

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. Background of Research

The civil society violence in a country is caused by dissatisfaction with the government, and social and economic gap between groups of societies, which makes them hardly access to resources, opportunities, or political decisions in the country.<sup>1</sup> For instance unstable political system and a lot of corruption proved by high-ranking failure on, public distrust to government. It can trigger violence like happened in Mali. Mali is one of the countries in West Africa with high number of violence and rebellion due to people's distrust to official government.

In 2012, Of there was a conflict between the northern and southern regions in 2012. The northern region fought against the southern region as the central government to gain autonomy for its territory. The Tuareg community in northern Mali formed the MNLA (Mouvement National pour la Liberation de l'Azawad), as an organization tasked to control the northern region and assisted fight for the Azawad region.<sup>2</sup> The government was unable to resolve the internal conflict, so in 2013 Mali's successor President Dioncounda Traore asked France for help. After the submission of a letter from Mali, France took a decision approved by president Francois Hollande to intervene and mobilize military forces.

In the midst of the conflict in Mali, MINUSMA (Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali) was formed by the UN to help ease the conflict. In

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<sup>1</sup> Commission on Human Security, ed., *Human Security Now: Protecting and Empowering People* (New York: United Nations, 2003).

<sup>2</sup> Filasafia Marsya Ma'rifat, "Implementasi Budaya Strategis Prancis melalui Prinsip Anti-Terrorisme dalam Operasi Serval (2013-2014)," *Jurnal Hubungan Internasional XIV*, no. 2 (2021): 237–51.

2015, MINUSMA attempted to resolve the conflict by making a ceasefire peace agreement between the government and the rebels, namely the Algiers Accord. In 2016-2019, the emergence of attacks from terrorist groups and conflicts between communities increased, such as blasting on the highway.<sup>3</sup> The difficulty of accessing aid from the government to conflict-prone areas due to attacks by extremist groups has worsened the humanitarian crisis in Mali.

In 2020, Mali's president Ibrahim Boubacar Keita, who had led for eight years, was overthrown by a military coup, the Comité national pour le salut du peuple (CNSP). The coup was triggered by various factors, including allegations of corruption, unequal development, weak handling of humanitarian conflicts, and deteriorating socio-economic conditions.<sup>4</sup> The fall of the civilian government posed a challenge for MINUSMA to stabilize Mali.

After the overthrow of president Ibrahim Boubacar Keita, which led to a power vacuum, the military formed a transitional government. The military directly appointed Bah Ndaw as transitional president and Assimi Goïta as transitional vice president. The aim of the transitional government was to fill the power vacuum by reforming government structures and preparing for democratic presidential elections.<sup>5</sup> In 2021, there was the arrest of transitional president Bah Ndaw and transitional prime minister Mochtar Ouane by the military, for forming a new cabinet without consulting the transitional vice president and the military to dismiss

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<sup>3</sup> Human Rights Watch, "Mali Events of 2018," in *World Report 2019* (Mali: Human Rights Watch, 2019), <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2019/country-chapters/mali>.

<sup>4</sup> Baba Ahmed, "Mali | Human Rights Watch," Human Rights Watch, Mali, July 10, 2020, <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2021/country-chapters/mali>.

<sup>5</sup> Andi Dwi Prasetyo, "The Mali-France Counterterrorism Cooperation: The Influence of Mali's National Identity Change on Its Foreign Policy Making," *Global Strategis* 18, no. 1 (2024): 119–22.

security minister Modibo Kone. This situation triggered political tensions that further exacerbated the humanitarian conflict in Mali.<sup>6</sup>

In 2022, the rivalry between the armed group ISIS in the Greater Sahara and Jama'at Nars al-Islam wal-Muslimin (JNIM) in the Sahel region, further exacerbated the humanitarian conflict that resulted in a wave of mass displacement in the Menaka region.<sup>7</sup> Entering 2023, humanitarian conflicts in Mali are increasing due to the emergence of new conflicts such as political crises, coups, leadership crises, humanitarian crises and increasing refugees. These conditions not only affect civilians, but also increase the risk to MINUSMA, which is difficult to carry out peace operations.<sup>8</sup> From Al-Jazeera's data, MINUSMA is the deadliest peace mission and spent the largest budget in other peace missions up to \$1.2 billion. The assistance carried out by MINUSMA has been denied by the government that international peace missions are part of the tension of society.<sup>9</sup> Until finally in 2023, MINUSMA as an international organization was withdrawn by the UN from the military base.

This research aims to describe the efforts made by MINUSMA (Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali) towards Mali's internal

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<sup>6</sup> Al Jazeera and News Agencies, "Mali's Military Detains President, Prime Minister |," News | Al Jazeera, May 24, 2021, <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2021/5/24/military-arrest-malis-president-pm-following-govt-reshuffle?>

<sup>7</sup> United Nations, "Situation in Mali Remains Volatile amid Escalating Clashes between Armed Groups, Official Tells Security Council, Calling for Sustained International Engagement | Meetings Coverage and Press Releases," United Nations, Meetings Coverage and Press Releases, April 12, 2023, <https://press.un.org/en/2023/sc15253.doc.htm>.

<sup>8</sup> Indonesiadefense.com, "Konflik Meningkat, PBB Tarik Pasukan Perdamaian Dari Mali," Internasional, Oktober 2023, <https://indonesiadefense.com/konflik-meningkat-pbb-tarik-pasukan-perdamaian-dari-mali/>.

<sup>9</sup> Hamzah Mohamed, "UN Forces in Mali Speed up Withdrawal as Security Deteriorates | Humanitarian Crises News | Al Jazeera," Humanitarian Crises News, UN forces in Mali speed up withdrawal as security deteriorates | Humanitarian Crises News | Al Jazeera, July 3, 2023, <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2023/7/3/what-next-for-mali-after-minusma-withdrawal>.

conflict due to the rebellion of extremism groups. As an international organization, MINUSMA has the control to end the humanitarian conflict in Mali in 2020-2023 due to the increasing extremism groups, thus affecting the security stability of civil society. The focus of the analysis used by the author is MINUSMA's efforts in 2020-2023 from a humanitarian perspective to protect the people of Mali, which makes this topic important to research.

### **1.2. Research Question**

Based on background, the researcher can draw the formulation of the problem: How are The Efforts of the Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) in Dealing with Humanitarian Conflicts in Mali 2020-2023?

### **1.3. Research Objectives**

This research aims to analyze by understand the efforts of the Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) in dealing with humanitarian conflicts in Mali 2020-2023.

### **1.4. Usefulness of the Research**

#### **1.4.1 Academic Uses**

The benefits that will result for academics from this research are:

1. The research can provide information that has been developed by the science of international relations to understand MINUSMA's efforts in dealing with humanitarian conflicts in Mali 2020-2023.
2. Providing new knowledge to international relations experts to study MINUSMA and African countries.

#### **1.4.2. Practical Uses**

- a. As final assignment to complete projects education at the University of International Relations Study Program.

- b. To provide information about the efforts of the Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) in dealing with humanitarian conflicts in Mali 2020-2023.

## 1.5. Literature Review

### 1.5.1 Previous Research

Previous research as comparison of the results of research that has been carried out by previous studies. Researcher wants to raise a similar theme as well as new research problems, to ensure the originality of the writing. The following are related research of the writings:

The first journal written by **Nadia Maulida Zuhra** entitled “*Categorization Of Aggressive Crimes For The Use Of French State Violence In The Conflict Of The Republik Of Mali In International Criminal Law*”.<sup>10</sup> This research discussed how to resolve dispute between countries, and peace in international law as mechanisms for conflict resolving. Peacef could’nt resolve the conflict, then violence with certain conditions aims to fulfill the legitimacy of the United Nations. France intervened the aggression as militant groups involved in of military aggression. The similarity of the studies lies in the discussion of Mali as a country with conflicts, in which and France's intervention plays important note. However, this research difference in describing France's violent actions in the use of force as the means of conflict resolution. Meanwhile, is research shows more efforts for peace keeping mission as legitimacy for MINUSMA or conflict resolution. This study aims to examine deeper how MINUSMA's efforts to resolve the Mali conflict from root

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<sup>10</sup> Nadia Maulida Zuhra, “CATEGORIZATION OF AGGRESSIVE CRIMES FOR THE USE OF FRENCH STATE VIOLENCE IN THE CONFLICT OF THE REPUBLIC OF MALI IN INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL LAW,” *Jurnal Hukum De’rechtsstaat* 6, no. 2 (2020): 174–84.

causes of this conflict. The author referred to Nadia Maulida Zuhra's ideas as a to understand how the UN acts against countries that intervene with violence to resolve conflicts.

The second journal written by **Vanessa Gauthier Vela** entitled “*MINUSMA and Militarization of UN Peacekeeping*”<sup>11</sup> explained a rebellion in Mali controlled by region, named the city of Konna. Operations carried out by international organizations as a form of peace mission in Mali was unsafe due to transnational groups involved in terrorism forces in the northern region. MINUSMA is an organization established by the United Nations to maintain peace. Not only does MINUSMA assist Mali but other organizations such as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and France assist in strengthening the mission and military forces that will have an impact on the country. MINUSMA's goal was about violent ending conflict by completing the task of building a more robust state structure. The same ideas of the research about focus of research of international organizations as a form of peace mission supported by other countries and organizations. The difference from previous was militarization process as a peacekeeping mission strengthened by the involvement of countries contributing NATO military forces. The main focus of this research is on the military actions taken by MINUSMA as a Malian peace mission. Vanessa Gauthier Vela's research a reference to understand MINUSMA's decision-making as a form of effort to resolve the conflict.

The third journal written by **Sophia Sabrow** entitled “*Local Perceptions Of The Legitimacy Of Peace Operations By The UN, Regional Organizations And*

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<sup>11</sup> Vanessa Gauthier Vela, “MINUSMA and the Militarization of UN Peacekeeping,” Routledge, 368, 2021, 1–24, <https://doi.org/10.1080/13533312.2021.1951610>.



*Individual States—A Case Study Of The Mali Conflict*”.<sup>12</sup> The peace operations carried out by the UN and the intervention of international actors such as France and ECOWAS as negotiating actors in this research. French troops was considered to have a fairly high ideological legitimacy. However, it was not with the achievement. In contrast, the UN with pragmatic legitimacy value for Mali. Sophia Sabrow's research interviewed civil societies and local media to examine the extent of legitimacy given to the UN, France, and ECOWAS in handling the conflict in Mali. The written by the research is similar research with focusing the study on the legitimacy of the UN. However, the difference is emphasizes by on the legitimacy given by society to international peace operations in Mali in 2013-2014. In contrast, this research relies on human security conflicts conducted by MINUSMA as a peace operation in 2020-2023. A is used to understand how international legitimacy in peace operations can affect the effectiveness of state missions, specifically MINUSMA in Mali.

The fourth journal is entitled “*Sahelistan? Military Intervention and Patronage Politics in Afghanistan and Mali*” written by **Romain Malejacq dan Adam Sandor**.<sup>13</sup> The Sahelistan region has similar dynamics in the Mali and Afghanistan conflicts that have been exposed through the media and policies formed by the West. The Afghan conflict strengthened autonomy while Mali's armed groups encouraged of intervention from local non-state armed actors. In the journal, the author identified the similarity with this research, that some of the problem

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<sup>12</sup> Sophia Sabrow, “Local Perceptions of the Legitimacy of Peace Operations by the UN, Regional Organizations and Individual States – a Case Study of the Mali Conflict,” *International Peacekeeping* 24, no. 1 (January 2017): 159–86, <https://doi.org/10.1080/13533312.2016.1249365>.

<sup>13</sup> Romain Malejacq and Adam Sandor, “Sahelistan? Military Intervention and Patronage Politics in Afghanistan and Mali,” *Civil Wars* 22, no. 4 (October 1, 2020): 543–66, <https://doi.org/10.1080/13698249.2020.1813405>.

discussed humanitarian military conflicts. The main difference from previous researchers about the focus on Sahelistan, Afghanistan, while Mali in the discussion focused on two contexts, which use military intervention with manipulation to achieve the goal of violence and patronage politics. However, this research focuses on how international organizations address to conflict on humanitarian interventions for years. Romain Malejacq and Adam Sandor's research as the reference to understand the intervention patterns of local armed actors.

The fifth journal is entitled “*France in Mali: Towards a new Africa strategy?*” written by **Tony Chafer**.<sup>14</sup> The fact that there was intervention by France as a form of the decision-making process and the continuity of French policy principles in Africa. Africa is a special place for France to carry out projects in the region. France as a permanent member of the UN Security Council has a responsibility to international sources of power. In the journal above, the author identifies the similarity of the author, such as the intervention carried out by France in one of the African countries, Mali. The main difference from previous researchers is that the focus on policies issued by France will affect the order of African policy-making conflicts resolution. This research focuses on MINUSMA's policy as an international organization in resolving conflicts. Tony Chafer's research as a reference to understand African policy due to foreign intervention into its territory.

The sixth journal is entitled “*Illiberal Peacebuilding in UN Stabilization Peace Operations and Peace Agreements in the CAR, the DRC and Mali*” written by **Geraldine Rosas dan Matheus Souza**.<sup>15</sup> This journal contained peace keeping

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<sup>14</sup> Tony Chafer, “France in Mali: Towards a New Africa Strategy?,” *International Journal of Francophone Studies* 19, no. 2 (July 1, 2016): 119–41, [https://doi.org/10.1386/ijfs.19.2.119\\_1](https://doi.org/10.1386/ijfs.19.2.119_1).

<sup>15</sup> Geraldine Rosas Duarte and Matheus Souza, “Illiberal Peacebuilding in UN Stabilization Peace Operations and Peace Agreements in the CAR, the DRC and Mali,” *International*



operations from UN stability from liberal and non-liberal strategies, through military operations as in the means of non-liberal development practices instrumented through national, regional, and international actors. International actors using non-liberal strategies can have a peaceful impact on the country of Mali, not only liberal actors. Non-liberal norms in the form of violence or power disparity was important form of UN stability through the Central African Republic (CAR) peace agreement signed by Congo and Mali. From the journal above, the author identifies the similarity of the author, about the peace mission operations carried out by the United Nations for peacebuilding. The main difference is that the previous researcher sees UN peace operations in the Central African Republic, Congo, and Mali as a non-liberal strategy. This research main focuses on liberal strategies as a form of peace and cooperation with conflicting countries in Mali. Geraldine Rosas and Matheus Souza's research is used as a reference to understand non-liberal and liberal strategies in UN peace missions.

The seventh journal is entitled “*Pelaksanaan Prinsip Responsibility To Protect PBB Dalam Penanganan Krisis Kemanusiaan Di Afrika (Republik Afrika Tengah, Sudan & Nigeria)*” written by **Yuniarti, Frentika Wahyu Retnowatik, dan Etha Pasan**.<sup>16</sup> In this journal, the African region often experienced humanitarian crises and internal conflicts. The handling of humanitarian crises by applying the Responsibility to Protect in the Central African Republic, Sudan, and Nigeria due to humanitarian intervention. The African Union (UA) has the control to carry out

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*Peacekeeping* 31, no. 2 (March 14, 2024): 157–85, <https://doi.org/10.1080/13533312.2023.2300135>.

<sup>16</sup> Frentika Wahyu Retnowatik, Etha Pasan, and Yuniarti, “PELAKSANAAN PRINSIP RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT PBB DALAM PENANGANAN KRISIS KEMANUSIAAN DI AFRIKA (REPUBLIK AFRIKA TENGAH, SUDAN & NIGERIA),” *Jurnal Sosial Politik* 2, no. 1 (2021): 21–26.

the mandate issued by the United Nations and the International Criminal Court in humanitarian crises and interventions in the African Union region. Based on the previous journal, the author identifies the similarity about resolving humanitarian conflicts through the Responsibility to Protect (R2P) principle. The main difference from previous researchers based on at the peace missions formed by the United Nations in the use of R2P to the Central African Republic, Sudan, and Nigeria. Thesis research focuses primarily on humanitarian conflicts in Mali. Yuniarti, Frentika Wahyu Retnowatik, and Etha Pasan's research as a reference to understand the concept of Responsibility to Protect (R2P) carried out by the UN to resolve conflicts in the African region.

Most studies discussed about French policies and interventions, national and international legitimacy in 2013-2014, and military interventions with a patronage politics. Meanwhile, this research focuses more on MINUSMA's efforts in handling Mali's internal conflict. Based on the previous literature review, no research specifically discusses MINUSMA's efforts in dealing with humanitarian conflicts in 2020-2023. Therefore, research with the title “The Efforts of Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) in Dealing with Humanitarian Conflicts in Mali 2020-2023” with novelty especially in examining MINUSMA's efforts in 2020-2023. This research is expected to make a significant contribution to understanding the dynamics of humanitarian conflict in Mali as well as the efforts of international peace missions in resolving conflicts.

## **1.6. Conceptual Framework**

### **1.6.1 International Organization Concept**

International organization is a performed by the state to collect information provided by the public to assist the collective problems and strengthen individuals

to prosper.<sup>17</sup> According to Barnett and Finnemore, international organizations played important, role where countries work together to defend each other's interests because international organizations have international social goals with a bureaucratic system.<sup>18</sup>

International organizations with huge power to control resource policies to influence other countries. International organizations as a form of authority are strong because the organization will run without seeing the beauty of the state and international community. Meanwhile, Max Weber recognized that international organizations as social form with a strong influence on modern society because they pursue social goals.<sup>19</sup> International organizations can establish associations by determining policies that affect the international community together. Not only in the form of security, but organizations can be involved in everything such as economics, climate change, or peacebuilding to change relations and progress in a country. One of the major international organizations is the United Nations (UN). The United Nations is a world peace organization, providing aid and maintaining international peace.<sup>20</sup> The UN Charter as an international organization in Article 1, for peace, security, cooperation, and harmonization among the nations of the world. Members and international organizations can be part of liberal peace to prevent wars with geo-political awakenings. The United Nations established MINUSMA to resolve the Mali conflict.

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<sup>17</sup> M Barnett and M Finnemore, *Power of Liberal International Organization* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2005).

<sup>18</sup> Ibid.

<sup>19</sup> Robert Jackson and Georg Soresen, *Introduction to International Relations: Theories and Approaches*, Fifth Edition (New York: Oxford University Press Inc, 2014).

<sup>20</sup> United State Institute of Peace, *Turbulent Peace The Challenges of Managing International Conflict.*, Third (USA: United Nations, 2005).

Based on the explanation above, the concept of international organization has been reflected in the actions taken by the United Nations in forming a peace mission organization, namely MINUSMA. MINUSMA as international organization to control conflicts and create policies for peace keeping in Mali still meet challenge to resolve the conflict. The organization is the center of information provided by the public to the community to solve problems and strengthen the brotherhood between communities to be more prosperous. The Mali government responded to the MINUSMA as peace mission maybe able to provide humanitarian assistance is expected to ease for conflict resolution.

The use of the concept of international organizations in Mali's internal conflict reflects the existence of other organizations that enter into state sovereignty as a form of humanitarian resolution. The this peace mission by MINUSMA to resolve the root causes of the Mali conflict has began in 2012 which still could'nt been resolved until 2020-2023. MINUSMA created strategy as an international organization to protect humanity and civil society in Mali through its efforts. In this conceptual approach, this conflict provides a illustration on efforts as by MINUSMA as an international peace mission to create peace and security for Mali.

#### **1.6.2. Responsibility to Protect (R2P) Concept**

Responsibility to Protect or R2P has been developed or coined by Francis Deng as a high-ranking official in Sudan who became a special representative of diplomats for internal refugee cases at the UN (United Nations). The theory issued by Francis Deng to protect human rights at the time of cases of refugees in 1990s, that the state has the right to provide security for all people. In international relations, the concept of R2P or Responsibility To Protect emphasizes that every

person or state is responsible to protect human beings from serious crimes such as genocide, crimes against humanity, ethnic cleansing, and war crimes. In 2001, the International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty (ICISS) report introduced the idea of R2P in the international sphere.<sup>21</sup>

At the 2005 Summit of Heads of State and Government, the international community accepted R2P, saying that the primary responsibility of each state is to protect its population from the threat of international crimes in order to remain safe, peaceful and serene. However, if a state cannot or does not fulfill this responsibility properly, it will be taken to the international community, including through military intervention, to protect humanity.<sup>22</sup> R2P has collaborated with other organizations to create a global relationship in the realm of human rights protection, these organizations are Human Rights Watch, International Crisis Group, Oxfam International and other organizations.<sup>23</sup>

R2P is a concept that is another way of humanitarian intervention that aims to protect the international community because the state is unable to protect the citizens. Through the cooperation carried out by ICISS, there is a great responsibility to create strategies to prevent human disasters, such as the implementation of mediation, negotiation, and development assistance in countries

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<sup>21</sup> Retnowatik, Pasan, and Yuniarti, "PELAKSANAAN PRINSIP RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT PBB DALAM PENANGANAN KRISIS KEMANUSIAAN DI AFRIKA (REPUBLIK AFRIKA TENGAH, SUDAN & NIGERIA)."

<sup>22</sup> Asia-Pacific Centre for the Responsibility to Protect, "Responsibility to Protect: Informasi Tentang Prinsip Ini Dan Langkah-Langkah Implementasi" (Asia-Pacific Centre for the Responsibility to Protect, 2013), <http://www.r2pasiapacific.org/>.

<sup>23</sup> G. C. Protect, "Misi: Menjadikan R2P Menjadi Kenyataan Global," Global R2P, Retrived From Global centre For The Responsibility To Protect, 2023, <https://www.globalr2p.org/about/>.

experiencing conflict.<sup>24</sup> The R2P principle is defined as the protection of the global community from crimes such as genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes, and ethnic cleansing, also known as crimes of atrocity.

According to Articles 138 and 139 of UN General Assembly Resolution 60/1, international interventions based on the R2P principle must be carried out in accordance with Chapters VI, VII, and VIII of the UN Charter and must have the approval of the UN Security Council.<sup>25</sup> R2P currently implemented in, which will affect International Humanitarian Law, which impact on the military used to control the conflict of the enemy.<sup>26</sup>

A theory relating to the idea of the Responsibility to Protect (R2P) in the context of global law, R2P is an idea that emerged after the disasters in Rwanda and the former Yugoslavia in the 1990s. The concept says that the international community is responsible to protect people from genocide, crimes against humanity, ethnic cleansing, and war crimes. R2P has three main obligations: states have an obligation to protect their populations, the international community has an obligation to help states do so, and the international community has an obligation to act alone if states failed.<sup>27</sup>

The subsequent R2P objectives are indicated the principles and actions to be taken. *The first pillar*, State responsibility asserts that states to have primary

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<sup>24</sup> Marcos Tourinho, Oliver Stuenkel, and Sarah Brockmeier, “‘Responsibility While Protecting’: Reforming R2P Implementation,” *Global Society* 30, no. 1 (January 2, 2016): 134–50, <https://doi.org/10.1080/13600826.2015.1094452>.

<sup>25</sup> A Pattisina and F Sousa, “Legalitas Intervensi Internasional Berdasarkan Prinsip Responsibility To Protect (R2P),” *Jurnal Ilmu Hukum: Alethea*, 2022, 130–44.

<sup>26</sup> Ibnu Mardiyanto and Hidayatulloh Hidayatulloh, “The Responsibility to Protect (R2P) Concept as an Attempt for Protection of Human Rights in International Humanitarian Law Context,” *Volkgeist: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum Dan Konstitusi*, June 30, 2023, 103–18, <https://doi.org/10.24090/volkgeist.v6i1.7229>.

<sup>27</sup> E Hendra, “Sekuritisasi Dalam Kerangka ‘R2P’ Dan Intervensi Kemanusiaan: Dilema Antara Legalitas Dan Legitimasi,” *Jurnal Hubungan Internasional* 3, no. 2 (2014): 132–36.



responsibility to protect human rights and their citizens from serious threats. This includes taking preventive measures, such as increasing national capacity and improving security systems, to prevent serious crimes.<sup>28</sup> This pillar underscores the importance of domestic efforts and state independence to protect its citizens. ***The second pillar***, International Assistance and Support emphasizes that international states should assist and support states that are experiencing difficulties in fulfilling their obligations. This can include technical assistance, training, or political support to improve a state's ability to protect its citizens. If the state in question is not doing what they should be doing.<sup>29</sup> ***The third pillar***, International Response, provided action by the international communities. These responses can range from diplomatic and economic sanctions to limited military intervention; however, these interventions must always be carried out with the authority and approval of the UN. The era of globalization, where the lines between national and international issues, R2P remains as important subject of discussion in the quest to build a more just and secure world.<sup>30</sup>

Overall, R2P creates a framework that seeks to find a balance between state sovereignty and the international responsibility to protect human rights. Mali requires international assistance to implement R2P for humanitarian crisis and war crimes. The use of the R2P concept in Mali's internal conflict reflects the existence of humanitarian assistance that influence the sovereignty of the state as a form of

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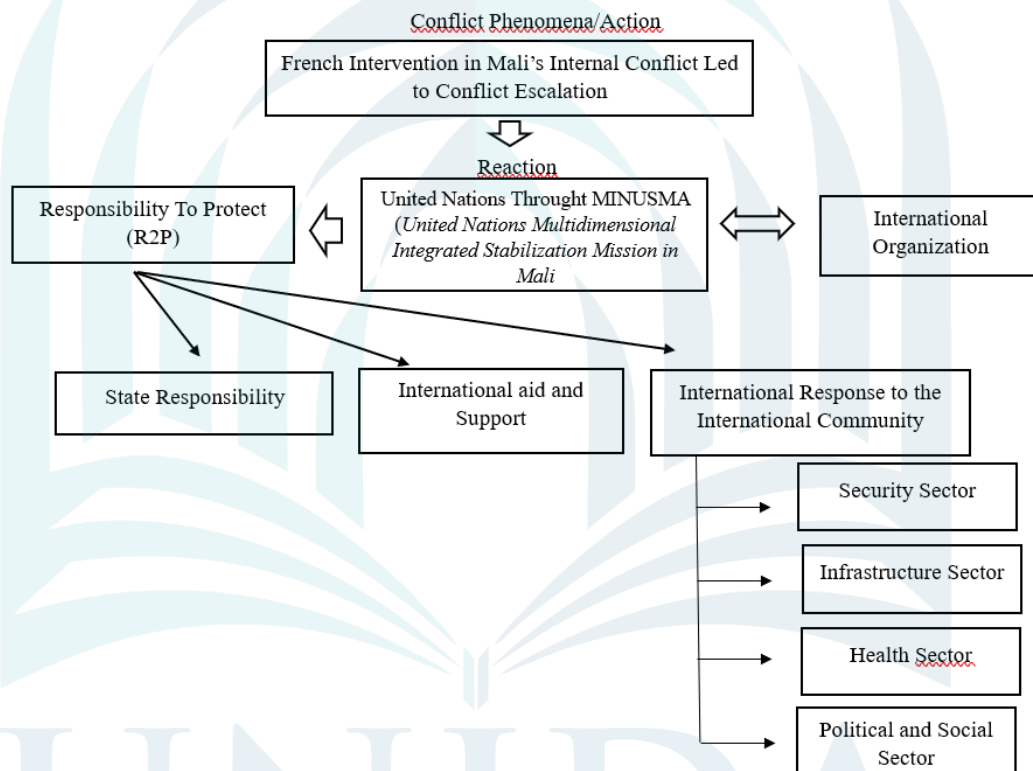
<sup>28</sup> Francesco Francioni and Christine Bakker, "Responsibility to Protect, Humanitarian Intervention and Human Rights: Lessons from Libya to Mali," *Transworld* 15 (2013): 2–14.

<sup>29</sup> Eshetu Choie, "Protecting the Dispossessed: A Challenge for the International Community (Review)," *Northeast African Studies* 2, no. 3 (1995): 85–88, <https://doi.org/10.1353/nas.1995.0034>.

<sup>30</sup> United Nations, "Outreach Programme on the Rwanda Genocide and the United Nations: The Responsibility to Protect," *Department of Public Information*, n.d., 1–4.

humanitarian case resolution. MINUSMA as an international responsibility can provide assistance and support to the country of Mali which has been experiencing conflict for almost 10 years. R2P requires international support and international response to the people due to the violence faced by Mali's internal conflict since 2013.

### 1.6.3. Operationalization Concept



(Source: Processed from Researcher Data)

**Figure 1.** Operationalization Concept

In the operationalization of the concept above, the impact of the French intervention resulted in the escalation of the conflict in Mali. Then, international organizations reacted to form international peace mission, MINUSMA, to resolve the humanitarian conflict in Mali. MINUSMA implemented its mandate based on Responsibility to Protect (R2P). The R2P principle is divided into 3 pillars, such as

namely state responsibility, international assistance and support, and international response to the international community. From the above operations, it can be seen the efforts made by MINUSMA by R2P implementation projects.

### **1.7. Hypothesis**

MINUSMA as a peace mission established by the United Nations has made various efforts in handling humanitarian conflicts in Mali in the period 2020-2023. MINUSMA's efforts have been indicated in several sectors, namely security, health, infrastructure, politics and social. However, the implementation that occurs in the field does not always go as expected. Various challenges faced during the implementation of peace operations caused MINUSMA's efforts not to achieve optimal results. Challenges faced by MINUSMA such as negative paradigm by extremism groups, lack of counter-terrorism mandate, and restriction of MINUSMA movement by the transitional government. The challenges faced by MINUSMA led to its failure, so the UN withdrew MINUSMA from Mali on December 31, 2023.

### **1.8. Research Methodology**

#### **1.8.1 Research Design**

The methodology used by the researcher is qualitative with descriptive method. This research aims to analyze MINUSMA's efforts towards Mali and society. This research summarizes several articles and journals that was put together with secondary data been reviewed before. The qualitative method is used as find out more about the implementation of existing theories guidelines. This research also uses systematic writing techniques, where the author has summarized from several articles related to the research title. Information obtained through secondary

information in the form of reviews of scientific articles, journals, books, publications, mandates, and some news in the form of the internet.

In this study, liberalism derivatives are used to determine the role of international organizations to explain the phenomena in the Mali conflict. Through this approach, the researcher seeks to identify and analyze the efforts of the peace mission, MINUSMA, which affect the MINUSMA community and country. With this, the liberalism derivative becomes the choice in order to provide an in-depth and comprehensive explanation.

### **1.8.2 Object and Limitation of Research**

The object of research is about the efforts by MINUSMA (Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali) to deal with the humanitarian conflict in Mali which is getting worse. While the timeline research is 2020-2023, where the conflict in Mali is increasingly complex with humanitarian crisis, human rights violations and tense international relations. The start of the MINUSMA mandate as an effort to deal with the conflict in Mali.

### **1.8.3 Data Collection Technique**

The source of research from literature studies in the form of literature studies review (Library Research) with secondary. Literature review itself as a secondary data collection technique from journals, books or news from official data related to the researcher's title. The data that has been collected will be filtered, selected and grouped in the discussion to be utilized and studied further by the author. Sources used are official documents from government and United Nations reports, scientific journals, articles and news.

#### **1.8.4 Data Analysis Technique**

The data analysis decided into data collection, data reduction, data presentation techniques and conclusion drawing through literature review. Researchers collect data by selecting data from journals that have similarities with researchers, if they have selected and grouped data, they continue with the literature. From the journal literature, researchers found the research gap that made this research made. Finally, we will draw conclusions by interpreting the previous data. The questions that have been formulated in the formulation and combined into the conclusion of Chapter 4.

#### **1.9. Writing Systematic**

The systematics in research writing is divided into four chapters, namely:

##### **CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION**

The first chapter will explain the research background, problem formulation, research objectives, research benefits, hypotheses, research methods and theories that will be used in conducting research. The first chapter will briefly explain the history of how the Mali conflict began and MINUSMA entered the country. After that, previous research or literature review will be used to strengthen the research of authors discussions.

##### **CHAPTER II: MINUSMA AS A PEACE MISSION AGENT OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN HUMANITARIAN CONFLICTS**

Historically, Mali is a former French colony, a veto-wielding country in the world's largest organization, the United Nations (UN). Mali is one of the countries with a high level of human rights violations and more and more years of conflict cannot be resolved. With this, international organizations formed a peace mission, MINUSMA, to resolve internal conflicts because it led to new conflicts such as

group extremism and terrorism, refugees, and humanitarian crises that made Mali's conflict even more complex.

### **CHAPTER III: THE FAILURE MINUSMA IN DEALING WITH HUMANITARIAN CONFLICTS IN MALI 2020-2023**

In addition to the humanitarian crisis, Mali faced other economic and social problems such as poverty, education and healthcare that remain unresolved. Mali has been struggling to achieve stability and sustainable development. There were Various efforts by Mali, assisted by MINUSMA. In this chapter, the author explain the efforts made by MINUSMA with the emergence of policies such as UNSC resolution 2594 in 2021. The author implement the research concepts of international organizations and R2P as a form of case analysis.

### **CHAPTER IV: CLOSING**

This chapter consists of conclusions and suggestions as the last chapter. The efforts by MINUSMA be reviewed through an Islamic perspective. This research can be useful and as a recommendation for further research..