

Committee: Security Council

Chair:

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Topic: “Addressing the Rising Violence in the Sahel:
Strategies for De-escalation and Stability”.



I. INTRODUCTION

The Security Council was established on June 26, 1945, with the signing of the UN Charter, which created the six main organs. The committee held its first session on January 17th, 1946, in the Church House in Westminster, London. The Security Council is one of the main organs of the United Nations, and the committee holds the importance of maintaining international peace and security.

The committee has fifteen members, and each delegation has one vote on the possible solutions. The Security Council was created due to the past events of WWII, as well as the other 5 main organs. The Security Council is in charge of the security and peace aspects of international problems. The Committee is directly involved in operations and issues related to global peacekeeping, conflict prevention, the imposition of sanctions, and the approval of military intervention in cases where diplomacy is not being effective in addressing the crisis.

It conducts negotiations and debates on terrorist conflicts, armed conflicts, the proliferation of nuclear weapons, and civil wars, situations that endanger regional or global security. This committee has significant influence on diplomatic decisions and military responses, coordinating possible solutions and immediate responses to any crisis.

It is the only United Nations body whose decisions are legally binding on all member states. Among its most important powers are the authorization of the use of force and approval of military intervention. It can also impose various types of sanctions, including economic sanctions and arms embargoes, or restrictions on countries.

Today, with the current crisis in the Sahel, the purpose of the Security Council Committee at the United Nations is primarily to maintain regional security and stability in the region, as well as to support the fight against terrorism and armed groups.

The Sahelian African states are currently dealing with terrible realities, including drug and human trafficking, terror, and drug distribution networks. The area's unique geographic location, poor government, fast population expansion, military takeovers, easy access to drug distribution routes, and the harsh effects of climate change result in a persistent drought in the region and are all contributing factors to this. Farm laborers are compelled to migrate from arid regions and end up engaging in criminal activity. The entire Sahel region has already been taken over by violent groups like Jihad, Ansar Dine, Al-Qaeda, and the West African Unity Movement to use it as a point of entry and plunder.

Nowadays, the main Issues in the Sahel are drug and human trafficking, lack of governance and law enforcement, population growth, migration, and climate change. Violence in the Sahel began in the 1990s. Armed groups, such as the Tuareg, rebelled in Mali and Niger. They protested the lack of politics and development. The situation became dangerous as the years passed.

Therefore, in 2012, violence increased after the fall of Muammar Gaddafi's regime. Many weapons and people returned to the Sahel. This further complicated the situation in the region. The Azawad liberation movement attacked Mali, but other groups, such as Al-Qaeda, took control. For example, in a nearby town, some young people joined armed groups because they wanted to change their situation.

In 2013, France intervened militarily in the Sahel. This operation was called Serval. France managed to regain control, but the jihadist laws remained. In 2015, the violence spread to Mali, Niger, and Burkina Faso. The situation became even more tense and dangerous. The international community was very concerned that this could become one of the biggest humanitarian crises in the world. Numerous political, geographic, economic, and military issues in the region contributed to the current violence in the Sahel, which over time escalated and made the region less stable. Since their inception, the Sahelian nations have had precarious political systems that disregard the concerns of local populations, including the Tuareg.

Furthermore, several jihadist organizations exploited the region's instability to establish themselves and win over the people that the government had forgotten. Fighting over territorial, political, and social issues has escalated as a result of the state's violent repression and its lack of initiatives to improve the area and the people's quality of life. There is already a worldwide security dilemma as a result of the Sahelian crisis, which is creating issues outside of Africa.

These organizations represent a significant threat to the Sahel governments, but they have also started to build relationships and long-term objectives outside of Africa. Due to frequent military takeovers, the governments of Mali, Niger, and Burkina Faso have been left in ruins as a result of the presence of these groups. Millions of people have been displaced, food shortages are massive, and attacks on civilian areas have continued, making this crisis one of the worst humanitarian catastrophes in history. Due to the region's socioeconomic collapse and the resulting enormous forced migration to Europe, the European Union is now extremely concerned about control of its borders.

The governments of Mali, Niger, and Burkina Faso are among those most impacted by this issue; they are presently engaged in an ongoing battle to reclaim areas that are currently plagued by humanitarian crises and insecurity. However, because of frequent military takeovers and a lack of funding, their demands and efforts have failed.

Then there are the jihadist organizations, such as the Islamic State in the Greater Sahara, the Group for Supporting Islam and Muslims, and AL-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb, which have recently exploited the region's instability, confusion, and lack of governance to grow and spread violence.

Because of its strategic location between North Africa and sub-Saharan Africa, the Sahel is a major hub for migration, illegal trade, and all forms of trafficking, including drug and human trafficking. At the moment, its areas are extremely thinly populated, have easily accessible and unguarded routes and borders, and almost no government or law enforcement.

This makes it the ideal location for all of the armed organizations that are now based there to function and grow. Jihadist groups could continue to overreact in Mali, Niger, and Burkina

Faso, and subsequently expand to currently stable regions such as the Ivory Coast, Ghana, and Togo, which would expand this entire problem to West Africa. This would generate the almost complete collapse of the regional governments, which would lead to the growth of arms and human trafficking, organized crime, and distribution channels that would be massive and much easier to complete and distribute. This also creates problems for the region's economy, since the insecurity of the region's economy and the problems of violence in the areas halt foreign investment, jobs, and salaries in the region.

This problem in the Sahel is already becoming a social and humanitarian crisis, having a big impact on the civilians of these areas and the nearby ones. Continued terrorist attacks, violence against civilians, poor quality of life, and life trafficking have forced millions of people to flee their homes, overwhelming humanitarian help shelters in neighboring regions. This has also led to a serious food crisis, as the lack of access to their lands, food markets, and water, along with the negative impact of climate change in the zone.

II. HISTORY OF THE CONFLICT

The Sahel region in Africa is currently facing one of the most serious and complex crises in the world. Stretching across countries like Mali, Burkina Faso, and Niger, this part of the continent has seen a troubling rise in violence, terrorism, and general insecurity in recent years. For millions of people, daily life has become a struggle. Over 3 million have been forced to leave their homes, and thousands have lost their lives. Entire communities have been uprooted, schools are closing, hospitals are overwhelmed or simply not functioning, and families are left feeling unsafe in their own towns.

While the current crisis escalated around 2012, its roots go deeper. After Libya's government collapsed in 2011, many Tuareg fighters who had been working there returned to northern Mali, bringing weapons and anger with them. They demanded more autonomy and launched a rebellion under the MNLA. But quickly, jihadist groups, some tied to al-Qaeda and the Islamic State, hijacked the movement. These groups wanted control and power, and they began enforcing a harsh version of Islamic law across northern Mali. People living under their rule faced fear and repression.

In 2013, France stepped in militarily to help push these groups out of the cities. But the conflict didn't end there; it spread south and spilled across borders into neighboring Burkina Faso and Niger. Since then, things have only become more complicated.

Governments in the region have struggled to contain the violence. In many areas, the state is practically invisible, no police, no schools, no clinics. People feel abandoned by their leaders, and their trust in the system is fading. Political instability has made everything worse. Several of these countries have gone through military coups, where armies have taken control from elected leaders. Corruption is also a major issue funds meant for schools, hospitals, or infrastructure often vanish into the pockets of officials. This weakens public institutions and leaves ordinary people with nowhere to turn.

The economic picture is just as bleak. The Sahel is one of the poorest regions on Earth. Most people rely on small-scale farming or raising animals to survive. But climate change is hitting them hard with less rain, more droughts, and unpredictable floods. Crops are failing, livestock is dying, and food is getting harder to find. Young people, who can't find jobs or a sense of purpose, are being lured by armed groups that promise money, protection, or even just food. Meanwhile, governments lack the resources to invest in roads, schools, or basic healthcare, leaving entire communities stuck in a cycle of poverty and fear.

The geography of the Sahel makes it even harder to manage. It's a vast, dry, and often remote region with borders that are hard to patrol. Armed groups take advantage of this, moving freely between countries. Many villages are isolated and get little or no help from the government. In these places, terrorist groups sometimes become the only source of food, security, or medicine, and people turn to them not out of loyalty, but simply to survive.

Over time, many political players have gotten involved. In the beginning, the Tuareg rebels and the MNLA helped ignite the conflict. Later, France and the UN launched missions to restore peace in France with Operation Barkhane and the UN with MINUSMA. Regional governments formed the G5 Sahel to coordinate security efforts. But today, the landscape has changed. Jihadist groups are gaining ground, military rulers have taken over in several countries, and Russia, particularly through private military groups like Wagner, is becoming more active. Some Sahel countries have even formed a new alliance, the AES, distancing themselves from traditional regional partners like ECOWAS.

International support has shifted, too. Initially, France and the UN tried to help through military operations and peacekeeping. But these efforts faced growing opposition and logistical problems, leading both missions to withdraw from Mali by 2023. Now, international help comes mostly in the form of humanitarian aid, food, medicine, shelter, and efforts to support health and education systems. The European Union has offered support by training local forces and providing financial assistance. But overall, more help is needed.

One of the biggest challenges is that each country is fighting this crisis on its own. Meanwhile, the threat doesn't respect borders. Real progress will require better cooperation between Sahel nations sharing intelligence, securing borders, and supporting one another. The G5 Sahel was a step in that direction, but it needs stronger backing and real coordination to be effective.

In the end, what's happening in the Sahel isn't just about terrorism. It's about poverty, broken governments, ethnic divisions, a changing climate, and a lack of coordinated global support. Bombs and guns won't solve this. What the Sahel truly needs are stronger institutions, schools that stay open, hospitals that work, and real opportunities for its young people. Only then can the region begin to move toward peace and stability and give its people a chance at a better future.

III. CURRENT HAPPENINGS

- **Drug and human trafficking:** Various drugs such as cannabis, cocaine, and opioids have become very easy to obtain and traffic in the Sahel region due to the numerous distribution channels. Drug trafficking networks in this region are already well established and are causing many regional and global consequences, including economic crisis, migration, crime, and civil conflict. In relation with the human trafficking, in the Sahel there are many ways in which the civilians specifically are being victims of the human trafficking, they are forced to labor in areas like agriculture, construction and in the mining more in Burkina Faso and Mali, Women and girls are forced to sexual activity and labor and because of the lack of protection and laws most of the migrants and civilians are forced to many ways of exploitation.

- **Economic Crisis:** The economic crisis in the Sahel nowadays is very unstable and for the civilians almost nonexistent, there are many reasons for this, one of the main ones is because of the presence of the armed groups, which have total control in most of the region and its activities, the civilians are forced to work to them without payments, which destroys their economy. Climate change is another big factor. In this region, the constant sequoias have covered most of the land, which makes agriculture not a sufficient or good source of income for farmers.
- **Climate Change:** The Sahel zone is one of the regions that has been more affected by climate change, according to the IPCC scenarios “**Temperatures in the sahel will rise by at least 2° C in the short term (2021-2040) a rate 1.5 higher than the global average.**” (Rodenbourg, N. (2025, 30 enero). *The Sahel and the Challenges of Climate Change*. Alliance Sahel. <https://www.alliance-sahel.org/en/news/sahel-climate-change-challenges/>). Droughts and heavy rains are more frequent and almost undetectable in the Sahel, occasioning flooding and making that production for agricultures be almost impossible to realize. In the Sahel, between 60% and 80% of the population actually depends on agriculture and fishing, the current impact of global change has created a massive lower productivity on livestock and fertile lands, and a lot of crop losses due to floods or droughts.
- **Public services and protection:** In the Sahel, poor government control and funding prevent the majority of the region's population and communities from accessing the basic services and needs that a government should provide. Funding for services to the population is insufficient, which has significant consequences for communities that are severely affected by the basic needs for a stable quality of life. The Sahel has become the region with the worst health indicators in the world, as it lacks access to health centers, whether private or government-provided. Access to basic hygiene is on average 9% in each country, and access to water is 50%.
- **Violated Human Rights:** In 2020, Amnesty International documented many cases of extrajudicial executions, homicides, and enforced disappearances, especially in the region of Mali, all of which these committed by the armed forces or armed groups established in the region. The current situation in this region was considered a "non-international armed conflict," which is why unjustified homicides against civilians and communities and violent attacks against them are considered war crimes,

leaving them aside as if they were not a violation of the human rights of these populations.

- **Lack of Governance:** Most of the numerous problems and conflicts currently facing the Sahel are due to the fragile, vulnerable, and unchecked structure of the government, the almost nonexistent enforcement of democratic and fair laws, and the establishment of sanctions. Due to the growing lack of political control, the separation of powers, the empowerment of armed groups to carry out illegal actions, and the lack of freedom of expression over the years, democracy has supposedly become ineffective in preventing and managing violent protests against the government in the Sahel.
- **Migration:** Mass migration in the Sahel is becoming one of the most worrying issues internationally, especially for the European Union, whose borders are increasingly crowded with migrants from different regions of the Sahel, seeking a better quality of life, economic stability, and, above all, security and protection. It is becoming increasingly difficult to accommodate all the migrants in the shelters and humanitarian centers along the borders.

IV. INTERNATIONAL ACTIONS

- **United Nations:** The United Nations has stated that the actual crisis in the Sahel requires immediate collective help in order to mitigate and allow the adaptation of the weather to alleviate the consequences of the region in a humanitarian way.
The United Nations 2013 put into action the “MINUSMA” resolution, which was the Multidimensional Integrated Mission for the Destabilization of the United Nations in Mali. This program was based on trying to expand the peacekeeping agreement between armed groups and the government of the region. This agreement was not completed, and this mission ended and was retired in 2023 as the mission of the United Nations with the most deaths of United Nations workers.
 - **General Assembly:** The General Assembly has stated a deep concern about the actual violence, climate change, drug trafficking, lack of resources, and fragile government in the Sahel region.
 - **Security Council:** Asserted that instability in the Sahel poses a threat to international peace and security.
Actions: Approved multiple resolutions to support operations such as

MINUSMA and the G5 Sahel Joint Force. Regular briefings and reports on the evolving security situation in the region.

- **United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime:** Warned of rising levels of illicit trafficking (arms, drugs, and people) across Sahel borders.

Actions: Created the Sahel Programme (2013–2023) to build law enforcement capacity and fight transnational crime. Trained border and customs officers in Niger, Chad, and Mauritania.

- **United Nations Human Rights Office:** Condemned serious human rights violations, including mass killings and forced displacements.

Actions: Published reports documenting abuses by state forces and armed groups. Provided training on human rights and transitional justice to national authorities.

- **United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs:** Declared the Sahel to be facing one of the world's worst humanitarian crises.

Actions: Coordinates for humanitarian aid in Niger, Mali, and Burkina Faso. Released the 2024 Regional Response Plan worth over \$4 billion to deliver food aid, shelter, healthcare, and protection to affected populations.

- IGO's

- **Economic Community of West African States Statement:** Sounded a warning that Sahel instability will spread to influence the whole of West Africa. Actions: Imposed sanctions against Mali, Niger, and Burkina Faso's military-led governments. Deployed the ECOWAS Standby Force to manage security crises.

- **African Union:** Emphasized African solutions to African problems. Actions: Offers logistic and political backing to the G5 Sahel Joint Force. Hosts high-level summits on regional security as well as anti-terrorism operations.

- **European Union:** Considers Sahel stability as a critical factor for European and African security.

Actions: In excess of €5 billion has been invested in development, migration management, as well as security efforts since 2014. Aids activities like EUCAP Sahel Niger and EUTM Mali, providing training and capacity-building.

- **G5 Sahel:** A project by countries bordering each other to address security and development challenges collectively.
Actions: Generated Joint Security Force patrolling shared borders.
Implemented Priority Investment Programmes (PIP) in rural development and placement of youth at work.
- **The International Crime Police Organization** recognized that organized crime in the Sahel region is a global security threat.
Actions: Conducted combined cross-border operations against weapons, drugs, and the trafficking of people. Shared biometric infrastructure and capacity development with national police officials.
- **NGOs**
 - **SOS Sahel: Actions:** Implements agriculture and food security programs in rural areas of Chad, Niger, and Burkina Faso.
 - **Alliance Sahel: Actions:** Coordinates over 800 development and humanitarian projects in health, education, water access, and governance with support from 13 countries and institutions.
 - **Facilité Sahel: Actions:** Funds infrastructure, water access, and economic revitalization projects in conflict-affected communities.
 - **Climate Action Accelerator: Actions:** Aids local actors in reducing carbon emissions and adopting climate resilience strategies.
 - **Danish Refugee Council: Actions:** Provides legal aid, psychological support, shelter, and protection for internally displaced people and refugees in Mali, Niger, and Burkina Faso.

V. BLOCK ANALYSIS

Federal Republic of Nigeria: Nigeria is deeply affected by the current crisis in the Sahel. It shares borders with countries like Niger and Chad, facilitating the expansion of arms trafficking and illicit trafficking channels into the region. Nigeria is facing terrorist groups like Boko Haram, which has increased violence and forced people to flee the region, calling for international assistance.

People's Republic of Burkina Faso: Burkina Faso is one of the countries most affected by this crisis. Various armed jihadist groups are using violence against security bases and civilians in the region, generating critical displacement. By approximately 2025, there will be more than 3.5 million displaced people in the region. As a result, access to basic services is almost non-existent, including access to schools and essential medical services.

Republic of Mali: Mali is one of the countries most affected by the crisis in the Sahel. They are moving toward a much more sovereign government free from foreign influence, severing ties with French cooperation agencies. Many AI-Qaeda-affiliated groups operate in this territory, increasing violence due to terrorism, and the fact that most areas of Mali are not under firm state control, and political activity is restricted. The current situation in Mali has become one of the largest humanitarian crises, with more than 6.4 million people in need of basic aid services, and so far, only 20% of these people have received financial assistance.

Republic of Senegal: Senegal is in a position of sovereignty and autonomy, and because of this, it has been announced that foreign troops in Senegal will be withdrawn by the end of 2025, as well as all other French troops. Senegal is currently positioned as one of the most stable countries in West Africa; however, this idea has been open to debate, as government unrest, a lack of freedom of expression among civilians, and the beginning of the spread of terrorism from neighboring regions impacting Senegal have been revealed.

The Republic of the Niger: Niger is currently at a point of debate, especially due to its recent conduct as a country. Niger has decided to remain sovereign, expelling French military bases and reducing its cooperation with European security operations. In 2023, Niger's former president suffered a coup, and since then, the country has been ruled by a military junta. This has called into question democracy, the observance of human rights, and the country's position in foreign relations.

Islamic Republic of Mauritania: Mauritania has tried to maintain a balance in its regime despite the current crisis. The country has made links with "the alliance of the Sahel States, to cooperate in the humanitarian crisis and seek solutions in response. In addition, Mauritania has more than 100,000 refugees from Mali. This has made the country strive to improve its security at the borders and territories so that terrorism and illegal channels do not expand

greatly into its territories. It is even actively cooperating against traffic networks with the European Union.

Republic of Chad: Chad finds itself in a critical position in this regard, due to its location and its borders with severely affected neighboring countries. In 2024, Chad decided to end ties with French military cooperation on its territory, affirming its position as a more sovereign country. The country has attempted to position itself as a mediator in regional conflicts and armed groups, establishing dialogue to resolve these crises.

Republic of the Sudan: The ongoing conflict in Sudan is escalating the crisis in the Sahel. Refugees from Sudan are moving into the Sahel, increasing the region's instability, scarcity of vital resources, and poverty. Due to the conflict in Sudan, more than 4 million people have migrated to neighboring countries, which are also experiencing humanitarian crises, including the Sahel, further increasing this crisis and leaving refugees without any support, leading to greater violence resulting from poverty and lack of opportunities.

People's Democratic Republic of Algeria: Algeria is at various points of contention regarding its situation with the current Sahel crisis. It favors fully sovereign regions and does not support any type of foreign interference. It has a strong military position on its southern border, mainly due to recent alleged attacks on neighboring regions, as well as the region of Mali, which Algeria recently accused of attacking with a drone.

The State of Libya: Libya is currently experiencing an internal political crisis, with divided governments and poorly established and rarely enforced laws for the region. This has facilitated the region's transformation into a hotbed of arms trafficking, the operation of armed groups such as the Tuareg, and easier distribution through illicit channels, leading directly to the Sahel region. Furthermore, recent reports by "Agenzia Nova" reported that Russia has reactivated the "Maaten al-Saara" base on the Libyan border for more strategic operations targeting the Sahel and for alleged support for neighboring regions. Although Libya has Russian mercenaries on its territory, this alleged support becomes a point of debate regarding its authenticity.

Kingdom of Morocco: Morocco is the region that has been most involved in cooperation regarding the crisis in the Sahel. In 2023, it launched the "Atlantica" initiative to enable

neighboring countries without access to the sea to begin entering the global market through Moroccan ports. It has also dismantled Islamic groups planning bomb attacks in various regions of the Sahel, making Morocco's presence and military force of great importance, as it also supports its neighboring countries in this regard and in relation to migration control, financing, and border security.

French Republic: France has recently found itself in a controversial position, as countries in the Sahel, such as Chad, Senegal, and the Ivory Coast, where French military bases are located, are demanding the withdrawal of French troops from their territories. Since 2022, French operations against jihadist groups have been winding down and becoming less effective. France recently announced it would reduce its troop presence in the Sahel, declaring that it no longer considered the Sahel's security problems its responsibility. It would only maintain ties of support and cooperation, but no longer with bases or permanent troops in the Sahel regions.

Russian Federation: Recently, Russia has taken a leading role in the Sahel crisis. With the withdrawal of French troops, Russia has stepped in, promising to cooperate militarily with the governments of Mali, Niger, and Burkina Faso and reactivating its "Maaten al-Sarra" base in Libya to operate and send resources to countries in the Sahel. Despite these indications of Russian cooperation, there are numerous accusations of abuses against civilians living in the Sahel related to "Wagner," or now "African Corps," Russian military groups, including massacres and forced displacement.

The Republic of Türkiye: Turkey is playing a vital role in military security and intelligence cooperation. It has currently signed agreements for military cooperation, assistance in logistics, communications, and military training with countries in the Sahel region, including Niger, Burkina Faso, and Senegal.

The People's Republic of China: China is assisting the Sahel countries from a position of respecting their sovereignty and their commitment to non-infringement. Therefore, countries like Niger and Burkina Faso have accepted its cooperation, especially with the provision of advanced intelligence and military supplies of weapons and vehicles. China is also exploiting mining as an investment, as well as uranium in Niger, to support its energy projects and trade.

VI. KEY POINTS

- **Security and Governance:** This means protecting people and managing laws fairly. The Security Council works to keep peace and support good governance by sending peacekeepers or approving sanctions when needed.
- **State-Society Relations:** The trust and cooperation between the government and citizens, the committee often pushes countries to respect human rights and include citizens in decisions.
- **Economic Integration:** This is how each country connects with the trade and stock market, supporting stability in the economies, so they can integrate, because conflict and violence make it harder.
- **Humanitarian Assistance:** The aid offered by various sectors to provide goods for those affected by the problematic situation
- **Peacebuilding:** Means actions to make peace after the conflict, including trust, creating jobs, and helping communities. The UN supports peacebuilding by giving mandates to peace missions.
- **Extremism and Radicalisation:** When a group of people adopts violent or exclusionary ideologies or methods, this also includes the recruitment of newer members among the group to spread said ideologies and/or methods
- **Security and the rule of law:** Ensuring public safety under legal frameworks established by independent institutions to protect rights and penalize wrongdoings
- **European Development Fund:** The EDF finances any project or programme which contributes to the economic, social, or cultural development of the countries in question. It also funds regional cooperation and integration programmes.
- **Diplomatic Approaches:** Bilateral or multilateral efforts to strengthen governance, coordinate assistance to provide aid, or cooperation among states.
- **Social Services:** A program or effort specifically tailored to promote human and social well-being, such as education or welfare.
- **Marginalised Social Groups:** Groups of people who have faced any type of discrimination or exclusion based on their religion, ethnicity, or gender. As well as groups with limited access to resources, rights, or protection

VII. KEY QUESTIONS

1. Should the Security Council authorize a peacekeeping mission exclusively for the Sahel, or should it rely on regional initiatives?
2. How can counter terrorism operations avoid worsening tensions between local communities and central governments?
3. What is the role of environmental change and desertification in fueling instability, and how can the council address it?
4. To what extent should an intentional actor be involved in the Sahel and under what frameworks?
5. Should we, as an international community, focus on military solutions or prioritize economic development to address the root causes of violence?
6. How can the Council support effective disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration of armed groups in the Sahel?
7. What role do crime organizations play in sustaining violence, and how can it be countered?
8. Should sanctions be imposed on governments and nonstate actors that fuel instability in the region?
9. How can national cooperation between Sahel states be strengthened, regardless of their fragile governance structures?
10. How can the Security Council prevent the conflict in the Sahel from destabilizing West Africa and North Africa more broadly?

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