

# Supporting Mali Peacekeeping School-Alioune Blondin Beye to Sustain Peace in Mali and Liptako Gourma Region

FACTSHEET



JSB2020 MARCH 2020-MARCH 2021

BUDGET: US\$214,354

KEY PARTNERS: MINUSMA and, G5 Sahel countries, particularly those of the Liptako-Gourma, UNWOMEN

## Objectives

The project aims to enhance capacities of security actors including military, police and civilian personnel in Mali and the Liptako Gourma region, a border area between Mali, Niger and Burkina Faso for reinforce social cohesion and strengthening security.

As a result of project, the various high-level seminars on stabilization and security in the Sahel, in particular the Liptako Gourma, will provide an opportunity to scale up endogenous good practices in conflict management and peace in the Sahel; and Youth and women leaders are involved in security mechanisms.

## Project Outputs

**Output 1: good practices and endogenous experiences of conflict management and peace are identified and adopted by security actors of the Liptako-Gourma region.**

**Output 2: Youth and women leaders of the Liptako Gourma region are involved in security mechanisms.**

## Contribution to SDGs

The project will contribute to SDG 16.

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## Development Challenges

Mali shares a long 1,325 km border in the Liptako Gourma region with Niger and Burkina Faso and is part of Sahel Region. This region is characterized by insecurity which since the 2012 crisis in Mali has deteriorated with an increasing presence of terrorist groups and organized crime. The region is threatened by extremist groups inciting the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) and Boko Haram. This situation is exacerbated by local groups involved in racketeering, transboundary criminal activities and drug trafficking, which links to violent extremism and crime. For example, Daesh officially accepted an oath of allegiance from Saharaoui Katiba, who is present in the region. Saharaoui Katiba has been active in Niger, Mali and Burkina Faso. The high permeability of the borders and the limited presence and capacity of countries provide impetus to the mobility of jihadists who cross the border of Mali and network with fighters from Libya and other criminal networks. This exacerbates instability not only in border areas but the entire areas of these three countries.