The General Assembly First Committee,

Recognizing that the current economic and humanitarian state of Afghanistan positions the nation to be uniquely vulnerable to the spread of extremism and proliferation of improvised explosive devices (IEDs),

Emphasizing the risk that allowing Afghans to continue to fall rapidly into poverty poses to the security of the Middle East,

Noting that the current unemployment rate, a known predictor of the growth of extremism and violent unrest, of Afghanistan according to the World Bank is 13.3% with a sharp trend upward (“Connections Between Poverty... And Violent Extremism...”, U.S. Agency for International Development, 2017),

Understanding that Afghanistan’s medical sector is on the brink of collapse, and that according to the United Nations 23 million people suffer from acute hunger, a jump of 9 million in less than a year (Afghanistan: Food Insecurity and Malnutrition threatens an entire generation, United Nations News, 2022). Social services providing basic needs such as access to medication and food are necessary to prevent a populace from seeking other sources of organized support structures from extremist groups (Why do people join terrorist organizations, European Institute for Peace, 2015). Terror groups are often the source of online resources or spreaders of explosives creation guides as well as the source of radicalization that leads to the use of these explosives (Use of Internet for Terrorist Purposes, UNODC, 2012),

Acknowledging that preventing a rise in extremism is key to combating the use of IEDs, (Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs), United States Department of Homeland Security 2022),

Seeking a long term solution to the proliferation and use of IEDs,

Acknowledging that preventative solutions can alleviate the impact of IEDs but do not reduce the long term demand for them,

Further Acknowledging that the only way to prevent the use and proliferation of IEDs is to reduce the demand through deradicalization whereas deradicalization can be achieved through economic and political stability,

Reaffirming the position taken by the Security Council S/RES/2615 (2021),

Enabling Provision of Humanitarian Aid Afghanistan as country Faces Economic Crisis, which enabled the funding of aid to Afghanistan,

Further Reaffirming the United Nations assessment (UN Launches Largest Single Country Aid Appeal Ever, United Nation, 2022) that Afghanistan would need 4.4 billion US dollars in aid for 2022 and that if aid is not received soon that number could double to 10 billion,

Understanding that Afghanistan is still in need of aid and we must act now or the problem will only continue to get worse,

Acknowledging the United Arab Emirates is in a unique position to transport aid to Afghanistan considering its current and past military and peacekeeping presence in Afghanistan, as well as its permission on this committee from the Taliban to operate within Afghanistan unimpeded,

1. Recommends funding be provided to non-profit volunteer organizations to support education regarding IEDs globally, in order to ensure the safety of innocent civilians and military:

   (a) Abilities of the organization will include education on how to;

   (i) Recognize IEDs;
(ii) Scout the location of IEDs;

(iii) Diffuse IEDs;

(iv) Introduce IED safety programs for civilians;

2. Recommends for the remaining funds to be provided to Afghanistan be used to fund:

(a) A short term jobs creation program supported by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) to reduce unemployment and ease a need to turn to terrorism for economic stability;

(b) A sufficient budget for food supplies is required to alleviate hunger as recommended by the United Nations for the World Food Programme for a time (Afghanistan Emergency, 2022) period of six (6) months;

(c) A sufficient budget for the Sehamandi Programme which provides support to 64% of all public health facilities in Afghanistan;

(i) Sufficient funds to find ways to circumvent Taliban donation freezes;

(ii) Sufficient annual funds to run the program as recommended by the World Health Organization;

3. Recommends that aid is decided before it is shipped, and that it will not be given to or distributed by the Taliban, the distribution of aid will be executed by the United Arab Emirates to ensure the safety of the aid as well as the proper use of funds and supplies:

(a) To be overseen by the Emergency Relief Coordinator of the United Nations;

(b) With the permission and protection of parties in Afghanistan;

(c) The military and aid corps of the United Arab Emirates would execute the distribution of physical goods;

(i) The United Arab Emirates will pay for the distribution cost itself but may appeal to the General Assembly first after six (6) months;

4. Calls upon the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the accountability office of the United Nations to oversee the proper use of funds and report back to the General Assembly First every three (3) months;

5. Expresses concern over the continued support of the Afghan people we recommend the formation of an Afghanistan Aid Committee, as we believe would be necessary to involve the region and powers most immediately invested in Afghanistan’s stability in order to prevent the spread of IEDs, which would include as permanent vetoing members:

(a) United States;

(b) Russia;

(c) France;

(d) China;

(e) United Kingdom;

6. Further expressing concern for border nations this committee would also include the non vetoing permanent members:

(a) Pakistan;

(b) Iran;

(c) Uzbekistan;

(d) Turkmenistan;

(e) Tajikistan;

7. Expands the committee to include a rotating bloc of regional players five (5) who will switch out every three (3) months to include:

(a) Iraq;
(b) UAE;
(c) Morocco;
(d) Egypt;
(e) Bahrain;
(f) Saudi Arabia;
(g) Turkey;
(h) Jordan;

8. Requests that the responsibilities of the Afghanistan Aid Committee include:

(a) Reviewing the effect the aid is having on improvised explosive device (IED) proliferation, use and exportation;
(b) Holding aid distribution countrie(s) and office(s) accountable;
(c) Recommend future continuation or reduction of aid to Afghanistan depending on the disarmament effectiveness.

Passed, Yes: 37 / No: 32 / Abstain: 19