

<b>Country/entity</b>	Mali Azawad
<b>Region</b>	Africa (excl MENA)
<b>Agreement name</b>	Feuille de route des negotiations dans le cadre du processus d'Alger
<b>Date</b>	24 Jul 2014
<b>Agreement status</b>	Multiparty signed/agreed
<b>Interim arrangement</b>	Yes

**Agreement/conflict level** Intrastate/intrastate conflict

**Tuareg Wars (1962 - )**

**Mali-Azawad**

The nomadic Tuareg in the north of Mali maintained a long-standing revolt against a government traditionally dominated by southern politicians shortly after Mali became independent from France in 1960. The uprisings focused in and around the Azawad region, north of Timbuktu. After several outbreaks of violence during the 1980s, violence peaked with the 1990 outbreak of the Tuareg Rebellion. Following an initial defeat by the Malian Armed Forces, reparations by the government of Alpha Konare included the creation of the self-governing Kidal region. Violence in 1994 died down following peace between moderates on both sides in 1995 and a negotiated peace agreement. Violence continued due to a lack of integration by combatants, but it was not until 2011 that the situation again escalated in the aftermath of the Arab Spring and the disintegration of Libya, which resulted in a heavy inflow of small arms, and the increased involvement by Algeria. In January 2012, the National Movement for the Liberation of Azawad (MNLA) together with several other groups took full control of the region. Disputes on how to handle the situation led to a military coup against President Touré in March 2012 that, in turn, resulted in further turmoil. The MNLA declared the independence of Azawad, but soon lost control of most of the territory to radical Islamist militias including Ansar Dine. A French intervention in January 2013 paved the way for a UN mission, which was established in April of that year. In June 2015 multiple declarations culminated in a final agreement between several Azawad-affiliated groups, including MNLA, and the government of Mali to end hostilities. However, inadequate implementation of the agreement results in continual armed confrontations between pro-government militias, Azawad-affiliated groups, dissidents of Azawad-affiliated groups, ethnically oriented groups, and increasingly since 2017, radical Islamist militias.

**Niger-Air-Azawad**

In 1990 the nomadic Tuareg in northern Niger explicitly sought greater political autonomy following decades of grievances on local political exclusion. With the first armed group Air and Azawad Liberation Front (FLAA) to be established in 1991, fighting between 1990 to 1995 took place largely in the Air Mountains. A short-lived truce was agreed in 1994 between the Niger Government and the Tuareg umbrella organisation Coordination of Armed Resistance (CRA), later called Organisation of Armed Resistance (ORA). Another accord was signed in April 1995 in Ouagadougou with various other Tuareg groups and some Toubou, the last signing in 1998. After ten years of relative peace, Movement of Nigeriens for Justice (MNJ) reinvigorated conflicts in 2007 following little follow up by the Nigerien government on the signed peace agreements.

Close

Tuareg Wars (1962 - )

<b>Stage</b>	Pre-negotiation/process
<b>Conflict nature</b>	Government
<b>Peace process</b>	Mali-Azawad Inter-Azawad peace process

**Parties**

(Signed)

Pour le Gouvernement de la République du Mali

S.E.M Abdoulaye DIOP

Ministre des Affaires Etrangères, de l'Intégration et de la Coopération Internationale

(Signed)

Pour le Mouvement Arabe de l'Azawad (MAA)

Ahmed Ould SIDI MOHAMED

Secrétaire Général

(Signed)

Pour la Coordination des Mouvements et Forces Patriotiques de Resistance (CMFPR)

Maitre Harouna TOUREH

Président

(Signed)

Pour la Coalition du Peuple Pour l'Azawad (CPA)

M. Ibrahim ag MOHAMED ASSALAH

Président

### Third parties

Pour la Médiation

(Signed)

Pour la République Algérienne Démocratique et Populaire, Chef de file de la Médiation  
S.E.M. Ramtane LAMAMRA  
Ministre des Affaires Etrangères

(Signed)

Pour la Médiation de la Communauté Economique des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest  
(CEDEAO)  
TRAORE A. Karim  
Conseiller Technique du Ministre d'Etat, Ministre des Affaires Etrangères et le a  
Coopération régionale du Burkina Faso

(Signed)

Pour l'Organisation des Nations Unies/Mission Multidimensionnelle Intégrée des Nations  
Unies pour la Stabilisation du Mali  
M. Albert Gérard KOENDERS,  
Représentant spécial du Secrétaire Général des Nations Unies  
Chef de la MINUSMA

(Signed)

Pour l'Union Africaine  
S.E.M. Pierre BUYOYA  
Haut Représentant de l'Union Africaine pour le Mali et la Sahel

(Signed)

Pour l'Organisation de la Coopération Islamique  
Dr. Mohamed COMPAORE  
Représentant de l'OCI auprès de l'Envoyé spécial pour le Mali et le Sahel

(Signed)

Pour l'Union Européenne  
M. Michel Dominique REVEYRAND DE MENTHON  
Représentant spécial de l'UE pour le Sahel

(Signed)

Pour le Burkina Faso  
M. TRAORE A. Karim  
Conseiller Technique du Ministre d'Etat, Ministre des Affaires Etrangères et le a  
Coopération régionale du Burkina Faso

(Signed)

Pour la République Islamique de Mauritanie  
M. Mohamed Ould MOHAMED LAMINE  
Chargé d' Affaires. ai de l'Ambassade de la République Islamique de Mauretanie en  
Algérie

(Signed)

Pour la République du Niger  
S.E.M. Elhadji Mahamidou YAHAYA  
Ambassadeur de la République du Niger en Algérie

(Signed)

Pour la République du Tchad

<b>Description</b>	This roadmap sets out the principles, timetable and process of the peace negotiations. It includes a ceasefire.
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<b>Agreement document</b>	<a href="#">ML_140724_Feuille de route des negotiations dans le cadre du processus d'Alger_EN.pdf (opens in new tab)</a>   <a href="#">Download PDF</a>
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<b>Agreement document (original language)</b>	<a href="#">ML_140724_Feuille de route des negotiations dans le cadre du processus Alger_FR.pdf (opens in new tab)</a>
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## Groups

**Children/youth** No specific mention.

**Disabled persons** No specific mention.

**Elderly/age** No specific mention.

**Migrant workers** No specific mention.

**Racial/ethnic/  
national group** Groups→Racial/ethnic/national group→Rhetorical  
Page 2, V. THE PARTIES:  
[...]  
These parties are encouraged to focus their negotiation on identifying as rapidly as possible the components of a global and definitive solution, and to take into account the legitimate claims of the populations of the regions of Northern Mali, known by one of the parties as “Azawad”, while fully respecting the territorial integrity, national unity and republican nature of the Malian State.

**Religious groups** No specific mention.

**Indigenous people** No specific mention.

**Other groups** No specific mention.

**Refugees/displaced  
persons** Groups→Refugees/displaced persons→Rhetorical  
Page 5, X- SUBJECTS OF INTEREST:  
The following subjects have been identified as key to the search for solutions and shall be discussed in depth:  
[...]  
• Creating conditions for the voluntary and safe return of refugees and internally displaced persons to their homes;  
[...]

**Social class** No specific mention.

**Gender**

**Women, girls and gender**      No specific mention.

**Men and boys**      No specific mention.

**LGBTI**      No specific mention.

**Family**      No specific mention.



## State definition

### Nature of state (general)

Page 1, III. BASIC PRINCIPLES:  
To this end, the parties:

- Reiterate:
  - their respect for national unity and the territorial integrity of Mali;
  - their respect for the republican and secular nature of Mali;

Page 2, V. THE PARTIES:  
[...]

These parties are encouraged to focus their negotiation on identifying as rapidly as possible the components of a global and definitive solution, and to take into account the legitimate claims of the populations of the regions of Northern Mali, known by one of the parties as “Azawad”, while fully respecting the territorial integrity, national unity and republican nature of the Malian State.  
[...]

**State configuration** No specific mention.

**Self determination** No specific mention.

**Referendum** No specific mention.

**State symbols** No specific mention.

**Independence/  
secession** No specific mention.

**Accession/  
unification** No specific mention.

**Border delimitation** No specific mention.

**Cross-border  
provision** No specific mention.





<b>Political institutions (new or reformed)</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Elections</b>	<p>Page 5, X- SUBJECTS OF INTEREST:</p> <p>The following subjects have been identified as key to the search for solutions and shall be discussed in depth:</p> <p>[...]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Questions relating to the objective of national reconciliation (amnesty measures, inquiry into serious violations of Human Rights, transitional justice, reviving the electoral process at the local level...)</li> </ul> <p>[...]</p>
<b>Electoral commission</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Political parties reform</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Civil society</b>	<p>Page 3, VII. TIMETABLE FOR THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS:</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>2 – Negotiating basic issues:</p> <p>This stage shall kick-off negotiations on the main questions. Essentially it shall work within a framework of themed negotiating groups. Plenary sessions are also planned. It shall begin on August 7 and last until September 11, 2104. It shall re-commence at the beginning of October, and should lead to a regulation plan as a basis for developing a Peace Agreement.</p> <p>The parties shall work to raise awareness and promote the main components of the Agreement, by organising meetings and forums with the population, political and civil organisations, community leaders and other national actors, in order to make the negotiations more inclusive.</p> <p>Page 7, DECLARATION OF CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES:</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>Recognising their obligations under international humanitarian law, in particular concerning the protection of civilians in times of armed conflict and the humane treatment of persons not involved in the hostilities, and in addition committed to facilitating the humanitarian operations of the United Nations and other humanitarian partners;</p> <p>[...]</p>
<b>Traditional/religious leaders</b>	No specific mention.

<b>Public administration</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Constitution</b>	Governance→Constitution→Constitution affirmation/renewal Page 1, IV. BASIC REFERENCES: The following documents constitute the main references for the peace negotiations: • the Constitution of Mali; [...]

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## **Power sharing**

<b>Political power sharing</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Territorial power sharing</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Economic power sharing</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Military power sharing</b>	No specific mention.

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## Human rights and equality

### Human rights/RoL general

Page 4, VIII ORGANISATION OF THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS:

[...]

THEMATIC NEGOTIATING GROUPS:

- The negotiations shall primarily take place within the thematic groups. Discussions will be organised by theme.
- There shall be a negotiating group for each theme, and, where necessary workshops.
- A work plan shall be developed by each negotiating group, according to the theme being discussed.
- The operational methods of the groups relate principally to the second and third stages of the negotiations.

In light of the above, the following Thematic Groups shall be established:

[...]

- Reconciliation, justice and humanitarian questions.

Page 4-5, IX- PEACE NEGOTIATIONS THEMES:

The discussions shall be structured around the following themes:

[...]

- Identifying the key elements of a global and definitive solution in the following areas:

[...]

- Reconciliation, justice and humanitarian questions.

Page 5, X- SUBJECTS OF INTEREST:

The following subjects have been identified as key to the search for solutions and shall be discussed in depth:

[...]

- Questions relating to the objective of national reconciliation (amnesty measures, inquiry into serious violations of Human Rights, transitional justice, reviving the electoral process at the local level...)

[...]

Page 6, ALGIERS PROCESS FRAMEWORK, NEGOTIATING TIMETABLE:

[...]

THEMATIC NEGOTIATING GROUP IV:

- Reconciliation, justice and humanitarian questions

[...]

Page 7, DECLARATION OF CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES:

[...]

Recognising their obligations under international humanitarian law, in particular concerning the protection of civilians in times of armed conflict and the humane treatment of persons not involved in the hostilities, and in addition committed to facilitating the humanitarian operations of the United Nations and other humanitarian partners;

[...]

**Bill of rights/similar** No specific mention.

<b>Treaty incorporation</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Civil and political rights</b>	<p>Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Freedom of movement</p> <p>Page 7-8, DECLARATION OF CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES:</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>The parties meeting at Algiers within the Inter Malian Inclusive Dialogue framework;</p> <p>Have agreed the following:</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>6. The cessation of all acts of harassment and violence towards the civilian population; and respect for the free movement of people and goods;</p> <p>[...]</p>
<b>Socio-economic rights</b>	No specific mention.

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## Rights related issues

<b>Citizenship</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Democracy</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Detention procedures</b>	No specific mention.

## **Media and communication**

Rights related issues→Media and communication→Media roles

Page 1, II. PRINCIPLES GUIDING THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS PROCESS:

[...]

- Information and communication designed to appease and to establish a climate of peace and security, shall be ensured.

Page 2, V. THE PARTIES:

- The Malian Government, on one hand;
- The Movements signatory to the “Declaration of Algiers” of June 9, 2014,
- The Movements signatory to the Preliminary Algiers Platform of June 14, on the other.

These parties are encouraged to focus their negotiation on identifying as rapidly as possible the components of a global and definitive solution, and to take into account the legitimate claims of the populations of the regions of Northern Mali, known by one of the parties as “Azawad”, while fully respecting the territorial integrity, national unity and republican nature of the Malian State.

They are requested to inform all the components of Malian society to this effect.

Page 3, VII. TIMETABLE FOR THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS:

[...]

2 – Negotiating basic issues:

This stage shall kick-off negotiations on the main questions. Essentially it shall work within a framework of themed negotiating groups. Plenary sessions are also planned. It shall begin on August 7 and last until September 11, 2104. It shall re-commence at the beginning of October, and should lead to a regulation plan as a basis for developing a Peace Agreement.

The parties shall work to raise awareness and promote the main components of the Agreement, by organising meetings and forums with the population, political and civil organisations, community leaders and other national actors, in order to make the negotiations more inclusive.

Page 7-8, DECLARATION OF CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES:

[...]

The parties meeting at Algiers within the Inter Malian Inclusive Dialogue framework;

Have agreed the following:

[...]

8. Ongoing awareness-raising of armed elements on the ground and of communities on their mutual engagements in the framework of the ongoing peace process;

[...]

<b>Mobility/access</b>	Page 7, DECLARATION OF CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES: [...] Recognising their obligations under international humanitarian law, in particular concerning the protection of civilians in times of armed conflict and the humane treatment of persons not involved in the hostilities, and in addition committed to facilitating the humanitarian operations of the United Nations and other humanitarian partners; [...]
	Page 7-8, DECLARATION OF CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES: [...] The parties meeting at Algiers within the Inter Malian Inclusive Dialogue framework;  Have agreed the following: [...] 6. The cessation of all acts of harassment and violence towards the civilian population; and respect for the free movement of people and goods; [...]
<b>Protection measures</b>	Rights related issues→Protection measures→Protection of civilians Page 7, DECLARATION OF CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES: [...] Recognising their obligations under international humanitarian law, in particular concerning the protection of civilians in times of armed conflict and the humane treatment of persons not involved in the hostilities, and in addition committed to facilitating the humanitarian operations of the United Nations and other humanitarian partners; [...]
<b>Other</b>	No specific mention.

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## **Rights institutions**

<b>NHRI</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Regional or international human rights institutions</b>	No specific mention.

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## Justice sector reform

**Criminal justice and emergency law** Justice sector reform→Criminal justice and emergency law→Criminal Justice System reform

Page 5, X- SUBJECTS OF INTEREST:

The following subjects have been identified as key to the search for solutions and shall be discussed in depth:

[...]

- Reform of the judicial system;

[...]

**State of emergency provisions** No specific mention.

**Judiciary and courts** No specific mention.

**Prisons and detention** No specific mention.

**Traditional Laws** No specific mention.

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## Socio-economic reconstruction

**Development or socio-economic reconstruction** Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Socio-economic development  
Page 1, III. BASIC PRINCIPLES:

To this end, the parties:

[...]

Renew their wish to seek political, economic and social solutions as a prerequisite for a durable peace and resolution of the conflict.

Page 4, VIII ORGANISATION OF THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS:

[...]

THEMATIC NEGOTIATING GROUPS:

- The negotiations shall primarily take place within the thematic groups. Discussions will be organised by theme.
- There shall be a negotiating group for each theme, and, where necessary workshops.
- A work plan shall be developed by each negotiating group, according to the theme being discussed.
- The operational methods of the groups relate principally to the second and third stages of the negotiations.

In light of the above, the following Thematic Groups shall be established:

[...]

- Economic, social and cultural development;

[...]

**National economic plan** No specific mention.



**Natural resources** No specific mention.

**International funds** Page 5, X- SUBJECTS OF INTEREST:

The following subjects have been identified as key to the search for solutions and shall be discussed in depth:

[...]

- Guarantees and international support.

**Business** No specific mention.

**Taxation** No specific mention.

**Banks** No specific mention.

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## **Land, property and environment**

**Land reform/rights** No specific mention.

**Pastoralist/  
nomadism rights** No specific mention.

**Cultural heritage** Land, property and environment→Cultural heritage→Other

Page 5, X- SUBJECTS OF INTEREST:

The following subjects have been identified as key to the search for solutions and shall be discussed in depth:

- ... • Specific aspects of local cultures;

**Environment** No specific mention.

**Water or riparian  
rights or access** No specific mention.



**Security  
Guarantees**

Page 1, II. PRINCIPLES GUIDING THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS PROCESS:

[...]

- Information and communication designed to appease and to establish a climate of peace and security, shall be ensured.

Page 4, VIII ORGANISATION OF THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS:

[...]

THEMATIC NEGOTIATING GROUPS:

- The negotiations shall primarily take place within the thematic groups. Discussions will be organised by theme.
- There shall be a negotiating group for each theme, and, where necessary workshops.
- A work plan shall be developed by each negotiating group, according to the theme being discussed.
- The operational methods of the groups relate principally to the second and third stages of the negotiations.

In light of the above, the following Thematic Groups shall be established:

[...]

- Defence and security;

[...]

## Ceasefire

Security sector→Ceasefire→Ceasefire provision

Page 3, VII. TIMETABLE FOR THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS:

[...]

1 – First stage (July 16-24, 2014):

This stage shall deal with the preliminaries for the negotiations and establish the basis for the peace process. To this end it shall:

[...]

- Strengthen confidence-building measures, in particular by consolidating the ceasefire;

[...]

Page 7-8, DECLARATION OF CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES:

[...]

The parties meeting at Algiers within the Inter Malian Inclusive Dialogue framework;

Have agreed the following:

1. An immediate cessation of hostilities;
2. Deployment on the ground as soon as possible, of a Joint Committee tasked with making contact with the actors to facilitate consolidation of the cessation of hostilities, and for which the operational methods shall be entrusted to MINUSMA;

[...]

6. The cessation of all acts of harassment and violence towards the civilian population; and respect for the free movement of people and goods;

7. The cessation of all provocative acts or propositions which may damage growing confidence between the parties;

[...]

[Page 7-8 summary: provide as a whole for a ceasefire and its modalities. Its components have been coded under the specific categories.]

[Ceasefire takes immediate effect. It is not indicated whether it is temporary or permanent.]

## Police

No specific mention.

## Armed forces

Page 5, X- SUBJECTS OF INTEREST:

The following subjects have been identified as key to the search for solutions and shall be discussed in depth:

[...]

- Deployment of the Army and related reorganisation of the defence and security forces;
- Managing security in the towns;

[...]

<b>DDR</b>	<p>Security sector→DDR→Demilitarisation provisions</p> <p>Page 5, X- SUBJECTS OF INTEREST:</p> <p>The following subjects have been identified as key to the search for solutions and shall be discussed in depth:</p> <p>[...]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cantonment/disarmament and the destination of combatants;</li> </ul> <p>[...]</p>
<b>Intelligence services</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces</b>	<p>Page 2, IV. BASIC REFERENCES:</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>The platforms of the belligerent movements will also be taken into account in the themed negotiating groups.</p> <p>Page 3, VII. TIMETABLE FOR THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS:</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>1 – First stage (July 16-24, 2014):</p> <p>This stage shall deal with the preliminaries for the negotiations and establish the basis for the peace process. To this end it shall:</p> <p>[...]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pursue efforts to reconcile the positions of the Movements.</li> </ul> <p>Page 4, VIII ORGANISATION OF THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS:</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>There may also be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Specific negotiations between the Government and the belligerent movements</li> <li>• Bilateral meetings</li> <li>• Use of expert resources as needed.</li> </ul>
<b>Withdrawal of foreign forces</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Corruption</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Crime/organised crime</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Drugs</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Terrorism</b>	<p>Page 5, X- SUBJECTS OF INTEREST:</p> <p>The following subjects have been identified as key to the search for solutions and shall be discussed in depth:</p> <p>[...]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The fight against terrorism;</li> </ul> <p>[...]</p>

## **Transitional justice**

**Transitional justice general** No specific mention.

**Amnesty/pardon** Transitional justice→Amnesty/pardon→Amnesty/pardon proper  
Page 5, X- SUBJECTS OF INTEREST:  
The following subjects have been identified as key to the search for solutions and shall be discussed in depth:  
[...]  
• Questions relating to the objective of national reconciliation (amnesty measures, inquiry into serious violations of Human Rights, transitional justice, reviving the electoral process at the local level...)  
[...]

**Courts** No specific mention.

**Mechanism** Page 5, X- SUBJECTS OF INTEREST:  
The following subjects have been identified as key to the search for solutions and shall be discussed in depth:  
[...]  
• Questions relating to the objective of national reconciliation (amnesty measures, inquiry into serious violations of Human Rights, transitional justice, reviving the electoral process at the local level...)  
[...]

**Prisoner release** Page 5, X- SUBJECTS OF INTEREST:  
The following subjects have been identified as key to the search for solutions and shall be discussed in depth:  
[...]  
• Release of detained persons;  
[...]  
  
Page 7-8, DECLARATION OF CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES:  
[...]  
The parties meeting at Algiers within the Inter Malian Inclusive Dialogue framework;  
  
Have agreed the following:  
[...]  
3. The release of prisoners and all other persons detained anywhere as a result of the conflict;  
[...]

**Vetting** No specific mention.

**Victims** No specific mention.

**Missing persons** No specific mention.

**Reparations**

No specific mention.

**Reconciliation**

Page 4, VIII ORGANISATION OF THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS:

[...]

THEMATIC NEGOTIATING GROUPS:

- The negotiations shall primarily take place within the thematic groups. Discussions will be organised by theme.
- There shall be a negotiating group for each theme, and, where necessary workshops.
- A work plan shall be developed by each negotiating group, according to the theme being discussed.
- The operational methods of the groups relate principally to the second and third stages of the negotiations.

In light of the above, the following Thematic Groups shall be established:

[...]

- Reconciliation, justice and humanitarian questions.

Page 4-5, IX- PEACE NEGOTIATIONS THEMES:

The discussions shall be structured around the following themes:

[...]

- Identifying the key elements of a global and definitive solution in the following areas:

[...]

- Reconciliation, justice and humanitarian questions.

Page 5, X- SUBJECTS OF INTEREST:

The following subjects have been identified as key to the search for solutions and shall be discussed in depth:

[...]

- Questions relating to the objective of national reconciliation (amnesty measures, inquiry into serious violations of Human Rights, transitional justice, reviving the electoral process at the local level...)

[...]

Page 6, ALGIERS PROCESS FRAMEWORK, NEGOTIATING TIMETABLE:

[...]

THEMATIC NEGOTIATING GROUP IV:

- Reconciliation, justice and humanitarian questions

[...]

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## Implementation

**UN signatory** (Signed)  
Pour l'Organisation des Nations Unies/Mission Multidimensionnelle Intégrée des Nations Unies pour la Stabilisation du Mali  
M. Albert Gérard KOENDERS,  
Représentant spécial du Secrétaire Général des Nations Unies  
Chef de la MINUSMA

**Other international signatory** No specific mention.

**Referendum for agreement** No specific mention.

**International mission/force/similar** Page 7-8, DECLARATION OF CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES:  
[...]  
The parties meeting at Algiers within the Inter Malian Inclusive Dialogue framework;  
  
Have agreed the following:  
[...]  
2. Deployment on the ground as soon as possible, of a Joint Committee tasked with making contact with the actors to facilitate consolidation of the cessation of hostilities, and for which the operational methods shall be entrusted to MINUSMA;  
[...]  
To support the effective implementation of the above commitments, MINUSMA shall take the following measures:  
  
1. The military presence in the Tabankort-Anefi-Almoustarat-Tarkint sector shall be reinforced, with ground and aerial patrols, in order to protect the civilian populations;  
  
2. There shall be immediate operationalisation of the EMOV for the Tabankort-Anefi-Almoustarat-Tarkint sector, based on the Document on the organisation and remit of EMOVs adopted by CMTS during its working session of July 16, 2014.

**Enforcement mechanism** No specific mention.

**Related cases** No specific mention.

**Source** Malian Government, [https://web.archive.org/web/20200107162635/https://photos.state.gov/libraries/mali/231771/PDFs/Road\\_Map\\_Final.pdf](https://web.archive.org/web/20200107162635/https://photos.state.gov/libraries/mali/231771/PDFs/Road_Map_Final.pdf)