

Country/entity	Mali Azawad
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Algiers Declaration
Date	9 Jun 2014
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-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 Nigerienne government on the signed peace agreements.

Close

Tuareg Wars (1962 -)

Stage	Pre-negotiation/process
Conflict nature	Inter-group
Peace process	Mali-Azawad Inter-Azawad peace process

Parties (Signed) Bilal Ag Cherif
For the Mouvement national de libération de l’Azawad

(Signed) Alghabass Ag Intalla
For the Haut Conseil pour l’unité de l’Azawad

(Signed) Sidi Brahim Ould Sidatt
For the Mouvement arabe de l’Azawad

Third parties -

Description This is an agreement between three Azawadi movements to work together to advance the settlement negotiations. They agree to respect the ceasefire agreed on 23 May 2014, enter into sincere negotiations with the Government of Mali and to coordinate their actions.

Agreement document [ML_140609_AlgersDeclaration.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

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 1:
Desiring to enter into constructive negotiations with the Malian Government on a new
and renewed form of governance that will:
1. Reflect in law and in fact the geographic, economic, social and cultural diversity of Mali
and the specificity of the Azawad;

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)

Page 1, Untitled preamble:

[...]

Reiterating their firm determination to ensure that the aspirations of the populations of the Azawad are realized, through dialogue and a respect for the commitments made under the previous peace agreements, which allowed the territorial integrity of Mali to be preserved;

[...]

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)	Governance→Political institutions (new or reformed)→General references Page 1: [...] Desiring to enter into constructive negotiations with the Malian Government on a new and renewed form of governance that will: 1. Reflect in law and in fact the geographic, economic, social and cultural diversity of Mali and the specificity of the Azawad; 2. More fully satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the populations of the Azawad, in terms of politics and institutions, the military and security situation, and economic, social and cultural affairs; 3. Take account of the situation as it exists at the moment, locally, nationally, subregionally, continentally and internationally; and 4. Be based on effective and internationally guaranteed follow-up and support mechanisms for the implementation of the commitments to be agreed; [...]
Elections	No specific mention.
Electoral commission	No specific mention.
Political parties reform	No specific mention.
Civil society	Page 2: The movements have welcomed with deep appreciation the humanitarian aid offered by Algeria to assist the populations of the Azawad and have expressed the wish to receive further humanitarian aid in order to continue to meet their basic needs.
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 Page 2:
The movements have welcomed with deep appreciation the humanitarian aid offered by Algeria to assist the populations of the Azawad and have expressed the wish to receive further humanitarian aid in order to continue to meet their basic needs.

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 Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Socio-economic development
Page 1:
[...]
Desiring to enter into constructive negotiations with the Malian Government on a new and renewed form of governance that will:
1. Reflect in law and in fact the geographic, economic, social and cultural diversity of Mali and the specificity of the Azawad;
2. More fully satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the populations of the Azawad, in terms of politics and institutions, the military and security situation, and economic, social and cultural affairs;
[...]

National economic plan No specific mention.

Natural resources No specific mention.

International funds Page 2:
The movements have welcomed with deep appreciation the humanitarian aid offered by Algeria to assist the populations of the Azawad and have expressed the wish to receive further humanitarian aid in order to continue to meet their basic needs.

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 Land, property and environment→Cultural heritage→Promotion
Page 1, ... Desiring to enter into constructive negotiations with the Malian Government on a new and renewed form of governance that will:
1. Reflect in law and in fact the geographic, economic, social and cultural diversity of Mali and the specificity of the Azawad;
2. More fully satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the populations of the Azawad, in terms of politics and institutions, the military and security situation, and economic, social and cultural affairs;

Environment No specific mention.

Water or riparian rights or access No specific mention.

Security sector

Security Guarantees Page 1, Untitled preamble:
[...]
Having studied in depth the political, security, humanitarian, economic, social and cultural situation in the Azawad/northern Mali, in the light of continuing developments; Deeply concerned by the distress of the populations in the Azawad in the absence of a definitive settlement of the conflict whose effects they continue to endure; Convinced that the tragic events which occurred in the area of Kidal on 17 and 21 May 2014 show that the efforts being made by the international community to stabilize the situation in Mali will be in vain so long as the root problem is not properly resolved, namely, by endorsing the legitimate aspirations of the populations of the Azawad; Aware of the implications for the stability of Mali and the entire Sahel region if the current impasse continues, especially in view of the increasing involvement of international actors;
[...]
Desiring to enter into constructive negotiations with the Malian Government on a new and renewed form of governance that will:
1. Reflect in law and in fact the geographic, economic, social and cultural diversity of Mali and the specificity of the Azawad;
2. More fully satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the populations of the Azawad, in terms of politics and institutions, the military and security situation, and economic, social and cultural affairs;
[...]

Ceasefire Security sector→Ceasefire→Ceasefire provision
Page 2:
Bearing in mind their respective courses of action; Have agreed as follows:
1. To work in good faith to consolidate the ceasefire concluded on 23 May 2014;
[...]

Police No specific mention.

Armed forces No specific mention.

DDR No specific mention.

Intelligence services No specific mention.

Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces	[Summary: the agreement is between three movements of the Azawad/North Mali.]
Withdrawal of foreign forces	No specific mention.
Corruption	No specific mention.
Crime/organised crime	No specific mention.
Drugs	No specific mention.
Terrorism	Page 1, Untitled preamble: [...] Aware also that the settlement of the conflict is likely to advance the struggle against the scourge of terrorism and related activities which are always present in the region, and to facilitate their eradication; [...]

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	No specific mention.

Implementation

UN signatory No specific mention.

Other international signatory No specific mention.

Referendum for agreement No specific mention.

International mission/force/similar No specific mention.

Enforcement mechanism No specific mention.

Related cases No specific mention.

Source UN DAG Repository:
<http://repository.un.org/>
