

I. Recommendations on the situation in Mali

Concerned by the political, security and humanitarian situation in Mali which is a multidimensional crisis;

Fully aware that the Northern Mali had gone through nine months under the occupation of the rebel forces of the National Movement for the Liberation of the Azawad (*Mouvement national pour la libération de l'Azawad*) (MNLA) and the armed groups professing religious extremism, namely, the Movement for Unity and Jihad in West Africa (MUJAW), Ansar Dine and Al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM);

ENCOURAGED by the positive developments of the situation since January 2013 following the “Operation Serval”, the African-led International Support Mission in Mali (AFISMA) and all the forces involved in the ongoing efforts to secure and stabilize the regions of the Northern Mali;

WELCOMING the UN Security Council Resolution 2100 (2013) that authorizes the transformation of AFISMA into a UN Multidimensional Integrated Mission for Stabilization in Mali (MINUSMA);

APPRECIATING the establishment of the Dialogue and Reconciliation Commission on March 6, 2013;

TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION its role to promote peace and security on the African Continent;

The Pan-African Parliament,

THEREFORE RECOMMENDS THAT:

1. The Malian transitional government should be inclusive and engage all the stakeholders, not consider the issue of negotiation and dialogue only with the armed groups, but also at all levels of the community because dynamics specific to each local context had come on top of the new relations of forces led by the armed groups of the North;

2. The African Union should follow and monitor the electoral process in Mali in order to ensure that elections are free and fair, to avoid post-election conflict.