

Code: SC/1/2

Committee: Security Council

Topic: The Situation in Mali

1 *The Security Council,*

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3 *Reaffirming* its strong commitment to observing the sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of the Mali
4 Government while ensuring international accountability to developing and maintaining peace relations,

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6 *Acknowledging* the importance of accurately tracking and collecting data on the activities of malicious actors to
7 produce a risk assessment developing targeted sanctions for specific groups perpetuating violence rather than
8 penalizing ordinary Malian citizens,

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10 *Draws the attention* of the body to the renewal of resolution 2480 to renew the travel ban and asset freeze sanctions
11 on Mali that have hindered the delivery of humanitarian aid and trade outside of Malian borders,

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13 *Stressing the need* for humanitarian assistance to be delivered to the 5.2 million Mali citizens who are in dire need of
14 assistance,

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16 *Commending* the efforts of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali
17 (MINUSMA) for their efforts to peacefully resolve conflicts in Mali despite the many cultural barriers and factional
18 conflicts occurring between the North and South of Mali,

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20 *Recognizing* the relative success of the 2019 African Regional High-Level Conference on Counter-Terrorism and
21 the Prevention of Violent Extremism Conducive to Terrorism which occurred in Kenya in 2019 which deepened
22 coordination on information sharing, identified root causes of terrorism, and increased joint efforts by member
23 states,

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25 *Remembering* that the Mali Government has the primary responsibility for the security, stability and protection of
26 the Mali people with additional assistance from the international community to meet these goals,

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28 *Recalling* the 2015 Mali Peace Accords call for an “innovative renewal of the country’s national unity and territorial
29 integrity respectful of its cultural, ethnic, geographical and socio-economic specificities”,

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31 *Understanding* how the narrowing availability of natural resources impacts demographic pressures and social
32 tensions between nomadic herders and agricultural populations,

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34 *Supporting* African economic prosperity, especially in Northern Mali to reach the ultimate goal of robust economic
35 development by encouraging best practices for subsistence agriculture and growth in the energy sector,

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37 *Strongly realizing* the economic potential of a coalition of African regional blocs, such as the Economic Community
38 of West African States (ECOWAS), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the African Union
39 (AU), in strengthening the economy of Mali by investing in clean energy infrastructure and encouraging foreign
40 investment into the growth of small businesses

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42 *Expresses its full support* of maintaining current levels of peacekeeping troops deployed by the AU, European Union
43 (EU) and MINUSMA in maintaining stability,

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45 *Encouraging* the increase of trade and economic activity by Member States in the Sahel region by expanding foreign
46 investment towards sustainable economic and infrastructure development in Western Africa to stabilize the region
47 by encouraging small business growth that will provide employment and future capacity building,

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49 *Acknowledging* the role that small arms trade can play in destabilizing society and undermining state sovereignty, as
50 addressed in United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa (UNREC) training to

51 MINUSMA in 2015; addressing the illicit proliferation of small arms and light weapons in the Sahel region through
52 UNREC and UNDP in 2017; reaffirming resolution 2220 (2015) and resolution 2457 (2019),

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54 *Commends* Mali's efforts and progress towards the re-integration of 1,840 former militants back into the Malian
55 Defense and Security Forces (MSDF), civil workforce, and hopes they continue their progress of disarmament and re-
56 integration,

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58 *Confirms* the existence of the UN Office of Rule of Law and Security Institutions (OROLSI) Disarmament,
59 Demobilization and Reintegration Section and its ability to provide training on reintegration and disarmament of
60 former combatants to UN Peacekeepers at MINUSMA in implementing the peace process,

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62 *Strongly supporting* the new redeployment plan made by the Mali Defense and Security Forces (MDSF) in order to
63 regain government stabilization in the region and reach overall stability, along with MINUSMA's new role in
64 helping carry out the mandate of the MDSF,

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66 *Strongly condemns* the recent extremist led attack on 14 February 2020, which resulted in multiple civilians deaths,
67 and attacks against peacekeepers and the MDSF in the past,

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69 *Requests that* the conduct of security responses be in accordance with international law by minimizing the risks of
70 harming civilians in all operations with the assistance of MINUSMA,

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72 1. *Recommends* the coordination of the UN Counter-Terrorism Committee and African Union Mechanism for
73 Police Cooperation (AFRIPOL), such as referred by resolution 2220 (2015), with additional collaboration with
74 groups and governments operating in the Sahel region, the Sahara, and West Africa in creating a similar
75 conference to share information on terrorist and trafficking activities by groups operating in these regions,
76 following the model of the 2019 African Regional High-Level Conference on Counter-Terrorism and the
77 Prevention of Violent Extremism Conducive to Terrorism which occurred in Kenya:

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79 a. *Specifically* calling this body to collaborate with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to
80 develop an annual report developed by the conference centered on the movement of rogue militant
81 groups and malicious actors within the Sahel region;

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83 b. *Requesting* that the Mali Sanctions Committee, in coordination with the Panel of Experts on Mali,
84 to use the data collected from the conference to target specific individuals and groups to be
85 sanctioned under a travel ban and an asset freezing:

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87 i. A trend of non-violation of the criteria outlined by the Mali Sanctions Committee;

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89 i. Ensuring the compliance of these individuals and groups in observing the goals outlined
90 the 2015 Mali Peace Accords;

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92 2. *Supports* the development of training of MINUSMA officers in the areas on cultural competency by modeling
93 United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization's (UNESCO) cultural heritage training for
94 UN personnel in Mali;

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96 3. *Strongly supports* the growth of the Mali Government's presence in the Northern Mali region and around the
97 state through the training and support of the Malian Armed Forces (MAF) to provide security and promote
98 stability;

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100 4. *Highlights* the need to address the central goals of the 2015 Mali Peace Accord in the implementation of
101 inclusive government structures such as:

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103 a. Proportional representation of all ethnic groups in Malian political society:
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- 106 i. In national, regional, and local government;
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108 ii. In civil organizations such as the Aga Khan Foundation to better represent the voices of
109 minorities and other groups to foster closer collaboration with governmental
110 organizations;
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112 b. While improving access to political processes for women through ensuring equitable
113 representation of women at all levels of government;
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115 c. Incorporation of farmers and nomadic herders in the political peacemaking process on a local and
116 national level to advance their goals of developing secure infrastructure to access water and arable
117 land through:
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119 i. Government guarantees of amnesty for farmers and nomadic herders across Mali;
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121 ii. Economic engagement and investment in northern Mali through the UNDP;
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123 5. *Strongly recommends* that the Government of Mali hold a Parliamentary election on the currently scheduled
124 date unless MINUSMA advises the government that it cannot adequately provide protection for the electoral
125 process;
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127 6. *Invites* the UN Peacebuilding Fund, in coordination with the Malian Government, the AU's African Solidarity
128 Initiative (ASI), and the UNDP to develop a comprehensive, multi-step action plan for the increased
129 development of energy infrastructure, for the benefit of business and agriculture in Central and Northern Mali
130 after resolution of the conflict:
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132 a. Developing policies that support the creation of programs such as the Brightness Program to
133 develop clean energy infrastructure and provide vocational training to support the creation of
134 future small businesses;
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136 b. Access to renewable energy sources will strengthen economic initiatives and provide needed
137 resources for the millions in need of economic assistance in Mali;
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139 7.
140 8. *Calls* for Member States to increase both the amount and coordination of developmental aid to Mali in pursuit
141 of realizing the plan laid out by the UN Peacebuilding Fund through various funding mechanisms:
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143 a. Working with the World Bank through the IDP and the IBRD to provide a combination of loans
144 and aid to the government;
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146 b. Working with NGOs such as CARE International, Aid for Africa, and the Women's Microfinance
147 Initiative to provide micro-loans to small businesses in Mali, with a focus on Central and Northern
148 Mali;
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150 c. Working with ECOWAS and the UNDP to develop a trade framework for Mali;
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152 9. *Requests* that the Panel of Experts on Mali create a set of deadlines for benchmarks that Mali must have
153 implemented within the framework of the 2015 Peace Accord tying those deadlines to funding for phases of the
154 projects laid out by the UNDP, if goals not met within two weeks of the proposed deadline, the Panel will
155 provide recommendations for implementation;
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157 10. *Further calls* for the UN Peacebuilding Fund to provide funding for phases of the project at the
158 recommendation of the Panel of Experts;
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160 11. *Encourages* further training of MINUSMA peacekeepers and other stakeholders in combating illicit arms
trafficking in the Sahel region:

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- a. Building off the framework established in the four-day training course offered in 2015 by UN Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa (UNREC) in collaboration with United Nations Police (UNPOL) with the recent information that has surfaced in relation to the Mali situation since 2015 till present;
 - b. Calling for additional reports and evaluation resolution 2220 (2015) that were agreed on in Security Council from a joint cooperation between UNDP and UNREC on the situation of small arms collections; illicit proliferation of small arms and light weapons;
 - c. Calling for an annual report on the situation of small arms collections; illicit proliferation of small arms and light weapons; additionally, an annual training to specific personnel presented by UNREC in collaboration with (UNPOL);
12. *Requests* that the Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee (SCCTC) create a draft Memorandum of Understanding, between the Security Council, the Malian Government and MINUSMA, of the new redeployment plan of MDSF and MINUSMA that moves three battalions to Goa, Timbuktu, Menaka, and Kidal, that expresses its support of MINUSMA's new role of protecting cantonment sites and achieving stability through national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration program;
13. *Decides* to remain seized of this matter.