

<b>Country/entity</b>	Mali Azawad
<b>Region</b>	Africa (excl MENA)
<b>Agreement name</b>	Pacte National conclu entre le Gouvernement de la République du Mali et les mouvements et fronts unifiés de l'Azawad consacrant le statut particulier du Nord au Mali
<b>Date</b>	11 Apr 1992
<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 Nigerienne government on the signed peace agreements.

Close

Tuareg Wars (1962 - )

<b>Stage</b>	Framework/substantive - comprehensive
<b>Conflict nature</b>	Government/territory
<b>Peace process</b>	Mali-Azawad Inter-Azawad peace process

**Parties** [The document on record does not have signatures but mentions the following parties as having signed:]

Pour le gouvernement de la République du Mali: Le Ministre de l'Administration territoriale chargé des relations avec le CTSP et les associations, Colonel Brehima Siré Traoré

Pour le Bureau de coordination des mouvements et Fronts Unifiés de l'Azawad: Zahabi Ould Sidi Mohamed

Le Président du Comité de Transition pour le salut du Peuple: Lt-Colonel Amadou Toumani Touré

**Third parties** Page 1, Untitled preamble:  
[...]

- Have, at the conclusion of their peace negotiations in Algiers, mediated by the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, within the framework of this document, agreed to the following:

**Description** This is a comprehensive agreement including substantive arrangement for local, regional, inter-regional administration through assemblies. Issues covered include the cessation of hostilities, principles of agreement, implementation measures, humanitarian and development issues, and the establishment of an independent commission of enquiry to examine all events in Mali which relate to the problems faced in the North of Mali.

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**Agreement document** [ML\\_920411 PacteNationalGouvMaliAzawad\\_EN.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

**Agreement document (original language)** [ML\\_920411\\_PacteNationalGouvMaliAzawad\\_FR.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#)

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## Women, girls and gender

**Participation** No specific mention.

**Equality** No specific mention.

**Particular groups of women** No specific mention.

**International law** International law→International human rights standards  
Page 2, Untitled Preamble:...- Soulignant les dispositions de la Constitution de la République du Mali par lesquelles elle souscrit à la Déclaration Universelle des Droits de l'Homme du 10 décembre 1948 et à la Charte Africaine des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples du 27 juin 1981 et, proclamant sa détermination à défendre les droits de la femme et de l'enfant ainsi que la diversité culturelle et linguistique de la Communauté nationale;

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Translation:

Page 2, Untitled Preamble...Stressing the provisions of the Constitution of the Republic of Mali in which it subscribes to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of the 10 December 1948 and the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights of the 27 June 1981 and, proclaiming their determination to defend women's rights and the rights of the child, as well as the linguistic and cultural diversity of the National Community.

**New institutions** No specific mention.

**Violence against women** No specific mention.

**Transitional justice** No specific mention.

**Institutional reform** Institutional reform→Constitution-making/reform  
Page 2, Untitled Preamble...Stressing the provisions of the Constitution of the Republic of Mali in which it subscribes to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of the 10 December 1948 and the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights of the 27 June 1981 and, proclaiming their determination to defend women's rights and the rights of the child, as well as the linguistic and cultural diversity of the National Community.

**Development** No specific mention.

**Implementation** No specific mention.

**Other** No specific mention.