

Country/entity	Mali Azawad
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Accord préliminaire à l'élection présidentielle et aux pourparlers inclusifs de paix au Mali (Accord préliminaire de Ouagadougou)
Date	18 Jun 2013
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	Framework/substantive - partial
Conflict nature	Government/territory
Peace process	Mali-Azawad Inter-Azawad peace process

Parties

(Signed)

Pour le Gouvernement d'union nationale de la République du Mali, le Ministre de la Défense et des Anciens Combattants et P/D:

Colonel Moussa Sinko COULIBALY

Ministre de l' Administration Territoriale de la Décentralisation et de l' Aménagement du Territoire.

(Signed)

Pour le Mouvement national pour la libération de l'Azawad

Bilal Ag CHERIF

(Signed)

Pour le Haut Conseil pour l'unité de l'Azawad

Alghabass Ag INTALLA

Third parties

(Signed)

Le Médiateur

Blaise Compaore

Président du Faso

(Signed)

Le Médiateur associé

Goodluck Ebele Jonathan

Président de la République Fédérale du Nigeria

Témoins

(Signed)

Haut Représentant de l'Union Africaine et Chef de la MISMA

Pierre BUYOYA

(Signed)

Représentant Spécial du Secrétaire Général des Nations Unies et Chef de Mission de la MINUSMA

Bert Koenders

(Signed)

Représentant de L'Organisation de la Coopération Islamique (OCI)

Yipene Djibril Bassole

(Signed)

Représentant l'Union Européenne (UE)

Michel REVEYRAND de MENTHON

Description

This agreement outlines the parties' agreement to future talks in two phases (pre and post the presidential election). The agreement provides for an immediate ceasefire, outlines a range measures to be undertaken to create suitable conditions for the nationwide holding of presidential elections, and establishes a framework for talks with communities in Northern Mali.

Agreement document [ML_130618_AccordsElectionsDialogueInclusif_EN.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

Agreement document (original language) [ML_130618_AccordElectionsDialogueInclusif_FR.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#)

Groups

Children/youth	Groups→Children/youth→Rhetorical Page 5, CHAPTER II: CREATION OF FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS FOR A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, I. CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES, Article 10: Pending the elaboration of the ceasefire measures, the Parties shall agree on the following measures: [...] - the cessation of all acts of violence, arbitrary arrests, acts of torture of harassment, summary detentions and executions, the use of child soldiers, sexual violence, arming of civilians, as well as the formation and use of terrorists;
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 Groups→Refugees/displaced persons→Substantive
Page 6, CHAPTER II: CREATION OF FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS FOR A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, II. The normalisation process, Article 13:
The Parties shall facilitate the deployment of humanitarian aid in Northern Mali and encourage the voluntary return of persons displaced due to the armed conflict and refugees, with the support of Mali's partners.

Page 8, CHAPTER III: THE POST ELECTORAL PROCESS, I. The Dialogue Framework, Article 21:

[...]

This inclusive dialogue shall address among other the following questions:

[...]

- the return of refugees and displaced persons and their reinsertion;

Social class No specific mention.

Gender

Women, girls and gender

Page 5, CHAPTER II: CREATION OF FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS FOR A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, I. CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES, Article 10:

Pending the elaboration of the ceasefire measures, the Parties shall agree on the following measures:

[...]

- the cessation of all acts of violence, arbitrary arrests, acts of torture of harassment, summary detentions and executions, the use of child soldiers, sexual violence, arming of civilians, as well as the formation and use of terrorists;

Page 7, CHAPTER II: CREATION OF FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS FOR A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, III. Implementation, monitoring and confidence-building measures, Article 18:

As soon as possible the Parties shall set up an international inquiry into war crimes, crimes against humanity, crimes of genocide, sexual crimes, drug trafficking and other serious violations of international humanitarian law and Human Rights throughout Malian territory.

[...]

Original:

Page 7, CHAPITRE II: CREATION DE CONDITIONS FAVORABLES A LA TENUE DE L'ELECTION PRESIDENTIELLE, I. De la cessation des hostilités, Article 10: Dans l'attente de l'élaboration des modalités du cessez-le-feu, les Parties s'accordent notamment sur les mesures suivantes:

...

- l'arrêt de tous les actes de violence, des arrestations arbitraires, des actes de torture et de harcèlement, de la détention et des exécutions sommaires, de l'utilisation des enfants soldats, de la violence sexuelle, de l'armement des civils ainsi que de la formation et de l'utilisation de terroristes;...

Page 9, CHAPITRE II: CREATION DE CONDITIONS FAVORABLES A LA TENUE DE L'ELECTION PRESIDENTIELLE, III. Des mesures de mise en œuvre, d'accompagnement et de confiance Article 18: Les Parties conviennent de la mise en place, dans les meilleurs délais, d'une commission d'enquête internationale sur les crimes de guerre, les crimes contre l'humanité, les crimes de genocide, les crimes de violence sexuelle, le trafic de drogue et les autres violations graves du droit international des droits de l'Homme et du droit international humanitaire sur tout le territoire du Mali...

Men and boys

No specific mention.

LGBTI

No specific mention.

Family

No specific mention.

State definition

Nature of state (general)

Page 2-3, Preamble:

[...]

Wishing to combine their efforts and energies by dialogue and agreement in order to provide Mali with legitimate Republican institutions, in particular by organising the presidential election in July 2013;

[...]

Reaffirming their respect for the principles of the communique issued at Ouagadougou on December 4, 2012, including:

[...]

- respect for national unity and the territorial integrity of Mali;

- respect for the republican and secular nature of the State;

[...]

Page 8, CHAPTER III: THE POST ELECTORAL PROCESS, I. The Dialogue Framework, Article 25:

[...]

The present Agreement which indicates the confirmed desire of the Parties to preserve the integrity of the national territory, national unity, the secular and republican nature of the state and to maintain peace and security throughout the national territory, enters into force upon signing.

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

Page 2, Preamble:

[...]

Wishing to combine their efforts and energies by dialogue and agreement in order to provide Mali with legitimate Republican institutions, in particular by organising the presidential election in July 2013;

[...]

Page 3, CHAPTER I: GENERAL PROVISIONS, Article 1:

The signatory Parties to the present Agreement shall engage with the process of dialogue, in order to emerge from the crisis in Northern Mali, in two phases:

1. before the presidential election
2. after the presidential election and the formation of the Government.

Page 3, CHAPTER I: GENERAL PROVISIONS, Article 2:

The Parties shall accept the organisation of the presidential election throughout the national territory.

To this end they shall establish the conditions needed to organise and hold the presidential election in July 2013 in the northern regions and in particular in the region of Kidal.

Page 3, CHAPTER I: GENERAL PROVISIONS, Article 3:

After election of the President of the Republic and the formation of the Government, the Parties shall begin an inclusive dialogue to find a definitive solution to the crisis.

Page 4, CHAPTER II: CREATION OF FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS FOR A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, I. CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES, Article 4:

In order to create favourable security conditions, in particular for organising and holding a free and transparent presidential election throughout the national territory, the Parties undertake to definitively cease all hostilities and to observe a ceasefire.

Electoral commission

No specific mention.

Political parties reform

No specific mention.

Civil society

Page 6, CHAPTER II: CREATION OF FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS FOR A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, II. The normalisation process, Article 13:

The Parties shall facilitate the deployment of humanitarian aid in Northern Mali and encourage the voluntary return of persons displaced due to the armed conflict and refugees, with the support of Mali's partners.

Traditional/religious leaders

No specific mention.

Public administration

Page 6, CHAPTER II: CREATION OF FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS FOR A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, II. The normalisation process, Article 12:
The Parties shall facilitate the establishment of the general administration and basic social services in Northern Mali.

Page 8, CHAPTER III: THE POST ELECTORAL PROCESS, I. The Dialogue Framework, Article 21:

[...]

This inclusive dialogue shall address among other the following questions:

- the administrative and institutional organisation of Mali, in particular the northern regions known by some as Azawad;

[...]

- improvement of administrative, economic and political governance;

[...]

Constitution

Governance→Constitution→Constitution affirmation/renewal

Page 2, Preamble:

[...]

Reaffirming their attachment to the Constitution of the Republic of Mali of February 25, 1992;

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 Page 2-3, Preamble:
[...]
Reaffirming their determination to build a State of democratic law and prosperity, guaranteeing the rights of citizens and harmonious and sustainable development in Mali;
[...]
Deeply attached to the values of democracy, good governance, justice and the protection and promotion of human rights in accordance with the relevant international instruments;
[...]
Referring to the goals and principles enshrined by the United Nations Charter, the founding act of the African Union, and the revised CEDEAO treaty;
[...]
Reaffirming their respect for the principles of the communique issued at Ouagadougou on December 4, 2012, including:
[...]
- respect for Human Rights, human dignity, and fundamental and religious liberties;
[...]

Page 5, CHAPTER II: CREATION OF FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS FOR A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, I. CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES, Article 10:
Pending the elaboration of the ceasefire measures, the Parties shall agree on the following measures:
- cessation of all military operations;
- cessation of any attempts to occupy new ground positions;
- the deployment of MISMA/MIUSMA at Anefis and in the region of Kidal;
- protection of civilian populations;
- the cessation of all acts of violence, arbitrary arrests, acts of torture of harassment, summary detentions and executions, the use of child soldiers, sexual violence, arming of civilians, as well as the formation and use of terrorists;
- the progressive deployment of Human Rights observers.

Page 7, CHAPTER II: CREATION OF FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS FOR A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, III. Implementation, monitoring and confidence-building measures, Article 18:
As soon as possible the Parties shall set up an international inquiry into war crimes, crimes against humanity, crimes of genocide, sexual crimes, drug trafficking and other serious violations of international humanitarian law and Human Rights throughout Malian territory.
[...]

Page 8, CHAPTER III: THE POST ELECTORAL PROCESS, I. The Dialogue Framework, Article 21:
[...]
This inclusive dialogue shall address among other the following questions:
[...]
- the protection and promotion of human rights in Mali;

Bill of rights/similar No specific mention.

**Treaty
incorporation**

No specific mention.

Civil and political rights

Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Torture

Page 5, CHAPTER II: CREATION OF FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS FOR A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, I. CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES, Article 10:

Pending the elaboration of the ceasefire measures, the Parties shall agree on the following measures:

[...]

- the cessation of all acts of violence, arbitrary arrests, acts of torture or harassment, summary detentions and executions, the use of child soldiers, sexual violence, arming of civilians, as well as the formation and use of terrorists;

Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Equality

Page 2, Preamble:

[...]

Reaffirming their respect for the principles of the communique issued at Ouagadougou on December 4, 2012, including:

[...]

- respect for equality of all Malian citizens;

[...]

Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Liberty and security of person

Page 5, CHAPTER II: CREATION OF FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS FOR A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, I. CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES, Article 10:

Pending the elaboration of the ceasefire measures, the Parties shall agree on the following measures:

- cessation of all military operations;
- cessation of any attempts to occupy new ground positions;
- the deployment of MISMA/MIUSMA at Anefis and in the region of Kidal;
- protection of civilian populations;
- the cessation of all acts of violence, arbitrary arrests, acts of torture or harassment, summary detentions and executions, the use of child soldiers, sexual violence, arming of civilians, as well as the formation and use of terrorists;
- the progressive deployment of Human Rights observers.

Page 6, CHAPTER II: CREATION OF FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS FOR A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, II. The normalisation process, Article 14:

The parties shall ensure the free movement of persons and goods and respect fundamental liberties.

Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Freedom of movement

Page 6, CHAPTER II: CREATION OF FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS FOR A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, II. The normalisation process, Article 14:

The parties shall ensure the free movement of persons and goods and respect fundamental liberties.

Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Fair trial

Page 5, CHAPTER II: CREATION OF FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS FOR A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, I. CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES, Article 10:

Pending the elaboration of the ceasefire measures, the Parties shall agree on the following measures:

[...]

- the cessation of all acts of violence, arbitrary arrests, acts of torture or harassment, summary detentions and executions, the use of child soldiers, sexual violence, arming of civilians, as well as the formation and use of terrorists;

Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Thought, opinion, conscience and religion

Page 2, Preamble:

[...]

Reaffirming their respect for the principles of the communique issued at Ouagadougou on December 4, 2012, including:

Socio-economic rights No specific mention.

Rights related issues

Citizenship No specific mention.

Democracy Page 1, Preamble:
[...]
Reaffirming their determination to build a State of democratic law and prosperity, guaranteeing the rights of citizens and harmonious and sustainable development in Mali;
[...]
Deeply attached to the values of democracy, good governance, justice and the protection and promotion of human rights in accordance with the relevant international instruments;
[...]

Detention procedures No specific mention.

Media and communication Rights related issues→Media and communication→Media roles
Page 7, CHAPTER II: CREATION OF FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS FOR A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, III. Implementation, monitoring and confidence-building measures, Article 20:
The Parties undertake to inform the population about the provisions of the present Agreement.

To this end the Government of Mali and the armed groups of Northern Mali shall organise a forum for the communities of northern Mali.

Mobility/access

Page 5, CHAPTER II: CREATION OF FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS FOR A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, I. CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES, Article 9:

The Joint Technical Security Committee shall have a Secretariat made up of senior MISMA/MINUSMA officers. It shall be based at Gao. It may meet anywhere as convened by the commander or his representative.

The Joint Technical Security Committee shall be assisted by joint observation and verification teams made up of MISMA/MINUSMA soldiers, and a representative of each Party. These joint teams shall be tasked with verifying any ceasefire violations and any incidents relating to observation of the ceasefire. They shall report these to the Joint Technical Security Committee.

The joint observation and verification teams shall be authorised to carry out their mission in any circumstances, including where one or several representatives do not participate. The Parties shall ensure the security and respect the liberty of movement of these teams.

Any disputes identified by the teams shall be dealt with internally and failing this, referred to the MISMA/MIUSMA force commander or his representative for a final decision, with the support of the Joint Technical Security Committee.

If the question is of a political nature, the Committee may refer it to the Monitoring and Evaluation Committee foreseen in article 16.

Page 6, CHAPTER II: CREATION OF FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS FOR A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, II. The normalisation process, Article 13:

The Parties shall facilitate the deployment of humanitarian aid in Northern Mali and encourage the voluntary return of persons displaced due to the armed conflict and refugees, with the support of Mali's partners.

Protection measures

Rights related issues→Protection measures→Protection of civilians

Page 5, CHAPTER II: CREATION OF FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS FOR A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, I. CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES, Article 10:

Pending the elaboration of the ceasefire measures, the Parties shall agree on the following measures:

- protection of civilian populations;

Rights related issues→Protection measures→Other

Page 2, Preamble:

[...]

Reaffirming their respect for the principles of the communique issued at Ouagadougou on December 4, 2012, including:

[...]

- protection of the national heritage;

[...]

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, Preamble:
[...]
Reaffirming their determination to build a State of democratic law and prosperity, guaranteeing the rights of citizens and harmonious and sustainable development in Mali;
[...]

Page 8, CHAPTER III: THE POST ELECTORAL PROCESS, I. The Dialogue Framework, Article 21:

[...]

This inclusive dialogue shall address among other the following questions:

[...]

- the integrated development strategy for the territorial collectivities of Mali;

National economic plan No specific mention.

Natural resources No specific mention.

International funds Page 6, CHAPTER II: CREATION OF FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS FOR A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, II. The normalisation process, Article 13:
The Parties shall facilitate the deployment of humanitarian aid in Northern Mali and encourage the voluntary return of persons displaced due to the armed conflict and refugees, with the support of Mali's partners.

Page 7, III. Implementation, monitoring and confidence-building measures, Article 17:
The Monitoring and Evaluation Committee shall be tasked with:
[...]
- helping to identify financial resources and the necessary technical assistance to implement the Agreement;
[...]

Page 7-8, CHAPTER III: THE POST ELECTORAL PROCESS, I. The Dialogue Framework, Article 21:
Following the presidential election and sixty (60) days after its formation, the new Government of Mali, in collaboration with the Dialogue and Reconciliation Committee, and the support of the international community, shall begin peace negotiations with all the communities of the north, the signatories and the armed groups who have signed the Agreement, in order to begin to establish a global and definitive 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 Land, property and environment→Cultural heritage→Promotion
Page 2, Preamble:
[...]
Reaffirming their respect for the principles of the communique issued at Ouagadougou
on December 4, 2012, including:
[...]
- protection of the national heritage;
[...]

Environment No specific mention.

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

Security sector

**Security
Guarantees**

Page 1, Preamble:

Wishing to re-establish and maintain peace and security throughout the national territory and particularly in the regions of northern Mali;

Page 7, III. Implementation, monitoring and confidence-building measures, Article 17:
The Monitoring and Evaluation Committee shall be tasked with:

- monitoring implementation of the security arrangements;
- evaluating application of the Agreement;
- helping to identify financial resources and the necessary technical assistance to implement the Agreement;
- supporting implementation of the Agreement within the agreed timescale.

Ceasefire

Security sector→Ceasefire→Ceasefire provision

[Summary: Ceasefire takes effect with the signature of the agreement - it is a definite ceasefire]

Page 4, CHAPTER II: CREATION OF FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS FOR A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, I. CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES, Article 4:

In order to create favourable security conditions, in particular for organising and holding a free and transparent presidential election throughout the national territory, the Parties undertake to definitively cease all hostilities and to observe a ceasefire.

Page 4, CHAPTER II: CREATION OF FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS FOR A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, I. CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES, Article 5:

The ceasefire shall enter into force from the date of signature of the present Agreement.

Page 4, CHAPTER II: CREATION OF FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS FOR A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, I. CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES, Article 7:

The day after signature of the present Agreement, a Joint Technical Security Committee shall be set up. Chaired by the commander of MISMA/MINUSMA, this Joint Technical Security Committee, which is the decision-making organ for the ceasefire, shall be tasked with:

- observing the ceasefire;
- as soon as possible after signature of the present Agreement, developing the ceasefire measures to be taken, including in particular the security measures, the cantonment and disarmament of armed groups in the north of Mali as well as the active redeployment of defence and security forces in Mali;
- investigating any violations of the ceasefire using joint verification and observation groups created for this purpose;
- verifying and monitoring the security arrangements.

The Joint Technical Security Committee shall be based in Mali.

Page 4-5, CHAPTER II: CREATION OF FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS FOR A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, I. CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES, Article 8:

The Joint Technical Security Committee shall be made up of:

- 4 representatives of the defence and security forces of Mali;
- 4 representatives of the signatory armed groups
- 1 MISMA/MINUSMA representative;
- 1 representative of the Serval Force;
- 1 representative of the Mediator;
- 1 representative of the CEDEAO Associate Mediator;
- 1 representative of the African Union.

The Joint Technical Security Committee shall be supervised by the Monitoring and Evaluation Committee, established in article 16 of the present Agreement.

Page 5, CHAPTER II: CREATION OF FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS FOR A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, I. CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES, Article 9:

The Joint Technical Security Committee shall have a Secretariat made up of senior MISMA/MINUSMA officers. It shall be based at Gao. It may meet anywhere as convened by the commander or his representative.

The Joint Technical Security Committee shall be assisted by joint observation and verification teams made up of MISMA/MINUSMA soldiers, and a representative of each Party. These joint teams shall be tasked with verifying any ceasefire violations and any incidents relating to observation of the ceasefire. They shall report these to the Joint

Police

No specific mention.

Armed forces

Page 4, CHAPTER II: CREATION OF FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS FOR A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, I. CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES, Article 7:

The day after signature of the present Agreement, a Joint Technical Security Committee shall be set up. Chaired by the commander of MISMA/MINUSMA, this Joint Technical Security Committee, which is the decision-making organ for the ceasefire, shall be tasked with:

- observing the ceasefire;
- as soon as possible after signature of the present Agreement, developing the ceasefire measures to be taken, including in particular the security measures, the cantonment and disarmament of armed groups in the north of Mali as well as the active redeployment of defence and security forces in Mali;
- investigating any violations of the ceasefire using joint verification and observation groups created for this purpose;
- verifying and monitoring the security arrangements.

Page 5-6, CHAPTER II: CREATION OF FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS FOR A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, I. CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES, Article 11:

In applying Article 5 above, the Parties agree to implement, under the supervision of MISMA/MIUSMA, the following measures:

[...]

- The progressive deployment of Malian Defence and Security Forces in the region of Kidal following signature of the present Agreement, in close cooperation with MISMA/ MINUSMA and the Serval Force. This deployment shall include putting in place as soon as possible the first elements of the Kidal Defence and Security Forces, jointly with MISMA/ MIUSMA and the Serval Force.

Page 8, CHAPTER III: THE POST ELECTORAL PROCESS, I. The Dialogue Framework, Article 21:

[...]

This inclusive dialogue shall address among other the following questions:

[...]

- the reorganisation of the defence and security forces as well as the programme of disarmament, demobilisation and socio-economic reinsertion (désarmement, démobilisation et réinsertion, DDR) of the armed groups of Northern Mali ;

DDR

Security sector→DDR→DDR programmes

Page 4, CHAPTER II: CREATION OF FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS FOR A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, I. CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES, Article 6:

The disarmament of armed groups required by CEDEAO, the African Union and the United Nations Security Council shall be accepted by all. The first stage in this disarmament is the cantonment of armed group elements.

This disarmament shall be completed, after signature of the global and definitive peace agreement, within the framework of the disarmament, demobilisation and reinsertion process (DDR).

Page 4, CHAPTER II: CREATION OF FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS FOR A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, I. CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES, Article 7:

The day after signature of the present Agreement, a Joint Technical Security Committee shall be set up. Chaired by the commander of MISMA/MINUSMA, this Joint Technical Security Committee, which is the decision-making organ for the ceasefire, shall be tasked with:

- observing the ceasefire;
- as soon as possible after signature of the present Agreement, developing the ceasefire measures to be taken, including in particular the security measures , the cantonment and disarmament of armed groups in the north of Mali as well as the active redeployment of defence and security forces in Mali;
- investigating any violations of the ceasefire using joint verification and observation groups created for this purpose;
- verifying and monitoring the security arrangements.

Page 5-6, CHAPTER II: CREATION OF FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS FOR A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, I. CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES, Article 11:

In applying Article 5 above, the Parties agree to implement, under the supervision of MISMA/MIUSMA, the following measures:

- Within the framework of the disarmament process which shall be finalised following signature of the present global and definitive peace agreement, the signatory armed groups shall proceed immediately with the cantonment of their elements, supervised and supported by MISMA/MIUSMA, as well as the first participation of the Serval Force, in locations to be jointly agreed;
- [...]

Page 8, CHAPTER III: THE POST ELECTORAL PROCESS, I. The Dialogue Framework, Article 21:

[...]

This inclusive dialogue shall address among other the following questions:

[...]

- the reorganisation of the defence and security forces as well as the programme of disarmament, demobilisation and socio-economic reinsertion (désarmement, démobilisation et réinsertion, DDR) of the armed groups of Northern Mali ;

Intelligence services

No specific mention.

**Parastatal/rebel
and opposition
group forces**

Page 2, Preamble:

[...]

Considering the demands made by the armed groups of Northern Mali with regard to the basic causes of the crisis;

[...]

Page 4, CHAPTER II: CREATION OF FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS FOR A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, I. CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES, Article 6:

The disarmament of armed groups required by CEDEAO, the African Union and the United Nations Security Council shall be accepted by all. The first stage in this disarmament is the cantonment of armed group elements.

This disarmament shall be completed, after signature of the global and definitive peace agreement, within the framework of the disarmament, demobilisation and reinsertion process (DDR).

Page 4, CHAPTER II: CREATION OF FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS FOR A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, I. CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES, Article 7:

The day after signature of the present Agreement, a Joint Technical Security Committee shall be set up. Chaired by the commander of MISMA/MINUSMA, this Joint Technical Security Committee, which is the decision-making organ for the ceasefire, shall be tasked with:

- observing the ceasefire;
- as soon as possible after signature of the present Agreement, developing the ceasefire measures to be taken, including in particular the security measures, the cantonment and disarmament of armed groups in the north of Mali as well as the active redeployment of defence and security forces in Mali;
- investigating any violations of the ceasefire using joint verification and observation groups created for this purpose;
- verifying and monitoring the security arrangements.

Page 4-5, CHAPTER II: CREATION OF FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS FOR A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, I. CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES, Article 8:

The Joint Technical Security Committee shall be made up of:

- 4 representatives of the defence and security forces of Mali;
- 4 representatives of the signatory armed groups
- 1 MISMA/MINUSMA representative;
- 1 representative of the Serval Force;
- 1 representative of the Mediator;
- 1 representative of the CEDEAO Associate Mediator;
- 1 representative of the African Union.

The Joint Technical Security Committee shall be supervised by the Monitoring and Evaluation Committee, established in article 16 of the present Agreement.

Page 5, CHAPTER II: CREATION OF FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS FOR A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, I. CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES, Article 9:

The Joint Technical Security Committee shall have a Secretariat made up of senior MISMA/MINUSMA officers. It shall be based at Gao. It may meet anywhere as convened by the commander or his representative.

The Joint Technical Security Committee shall be assisted by joint observation and verification teams made up of MISMA/MINUSMA soldiers, and a representative of each Party. These joint teams shall be tasked with verifying any ceasefire violations and any incidents relating to observation of the ceasefire. They shall report these to the Joint Technical Security Committee.

Withdrawal of foreign forces

No specific mention.

Corruption

No specific mention.

Crime/organised crime

Page 2, Preamble:

[...]

Reaffirming their respect for the principles of the communique issued at Ouagadougou on December 4, 2012, including:

[...]

Determined to fight against terrorism, the criminal economy and all forms of impunity;

[...]

Page 7, CHAPTER II: CREATION OF FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS FOR A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, III. Implementation, monitoring and confidence-building measures, Article 18:

As soon as possible the Parties shall set up an international inquiry into war crimes, crimes against humanity, crimes of genocide, sexual crimes, drug trafficking and other serious violations of international humanitarian law and Human Rights throughout Malian territory.

[...]

Page 7, CHAPTER II: CREATION OF FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS FOR A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, III. Implementation, monitoring and confidence-building measures, Article 19:

The Parties shall reject all forms of extremism and terrorism, and refrain from providing any material or moral support to terrorist groups or criminals. In addition they shall work with international forces to combat terrorism and criminality.

Drugs	No specific mention.
Terrorism	<p>Page 2, Preamble: [...] Reaffirming their respect for the principles of the communique issued at Ouagadougou on December 4, 2012, including: [...] - rejection of all forms of terrorism and extremism; [...] Determined to fight against terrorism, the criminal economy and all forms of impunity; [...]</p> <p>Page 5, CHAPTER II: CREATION OF FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS FOR A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, I. CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES, Article 10: Pending the elaboration of the ceasefire measures, the Parties shall agree on the following measures: [...] - the cessation of all acts of violence, arbitrary arrests, acts of torture of harassment, summary detentions and executions, the use of child soldiers, sexual violence, arming of civilians, as well as the formation and use of terrorists;</p> <p>Page 7, CHAPTER II: CREATION OF FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS FOR A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, III. Implementation, monitoring and confidence-building measures, Article 19: The Parties shall reject all forms of extremism and terrorism, and refrain from providing any material or moral support to terrorist groups or criminals. In addition they shall work with international forces to combat terrorism and criminality.</p>

Transitional justice

Transitional justice general No specific mention.

Amnesty/pardon No specific mention.

Courts No specific mention.

Mechanism Page 7, CHAPTER II: CREATION OF FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS FOR A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, III. Implementation, monitoring and confidence-building measures, Article 18:
As soon as possible the Parties shall set up an international inquiry into war crimes, crimes against humanity, crimes of genocide, sexual crimes, drug trafficking and other serious violations of international humanitarian law and Human Rights throughout Malian territory.
[...]

Prisoner release	<p>Page 7, CHAPTER II: REATION OF FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS FOR A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, III. Implementation, monitoring and confidence-building measures, Article 18: [...] In this regard, they shall release persons detained because of the armed conflict as soon as the ceasefire enters into force.</p>
Vetting	No specific mention.
Victims	No specific mention.
Missing persons	No specific mention.
Reparations	No specific mention.
Reconciliation	<p>Page 1, Preamble: [...] Conscious of the need to promote true national reconciliation as the basis of sustainable peace in Mali; [...]</p> <p>Page 6, III. Implementation, monitoring and confidence-building measures, Article 15: The Parties shall refrain from any act or proposition which might compromise the peace process. They shall take all necessary measures to reinforce confidence and national cohesion.</p> <p>Page 7, CHAPTER II: REATION OF FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS FOR A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, III. Implementation, monitoring and confidence-building measures, Article 18: [...] In addition the Parties undertake to implement appropriate confidence-building measures to facilitate implementation of the present Agreement.</p> <p>Page 8, CHAPTER III: THE POST ELECTORAL PROCESS, I. The Dialogue Framework, Article 21: Following the presidential election and sixty (60) days after its formation, the new Government of Mali, in collaboration with the Dialogue and Reconciliation Committee, and the support of the international community, shall begin peace negotiations with all the communities of the north, the signatories and the armed groups who have signed the Agreement, in order to begin to establish a global and definitive peace. This inclusive dialogue shall address among other the following questions: [...] - justice and reconciliation.</p>

Implementation

UN signatory 'Temoins': 'Représentant Spécial du Secrétaire Général des Nations Unie et Chef de la Mission de la MINUSMA, Bert KOENDERS'

Other international Page 3, Preamble:

signatory

[...]

Under the auspices of His Excellency Mr Blaise COMPAORE, CEDEAO Mediator, and His Excellency Mr Goodluck Ebele JONATHAN, Associate Mediator, and with the facilitation of the African Union, the UN, the European Union, France, Switzerland, Algeria, Mauritania and Niger.

Referendum for agreement No specific mention.

International mission/force/similar

Page 4, CHAPTER II: CREATION OF FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS FOR A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, I. CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES, Article 7:

The day after signature of the present Agreement, a Joint Technical Security Committee shall be set up. Chaired by the commander of MISMA/MINUSMA, this Joint Technical Security Committee, which is the decision-making organ for the ceasefire, shall be tasked with:

- observing the ceasefire;
- as soon as possible after signature of the present Agreement, developing the ceasefire measures to be taken, including in particular the security measures, the cantonment and disarmament of armed groups in the north of Mali as well as the active redeployment of defence and security forces in Mali;
- investigating any violations of the ceasefire using joint verification and observation groups created for this purpose;
- verifying and monitoring the security arrangements.

The Joint Technical Security Committee shall be based in Mali.

Page 4-5, CHAPTER II: CREATION OF FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS FOR A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, I. CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES, Article 8:

The Joint Technical Security Committee shall be made up of:

- 4 representatives of the defence and security forces of Mali;
- 4 representatives of the signatory armed groups
- 1 MISMA/MINUSMA representative;
- 1 representative of the Serval Force;
- 1 representative of the Mediator;
- 1 representative of the CEDEAO Associate Mediator;
- 1 representative of the African Union.

The Joint Technical Security Committee shall be supervised by the Monitoring and Evaluation Committee, established in article 16 of the present Agreement.

Page 5, CHAPTER II: CREATION OF FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS FOR A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, I. CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES, Article 9:

The Joint Technical Security Committee shall have a Secretariat made up of senior MISMA/MINUSMA officers. It shall be based at Gao. It may meet anywhere as convened by the commander or his representative.

The Joint Technical Security Committee shall be assisted by joint observation and verification teams made up of MISMA/MINUSMA soldiers, and a representative of each Party. These joint teams shall be tasked with verifying any ceasefire violations and any incidents relating to observation of the ceasefire. They shall report these to the Joint Technical Security Committee.

The joint observation and verification teams shall be authorised to carry out their mission in any circumstances, including where one or several representatives do not participate. The Parties shall ensure the security and respect the liberty of movement of these teams.

Any disputes identified by the teams shall be dealt with internally and failing this, referred to the MISMA/MINUSMA force commander or his representative for a final decision, with the support of the Joint Technical Security Committee.

If the question is of a political nature, the Committee may refer it to the Monitoring and Evaluation Committee foreseen in article 16.

Enforcement mechanism

Page 8, CHAPTER III: THE POST ELECTORAL PROCESS, II. FINAL AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS, Article 23:

In case of any difficulty in implementing or interpreting the provisions of the present Agreement, the parties undertake to find a mutually acceptable solution. Failing this they shall refer to a representative of the African Union, the United Nations or OF the CEDEAO Mediator.

Related cases

No specific mention.

Source

UN Peacemaker:

<http://peacemaker.un.org/>
