024, where we are committed to ensuring a smooth and efficient committee flow during the three days of conference. As the executive board, we are excited to see you represent your respective nations and work together to develop resolutions and form a consensus addressing the conflict that we will be deliberating upon. As a delegate, You'll be putting your negotiation prowess, diplomacy, critical thinking abilities, and knowledge of global affairs to the ultimate test alongside that, You'll have your hands full tackling moderated caucuses during formal sessions to handling the rest of the committee during the chaotic unmoderated caucuses.

In order to provide you a solid grasp of the agenda and to help you get started on your conference research, we have put together this background guide. It is imperative that you do not use this background guide as your only source of information for the duration of the conference's research. It is advised that you use this Background guide to gain a foundational understanding before expanding your knowledge on your own through independent study, which will be helpful during the conference.

Since the UNSC usually entails the most elite delegates amongst the delegates who attend the conference, the Executive Board will remain rigid in terms of the Rules of Procedure, and will also further refrain from interrupting the flow of debate, thus the responsibility of deciding and altering the flow of committee is in your hands, the delegates. To do so, you will have to be thorough with the RoP, Thus please read the RoP mentioned in the Background guide adequately.

We encourage you to approach this conference not as a Competition, but as a Learning experience that will help you gain new connections, learn invaluable concepts, and further understand the world of international relations better.
Lastly, if you have any queries, Don't hesitate to contact the Executive Board through email. Goodluck, and Godspeed.

Yours Sincerely,
The Executive Board

BS Chetan Swaroop Reddy   **Dhruv Bajaj**
Co-Chairperson   Co-Chairperson
snis0050@snis.edu.in

INTRODUCTION TO COMMITTEE

The United Nations Security Council, arguably one of the most powerful, and influential committees in the United Nations, is tasked with the "primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security" under Article 24 (1) of the UN Charter. The UNSC has 15 members, with five permanent members and 10 non-permanent members. Each member has one vote, and all member states are required to comply with the council's decisions through its ability to legally bind.

The Security Council aims to peacefully resolve international disputes in accordance with Chapter VI of the UN Charter, which authorizes the Security Council to call on parties to seek solutions via negotiation, arbitration, or other peaceful means. Failing that, Chapter VII empowers the Security Council to take more assertive actions, such as imposing sanctions or authorizing the use of force "to maintain or restore international peace and security."

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) has been actively engaged in tackling the conflict in Burkina Faso with a range of resolutions and statements. The Council has shown significant worry about the unconstitutional government changes and military coups, highlighting the importance of constitutional order and regional stability. Main resolutions comprise:

1. **S/RES/2634 (2022):** Concerning piracy and armed robbery in the Gulf of Guinea, with potential impacts on Burkina Faso's security environment.

2. **S/2023/290 (2023):** This decision designates the Special Representative for West Africa and the Sahel, underscoring the Council's attention to the stability and security of the region.

The UNSC has denounced terrorist attacks and human rights abuses, urging global assistance to tackle the humanitarian emergency in Burkina Faso. These resolutions and statements demonstrate the Council's dedication to advancing peace and security in the region. However, a thorough legal framework upon which a consensus could've been made, was never made.

RULES OF PROCEDURE

Motions

Roll Call

At the beginning of each Session and upon the Motion to begin Roll call, Chairpersons shall call in an alphabetical order on all Member States in order to state their status of attendance. Member States may reply "present" or "present and voting". Representatives stating just "present and voting" shall have no right to abstain from any vote on any substantial voting procedure, and a delegate who votes "present" may abstain from voting.

Note: Voting stance can be changed from "Present" to "Present and Voting" the next time Roll Call is being done in the next session/day. However, It can't be changed from "Present and Voting" to "Present".

How to raise it?
The delegate of [portfolio] raises a motion to begin a roll call.

General Speaker's List (GSL)

Procedurally, after a Roll call, initially in the session, you start with the General Speaker's List where delegates will be recognised to give a 90 second (The time limit can be altered by a Motion to Change the Speaker's Time) speech entailing the delegate's stance, and what they propose to do for the rest of the committee session, and sometimes if time permits, an initial solution may be briefed about too.
Furthermore, if three consecutive motion's fail, the committee will procedurally be reverting back to the General Speaker's List due to the committee's lack of clarity on how to proceed with the flow of debate. Moreover, the delegates, if permitted by the Executive board, can speak in the GSL innumerable times.

Note: The General Speaker's list is non-exhaustive, thus there is no ending to the list and speakers can always be recognised under the Executive Board's discretion

How to raise it?
The delegate of [portfolio] raises a motion to establish the general speakers' List.

Moderated Caucus

A Moderated caucus is aimed to facilitate and accelerate the discussion on the agenda deemed as essential and critical for the topic on agenda, through discussion on a specific topic under the agenda and when the committee is in formal session. The motion for the moderated caucus can be introduced by any of the delegates once the Floor is open for Points and Motions, Usually three motions will be recognised before voting upon them. The delegate shall specify the total time of the Motion, individual speaker´s time for each of the delegates (not exceeding the speaker´s time set for the general Speaker's List) and the purpose of the Motion.

Note: The Total time for a Moderated Caucus can't exceed 20 minutes.

How to raise it?
The delegate of [portfolio] raises a motion to move into a Moderated Caucus on "topic" for the time period of "x" minutes allotting "x" minute per speaker.

As a Moderated Caucus is limited to the number of delegates recognised to speak, a delegate who is not recognised may send in a substantive chit (Which will be explained later).

Unmoderated Caucus

An Unmoderated Caucus is an informal form of debate, during which delegates are able to freely discuss all issues with other delegates, lobby for their interests, resolve difficult questions about the topic on the agenda, make blocs and create working papers and resolutions. Here, delegates are allowed to move around the venue, and talk to any delegate. However, It is usually under an Executive Board member's supervision.

Note: The total time period for an Unmoderated Caucus can't be for more than 30 minutes, however, another motion may be raised to extend the Unmoderated caucus.

How to raise it?
The delegate of [portfolio] raises a motion to move into an unmoderated Caucus for the time period of "x" minutes.

Yields:

During a GSL, if a delegate has any remaining time, They can yield this time in any one of the following manner:

1. Yield to POINT OF INFORMATION / Questions - If the delegate is open to questions, it is at the discretion of the Chairpersons to grant this right to any delegate willing to pose an inquiry to the delegate within the remaining time allocated to the delegate regarding the speech. The delegate who yielded his time to questions can refuse to answer any of them at his discretion.

2. Yield to another delegate - the remaining time will be offered to another delegate as allotted by the former speaker. The delegate who was yielded the time must've priorly agreed for this arrangement and should be willing to speak right after the delegate yields the time. The remaining time can't be used when the delegate is giving his speech

3. Yield to the Executive Board: If there is remaining time left, but the delegate is not wishing to answer any questions or give his allocated time to another delegate, he /she can yield his time back to the Chairpersons, who will proceed with another delegate on the Speaker's List/ wishing to speak afterwards. Moreover, the Chairpersons can decide to ask questions, or may decide to use the time for questions / points of information.

4. Yield to Comments: If there remaining time left, it can be yielded to comments where other delegates in the committee, if recognised, will be commenting on the delegates speech. (However, The Executive Board will be prohibiting these yields in this conference).

Points:

1. Point of Parliamentary Enquiry: This point is raised by a delegate to clarify anything regarding the rules of procedure or to know the status of the committee. Such Points may not interrupt speakers and can be introduced only when the Floor is open for Points.

How to raise it?
The delegate of "your allocated country" raises a point of a parliamentary inquiry.

Example: Point of Parliamentary Enquiry, The Delegate of India would like to know who the next speaker on the list is?

---

2. Point of Personal Privilege: - A delegate may raise the Point of Personal Privilege in case of whichever kind of personal discomfort which prevents him from full participation in the debate. Such things can be for example audibility of other speakers, switching of air conditioning etc. A Point of Personal Privilege can interrupt a speaker only in the case of bad audibility.

How to raise it?
1. *The delegate of "your allocated country" raises a point of personal privilege.*

---

3. Point of Information: This point can be raised when the speaker yield's time to POIs / Questions, and is usually to ask a question pertaining to the given speech. Therefore, POIs can only be asked during the General Speaker's List.

---

4. Point of Order: There are two types of point of orders; Factual Inaccuracy, and Logical Fallacy. These points are used when there are irregularities, invalid points, and factually wrong aspects in a speech.
   - Point of Order, Factual Inaccuracy: Used when there is something in the speech that is factually incorrect according to information from sources that are considered valid. I.e. Delhi is not the Capital of the USA, it is the capital of India.
   - Point of Order, Logical Fallacy: Used when something in the speech doesn't logically make sense, or when the delegate is contradicting themself.

These points must be framed in a very specific manner, if not, they will not be accepted:
How to raise: "Point of Order, Type of POO, The Delegate mentioned Verbatim, however "x".

Substantive Chit:

Substantive chits can only be sent by delegates when they're not recognised to speak in a moderated caucus and want to convey something that is imperative and has not already been mentioned. The following format shall be used:

Substantive Chit:

To: Executive Board

From: Delegate of [portfolio]
   - *- These points must include substantive nature*
   - *- And should not be a speech.*

Right to Reply:

Delegates, whose country's national integrity or sovereignty has been contested and violated, may require Right of Reply. A chit entailing why a delegate wants to raise a right to reply must firstly be sent to the executive board, after which, the Executive board will call in the Secretary General, and both the delegates in question will be allotted a specific amount of time to justify themselves. After which, a procedural voting will begin where the delegate who loses the right to reply will be gagged for a specific period of time mentioned by the Secretary General.

Draft Resolution

A draft resolution, or referred to as "Resolution" once the committee passes the document, contains all the solutions that the committee wants to introduce in the form of a formal document that will be discussed and put to vote in front of the committee. If passed, this acts as a set of suggestions and recommendations to those who agree with it on the issue at hand. However, as you'll be writing a draft resolution in the United Nations Security Council, The resolution will automatically become legally binding to all UN members under the The UN Charter Chapter VII, Article 25 once passed. This document will be required to follow a strict and rigid set of rules, and formatting in order to be presented.

Sponsors

Sponsors are those who have majorly written the resolution, whose countries must agree with every clause, and who would be answering the questions based on the resolution once their resolutions are tabled and are being presented. The number of sponsors is usually kept between 2 and 4, this will be informed to the committee on the day of the conference. The sponsors usually will also be marked higher due to them contributing to the resolution the most, and their lobbying over the three days.

Signatories

Signatories are those who would like to see the resolution discussed in front of the committee. A signatory does not necessarily agree with the resolution, just wants to see it be debated. A delegate can be a signatory to more than one resolution. Resolutions must have at least 1/3rd of the committee's strength as signatories to be able to present them to the committee.

Amendments

An amendment to a resolution is in the form of an edit, addition, or deletion to the resolution that has been presented to the committee. This is usually sent to the chairs after the resolution has been discussed and through a motion, the committee is in an amendment session. If more than 1/3rd the number of a resolution's total number of operative clauses are accepted as amendments, the resolution will be scrapped. When an amendment is presented to the chairs, the sponsors of the resolution will be given the option to either accept it as friendly or unfriendly. A friendly amendment is automatically accepted, and the content that was aimed to be changed, added or deleted is done as such. An unfriendly amendment means that the committee will vote, to decide whether or not the change shall be made. This is done through a simple majority vote.

1. (To introduce Resolution) the delegate of "your allotted country" would like to raise a motion to introduce *RESOLUTION NAME*
2. (Amendments) the delegate of "your allotted country" would like to raise a motion to move into the amendment session for *RESOLUTION NAME*
3. (To vote on the resolution) the delegate of "your allotted country" would like to raise a motion to table the *RESOLUTION NAME* for the voting procedure.

Resolution Format

(Name of resolution)
Sponsors:
Signatories:
Topic:
XYZ Committee name,

1. Every preambulatory clause ends with a comma (,)
2. Every Operative clause ends with a semicolon (;)
3. Every sub-clause to a resolution should end with a comma (,) till and unless it is the last
4. sub-clause to the main clause, it shall end with a semicolon (;)
5. Every main clause before starting with a sub-clause should have a colon (:)
6. Full stop at the end of the resolution.

Crisis Related RoP:

The United Nations Security Council at DWMUN'24 will be functioning as a semi-crisis committee, thus you will be expected to know how the crisis documentation is made. For the delegates who are unaware of what semi-crisis committees are; A crisis committee is one of the most unique committees in a MUN where the specialties include a fast paced nature, dynamism and unpredictability. In a crisis committee, the main aim of the delegates is to solve or respond to crisis updates which are presented to them by the Executive Board (EB). In essence, it is important to understand what a crisis update is and how to respond to these using various
crisis tools
A crisis update is essentially an update that describes the developments and it clearly describes the current situation in committee. An example of a crisis update can be the following- Electricity in the Kashmir Valley was cut between 2AM and 9AM in the morning. However during the blackout, at 5AM in the morning, Kashmiri Hindus in Jammu broke down the mics and loudspeakers of a mosque which was at the border between a Muslim and a Hindu neighborhood. After a crisis update, the floor for directives will be open, so delegates may play around with the crisis update, and also conduct their own personal operations.
This might seem complicated initially, Therefore, we advise you to carefully read through the following guidelines for crisis notes:

Directives:

Delegates utilize directives to wield their portfolio powers, which are distinct to each delegate and define the reach of their directives. For instance, The Russian Federation may conduct a stealth military operation to assassinate President Zelensky.

Directives can go beyond traditional roles to achieve other objectives, like enhancing portfolio powers or pursuing personal goals, which may involve clandestine activities such as assassinations or state annexation. However, all these actions, including increasing portfolio powers, must be executed through covert directives in this committee. For example, the President could use directives to extort or launder money for personal gain by offering a favorable deal to a large company.

While crisis committees offer considerable freedom, it is essential to follow certain guidelines when crafting directives:

Firstly, directives should maintain a sense of realism; they should be plausible in the real world, regardless of how radical or extreme they are. If a directive is deemed unrealistic, it will fail.

Secondly, effective directives should be detailed. While a lack of detail might not affect whether a directive fails or passes, it will significantly impact its effectiveness. For instance, a delegate wishing to build a wall on the US-Mexico border should not merely state "Build a wall" but should include details on construction, purpose, and the financial and political benefits of the wall.

There are two types of directives in a crisis committee:
a. Covert; Something to be done secretly without the knowledge of the rest of the committee, the details are known only to the EB. However, only the objective of the directive will be revealed to the EB on the crisis update.

b. Overt; Something to be done in the open, whose details can be revealed to the rest of the committee.

Apart from this, directives can also be split into groups on the basis of the number of contributors to a particular directive;
   1. Individual Directive: Written by only one delegate.
   2. Joint Directive: Written by multiple delegates; The involved delegates will be sharing common objectives and further share resources, and etc..

In conclusion there are 4 types of directives:
   1. Individual Covert Directive
   2. Individual Overt Directive
   3. Joint Overt Directive
   4. Joint Covert Directive

The following will be the format, and must strictly be followed without any changes:

Type of Directive (Individual / Joint Directive, Covert / Over]

To: The Executive Board
From:
Objective: [The Primary Objective and the goal of the directive must be briefed about]
Plan of Action (POA):
[Preferred in phases, and with points mentioned in each instead of long paragraphs, pictures and diagrams may be used for reference.]
Conclusion / Expected outcome: [Mention what should potentially be the outcome if your directive passes.]

Communique:

Communiqués are often used to contact entities outside the committee to involve them in a certain way in the crisis. Usually, they are written as a formal correspondence to the external actor, asking them for the action you wish to take. Note that these actions lie under the abilities of the correspondent and not your portfolio. Communiques again can be individual or joint and can take covert and overt forms. They should be made with the following format:
[Type of Communique (Overt / Covert)]
To:
From:
[Body of the Communique]

[Signature of the delegate sending the letter]

Press Release

These are statements made by the delegate to the general public and the press, usually used as a tool to provide justification or reason behind the delegate's actions in a directive. They shall follow the following format strictly:

PRESS RELEASE
From:
Title of Press Release:
[Body of the Press Release] [Signature of the delegate]

Press Release

The conflict in Burkina Faso has its roots in the broader instability and violence affecting the Sahel region of West Africa, The early beginnings of the conflict can be traced back to the 2012 rebellion in Mali, led by marginalized Tuareg groups; Al-Qaeda affiliated Jama'at Nusrat al-Islam wal-Muslimin (JNIM) and the Islamic State in the Greater Sahara (ISGS). Therefore, This conflict opened gates for such militant and terrorist groups to gain a foothold in the region.

This further translated to this conflict spreading to Burkina Faso, Where the conflict escalated and caused Burkina Faso to become the new Epicenter for the Crisis in the Sahel region. The extreme violence has caused a substantial humanitarian disaster, resulting in more than 2 million individuals being forced to leave their homes, and has also prompted security forces to commit abuses, making the situation even worse. While discussing this topic, the United Nations Security Council needs to take into account the intricate historical, security, and regional factors involved.

INTRODUCTION TO AGENDA

The conflict in Burkina Faso has its roots in the broader instability and violence affecting the Sahel region of West Africa, The early beginnings of the conflict can be traced back to the 2012 rebellion in Mali, led by marginalized Tuareg groups; Al-Qaeda affiliated Jama'at Nusrat al-Islam wal-Muslimin (JNIM) and the Islamic State in the Greater Sahara (ISGS). Therefore, This conflict opened gates for such militant and terrorist groups to gain a foothold in the region.

This further translated to this conflict spreading to Burkina Faso, Where the conflict escalated and caused Burkina Faso to become the new Epicenter for the Crisis in the Sahel region. The extreme violence has caused a substantial humanitarian disaster, resulting in more than 2 million individuals being forced to leave their homes, and has also prompted security forces to commit abuses, making the situation even worse. While discussing this topic, the United Nations Security Council needs to take into account the intricate historical, security, and regional factors involved.

POLITICAL LANDSCAPE

On January 24, 2022, a coup lead by Lieutenant Colonel Paul-Henri Sandaogo Damiba ousted the government in burkina faso with the president at time being President Roch Marc Christian Kaboré who had been in office since 2015. There was large public discontent against Kabore's government due to its inability to handle the jihadist uprising especially after the 2013 french intervention in Mali which pushed the islamist groups out of major cities in Mali, but allowed them to regroup in several villages crossing into Burkina faso. The lack of effective action against the Jama'at Nasr al-Islam wal Muslimin (JNIM) over the 7 years further enraged public opinion against Kabore's government. Several allegations of corruption and mismanagement under the presidentship of Kabore is also a root cause of contradicting public opinion towards his government. This coup was followed by the dissolution of the government and the national assembly with Paul-Henri Sandaogo Damiba declaring himself as the head of state.

Dambia promised to improve the security lapses in the country but did not keep up to his promises. The security situation kept on deteriorating with the jihadist groups such as the JNIM consolidating more territory. This further demoralized and enraged the soldiers who were previously in support of Dambia during the January coup of 2022. Within a short 8 month period another coup led by Captain Ibrahim Traoré occurred in Burkina faso. The international community, including the African Union (AU) and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), condemned the coup. Neighboring countries were concerned about the deteriorating constitutional powers in Burkina faso. This caused an exacerbating increase in Jihadist attacks worsening the refugee crisis in the nation. with over 1.4 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) by the end of 2022.

According to recent reports, Ibrahim Traoré will remain in office for another five years as of 2024 following the signing of a new charter after national consultations. This dims any hope for the re-establishment of prior constitutional rule in the country with the conductance of elections. This reasoning provided for such extension, is the to treat the worsening security atmosphere in Burkina faso. But according to several analysts, these actions by Ibrahim Traoré are just a prerequisite to consolidate his control over Burkina faso. Solidifying the status of military rule in the country.

MAJOR PARTIES

Transitional Government led by Ibrahim Traoré

Following his assumption of power, Captain Traoré suspended the current transitional charter and instituted a new system of governance. With the goal of stabilizing the nation and laying the groundwork for a return to civilian control, this charter describes the composition and operations of the transitional administration.Both military and civilian representatives make up the transitional administration. Military people hold important posts, indicating the military's preeminent role in the current government.

People's Movement for Progress (MPP)

Prior to the January 2022 coup, the government in power was headed by President Roch Marc Christian Kaboré, the MPP was the party in power. The party's power has decreased since Kaboré was removed during the coup. A prominent figure in Burkina Faso politics has been the MPP. It continues to be a significant opposition force even after losing power, pushing for a restoration to democratic procedures and civilian governance. The party demands the restoration of constitutional order and the safeguarding of human rights, criticizing the military's involvement in politics.

Jama'at Nasr al-Islam wal Muslimin (JNIM)

JNIM is a jihadist organization connected to AQIM, or Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb. Prominent Tuareg leader Iyad Ag Ghaly founded it. The group wants to turn the Sahel into an Islamist state under the Sharia rule. JNIM has expanded its operations into Burkina Faso, where it has carried out multiple strikes on both military and civilian targets. Its primary operating regions are northern and central Mali which have in recent times extended into Burkina Faso. The group's actions have had a major impact on Burkina Faso's instability and violence.

Islamic State in the Greater Sahara (ISGS):

Operating in the tri-border region of Burkina Faso, Niger, and Mali, ISGS is associated with the Islamic State (IS). The goal of ISGS is to create an Islamic caliphate in the Sahel region. It was first led by Adnan Abu Walid al-Sahraoui until his passing in 2021. The group's violent attacks on both military personnel and civilians are well-known, which exacerbates Burkina Faso's security situation.

Jama'at Nasr al-Islam wal Muslimin (JNIM)

JNIM is a jihadist organization connected to AQIM, or Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb. Prominent Tuareg leader Iyad Ag Ghaly founded it. The group wants to turn the Sahel into an Islamist state under the Sharia rule. JNIM has expanded its operations into Burkina Faso, where it has carried out multiple strikes on both military and civilian targets. Its primary operating regions are northern and central Mali which have in recent times extended into Burkina Faso. The group's actions have had a major impact on Burkina Faso's instability and violence.

Ansar ul Islam:

Ansar ul Islam is a jihadist organization that was founded by Ibrahim Malam Dicko. It was once autonomous but eventually allied itself with JNIM. The group's main goals are to fight government forces and impose Sharia rule locally. Ansar ul Islam is mostly active in the Soum Province of northern Burkina Faso and has been implicated in multiple violent incidents that have contributed to instability in the region.

France

Through Operation Barkhane, France has played a significant role in counterterrorism activities throughout the Sahel, including Burkina Faso. The goals of this French military operation are to stabilize the area and fight extremist organizations. France works with regional and international allies, conducts military operations, and trains and supports the Burkina Faso forces. The objectives of France's involvement are to safeguard French interests in West Africa, combat terrorism, and preserve regional stability.

USA

Through the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership, the US provides assistance to Burkina Faso and other Sahelian nations (TSCTP). The United States supports, trains, and aids in military counterterrorism efforts. To assist local troops in fending off terrorist threats, this also involves exchanging intelligence and developing capabilities. The United States seeks to support its regional partners, foster stability, and fight international terrorism.

Mali

Mali is a major actor in the regional security environment and shares a lengthy border with Burkina Faso. Jihadist organizations pose comparable challenges to both nations, and instability in Mali frequently affects Burkina Faso. Sahelian instability is exacerbated by jihadist groups such as ISGS and JNIM, as well as internal strife in Mali.

Niger

In addition to sharing an eastern border with Burkina Faso, terrorist operations have a significant impact on Niger, especially in the region where Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger share a border. In addition to working with Burkina Faso on regional security projects, Niger also faces threats from organizations like ISGS and Boko Haram. In order to combat the common threat of terrorism, these nations must work together.

Russia

Despite not being explicitly codified, Russian support for the military coup in Burkina Faso has been noteworthy given geopolitical realignment and strategic interests in Africa. Russia has engaged politically and provided other sorts of support in an effort to increase its influence in Burkina Faso and the wider Sahel area in the wake of the coups in January and September 2022. In an effort to balance out Western influence, especially that of the United States and France, Russian officials have indicated that they are willing to work with the new military leadership. This engagement aims to support Burkina Faso's security forces in their fight against Islamist insurgencies by means of arms sales, military training, and the transfer of military equipment.

HUMANITARIAN CONCERN IN BURKINA FASO

Burkina Faso's humanitarian crisis, exacerbated by an ongoing insurgency, is extremely serious and multidimensional. More than 1.4 million people are internally displaced, creating an urgent need for humanitarian aid and support. Displaced persons often live in overcrowded and understaffed camps or seek refuge in host communities struggling to survive. The ongoing conflict has resulted in the destruction of essential infrastructure such as schools, health centers and water centers, which has seriously affected the availability of critical services.

The health situation is alarming, because there is a high rate of malnutrition and food insecurity among the refugees. The destruction of local economies and agriculture, along with disrupted supply chains, has led to severe food shortages and an increase in malnutrition, especially among children and pregnant women. Health care facilities are either damaged or overloaded and lack the necessary medical supplies and personnel, increasing mortality from preventable diseases.

Access to clean water and sanitation is also an important issue. Destruction of water infrastructure and cramped conditions in displacement camps have led to inadequate sanitation, increasing the risk of waterborne diseases such as cholera and dysentery. Humanitarian organizations such as the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Doctors Without Borders (MSF) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) are actively engaged in providing relief, but ongoing violence often hampers their efforts. access to affected areas.

Education was severely disrupted, many schools were damaged or closed, which greatly affected the education of children. The conflict threatens to create a generation of children who cannot go to school, jeopardizing their future prospects and the development of the country. Organizations such as UNICEF and Save the Children are working to provide educational support and create temporary schools for affected children.

Regional and international actors include the European Union (EU) and various non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that provide humanitarian aid, funding and support development projects. The EU has been involved in aid coordination and supporting stabilization efforts through initiatives such as the EU Emergency Fund for Africa. In addition, the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) is actively coordinating the international response to the crisis, facilitating the distribution of aid and mobilizing resources.

Humanitarian aid faces serious challenges due to ongoing insecurity, which complicates the delivery of aid and puts humanitarian workers at risk. The conflict has also heightened ethnic and communal tensions, leading to sporadic violence between displaced populations and host communities. These social pressures further complicate efforts to provide effective humanitarian assistance and integrate displaced people into host communities. Resolving the crisis requires a comprehensive international response, including immediate humanitarian assistance, long-term development assistance and efforts to address the root causes of the conflict to ensure sustainable recovery and stability.

Questions a Resolution Must Answer (QARMA):

1. What comprehensive humanitarian support can be provided to mitigate existing issues faced by the people in the Sahel region?
2. What are the potential solutions to curb the Jihadist rise in the region?
3. What is the main reason for the massive internal displacement? And How can this
4. number be reduced?
5. What methods must be taken to ensure political stability?