



Inter-Parliamentary Union  
For democracy. For everyone.

# 132<sup>nd</sup> IPU Assembly

Hanoi (Viet Nam), 28 March - 1 April 2015



Assembly  
Item 2

A/132/2-P.5  
17 March 2015

## Consideration of requests for the inclusion of an emergency item in the Assembly agenda

### Request for the inclusion of an emergency item in the agenda of the 132<sup>nd</sup> Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union submitted by the delegation of Chad

On 17 March 2015, the President received from the Speaker of the National Assembly of Chad a request for the inclusion in the agenda of the 132<sup>nd</sup> Assembly of an emergency item entitled:

"Addressing the criminal activity of Boko Haram: The role of parliamentarians".

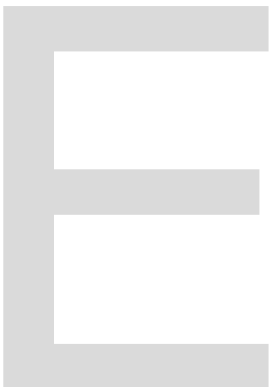
Delegates to the 132<sup>nd</sup> Assembly will find attached the text of the communication submitting the request ([Annex I](#)), as well as an explanatory memorandum ([Annex II](#)) and a draft resolution ([Annex III](#)) in support thereof.

The 132<sup>nd</sup> Assembly will be required to take a decision on the request of the delegation of Chad on Sunday, 29 March 2015.

Under the terms of Assembly Rule 11.1, any Member of the IPU may request the inclusion of an emergency item in the Assembly agenda. Such a request must be accompanied by a brief explanatory memorandum and a draft resolution which clearly define the scope of the subject covered by the request. The Secretariat shall communicate the request and any such documents immediately to all Members.

Furthermore, Assembly Rule 11.2 stipulates that:

- (a) A request for the inclusion of an emergency item must relate to a major event of international concern on which it appears necessary for the IPU to express its opinion. Such a request must receive a two-thirds majority of the votes cast in order to be accepted;
- (b) The Assembly may place only one emergency item on its agenda. Should several requests obtain the requisite majority, the one having received the largest number of positive votes shall be accepted;
- (c) The authors of two or more requests for the inclusion of an emergency item may combine their proposals to present a joint one, provided that each of the original proposals relates to the same subject;
- (d) The subject of a proposal that has been withdrawn by its authors or rejected by the Assembly cannot be included in the draft resolution submitted on the emergency item, unless it is clearly referred to in the request and title of the subject adopted by the Assembly.



**COMMUNICATION ADRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT BY  
THE SPEAKER OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF CHAD**

N'Djamena, 13 March 2015  
N° 151/PAN/SG/2015

Dear Mr. President,

In accordance with Assembly Rule 11.1, I have the honour to request the inclusion on the agenda of the 132<sup>nd</sup> IPU Assembly, which will take place in Hanoi (Viet Nam) from 28 March to 1 April 2015, of the following emergency item:

"Addressing the criminal activity of Boko Haram: The role of parliamentarians".

The explanatory memorandum and a draft resolution are enclosed.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed)

Dr. Haroun KABADI  
Speaker  
National Assembly of Chad

## **ADDRESSING THE CRIMINAL ACTIVITY OF BOKO HARAM: THE ROLE OF PARLIAMENTARIANS**

### ***Explanatory memorandum submitted by the delegation of Chad***

Certain deeds are unanimously condemned and rejected by humanity's universal conscience: abductions, summary executions, trafficking in women and children, gratuitous violence and massacres. These are the spoils of the war Boko Haram is waging in the name of a religion.

1. Boko Haram, whose operations are based on the philosophy of its founder, Mohammed Yusuf, justifies these crimes on the grounds of its objectives, which are to:

- wage an armed conflict against the Federal State of Nigeria;
- eradicate Western culture in the area under its control; and
- fight apostates.

2. In doing this, Boko Haram is preparing to wage civil war in the most populous country in Africa. Such a war entails obvious and foreseeable economic, financial and human risks for Nigeria, the countries in the subregion and the rest of the world, including migration on an unprecedented scale, large-scale security problems and terrorism, economic disruption and extensive trafficking of other kinds.

3. In each State in the region, Boko Haram's operations risk having a spill-over effect, causing security, economic, religious and political upheaval. For this sect, any Muslim who does not share its philosophy, methods, principles and acts is today an apostate. This is why the sect has bombed mosques, markets and other places where people gather in large numbers. Eradicating Western cultures justifies the closure of schools and the abduction and sale of schoolgirls. In the long run, the group aims to cut off the populations under its domination from the rest of the world. Those populations will be subjected to a violent, obscurantist and ghetto-like culture. The war against the Nigerian State, outside the caliphate, is used to justify threats against non-Muslims, the wholesale destruction of educational and health infrastructure, and the closure of borders to prevent the free circulation of people and goods.

4. Boko Haram constitutes a serious threat to peace and security in the region and in the world. It is a threat to freedom, in particular freedom to practice the religion of one's choice, to humanity, because of its violence towards women and children, and to culture, because of the antiquated and barbaric dogmas and ways of thinking it imposes.

5. Boko Haram must be stigmatized, combatted and condemned. The war it has launched must spur an appropriate international response. Its theories and practices must be eradicated. The protection of its victims is an international humanitarian duty. Securing the States it threatens must prompt multifaceted and appropriate aid.

6. The IPU and the international community, represented by the United Nations system, must act to put a stop to Boko Haram's operations and ensure that peace is restored to the subregion. Hence the need for a draft resolution calling for support for that mobilization.

**ADDRESSING THE CRIMINAL ACTIVITY OF BOKO HARAM: THE ROLE OF  
PARLIAMENTARIANS**

***Draft resolution submitted by the delegation of CHAD***

The 132<sup>nd</sup> Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union,

- (1) *Gravely concerned* at the criminal attacks perpetrated by the terrorist group Boko Haram against civilian populations, mosques, churches, schools, public infrastructure and security forces in Nigeria, Niger, Cameroon and Chad,
- (2) *Also gravely concerned* at the serious humanitarian, sociocultural and economic consequences of Boko Haram's attacks in Nigeria, Niger, Cameroon and Chad,
- (3) *Noting* that the attacks and other violent acts committed by Boko Haram have caused and continue to cause massive internal displacement and major movements of people in the states of Borno, Yobe and Adamawa, along the Nigerian banks of Lake Chad, in Cameroon and Chad, adding to the pressure on resources in the host countries and creating the risk that tensions will break out between refugees and the local communities,
- (4) *Also noting* that Boko Haram's indiscriminate attacks in the countries concerned are intended to destabilize the Central African subregion and even the entire African continent,
- (5) *Recognizing* that security and stability can only be achieved through an approach based on respect for human rights, poverty reduction and job creation, reinforcement of the rule of law, the promotion of education, and the protection of the rights of women and girls, all of which are values and goals imperilled by Boko Haram's operations,
- (6) *Welcoming* the work done by the United Nations Office for West Africa to establish an integrated support programme aimed at bolstering Nigeria's efforts to fight Boko Haram, the African Union Strategy for the Sahel Region, the Nouakchott Process on security cooperation in the Sahel region, the Global Counterterrorism Forum and many other regional initiatives on security and border management,
- (7) *Referring* to the conclusions of the Extraordinary Summit of Heads of State and Government of Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC) Member States and Benin, held in Niamey (Niger) on 7 October 2014 to evaluate the security situation and establish a joint strategy for fighting Boko Haram in the region, to the conclusions of the Paris Summit for Security in Nigeria, which was held on 17 May 2014 and called for measures to be taken to strengthen regional cooperation and international action against the Boko Haram terrorist group and for the adoption of sanctions against it, and to the conclusions of the Follow-up Ministerial Conference on Security in Nigeria, held in London on 12 June 2014,
- (8) *Referring also* to the Communiqué of the 455<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Peace and Security Council of the African Union at the level of Heads of State and Government on the phenomenon of terrorism and violent extremism in Africa, held on 2 September 2014 in Nairobi, in which the Peace and Security Council urged the countries concerned to take the necessary steps to operationalize the mechanism agreed upon to address the threat posed by Boko Haram more effectively,
- (9) *Referring further* to the Declaration of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Matters in Central Africa, adopted on 5 December 2014 in Bujumbura, at the Committee's 39<sup>th</sup> Session, in support of the steps taken by Cameroon and Chad to fight Boko Haram terrorism,

(10) *Recalling* the United Nations resolutions on terrorism and violent extremism, notably resolution 2178 of 24 September 2014, adopted by the UN Security Council at the meeting on threats to international peace and security caused by acts of terrorism, and UN Security Council resolutions 2195 of 19 December 2014 and 2199 of 12 February 2015, on terrorism and organized transborder crime and condemning all forms of financing of terrorism, respectively,

1. *Deplores* all the lives lost in the many attacks and suicide operations carried out by elements of Boko Haram and pays tribute to the soldiers killed fighting Boko Haram;
2. *Expresses support* for the armed forces of the States of the Lake Chad Basin Commission and Benin, who are engaged on the front lines in the fight against the Boko Haram terrorist group;
3. *Strongly condemns* the appalling terrorist attacks committed by Boko Haram, including massacres of civilians, abductions, hostage-taking, looting and destruction of property, sexual and sexist violence, and suicide attacks by children forced to act as kamikazes;
4. *Urges* the competent United Nations bodies to adopt the emergency measures needed to support the efforts being made on the ground by the countries of the Economic Community of Central African States, Nigeria and Niger to fight Boko Haram;
5. *Requests* the competent United Nations bodies to come to the aid of the countries taking in refugees fleeing the acts of violence committed by Boko Haram;
6. *Invites* national parliaments and their governments to do all in their power to obtain the release of the Chibok schoolgirls;
7. *Also invites* parliaments to adopt or strengthen legislation to fight and repress terrorism and violent extremism;
8. *Congratulates and encourages* Chad, Cameroon, Niger and Nigeria in their fight against Boko Haram in northern Cameroon, Nigeria and Niger;
9. *Condemns* the terrorist group's unsound plan to create an "Islamic caliphate" in the Lake Chad area that would call into question the national borders of the countries of the Lake Chad Basin Commission;
10. *Endorses* the initiatives taken by the Lake Chad Basin Commission, the African Union and the international community to find a solution to the problem, notably the establishment of the Multinational Joint Task Force;
11. *Invites* the international community to mobilize more support of all kinds for the forces engaged in the fight against terrorism;
12. *Recalls* that the national, regional and international efforts being made must be aimed at backing the security and military operations against Boko Haram, but also at improving peoples' livelihoods, education, employment possibilities, and the protection of fundamental rights, including of women and girls, in order to fight the marginalization that tends to foster the emergence of violent extremism.