

**MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY  
THE COMMITTEE ON AFGHANISTAN & MALI**

*In regards to the recent developments in Afghanistan and Mali, what role should the EU play in future multidimensional peacekeeping operations to support sustainable positive peace?*

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**The European Youth Parliament,**

A. Deeply concerned by the alarming increase in violence and the suppression of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Afghanistan, particularly against women and girls,

B. Alarmed by [reports](#) indicating that extrajudicial killings, torture, public beatings, mutilation and rape are being conducted by Taliban soldiers,

C. Further concerned by the fear that the [Elimination of Violence against Women \(EVAW\)](#) law, which imposes criminal penalties for child and forced marriages, domestic violence and numerous other abuses against women, will be repealed,

D. Deeply concerned that the Taliban are using lethal force to disperse women's rights protests,

E. Expressing its concern that the Ministry of Women's Affairs has been dismantled. Taliban do not envisage continuous participation of women in leadership roles in Afghanistan. Only men have been appointed as members of the new government,

F. Aware that the Taliban use propaganda to spread hatred towards the West and the EU,

G. Noting with deep concern the fact that 18 million people are in need of assistance, the situation in Afghanistan is one of the largest humanitarian crises,

H. Bearing in mind that the Taliban's caretaker government includes persons responsible for acts of terrorism,

I. Pointing out that Afghan territory could be at risk from being used by international terrorist groups,

J. Fully alarmed that the EU's security and the global security could be under threat for the rise of international terrorism;

**Human rights for all Afghans**

1. Requests the EU to strengthen the use of the **EU Global Human Rights Sanctions Regime** (the EU Magnitsky Act), and strengthen the penalties;
2. Require Talibans to retain “**Law on Elimination of Violence Against Women**” (such as criminal penalties for child and forced marriages) and safeguard Afghan women’s rights to education, work, sport, free movement, assembly and association;
3. Stresses the need for documentation, transparent and prompt investigations of reports of all violations and abuses of human rights and international humanitarian law;
4. Suggests that the EU prepare a structured action plan for how the EU will respond to the ongoing violation against human rights around the world;
5. Suggests an EU presence in Afghanistan, if the security situation allows, will help monitoring of the humanitarian situation;
6. Instructs the EU to set high standards and not collaborate with Talibans if they violate human rights - this can become a sort of enforcement mechanism;

#### **Expand International and Member state Cooperation**

7. Directs the EU to continue working towards a [permanent and comprehensive ceasefire](#) together with the UN Security Council;
8. Directs the EU to continue strengthening the collaborations with international organizations, NGOs and institutions in new and efficient ways, and with clear goals and with a common strategic culture;
9. Encourages the EU to prepare an action plan for how to continue the collaboration even when it is not possible to enter the country as often;

#### **Innovative Collaborations with civil population**

10. Encourages the EU to Listen to the civil population, rather than only communicating with the regime;

#### **Support packages and Aid**

11. Request the Commission's decision to keep humanitarian support for Afghanistan;
12. Suggests that the aid goes through local and international civil society organizations, NGOs and humanitarian organizations rather than the regime, to prevent corruption;
13. Calls on the EU to ensure the safety of staff working with the humanitarian crisis, including their female staff;
14. Suggests to work towards making Afghanistan less dependent on aid, which means to also work towards our other suggestions made in this resolution;

#### **Research and investigation**

15. Urges the need to draw lessons from NATO’s 20 years of engagement in Afghanistan, as well as from the presence of an **EU common security and defense policy (CSDP)** mission, the **European**

**Union Police Mission (EUPOL)** in Afghanistan, from 2007 to 2016. From there decide how to collaborate and solve problems rising in Afghanistan.

i) Focusing on actions rather than only planning and analyzing the situation, as we need urgent actions.

ii) Follow up of these actions to make sure it is leading to the results we want;

### **Migration crisis**

16. Stresses that the EU should plan to provide additional support to Afghanistan's neighboring refugee-hosting countries;

17. Calls for solidarity among the Member States and for them to urgently agree on a joint strategy on how to deal with Afghan refugees, while allocating priority to those at most risk;

18. Stresses the importance of changing the discourse of immigrants;

### **Preventing terrorism**

19. Urges European intelligence services to increase the sharing of threat analyses;

20. Condemns all terrorist activity and all terrorist attacks in Afghanistan.

## **Mali**

### **The European Youth Parliament,**

A. Deeply alarmed by the rapid spillover [effects](#) of the insurgency in Mali, which has led to long term severe security, governance, and humanitarian challenges in both the country and the Sahel region,

B. Greatly concerned by the reported the recurring crises and conflicts have led to the forced displacement of more than [5 million](#) people in the Sahel (refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returnees) - with resource scarcities and food insecurity in the region and neighbouring areas,

C. Actively stressing the need for policy extensions, as a form of stability and forward mobility in security and development,

D. Observe the lack of nature of borders the strip desert, which forms favourable to infiltration and takeover of territories by [armed groups](#) such as Boko Haram, ISIL/Da'esh, etc. Destabilising the progress and governmental infrastructure,

E. Acknowledging that the instabilities of northern separatist rebellions have led to the abuse and threat against women and girls,

F. Recognises that Mali has been in crisis since [2012](#), which led to the near-collapse of the state institutions in the face of a northern separatist rebellion, a military coup, and an Islamist insurgent

advance. Leading to this profound [security crisis](#) affecting parts of the region since 2012 is hampering its development and risks wiping out the progress made in recent decades;

### **Strengthening Stability and Security in the Sahel Region;**

1. Calls upon the EU for the support in a gradual and modular process of redeployment of Mali's civilian administrative authorities to the centre of Mali, based on good governance principles; To help endorse the move towards state legitimacy and stability;

2. Encourages the EU to work towards the improvement in cooperation and coordination between G5 Sahel structures and G5 Sahel countries. This is "in order to enhance regional cooperation and operational capabilities in the field of defence and security, in compliance with international law;

3. Invites the [EUSR](#) to be responsible for the implementation of the mandate, acting under the authority of the HR. As well as, shall cooperate and work in close coordination with the European External Action Service (EEAS) and its relevant department;

4. Suggests several EU Member States get involved in the fight against terrorism, in particular through Operation Barkhane and the Takuba Task Force and by supporting the G5 Sahel countries in the military field, including through bilateral military agreements and cooperation;

i) Where such a government, such as Sweden has decided to make a Swedish armed force available until 31 December 2021 to participate in the multinational special forces operation Task Force Takuba in Mali by invitation;

ii) Where special units are well equipped and well trained and can be quickly deployed in different parts of the area of operation, which prevents local conflicts from escalating and terrorism from spreading through the open borders of the Sahel region;

### **Building the Infrastructure for Human Rights:**

5. Instructs a platform for discussion for human rights and the EU Strategic Approach to Women, Peace and Security as set out by the Council in its conclusions of 10 December [2018](#)";

6. Requests the EU and its Member States to recognise and also supports security in the Sahel by deploying very substantial human and material resources, in particular through missions carried out under the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) - EUTM Mali, EUCAP Sahel Mali and EUCAP Sahel Niger

i) Through their participation in the United Nations MINUSMA mission, through France's Operation Barkhane, supported by the other Member States, and through numerous bilateral engagements.

