

# **The Role of The United Nations in Promoting Conflict Resolution in The Escalation of Intrastate Mali Conflict Instability (2018-2022)**

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## **Abstract**

*The instability of the conflict in Mali has increased for four years since 2018. The increase in violence, military coups, political instability, humanitarian crises, and terrorism has forced the United Nations to increase its strength in pushing for the implementation of peace agreements in the Mali intrastate conflict. This research was conducted using qualitative methods with secondary data to see the role of the United Nations in encouraging the resolution of the intrastate conflict in Mali during the period of instability for the last four years. In the analysis, this study finds that through a mandate renewed every year, the United Nations adopts its role to encourage conflict resolution with the dynamics of conflicts from 2018 to 2022. Over the past four years, the role of the United Nations as an international organization to encourage the implementation of resolutions to the conflict in Mali focuses on several things, namely; (1) Overseeing Mali's political transition, (2) Strengthening security for civilians and peacekeepers through international cooperation, (3) Acting as government assistance to promote human rights and law enforcement, and (4) Encouraging the progress of the 2015 peace agreement in Mali to achieve the maximum target.*

**Keywords:** *Conflict Resolution, Intrastate Conflict, International Organization, Mali, United Nations*

## **Research Background**

The division of Mali's unity as a state inflamed tensions between the northern and southern parts of Mali. This tension did not occur suddenly but came from the hatred of the people in northern Mali who had gradually grown since Mali's independence because they felt economically and politically marginalized by the domination of southern Mali (Chauzal & Damme 2005: 17). Until then this tension led to an uprising to a military coup that completely rocked Mali in 2012. From 2018 to 2019, hundreds of Malian civilians became armed groups' victims, especially in Mali's central region. Estimated victims reach up to 456 people, which is very high and terrible (Human Rights Watch 2020). Mali's instability increased in 2020 when Mali faced a military coup led by Assimi Goïta, who removed the President of Mali then, Ibrahim Boubacar Keïta, and also the Prime Minister of Mali—Boubou Cissé (BBC News 2020).

The military coup experienced by Mali was not completed the second time, but there was a third coup in 2021, only one year after the second military coup in 2020. The instability of Mali after nine years since 2012, in general, can be seen because of the inadequate Malian government. The civil war between the north and south of Mali occurred due to dissatisfaction with the government's injustice. This discontent was further demonstrated by the uprisings and the military coups which took place on more than one occasion. This alarming conflict has forced the United Nations, responsible for protecting international peace, for taking steps to help Mali, which has conflict instability.

Several UN peacekeeping efforts have been carried out, such as political reconciliation support, humanitarian assistance, increased security, etc., by the UN as well as through the The United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) world peacekeeping operation, which was formed in 2013 by the UN as an operation which replaced the two previous operations namely African-led International Support Mission in Mali (AFISMA) and United Nations Office in Mali (UNOM) due to the coup and also the rebellion that paralyzed Mali in 2012 (Lyammouri 2018: 1). However, the Malian intrastate conflict has a track record as a dangerous conflict and claimed many lives. Because the conflict is also ridden by terrorists who commit terrorism. The victims in Mali were not only civilians but also military soldiers to peacekeeping operations troops who were sent to increase the stability of Mali in the midst of the instability that occurred.

There are several works of literature regarding Mali's intrastate conflict to briefly deepen several sides of the conflict through Shaw (2013),

Skidmore et al. (2016) Raineri and Strazzari, (2015) Bratton (2016), and Akim, et al. (2019). The literature shows that land allocation problems and slow conflict resolution processes at the local level are things that increase conflict escalation. The management and allocation processes that should have been effective were slowed down by the government's failure to resolve land tenure conflicts, so the disputes dragged on. Mali's intrastate conflict that has not been resolved has resulted in the displacement of the population. This has had a negative impact, such as increasingly eroding trust in one another, opposition organizations, and the government. These years of erosion of trust have been a significant obstacle to public officials promoting reconciliation. In addition, violence has further exacerbated the humanitarian crisis with weak law enforcement. Not only these difficulties, but Mali's intrastate conflict has also become a medium for criminal activity, especially in the north, because of factors such as rugged terrain, inadequate security, and an unqualified economy that makes the dependency to make money even higher.

Through some of the literature, researchers have updates in research with several problem limitations; (1) Looking at conflict resolution efforts in the intrastate conflict in Mali through the role of the United Nations, and (2) The period from 2018 to 2022, where Mali's instability is increasing. This research paper was then compiled with a formulation of the problem, "What are the conflict resolution efforts for the Malian intrastate conflict through the role of the United Nations in 2018-2022?" This research was constructed using qualitative research methods using secondary data sources. Secondary data was obtained from literary references in the form of official UN pages, books, journal articles, online articles, and online news, as well as several reports related to research objectives, namely Mali's intrastate conflict and how to achieve conflict resolution through the role of the United Nations.

## **Framework Theories**

### **Conflict Resolution**

According to Swanström and Weissmann (2005: 9), conflict is connected with an important matter; perception. Although traditionally, conflict is seen as a situation where scarce resources are contested, Swanström and Weissmann (2005: 9) argue that resources are not always the reason for conflict. These resources do not have to be scarce to be contested. Conflict is a situation that is more fixated on the perceptions of the warring parties, and the perceptions of the warring parties can determine whether a conflict has a solution (Swanström & Weissmann 2005: 9).

After understanding the conflict, the understanding of peace in the context of conflict resolution must be clarified. In short, when the conflict resolution

must be clarified. In short, when the conflict and its pattern are completely over (Swanström & Weissmann 2005: 10). Stern & Druckman (2000: 44) explain that peace can be divided into two, namely negative peace and positive peace. The understanding of peace given by Swanström and Weissmann (2005: 10) is a form of positive peace because there has been a change in the relationship between the warring parties so the conflict ends. Meanwhile, negative peace is a peace that occurs because violence has decreased. Still, the conflict has not ended (Stern & Druckman 2000: 44). Swanström and Weissmann (2005: 11) also provide positive and negative explanations related to peace through stable and unstable peace. This stable and unstable peace has more context to tensions between warring parties, where stable peace signifies low tension, and unstable peace is where tensions escalate in the middle of peace, which can trigger crises leading to open conflict.

The understanding of conflict and peace is continuous, with one of the fundamental explanations regarding conflict resolution according to Wallensteen (2002: 8), where basically after a conflict occurs, conflict resolution naturally appears to obtain peace. When the essence of the incompatibilities that occur between the warring parties can be resolved through a collective agreement so that each other's presence can be better received and stop the violence perpetrated against each other—then that is a situation that can be called conflict resolution (Wallensteen, 2002: 8). On the other hand, according to the view of Bercovitch and Jackson (2009: 1), activities taken by conflict parties that are formally or informally limiting and reducing violence are what they define as conflict resolution. This formal or informal activity has the goal that some crucial issues regarding the conflict that occurred can be understood by the warring parties to reach a political agreement or common choice in the future.

Compared to having different views, explanations regarding conflict resolution according to Wallensteen (2002: 8) and Bercovitch and Jackson (2009: 1), are more complementary to each other because they have the same core view, namely conflict resolution as an effort to reduce violence in conflicts through an understanding of issues that occur, so as to reach a mutual agreement. Therefore, the definition of conflict resolution will be used as an analytical instrument in this research.

Delgado-Caicedo et al. (2022: 29) mentions several initiatives for traditional conflict resolution; (1) Legal methods, (2) Peacekeeping, (3) Mediation and negotiation, and (4) Economic, military, and diplomatic influence. Of course, the international dynamics in developing conflicts make international actors have to develop initiatives to resolve disputes. This newer attempt at conflict resolution is referred to as “modern conflict resolution” by Bercovitch and Jackson (2009: 10) This more modern

approach is multidimensional in its conflict resolution process so that it does not only rebuild the state but also society (no longer being state-centric) which involves various actors, issues, and norms (Bercovitch and Jackson, 2009: 10). Modern conflict resolution uses several initiatives; (1) Track two diplomacy (Diplomacy carried out by non-state actors to communicate and influence conflicting parties through unofficial channels) (Bercovitch & Jackson, 2009: 9), (2) Conferences to find solutions to problems, (3) Peacebuilding, and (4) Conflict Prevention Measures (CPM).

### **Roles of International Organizations**

International organizations are part of what constitutes international activity (Iriye 2002: 17). In their role in international activities, international organizations do not only focus on one dimension but have several roles in several fields, such as security, politics, economics, and health activities. Because they have many fields, international organizations have roles and functions according to their specialization areas. However, if an outline is drawn, each OI—both IGO and INGO—according to Udalla (2012: 6), has three prominent roles; (1) An agency that can facilitate interaction and cooperation between countries, (2) Become an external party that acts to assist one or several countries that are deemed incapable of resolving their internal problems, and (3) Tools to channel the interests of member countries in foreign policy. Through these three prominent general roles, when IGOs and INGOs have deepened their categories according to fields, these roles will also get extensions with deeper role specialization. This research will use three roles according to Udalla's view to analyze the formulation of the problem.

The three roles of IO according to Udalla, which are used as analytical instruments, will be linked to the security sector. The increasing complexity of security has led to a multidimensional concept in which decisions regarding international cooperation in security and defense at the multilateral level have also increased to adapt to the current situation and conditions. This complex security situation and condition forms a scenario of cooperation between civilians and the military within international organizations to encourage the importance of a critical point to consider and involve civilians in security operations related to crisis management (Faleg 2016: 14).

## **Discussion and Analysis**

### **Challenges in Mali Intrastate Conflict Resolution**

Two years after the outbreak of conflict in Mali in 2013, efforts for reconciliation between the warring parties were carried out with a peace

agreement in 2015. To be precise, in June 2015, this peace agreement was attended by two important related parties, namely the government of Mali, which collaborated with armed groups supporting the government, and the Azawad Movement (International Crisis Group 2020). According to the transcript reported by the United Nations (United Nations 2015), this peace agreement was overseen by a mediation team, namely ECOWAS (Economic Community of West African States), the United Nations, the African Union, the European Union, then Algeria who acted as the leader of the mediation team. This peace agreement has many dimensions covering not only political, security, defense, and socio-economic problems but also humanity, finance and resources, culture, and international support.

Broadly speaking, the peace agreement emphasized the agreement in the decentralization of socio-economic and geo-historical issues where one of the main issues of the Mali intrastate conflict stems from territorial injustice between Southern Mali and North Mali. This peace agreement wants to show the spirit of reconciliation for justice to all of Mali's territory, significantly developing the economy in North Mali. Apart from focusing on the socio-economic field, this also underscores the agreement to improve security and defense by rejecting violence as a form of problem-solving, as well as reorganizing within the armed forces in Mali (United Nations 2015: 2). This is because the issue of violence has become a very worrying thing throughout the conflict, up to terrorism.

However, the reality of the peace agreement in 2015 seems to have difficulties in implementing each of the articles listed. Keita (2018: 32) explains that one of the biggest implementation issues is the disarmament that doesn't work and the handling of people displaced by conflict to public policies that are not renewed. According to the International Crisis Group (International Crisis Group 2020), five years after the peace agreement was implemented since 2015, there has yet to be any satisfactory progress toward the pillars listed in the peace agreement. In this case, the peace agreement in Mali initiates mediation in achieving conflict resolution according to Delgado-Caicedo et al. (2022: 29). However, this mediation was not implemented properly and was difficult to progress.

According to Lankoandé (2020: 5), this difficulty in progressing occurs due to several things, such as; (1) Difficulties in achieving national unity in Mali due to the multi-ethnic character recognized in the 2015 peace agreement, (2) Distortion of the decentralization concept that the ruling elites wish to include in the peace agreement, (3) Local administrative structure which is not developed and unified for reason number two, and (4) Civil Servants (PNS), which should be part of the country's development, are not functioning as they should.

Also the peace agreement in 2015, which should have been vital, actually excluded several important participants in the process, such as civil society organizations from both North and South Mali (International Crisis Group 2020), this made this peace agreement even unknown to the majority of the Malian people. The International Crisis Group (2020) also provides one of the points that made progress difficult in this peace agreement, such as the low desire of the Malian government and armed groups to make peace because this peace agreement occurred due to demands and pressure from the international parties, especially the United States, France, and Algeria.

Through various shortcomings in the peace agreement in 2015, Mali still continues to experience minimal progress in the peace process. In 2020 and 2021, Mali experienced two coups against its rule by the Malian military. After removing President Ibrahim Boubacar Keïta and the Prime Minister of Mali—Boubou Cissé in 2020 (BBC News 2020), the President of Mali in 2021, namely Bah Ndaw and his Prime Minister—Moctar Ouane, were also detained by the military junta (Ochieng 2021). This cycle of political instability in Mali that continues to repeat itself is also a significant obstacle to the peace progress of conflict resolution in Mali.

### **United Nations in Working for Mali's Political Transition**

Instability that has become even more serious five years after the peace agreement reached its chaotic point after Mali faced two coups between 2020 and 2021. The government that should have developed froze because of tensions between the military and civil society at a politically and socially vulnerable base. Several years after the peace agreement took place, Mali was in a state of negative peace (Stern & Druckman 2000: 44), where the conflict still could not be considered over because in reality political coups were still occurring, and injustice in the region had not improved with the progress made very slow in government reform. Political instability becomes critical for the development of Mali because their political stability creates other critical conditions such as violence which has risen again due to public discontent, other violence in the areas, inability to deal with terrorist attacks, and violations against civilians, to corruption that does not stop amidst the onslaught of escalating conflicts (Latorre 2022).

With a military-led government following a coup two years ago, Mali is under pressure to make a transition back to civilian rule by international partners. The US Department of State issued a press statement (Price 2022) announcing that Mali's transition will be carried out for 24 (twenty-four) months from March 2022—which means that the estimated complete transition to the government of Mali will occur in 2024. This transitional decision was made after Mali was sanctioned to be suspended from ECOWAS in 2021 because of their second coup d'état, whereby ECOWAS

gave a deadline in February 2022 for military rule in Mali to a democratically elected government (Aljazeera 2021). This suspended position of Mali also imposes sanctions on the economic and financial sector of Mali by ECOWAS (France 24 2022).

The government in the transition process is also narrowing the scope of work for peacekeeping operations in Mali, namely MINUSMA, where there are restrictions imposed on MINUSMA by the government of Mali (United Nations 2023). Therefore, this moment of transition to the government of Mali is a case that requires extreme attention and support from the international community because this transition is considered a vital thing to suppress the development of the conflict in Mali. The UN Security Council stated (2023) that the UN, together with the mediation team (US, France, European Union, African Union, ECOWAS, and Algeria), are also still working on supporting the government transition process in Mali as their duties in Article 17 Paragraph 53 in a peace agreement in 2015.

If you look at one of the roles of international organizations according to Udalla (2012: 6), since 2015 the UN has given its contribution to fulfilling its role as a capable body to facilitate interaction and cooperation between countries—where in the context of its role in efforts to resolve the conflict in Mali is through cooperation among members of the mediation team to support and encourage Mali in negotiating to reach a peace agreement. However, due to the peace agreement that did not progress well, Mali also experienced an additional crisis of instability in 2020 and 2021 due to the coup it faced. The UN again increased its role as an international organization, especially during the transitional period of Mali's government. The role of the United Nations in this transitional period is more poured on MINUSMA as a peacekeeping operation in Mali which has many peace activities which not only cover protection and security but also have activities to support and assist transitional periods such as (United Nations MINUSMA, 2023); (1) Electoral assistance, and (2) Political affairs. MINUSMA is the UN forum to carry out its role as an international organization in efforts to achieve multidimensional conflict resolution in Mali.

### **Mali's Intrastate Conflict Resolution Efforts Through MINUSMA**

In conflict resolution, MINUSMA is a form of traditional initiative in the form of peacekeeping (Delgado-Caicedo et al. 2022: 29). In 2013, the UN Security Council Resolution stated that the conflict that occurred in Mali was viewed as a conflict that became a threat to international security and peace under Paragraph 39 of Article VII in the UN Charter (United Nations Security Council 2013: 4). Through Security Council Resolution No. 2100 of 2013, it was decided that a peacekeeping operation (peacekeeping)



would be sent to Mali even though at that time there was no conflict resolution because MINUSMA was a stabilization mission. In summary, MINUSMA (The United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali) is a peacekeeping operation that was formed in 2013 after the presence of AFISMA (African-led International Support Mission in Mali) and UNOM (United Nations Office in Mali) in 2012 (United Nations MINUSMA 2023). MINUSMA's position is a replacement for the two previous missions, and in 2013, it became the entire and only peace mission of the United Nations for Mali. Multidimensional is the nature of the peace operation adopted by MINUSMA, because it does not only focus on security stability for Mali by protecting the civilian population and reducing violence in conflict areas but also provides assistance to encourage politics in Mali so that it can build its state structure progressively (Vela 2021: 838).

In carrying out its mission, MINUSMA complies with Security Council Resolution No. 2100 of 2013 carried out international cooperation with France, the European Union, the African Union, and ECOWAS to suppress instability at the beginning of the conflict in 2013 through coordination such as through political dialogue (United Nations Security Council 2013: 3). This interaction and cooperation between countries and international organizations is a comprehensive and sustainable approach, especially on the issue of terrorism in the Malian intrastate conflict. The US joined as an international coordinator with the United Nations and other international partners to support and promote the existing peace agreement in 2015 (U.S. Department of State 2022). MINUSMA is a forum for cooperation between UN member states in the common interest of suppressing and resolving intrastate conflicts, which are also an international threat. Through MINUSMA, the UN as a capable body performs its role in channeling aid through peace activities to Mali.

Support for implementing the peace agreement in Mali in 2015 is at the heart of MINUSMA's presence mandate. This mandate also continues to develop, where one of the contents of the vital mandate brought by MINUSMA is to assist in improving the sovereignty of Mali along with the laws of the country throughout the region of Mali (Vela 2021: 847). In carrying out its mandate, MINUSMA is an operation that channels the role of the United Nations as an international organization. It facilitates international cooperation in seeking a resolution of the Malian intrastate conflict with assistance in various kinds of peace activities.

Since 2020, MINUSMA took on a renewed mandate per Security Council resolution No. 2531 (United Nations MINUSMA 2023), MINUSMA embraced this mandate in 2020 through consideration of the deteriorating situation in the security and humanitarian sector. This deteriorating

situation claimed many victims, including the civilian population and peacekeeping operations personnel (peacekeepers). This crisis occurred due to the escalation of terrorist attacks which created many other crises, one of which was an increase in IDPs (internally displaced persons) and refugees which had a less positive impact on neighboring countries in the Sahel region (United Nations Security Council, 2020: 1). This new mandate is also filled with various peace activities supported by the United Nations to increase the progress of the 2015 peace agreement, such as in 2019, the government of Mali carried out the IND (inclusive national dialogue) because this dialogue became an important point for institutional and political reform. (United Nations Security Council 2020: 2).

This mandate in 2020 is also given by the UN so that MINUSMA can be more flexible in using various ways to prioritize its priority mission so that it can be achieved through several new elements such as (United Nations MINUSMA 2023); (1) Increased focus on priority peace agreements regarding the use of resources, (2) Support in political reform, expansion and restoration of state authority, and the spread of legal domination over the entire Mali region, (3) Implement DDR (Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration) along with logistical and technical assistance, (4) Increase support to the government in protecting civilians in a more proactive and flexible manner through a more integrated and comprehensive approach, (5) Move as government assistance in promoting human rights to civilians, (6) Establish safe environment for the delivery of humanitarian aid together with humanitarian actors, (7) Take into account and take seriously the security of MINUSMA personnel, especially uniformed personnel (ex. Military and police), and (8) Communicate with the civilian population to increase understanding of the mandate existence of MINUSMA. The elements added to renew the mandate to better adapt to the complexities of the Malian intrastate conflict have become an essential basis for the United Nations in operating MINUSMA in Mali because it is through these mandates that the UN can channel its role through MINUSMA.

Later last year, MINUSMA's newest mandate was in July 2022 through Security Council resolution No. 2640, which has more or less the same contents but with some important decision notes. Where after the coup occurred several times in 2020 and 2021, MINUSMA's current mandate has general principles which are top strategic priorities which include: (1) Encouraging the implementation of the 2015 peace agreement like the previous mandates; and (2) The political transition scheduled for two years from February 2022. After that, MINUSMA still has a second strategic priority, which in outline is a strategic priority to facilitate actors from Mali so that they can implement politically focused, inclusive, and comprehensive strategies to resolve violent intrastate conflicts. In addition,

this second strategic priority also encourages Malian actors to be able to protect their population and increase government authority, especially in the Central Mali region (United Nations Security Council 2022: 6).

### **United Nations Cooperation to Face the Challenges Faced by MINUSMA**

Through the mandate of Security Council resolution No. 2531, it is also seen that there are challenges in conflict resolution in Mali, and peacekeeping carried out by MINUSMA after the peace agreement in Mali also has several vital challenges in hindering the progress of MINUSMA's assistance in Mali to date. One of the biggest challenges that Mali has is terrorism which is a transnational threat amid the instability of the intrastate conflict that occurred. Terrorism is carried out by extremist groups such as Al-Qaeda, ISIS (Islamic State of Iraq and Syria), JNIM (Jama'at Nusrat al-Islam wal-Muslimin) (Al Arabiya News 2023), and several extremist groups earlier at the beginning of the Mali conflict in 2013 such as AQIM (al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb), Ansar Dine, and MUJAO (Movement for Unity and Jihad in West Africa) (Counter Extremism Project 2023).

MINUSMA does not have the mandate to carry out counter-terrorism, and UN peacekeeping operations have three main principles, namely: (1) Consent of the parties involved (consent of the parties); (2) Impartiality; and (3) Not using force except for self-protection and mandates (non-use of force except in self-defense and defense of the mandate) (United Nations Peacekeeping 2023). Because the two bases that MINUSMA has are contradictory to the conditions on the ground where MINUSMA has to deal with terrorists, it often even experiences personnel accidents due to acts of violence from extremist groups. This has made the UN cooperate with several other operations devoted to counter-terrorism, such as the G5 Sahel joint force, MDSF (Malian Defense and Security Forces), Barkhane (French forces), and EUTM (European Union Training Mission) belonging to the European Union in Mali (United Nations Security Council 2022: 2).

This collaboration is carried out so that MINUSMA can focus on its mandated tasks which focus on protecting the civilian population. In addition, the United Nations also has the A4P (Actions for Peacekeeping) initiative which began in 2018; this initiative has a priority commitment to improving the protection of peacekeepers personnel to reduce the number of victims of peacekeepers on duty (United Nations Peacekeeping 2023). Because terrorism impacts violence against the civilian population and Malian troops and impacts MINUSMA and other international troop partners, this will undoubtedly affect one of MINUSMA's missions, especially in peacebuilding to provide humanitarian assistance. Humanitarian assistance is essential to build and develop the socio-

economy of the local population. Terrorism and violence in Mali resulted in areas that became difficult for MINUSMA to traverse, thereby hampering the provision of humanitarian assistance.

Therefore, the United Nations strengthens the prevention of violence from extremist groups in Mali by conducting peacebuilding, especially in the field of governmental authority, where this is carried out with the African Union and partners in West Africa (United Nations 2022). Peacebuilding in Mali, which was deployed by the United Nations apart from humanitarian assistance, also focused more on assistance to boost Mali's security sector. In peacebuilding in Mali, the United Nations succeeded in increasing PBF (peacebuilding fund) from a total amount of 13,629 million USD in 2018 to 15,794 million USD to support peacebuilding agendas such as ceasefire negotiations through local actors, both women, men, and young people, to the community (United Nations Secretary-General 2021: 7-10).

### **Conclusion**

After nearly ten years since the intrastate conflict in Mali erupted, progress in building conflict resolution in Mali has yet to reach a satisfactory target. The United Nations, as an international organization responsible for maintaining international peace is also working on conflict resolution that has existed in Mali to progress to the maximum since the peace agreement in 2015. However, the expected progress has become challenging, and Mali's instability peaked from 2018 to 2021. Violence, terrorism, civilian casualties and peacekeepers continuously increase due to military coups that cause government political upheaval, which occurred twice in 2020 and 2021.

As an international organization, the United Nations exerts its role in carrying out conflict resolution through various means such as mediation and negotiations to be able to form a peace agreement in 2015 through international cooperation with mediation teams such as the US, France, ECOWAS, the African Union, the European Union and Algeria. However, seeing the escalation of the conflict that occurred, the UN strengthened its role from 2018 to 2022 to encourage progress on conflict resolution in Mali through approaches such as; (1) Renewing the mandate to adjust the focus of the complex dynamics of the intrastate conflict in Mali, mainly due to the violence and military coup that occurred, (2) Being proactive in protecting the civilian population due to increasing violence and terrorism, (3) Taking into account the security of MINUSMA peacekeepers along with strengthening protection of the civilian population, (4) Guiding the civilian population regarding human rights and law enforcement as a form of MINUSMA's assistance to the government of Mali, (5) Striving for and ensuring that the political transition goes as it should, and the most

important thing in each renewed mandate is (6 ) Encouraging the implementation of the 2015 peace agreement.

These are some of the vital core points of the United Nations' efforts to resolve Mali's intrastate conflict, which are still progressing. In doing so, of course, the UN uses various roles, the first of which is to cooperate with member countries or other international organizations to encourage the implementation of the 2015 peace agreement, and protect civilians from terrorism, along with political transition in the upcoming 2024. Next is how the UN provides humanitarian assistance through peacekeeping and peacebuilding from MINUSMA as a form of its role in assisting the unstable Malian government, and not having the capability to protect its population. The UN's efforts in taking an approach to develop conflict resolution in the Malian intrastate conflict can also continue to flow through the common interests of UN member states to suppress and resolve intrastate conflicts, which also become an international threat.

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