

Committee: Security Council (SC)

Issue: The deepening crisis in West Africa and the Sahel region

Student Officer: Gregory Kyriakou

Position: President

PERSONAL INTRODUCTION

Dear delegates,

My name is Gregory Kyriakou, I am 19 years old, I am a medical student and I have the distinct pleasure and honour of serving as the President of this year's ATSMUN's Security Council. Despite my completely different scientific orientation, my love for MUN conferences remains intact since the 3rd ATSMUN, which marked the beginning of my journey in this world. 8th ATSMUN will be my 12th conference, and throughout the time passed, I had the chance to serve as a chair, an ICJ advocate and of course multiple times as a delegate.

One of this year's Security Council topics, the one addressed in this study guide, is tackling the issue of West Africa and specifically the region of Sahel. It is admittedly a complex topic, it requires maturity as well as high-yield research and debate skills.

This study guide will provide you with the necessary information, including a background of the topic in order to get familiar with it, a definition of key terms vital to your understanding of the topic, as well as previous attempts to solve the issue and many more!

However, keep in mind that this study guide is only that, a document that will guide your studying of the topic. By no means should you base your resolutions and Position Papers only on the present guide.

More studying with other sources will lead to a better understanding of the topic as a whole which will create more opportunities for you to really leave your mark on the debate floor.

That's all from me for now, I really look forward to meeting you all and working with you.

In case you have any kind of questions, please do not hesitate to contact me via email at

8th.atsmun.sc.pres@gmail.com

Best regards!!!

INTRODUCTION

Sahel region is situated south of the Sahara Desert and expands east-west across the African continent to a length of 3.860 kilometres. It contains parts of Senegal, Mauritania, Mali, Burkina Faso, Nigeria, Niger, Chad, Sudan, and Eritrea, making it a region surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean to the West as well as the Red Sea to the East.

The Sahel has chronically been a region of instability of politics and economy, struggling with many issues such as terrorism, anti-state rebellions, transnational organised crime and human trafficking. The region's arid climate makes it difficult to produce sufficient crop yields due to prolonged periods of drought, leading to large masses suffering from food and water shortages. The environment has also not been a glowing chapter, with the primary problem being one of desertification. The refugee crisis is also on the limit with approximately 3 million IDPs and almost 1 million refugees and asylum seekers.¹ Maritime piracy in the western coast of Africa has also been observed to be on the rise, with goods such as oil being seized and stolen, and many crew members being injured or killed. Such crime is detrimental to economies that depend on naval good transportation, resulting in trade-related losses due to fear of piracy. Lastly but certainly not the least important, human rights violations do not seem to decrease, especially in regions such as Mauritania and Sudan where people have been tortured, raped and killed by militia during conflicts.

All of the aforementioned issues can lead to the collapse of state control and thus to complete chaos when it comes to the security, safety and well-being of the citizens.

Our primary target is to come one, or more, steps closer to promoting stability in the region. Measures, in order to eliminate poverty and restore peace, are necessary to be considered and decided upon. The stable Sahel is our target, and our target has only immense opportunities to offer to the preservation of life, well-being, international safety and economy.

¹*Situation Sahel Crisis - UNHCR*. data.unhcr.org/en/situations/sahelcrisis.

DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS

The Sahel Region

A region which forms a transitional zone of the Saharan Desert to the humid southern savannas, including Senegal, Mauritania, Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger, Nigeria, Chad and Sudan.

Civil War

“A war between the citizens of the same country” Civil wars are usually caused by political, cultural and religious disagreements and can lead to a disturbance of a peaceful coexistence.²

Separatism

“The advocacy or practice of separation of a certain group of people from a larger body on the basis of ethnicity, religion or gender.”³

Political Instability

“The propensity of a government collapse either because of conflicts or rampant competition between various political parties. Also, the occurrence of a government change increases the likelihood of subsequent changes.”⁴

Coup d’etat

² "civil-war noun - Oxford Learner's Dictionaries."

https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/us/definition/american_english/civil-war.

³ "Separatism | Definition of Separatism by Oxford Dictionary on"

<https://www.lexico.com/en/definition/separatism>.

⁴ “Can political stability hurt economic growth”

<https://blogs.worldbank.org/endpovertyinsouthasia/can-political-stability-hurt-economic-growth>

A coup d'état, also known as a coup or overthrow, is a seizure and removal of a government and its powers.⁵

Organized Crime

Organized crime is a continuing criminal enterprise that rationally works to profit from illicit activities that are often in great public demand. Its continuing existence is was maintained through the corruption of public officials and the use of intimidation, threats or force to protect its operations.⁶

Internally Displaced People

Internally displaced people (IDPs) have not crossed a border to find safety. Unlike refugees, they are on the run at home. IDPs stay within their own country and remain under the protection of its government, even if that government is the reason for their displacement.⁷

Maritime Piracy

The plundering, hijacking, or detention of a ship in international waters.⁸

Humanitarian Assistance

Humanitarian Assistance is given to meet the immediate needs of victims of disasters or violence. Humanitarian Aid can include food, water, medical supplies, tents, and other things required by those affected by everything from typhoons to civil wars.⁹

⁵ "Coup D'état." *Wikipedia*, Wikimedia Foundation, 9 Oct. 2022, en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coup_d%27%C3%A9tat.

⁶ Fromiti. "Organized Crime Module 1 Key Issues: Defining Organized Crime." *Organized Crime Module 1 Key Issues: Defining Organized Crime*, www.unodc.org/e4j/zh/organized-crime/module-1/key-issues/defining-organized-crime.html.

⁷ "Internally Displaced Person." *Wikipedia*, Wikimedia Foundation, 23 Aug. 2022, en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Internally_displaced_person.

⁸ "Maritime Piracy." *RAND Corporation*, www.rand.org/topics/maritime-piracy.html.

⁹ "Defining humanitarian assistance |." <http://www.globalhumanitarianassistance.org/data-guides/defining-humanitarian-aid>.

Communal Violence

Communal violence is a form of violence that is perpetrated across ethnic or communal lines, the violent parties feel solidarity for their respective groups, and victims are chosen based upon group membership. The term includes conflicts, riots and other forms of violence between communities of different religious faith or ethnic origins. Conflicts between two individuals or two families are excluded.¹⁰

National Committee for the Return of Democracy and Restoration of the State (CNRDR)

“National Committee for the Return of Democracy and the Restoration of the State”, a group of mutineers who took control of Mali after a coup in 2012.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Political Uncertainty

This region has been suffering from severe political instability as there is an ongoing struggle against corrupt governments and leaders and the pursuit of democracy. In recent years, coup d'etats have occurred in the majority of Sahelian nations; in 2005, Mauritania suffered a coup, and seven years later, neighboring Mali did the same. In both instances, the people were dissatisfied with the present administration, with the coup in Mali staged owing to the government's incapacity to cope with a continuing food crisis and unrest in the north of the nation, while the coup in Mauritania was carried out against the dictator. During both coups, the sitting president was overthrown; in Mauritania, democratic elections were held two years later, while in Mali, the CNRDR seized control overthrowing the then president Amadou Toumani Toure.¹¹ A series of Coups took place in recent years which will be explained in the “Countries and Organizations Involved” section.

¹⁰ “Communal Violence.” *Wikipedia*, Wikimedia Foundation, 29 Sept. 2022, en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Communal_violence#cite_note-unodc-3.

¹¹ “Mali Rebels Claim to Have Ousted Regime in Coup.” *The Guardian*, Guardian News and Media, 22 Mar. 2012, www.theguardian.com/world/2012/mar/22/mali-rebels-coup.

Additionally, both the internal and foreign policies of the Sahelian administration have been criticized over the years. This is evident in countries such as Mali, Niger and Burkina Faso, where government actions have remained inadequate and have dealt insufficiently with escalating degrees of internal violence and conflict. Political opponents and heads of state have refused to acknowledge the emergence of ethnic militias and extremism. In Mali, officials are hesitant to intervene in response to increased instability in the northern and central areas (as a consequence of the Touaregs' conflict over land), since the stability of the south is of more importance. Political opponents of the present government of Burkina Faso have demanded his resignation owing to his inability to combat the menace of extremism, which targets certain ethnic groups inside the country. On the other side, Nigerien officials have felt endangered within the area owing to their borders with Nigeria, Libya, and Mali, which all constitute a violent threat to the stability of the nation.

Humanitarian Challenges

In current history, the Sahel has become the center of international attention due to the humanitarian crisis it is undergoing. The population of the Sahel is buried in severe poverty due to the lack of economic possibilities and access to essentials.¹² The situation of Niger is characteristic, as it was the site where most migrants from Sub-Saharan Africa passed through in their travel towards Europe. Today, however, the number of migrants has decreased significantly as a result of nations' new migration laws that force them to remain.¹³ The humanitarian crisis has severe impacts on the region's civilization and society. Due to the absence of financial prospects, the area has experienced an economic deficit, and the society has been in a condition of civil unrest.

Furthermore, human rights violations in the Sahel are another humanitarian challenge, representing a danger to international and regional security, since the area regularly scores a high mark on the Human Rights Violations index. Various sorts of human rights abuses are recorded in the Sahel, but the most prevalent include slavery, the murder and torture of citizens by the government, and the destruction of private property. Globally, slavery is still unlawfully practiced; and specifically in the case of Mauritania, slavery was not abolished until

¹² "With up to 80% of its people living on less than \$2 a day..."

<https://www.un.org/africarenewal/magazine/august-november-2017/new-face-sahel>

¹³ "Humanitarian Crisis in the Sahel." *International Committee of the Red Cross*, 7 Oct. 2022, www.icrc.org/en/humanitarian-crisis-sahel.

1981, with its legal status still being questioned for being inadequate. According to a recent research by an aid organization, the estimated number of persons in Mauritania living under "slave-like conditions" reach approximately 500,000. Despite the difficulty of verifying such numbers, thousands of women and children are victims of slavery. The origins of the practice are racial, with slave owners belonging to the region's lighter-skinned Arab-Berber population and slaves often having darker skin tones. Many escaped slaves live in abject poverty, without access to potable water, and in slums outside of major towns.

The bulk of human rights breaches in Sudan are recorded in Darfur, a conflict-ridden region since 2003. Genocides against Darfuri people have occurred during the war, resulting in the deaths of up to 500,000¹⁴ and the displacement of 3 million. In 2016, it was suspected that the Sudanese government used chemical weapons against the people of Darfur, displacing millions of people. The International Criminal Court (ICC) has indicted many individuals for crimes against humanity, torture, and rape. Militias supported by the Sudanese government are said to have committed sexual mutilation and rape on women and children, frequently in front of their mothers, spouses, and other children. Although levels of violence in the area have decreased, many of the offenders and violators have never been brought to justice, and many IDPs continue to live in horrible refugee camps.

Climate Challenges

Food Scarcity

Climate is one of the key reasons for the food insecurity problem in the Sahel area. The Sahel area is situated immediately south of the Sahara Desert and directly above the equator, resulting in a hot, windy, and dry environment that makes agriculture challenging owing to the region's semi-arid nature. The Sahel is also susceptible to lengthy drought spells, during which the land is incapable of producing agricultural yields due to abnormally dry weather and a lack of precipitation. These climate-related factors have significantly contributed to the problem of food insecurity in the

¹⁴J. King, Stephen. "Ending Hereditary Slavery in Mauritania: Bidan (Whites) and Black 'Slaves' in 2021." *Arab Reform Initiative*, Arab Reform Initiative, 21 Apr. 2022, www.arab-reform.net/publication/ending-hereditary-slavery-in-mauritania-bidan-whites-and-black-slaves-in-2021/.

area, with over 2,3 million children dying in 2011 from severe malnutrition and food shortages. Furthermore, according to data from 2014, up to 9.4 million Sahel residents were at danger of experiencing severe food shortages. Due to the uncertain circumstances (such as irregular rainfall) created by the area climate, Sahelian nations are highly reliant on imports and assistance; nevertheless, funding for food programs in the region has been chronically low and at times severely insufficient. These statistics demonstrate that the Sahel food crisis is a critical problem that must be addressed in order to reduce the number of needless fatalities.

Environmental degradation

Climate change, in particular desertification, has contributed significantly to the problem of food insecurity in the area in recent years. The Sahel has been identified as one of the most sensitive areas in the world to climate change; this is mostly due to the deterioration of soil quality, which makes agricultural production and animal grazing considerably more difficult. Desertification refers to the progressive transformation of land into desert owing to deteriorating soil quality. As a process, it is caused by a multitude of factors; in the Sahel, the primary cause is cattle overgrazing. As the population increases, the need for food increases, causing more animals to be produced for slaughter; however, these animals deplete the land of vegetation, making it infertile and barren. Climate change also adds to desertification, as the frequency of warmer and drier weather increases, causing land to support fewer and fewer crops. This results in poor agricultural yields and, therefore, food-related difficulties and concerns such as famine.

Ethno-religious tensions

The location of the Sahel indicates that it is the site of contact between Islamic, Arabic, and nomadic civilizations of the north and indigenous and traditional cultures of the south. In the past, the area was characterized by the peaceful coexistence of faiths, with small conflicts that had little effect on the stability of the nations. Before two decades, however, the majority of Sahel nations were not threatened by religious conflict. In the area, there are two sorts of religious violence. The first is community violence, while the second is religious fundamentalism. Every nation has its own definition of communal violence, however the

majority of African governments describe it as "violence that happens between groups that identify themselves on the basis of religion, race, language, and other factors." Extremism is the second and more modern kind of religious violence. This has been committed by religious extremist organizations in the Islamic state that engage in violent behavior to further a cause. Inadequate education and unemployment may also contribute to religious violence, making young men susceptible to radicalization. Increasing religious armed conflicts have caused several social difficulties. As a result of religious extremism, communities are flocking to religious organizations, which often exacerbate extremism and bloodshed. While there may be a number of non-religious causes of conflict, the resultant divides may affect the relationship between faiths.

MAJOR COUNTRIES AND ORGANISATIONS INVOLVED

Mali

Mali is perhaps one of the most crisis-stricken nations in the Sahel area, and it has some of the lowest human development indices and is the 22nd poorest country in the world, with 78% of its inhabitants living in poverty. Food insecurity is a widespread occurrence in the Sahel, where 3.6 million subsistence farmers have experienced it due to climate change-related soil deterioration and a lack of adequate fertilizers. The problem of food insecurity is especially prominent in the country's northern and central areas. Additionally, organized crime and terrorism persist in many locations. The Tuareg uprising of 2007-2009, which sought to impose Islamic rule across the nation, was spearheaded by the nomadic ethnic group Tuareg in northern Mali and resulted in the displacement of around 11,000 people. As a result of the existence of jihadist organizations such as al-Qaeda, armed groups continue to be violent. Due to its incapacity to cope with crises, such as the insurgencies in the North, the administration has been criticized by both foreign organizations and the Mali populace. Ethnic cleansing and intercommunal disputes between tribes are also widespread, with Fulani herders being the target of a disproportionate number of violent episodes over land use.

The perpetrators of a large number of such acts are seldom prosecuted by Mali's government, which shows tolerance towards them and has a generally minimal presence in places where they are active, such as the northern and central provinces. There have also been stories of Malian police murdering Fulani individuals whom they suspected of having connections to terrorist organizations. Mali is also a center for drug trafficking, with the majority of Morocco's

cocaine and cannabis travelling through the nation en route to the Western African coast. Drug trafficking also makes it harder to enforce authorities, since several traffickers dominate local populations. In 2012, a coup in Mali led to the military rebel group assuming control of the government.

France

During the 19th and 20th centuries, France had the second largest empire in the world after Britain and the largest in Africa. France maintained links with its former colonies even after colonial rule ended and the majority of colonies attained their independence. Today, France is one of the European nations firmly dedicated to assisting the Sahel states. France's primary mission, together with international allies, is to combat the instability produced by terrorist organizations and the trafficking of narcotics, weapons, and people. France has donated more than 400 million euros to both the G5 Sahel Joint Force and the Sahel Alliance. Along with other foreign partners, French agencies are funding short-, medium-, and long-term initiatives to increase access to water, electricity, education, and healthcare.

Burkina Faso

Burkina Faso is a nation that has persistently suffered from high poverty rates and low development indices, and as a result, it is now ranked 15th on the list of the 25 poorest countries in the world. More than 1.2 million people now residing in the nation are affected by food shortages, and up to 560,000 individuals have been forced to flee their homes inside the country. The issue of climate change is one of the reasons for such figures. Eighty percent of the country's inhabitants depend on agriculture and livestock for their livelihood; however, the nation has experienced shortages in rainfall and consequently prolonged droughts, both of which lead to malnourished and food-insecure civilians. Another reason for such figures is that the majority of the world's population is living longer. In addition, Jihadist organizations that fall under the banner of al-Qaeda have caused instability and contributed to an increase in bloodshed and war in the north of the nation. This has had a disproportionate impact on locations where many people are leaving their homes. There is also the problem of insufficient funding for the nation, with less than fifty percent of the required budget being provided in 2019. In addition, humanitarian agencies are unable to enter specific regions, which include a large number of displaced people who need assistance.

Mauritania

Historically, Mauritania has served as a major corridor for the transportation of illicit goods and people between South America and Europe. With such a small population, Mauritania is notoriously difficult to maintain order in. Together, this and the absence of effective territorial government greatly facilitate the flow of contraband goods. As one of the five Sahel nations, Mauritania is vulnerable to the spillover effects of crises in the surrounding countries because of weak local administration that cannot contain the issue at home. Most of the requirements in the remainder of the nation are long-term and can only be met via humanitarian and developmental efforts.

Niger

Niger, like many other countries of the Sahel, has long suffered from poverty and needs international assistance and government intervention to address its longstanding problems. In 2017, it was predicted that 1.5 million people in a country with one of the world's fastest-expanding populations were food insecure. The United Nations estimates that 80 percent of Niger's land is infertile or unsuitable for producing an acceptable agricultural harvest owing to climate change. Seasonal food insecurity affects roughly 30% of the population due to rising temperatures (at a pace 1.5 times faster than the world average) and inadequate precipitation. And the government sector is unstable as well, with democratic and military regimes vying for control in Niger. This leads to a recurrent cycle of coups, such as the one in 2010 when rebel troops ousted the government in an effort to usher in free elections. Nearby unstable nations like Mali and Nigeria have contributed to the displacement of 50,000 people, most of whom live in areas close to the borders of these countries.

Sudan

East of the Sahel belt is Sudan, which has been a hotspot for unrest since at least 2003. In particular, the western Darfur area (next to the countries of Chad, the Central African Republic, and South Sudan) has been plagued by violence and instability on several occasions. Genocide against the indigenous Darfuri people of Darfur may be traced back to civil strife inside Sudan, where the country's majority-Muslim Arab population has been at odds with the minority-Christian south for decades. Arab nomad herders and African subsistence

farmers have had a long history of conflict, which has contributed considerably to the eruption of violence in the area. The government of Sudan armed Arab militia groups and took advantage of tensions between the two to support the genocide against the indigenous African population. Abductions, gang rapes, and sex trafficking were reported, as well as the systematic rape, poisoning of wells, murder, and torture of children and young girls. It has also been claimed that armed organizations routinely recruit and utilize minors, but these groups strongly refute these claims. Around 400,000 people were killed in the genocide, while another 360,000 were forced to escape to refugee camps in eastern Chad. Most people living in concentration camps only get 40% of the calories they require each day due to rationing and a lack of access to resources. There have also been claims of a rise in intercommunal violence in such camps as a result of food and water theft.

World Food Programme

Helping more than 83 nations and almost 100 million individuals, in times of crisis, the World Food Programme (WFP) is first to respond with emergency food aid, and it also works with local people to enhance their diet and fortify their defenses against future disasters. The World Food Programme (WFP) is an international organization that helps feed people in times of crisis, such as war, natural disasters, hunger, and severe drought. 32 Over five million Sahelians received food aid from the World Food Programme in 2013. The World Food Programme's efforts will help alleviate the region's dire food shortage.

Economic Community of West African States

There are 15 countries that make up ECOWAS, which was founded in 1975. Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Senegal, and Togo are all part of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). ECOWAS's primary goal is to establish a unified economic bloc. By eliminating internal borders, ECOWAS hopes to ensure that its citizens may more easily benefit from the region's wealth of natural resources. Economic progress is impossible without first establishing a climate of peace and security across the area. The fact that it is now well recognized internationally as a successful regional entity suggests that it has the ability to provide effective answers to this problem.

United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel

The United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel was formed after the Security Council requested the merging of the Office of Special Envoy for the Sahel (OSES) and the United Nations Office in West Africa (UNOWA). United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel (UNNOWAS) is in charge of preventative diplomacy, political mediation, and facilitation in those regions. The United Nations Office for the Resolution of War and Stabilization (UNNOWAS) also seeks to promote peace, stability, and democratic government in countries experiencing war and political instability. 29 Supporting solutions to challenges including violent extremism, organized crime, and terrorism, UNOWAS works closely with the African Union, the G5 Sahel, and numerous regional partners. As an added bonus, UNOWAS works with regional institutions and the G5 Sahel governments to increase their administrative prowess and awareness of the significance of women's roles in avoiding war.

TIMELINE OF EVENTS

Date	Description of Event
15th-18th century	Arab slave traders established extensive networks and supported the economy of several Sahelian kingdoms
19th century	European colonization of African territories begins. West Sahel falls to the hands of France
11 December 1958	Burkina Faso gains its independence
1960	French-held territories are decolonized with Mali gaining its independence on the 20th of June with Mauritania following, gaining its independence on the 28th of July
1962	Mali undergoes the first Tuareg rebellion which lasts until 1964
1970	A long period of 20 years, during which the Sahel came against severe drought and various environmental impacts, begins

10 July 1978	The military takes over the power in Mauritania after a victimless coup
1981	Mauritania passes law against slavery, the last country to do so.
27 January 1996	The military takes over power in Niger
26 February 2003	Darfur genocides takes place
February 2007	Third Tuareg rebellion begins in Mali
2008-2009	International aid organizations withdraw after a rise in the kidnapping of foreigners in the region
August 2010	Another period of drought comes to an end
2012	Mali war begins
2019	France carries out drone strike in Mali
2021	More than 29 million people are on the verge of Humanitarian crisis due to Sahel Violence

UN INVOLVEMENT: RELEVANT RESOLUTIONS, TREATIES AND EVENTS

Resolution S/RES/2018¹⁵

This resolution addresses the problem of piracy in the area; it condemns the problem of piracy and armed robbery in the Gulf of Guinea, and it also makes a plea for more regional collaboration in order to address the problem.

¹⁵ "S/RES/2018 : UN Documents : Security Council Report". *Securitycouncilreport.Org*, 2022, <https://www.securitycouncilreport.org/un-documents/document/unowa-s-res-2018.php>. Accessed 9 Oct 2022.

Resolution S/2004/525¹⁶

This is a report that was presented to the Security Council in 2004 outlining the United Nations' mission in Western Africa. It provides a concise summary of the mission's primary focuses, which included the connection between development and security, as well as the weakening boundaries of the area, which makes it more difficult to deal with issues as they arise. The mission consisted of having conversations with important countries, such as Nigeria, where suggestions were made, such as the need for the creation of a cohesive plan for involvement by the United Nations for the purpose of conflict prevention.

PREVIOUS ATTEMPTS TO SOLVE THE ISSUE

UNOWAS

Established in 2002 in the Sahel and Western Africa area, the United Nations Mission to West Africa (UNOWAS) is a specialist political mission. The mission is headed by the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs and is headquartered in Dakar, Senegal (DPPA). By tackling cross-border risks to peace and security and encouraging respect for human rights and good governance, the mission hopes to boost involvement in preventative diplomacy and effective political mediation in the area. They also collaborate closely with regional groups like the Sahel Group of Five to improve responses to crises like terrorism, drug trafficking, maritime piracy, and instability. They use the United Nations' Sahel Support Plan and the resolutions passed by the Security Council in response to the situation in the Sahel as a starting point.

G5 Sahel Joint Force

The G5 Sahel Joint Force was established on February 16, 2014, at the suggestion of the Mauritanian Presidency of the African Union. Within the G5 Sahel nations, the Joint Force combats terrorism, transnational organized crime, and human trafficking. The G5 Sahel Joint Force, in collaboration with international partners, is working to restore peace and eliminate security risks in the area via aiding in its economic growth.

¹⁶ Team, ODS. "ODS HOME PAGE". *Documents-Dds-Ny.Un.Org*, 2022, <https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N04/411/23/PDF/N0441123.pdf?OpenElement>.

34 Numerous actions have been carried out effectively by the Force, and more are scheduled for 2020, proving that its establishment was successful.

MINUSMA

On April 25, 2013, resolution 2100 of the United Nations Security Council created the Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA). The United Nations Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) is responsible for maintaining peace and protecting the safety of the local population. Multiple security-related duties have been completed, contributing to the restoration of constitutional order in Mali thanks to this operation. As a member of the G5 Sahel, Mali's issues affect the whole region. This fact underscores the significance of MINUSMA's efforts to not only aid Mali but also stabilize the surrounding area.

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

Maintenance of peace and absence of war

Law enforcement is essential for establishing stability and addressing the causes of disputes. In order to fight corruption and gender-based violence, it is necessary to implement access to justice and human rights by establishing particular legislation. Trust among conflict-affected nations may be restored by ensuring regular and secure migration, as well as by encouraging community healing and cohesiveness. In conclusion, development projects aimed at educating the local populace are necessary to reduce the likelihood of violence and the spread of terrorism in the area.

To reduce the likelihood of violent conflict and gang activity, local governments must take decisive action and enact new legislation. There has to be an election for a functioning judicial system, and police and military personnel need the training to deter and respond to assaults. In addition to promoting public awareness and educating individuals, NGOs and international organizations might contribute to the consolidation of peace and democratic government.

When discussing disputes that are rooted in religion, education is crucial. It is essential that people learn to settle their differences without resorting to violence, and schools should teach these ideals. Reducing crime and restoring calm to the area requires addressing the problem of insufficient territorial support. Finally, fostering economic development in the area would help sustain peace.

Investigations of Human Rights Violations

Investigations into and reporting on issues related to human rights breaches might be stepped up in the Sahel region in order to further reduce the likelihood that human rights would be violated there. This could be operationalized through specialized government forces, monitored by organizations such as the United Nations, with the goal of identifying such violations and carrying out the necessary legal actions, including the prosecution of war criminals before the International Criminal Court (ICC). In addition, local populations might be encouraged to report incidences of human rights breaches, which would assist in managing the situation to the greatest extent feasible. People might be incentivized by the government to report such instances, or their safety could be guaranteed once they do so as a measure to increase the likelihood that they will.

Advancing inclusive and equal prosperity

Only by addressing the existing socioeconomic disadvantage and providing assistance for minority groups will it be possible to create a development that is inclusive as well as equitable. The production of new employment openings, the cultivation of entrepreneurial endeavours, and the provision of financial incentives for the launch of new firms are all ways to stimulate economic expansion. When new technology is incorporated into the workforce, the result is a workplace that is more productive. In addition to this, having health coverage is essential. Medicine and vaccinations might be made available in order to assure the avoidance of a number of illnesses, every one of which has the potential to create severe issues for the region's economy and its level of stability.

When undertaking projects such as the development of new infrastructure, the government of each state has the potential to provide employment possibilities. The appropriate technical expertise may also be provided by non-governmental organizations (NGOs), which enables individuals to make better and more frequent use of electronic gadgets. Last but not least, international organizations like Doctors Without Borders and the Red Cross could provide the people in the area with medical help if they choose to do so.

It's possible that encouraging growth that's both inclusive and fair might be good for the country's economy. Gaining economic independence might contribute to the stability of the area and provide support for the growth of small businesses.

Policy for the Agricultural Sector

Regulating agriculture more strictly might help alleviate the region's food insecurity problem. This would include keeping an eye on how much land is being used, pushing for fertilizers, and making more responsible decisions about how much water is used. A decrease in the number of people who go hungry is a potential benefit of stronger controls, given the region's susceptibility to climate change and desertification. Consequences for rule breakers might be implemented, and resources could be redirected to initiatives that encourage the use of crop-enhancing chemicals like fertilizers and pesticides. In addition, with the help of the United Nations WASH program, the area might work toward more climate-appropriate and environmentally friendly methods of water use, such as wells and cutting-edge irrigation systems.

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