

Country/entity	Mali Azawad
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Communique du Comite de Suivi de l'Accord de Paix
Date	20 Jan 2016
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	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-Aïr-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 Aïr 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 -)

Stage	Implementation/renegotiation
Conflict nature	Government/territory
Peace process	Mali-Azawad Inter-Azawad peace process

Parties	Not signed, agreement mentions the following parties: Page 1: At the invitation of His Excellency Mr Ramtane Lamamra, Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Leader of the Mediation, an extended high-level consultative meeting of members of the Monitoring Committee for the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali stemming from the Algiers Process, took place in Algiers on January 18, 2016.
Third parties	-
Description	This is a communique about the progress and the obstacles in the implementation of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali. It includes the reaffirmation of commitments made in the previous Agreement and the repeated reiteration of the to continue towards peace and reconciliation in Mali.

Agreement document	ML_160120_Communique du Comite du Suivi de l'Accord de Paix.pdf (opens in new tab) Download PDF
Agreement document (original language)	ML_160120_Communique du Comite de Suivi de l'Accord de Paix_FR.pdf (opens in new tab)

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	No specific mention.
Religious groups	No specific mention.
Indigenous people	No specific mention.
Other groups	No specific mention.
Refugees/displaced persons	No specific mention.
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)	No specific mention.
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.

Governance

**Political
institutions (new or
reformed)** No specific mention.

Elections No specific mention.

**Electoral
commission** No specific mention.

**Political parties
reform** No specific mention.

Civil society No specific mention.

**Traditional/
religious leaders** No specific mention.

**Public
administration** No specific mention.

Constitution No specific mention.

Power sharing

Political power sharing No specific mention.

Territorial power sharing No specific mention.

Economic power sharing No specific mention.

Military power sharing No specific mention.

Human rights and equality

Human rights/RoL general No specific mention.

Bill of rights/similar No specific mention.

Treaty incorporation No specific mention.

Civil and political rights No specific mention.

Socio-economic rights No specific mention.

Rights related issues

Citizenship	No specific mention.
Democracy	No specific mention.
Detention procedures	No specific mention.
Media and communication	No specific mention.
Mobility/access	No specific mention.
Protection measures	No specific mention.
Other	No specific mention.

Rights institutions

NHRI	No specific mention.
Regional or international human rights institutions	No specific mention.

Justice sector reform

Criminal justice and emergency law	No specific mention.
State of emergency provisions	No specific mention.
Judiciary and courts	No specific mention.
Prisons and detention	No specific mention.
Traditional Laws	No specific mention.

Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or socio-economic reconstruction No specific mention.

National economic plan No specific mention.

Natural resources No specific mention.

International funds Page 2, Article 10:
[The participants:]
Also make an appeal for the financial resources needed for the proper functioning of the Monitoring Committee for the Agreement and its mechanisms, including the continued presence in Bamako of the representatives of the Parties within these bodies; as well as operationalisation of mixed patrols. They underline the importance of urgent strategic level discussions between the Malian signatory parties.

Page 2, Article 11:
[The participants:]
Encourage the international community to maintain its political, technical and financial support, in implementing the Agreement, in particular in carrying out the development programmes planned for northern Mali, so that the target populations may begin to realise the dividends of peace.

Business No specific mention.

Taxation No specific mention.

Banks No specific mention.

Land, property and environment

Land reform/rights No specific mention.

Pastoralist/nomadism rights No specific mention.

Cultural heritage No specific mention.

Environment No specific mention.

Water or riparian rights or access No specific mention.

Security sector

Security Guarantees No specific mention.

Ceasefire Security sector→Ceasefire→General commitments
Page 1, Article 5:
[The participants:]
Applaud the progress made in implementing the Agreement since its signature, in particular concerning the cessation of hostilities, while calling on all Parties to remain engaged with the peace process, in order to maintain and consolidate the achievements made to date.

Police No specific mention.

Armed forces Page 1, Article 1:
[The participants:]
Note with concern the persistence, multiplication and expansion of terrorist and criminal attacks on the Malian Defence and Security Forces, and on the groups party to this agreement, international troops and the civilian population; vigorously condemn these attacks, and reiterate their support for efforts to neutralise terrorist groups and criminals. Referring to the terrorist attacks in Mali and Burkina Faso, they stress the need for not only the Malian signatory parties, but also the countries of the wider region to work in unison, with the active support of the international community.

DDR No specific mention.

Intelligence services No specific mention.

Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces Page 1, Article 1:
[The participants:]
Note with concern the persistence, multiplication and expansion of terrorist and criminal attacks on the Malian Defence and Security Forces, and on the groups party to this agreement, international troops and the civilian population; vigorously condemn these attacks, and reiterate their support for efforts to neutralise terrorist groups and criminals. Referring to the terrorist attacks in Mali and Burkina Faso, they stress the need for not only the Malian signatory parties, but also the countries of the wider region to work in unison, with the active support of the international community.

Page 1, Article 4:
[The participants:]
Welcome the intra and intercommunity rapprochement between the Platform and the SMA Groups, following the meetings at Anefside in September and October 2015. The participants urge the two Parties to pursue and intensify their efforts towards rapprochement, and fully commit to it, in order to achieve national reconciliation between all the sons of Mali.

Withdrawal of foreign forces No specific mention.

Corruption	No specific mention.
Crime/organised crime	<p>Page 1, Article 1: [The participants:]</p> <p>Note with concern the persistence, multiplication and expansion of terrorist and criminal attacks on the Malian Defence and Security Forces, and on the groups party to this agreement, international troops and the civilian population; vigorously condemn these attacks, and reiterate their support for efforts to neutralise terrorist groups and criminals. Referring to the terrorist attacks in Mali and Burkina Faso, they stress the need for not only the Malian signatory parties, but also the countries of the wider region to work in unison, with the active support of the international community.</p> <p>Page 1, Article 2: [The participants:]</p> <p>Reiterate their full support for the Agreement, and its complete and full implementation, while emphasising again that the Agreement is a balanced document which takes into account the legitimate preoccupations of all the parties, and that its effective implementation will lead to a sustainable solution to the crises which have affected northern Mali, and enable greater isolation of the terrorist and criminal elements.</p>
Drugs	No specific mention.
Terrorism	<p>Page 1, Article 1: [The participants:]</p> <p>Note with concern the persistence, multiplication and expansion of terrorist and criminal attacks on the Malian Defence and Security Forces, and on the groups party to this agreement, international troops and the civilian population; vigorously condemn these attacks, and reiterate their support for efforts to neutralise terrorist groups and criminals. Referring to the terrorist attacks in Mali and Burkina Faso, they stress the need for not only the Malian signatory parties, but also the countries of the wider region to work in unison, with the active support of the international community.</p> <p>Page 1, Article 2: [The participants:]</p> <p>Reiterate their full support for the Agreement, and its complete and full implementation, while emphasising again that the Agreement is a balanced document which takes into account the legitimate preoccupations of all the parties, and that its effective implementation will lead to a sustainable solution to the crises which have affected northern Mali, and enable greater isolation of the terrorist and criminal elements.</p>

Transitional justice

Transitional justice general No specific mention.

Amnesty/pardon No specific mention.

Courts	No specific mention.
Mechanism	No specific mention.
Prisoner release	No specific mention.
Vetting	No specific mention.
Victims	No specific mention.
Missing persons	No specific mention.
Reparations	No specific mention.
Reconciliation	<p>Page 1, Article 4: [The participants:] Welcome the intra and intercommunity rapprochement between the Platform and the SMA Groups, following the meetings at Anefside in September and October 2015. The participants urge the two Parties to pursue and intensify their efforts towards rapprochement, and fully commit to it, in order to achieve national reconciliation between all the sons of Mali.</p>

Implementation

UN signatory No specific mention.

Other international signatory No specific mention.

Referendum for agreement No specific mention.

International mission/force/similar Page 2, Article 12:
[The participants:]
Are pleased to see the nomination and assumption of his functions of the new Special Representative of the UN Secretary General and Head of MINUSMA, Mr Mahamat Saleh Annadif, and thank his predecessor, Mr Mongi Hamdi, for his excellent contribution.

Enforcement mechanism No specific mention.

Related cases No specific mention.

Source MINUSMA

<http://minusma.unmissions.org>
