Country/entity	Mali Azawad
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Accord Pour la Paix et la Reconciliation au Mali - Issu du Processus d'Alger
Date	20 Jun 2015
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 Nigeriene government on the signed peace agreements.
Close
Tuareg Wars (1962 -)

Stage Framework/substantive - comprehensive

Conflict nature Government

Peace process Mali-Azawad Inter-Azawad peace process

Parties	The Government of Mali and le Mouvement national de libération de l'Azawad (MNLA), le Haut Conseil pour l'unité de l'Azawad (HCUA) et le Mouvement arabe de l'Azawad (MAA), le Mouvement arabe de l'Azawad-dissident (MAA-dissident), la Coordination pour le peuple de l'Azawad (CPA) et la coordination des mouvements et fronts patriotiques de résistance (CMFPR).
Third parties	-
Description	This is a comprehensive agreement covering state principles; governance reform; defence and security issues; development; reconciliation, justice and humanitarian issues; international involvement and transitional arrangements.

Agreement document	ML_150620_Accord pour la paix et la reconciliation au Mali _Issu du Processus d'Alger_EN.pdf (opens in new tab) | Download PDF
Agreement document (original language)	ML_150620_Accord pour la Paix et la Reć onciliation au Mali - Issu du Processus d'Alger_FR.pdf (opens in new tab)

Groups

Children/youth

Groups→Children/youth→Rhetorical
Page 3, SECTION I: PRINCIPLES, COMMITMENTS AND FOUNDATIONS FOR A SUSTAINABLE RESOLUTION OF THE CONFLICT, Chapter 1: Principles and Commitments, Article 1:
In the spirit of the roadmap, the Parties reiterate their attachment to the following principles:
[...]
b) recognition and promotion of cultural diversity and appreciation of the contribution made by all the people of Mali, particularly women and young people, in building the nation;

Page 9-10, SECTION IV: SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT, Chapter 13: Mobilisation to promote development in the Northern Regions, Article 38:
The Development Zone of the Northern Regions shall be prioritised in terms of the provisions for State support in the present Agreement.
To this end, the Parties shall take all short, medium and long-term measures listed in Annex, relating to socio-economic and cultural development.
The Government shall submit a document following the first meetings of the CSA, specifying its commitments in this area, the resources which it plans to mobilise, and the timetable for implementation of the commitments made, in particular in the following areas:
[...]
- employment, particularly for women, young people and former combatants;

Page 12, SECTION VI: INTERNATIONAL GUARANTEES AND SUPPORT, Chapter 16: Responsibility of the Parties, Article 51:
The Parties request that the political class, as well as civil society, particularly women and young people, the media, traditional communicators and the traditional and religious authorities, extend their full support to achieving the objectives of the Agreement.

Page 22, Annex 3: Economic, social and cultural development projects and actions to undertake in the Northern regions of Mali over the short, medium and long term:
I. Interim measures
[...]
1. Education and training
[...]
- Mobilising the support and engagement of the community to encourage the return of children, particularly girls, to school within the affected areas;

Page 23, Annex 3: Economic, social and cultural development projects and actions to undertake in the Northern regions of Mali over the short, medium and long term:
I. Interim measures
[...]
Implementation methods:
[...]
- The Government shall pay special attention to the protection, assistance and promotion of vulnerable social groups, notably, orphans, child or female heads of families, traumatised children, widows, young delinquents, physically and mentally disabled persons, etc.;
Groups→Children/youth→Substantive
Page 5, SECTION II: POLITICAL AND INSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS, Chapter 3: Institutional framework and territorial reorganisation, Article 6:
The Parties shall put in place an institutional architecture enabling the populations of the North to manage their own affairs in a spirit of participative citizenship, based on the principle of free administration and enabling wider representation of these populations

Disabled persons	Groups→Disabled persons→Rhetorical Page 23, Annex 3: Economic, social and cultural development projects and actions to undertake in the Northern regions of Mali over the short, medium and long term, I. Interim measures Implementation methods: [...] - The Government shall pay special attention to the protection, assistance and promotion of vulnerable social groups, notably, orphans, child or female heads of families, traumatised children, widows, young delinquents, physically and mentally disabled persons, etc.;
Elderly/age	No specific mention.
Migrant workers	No specific mention.
Racial/ethnic/ national group	Groups→Racial/ethnic/national group→Rhetorical Page 4, SECTION I: PRINCIPLES, COMMITMENTS AND FOUNDATIONS FOR A SUSTAINABLE RESOLUTION OF THE CONFLICT, Chapter 2: Foundations for a sustainable resolution of the conflict, Article 5: [...] The Azawad denomination The Azawad denomination refers to a socio-cultural reality, both commemorative and symbolic, shared by the different populations of Northern Mali, which are constituent components of the national community. The necessary consensus shall be based on a common understanding of this denomination, which reflects a human reality, while respecting the unitary character of the Malian state and its territorial integrity.
Religious groups	No specific mention.
Indigenous people	No specific mention.
Other groups	No specific mention.

Refugees/displaced persons

Groups→Refugees/displaced persons→Substantive

Page 9-10, SECTION IV: SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT, Chapter 13: Mobilisation to promote development in the Northern Regions, Article 38:
The Development Zone of the Northern Regions shall be prioritised in terms of the provisions for State support in the present Agreement.
To this end, the Parties shall take all short, medium and long-term measures listed in Annex, relating to socio-economic and cultural development.
The Government shall submit a document following the first meetings of the CSA, specifying its commitments in this area, the resources which it plans to mobilise, and the timetable for implementation of the commitments made, in particular in the following areas:
[...]
- reinsertion and rehabilitation of repatriated and displaced persons and other vulnerable groups;
[...]

Page 11, SECTION V: RECONCILIATION, JUSTICE AND HUMANITARIAN QUESTIONS, Chapter 15: Humanitarian questions, Article 47:
The Parties shall create the conditions needed to facilitate the rapid return, repatriation, reintegration and reinsertion of all displaced persons and refugees, and to set up mechanisms to take care of them, in accordance with the relevant African and international instruments, including the UA Convention of 1969 regulating aspects specific to the problems of refugees in Africa, and the 2009 Convention (Kampala Convention) on protection and assistance for displaced persons in Africa.

Page 11, SECTION V: RECONCILIATION, JUSTICE AND HUMANITARIAN QUESTIONS, Chapter 15: Humanitarian questions, Article 48:
The Parties shall invite humanitarian agencies and organisations to support their efforts to ensure the rapid return repatriation, reintegration and reinsertion of all displaced persons and refugees.

Page 15, Annex 1: Interim period:
While awaiting implementation of the measures foreseen in the present Agreement, the following interim measures have been agreed. They shall be carried out during an interim period which shall begin immediately after signature of the Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation in Mali resulting from the Algiers Process, for a period between eighteen and twenty-four months.
The purpose of this period shall be to establish conditions favouring the reconciliation of the people of Mali, and to lay the foundations of a new, democratic and united Mali, thanks in part to the promotion of peace, democracy and the acceptance of cultural diversity. It shall also ensure the return, reinstallation and reinsertion of those Malians living outside the country, as well as the rehabilitation of its victims.

Page 21-22, Annex 3: Economic, social and cultural development projects and actions to undertake in the Northern regions of Mali over the short, medium and long term:
I. Interim measures
[...]
2. Health:
[...]
- Organising the return of displaced health staff to the affected areas, by putting in place incentives (payments, practical moving help….) and security measures;
- Recruiting and organising temporary medical personnel to reinforce health provision and increase the coverage of services during the period of intervention;
- Organising specialist training days in regional hospitals, provided by national hospital practitioners, for certain specialties (cardiology, ophthalmology, surgery);

Social class	No specific mention.

Gender

Women, girls and gender

Page 3, SECTION I: PRINCIPLES, COMMITMENTS AND FOUNDATIONS FOR A SUSTAINABLE RESOLUTION OF THE CONFLICT, Chapter 1: Principles and Commitments, Article 1:
In the spirit of the roadmap, the Parties reiterate their attachment to the following principles:
[...]
b) recognition and promotion of cultural diversity and appreciation of the contribution made by all the people of Mali, particularly women and young people, in building the nation;
[...]

Page 5, SECTION II: POLITICAL AND INSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS, Chapter 3: Institutional framework and territorial reorganisation, Article 6:
The Parties shall put in place an institutional architecture enabling the populations of the North to manage their own affairs in a spirit of participative citizenship, based on the principle of free administration and enabling wider representation of these populations within national institutions. To this end, the following provisions shall be made:
[...]
At the national level
[...]
- the representation of the populations in the National Assembly shall be enhanced by increasing the number of electoral constituencies and/or other appropriate measures; in the short term, measures to open the High Council of Collectivities in particular to representatives of the traditional elites, and of women and young people;
[...]

Page 9-10, SECTION IV: SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT, Chapter 13: Mobilisation to promote development in the Northern Regions, Article 38:
The Development Zone of the Northern Regions shall be prioritised in terms of the provisions for State support in the present Agreement.
To this end, the Parties shall take all short, medium and long-term measures listed in Annex, relating to socio-economic and cultural development.
The Government shall submit a document following the first meetings of the CSA, specifying its commitments in this area, the resources which it plans to mobilise, and the timetable for implementation of the commitments made, in particular in the following areas:
[...]
- employment, particularly for women, young people and former combatants;
[...]

Page 11, SECTION V: RECONCILIATION, JUSTICE AND HUMANITARIAN QUESTIONS, Chapter 14: Reconciliation and justice, Article 47:
The Parties shall promote genuine national reconciliation based on the following elements:
[...]
- creation of an International Committee of Enquiry tasked with investigating all war crimes, crimes against humanity, genocide, sexual crimes and other serious violations of International Law, Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law throughout Malian territory;
[...]
- no amnesty for the authors of war crimes, crimes against humanity and serious violations of Human Rights, including violence against women, girls and infants, related to the conflict;
[...]

Page 12, SECTION VI: INTERNATIONAL GUARANTEES AND SUPPORT, Chapter 16:

Men and boys No specific mention.

LGBTI No specific mention.

Family No specific mention.

State definition

Nature of state (general)

Page 2, Preamble:
[...]
Convinced of the need to create a new base to rebuild unity in the country, while respecting its territorial integrity, taking into account its ethnic and cultural diversity, as well as its specific geographical and socio-economic characteristics;
[...]

Page 3, SECTION I: PRINCIPLES, COMMITMENTS AND FOUNDATIONS FOR A SUSTAINABLE RESOLUTION OF THE CONFLICT, Chapter 1: Principles and Commitments, Article 1:
In the spirit of the roadmap, the Parties reiterate their attachment to the following principles:
a) respect for the national unity, territorial integrity and sovereignty of the State of Mali, as well as its republican form and secular character;
[...]

Page 4, SECTION I: PRINCIPLES, COMMITMENTS AND FOUNDATIONS FOR A SUSTAINABLE RESOLUTION OF THE CONFLICT, Chapter 2: Foundations for a sustainable resolution of the conflict, Article 5:
[...]
The Azawad denomination
The Azawad denomination refers to a socio-cultural reality, both commemorative and symbolic, shared by the different populations of Northern Mali, which are constituent components of the national community. The necessary consensus shall be based on a common understanding of this denomination, which reflects a human reality, while respecting the unitary character of the Malian state and its territorial integrity.

Page 15, Annex 1: Interim period:
While awaiting implementation of the measures foreseen in the present Agreement, the following interim measures have been agreed. They shall be carried out during an interim period which shall begin immediately after signature of the Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation in Mali resulting from the Algiers Process, for a period between eighteen and twenty-four months.
The purpose of this period shall be to establish conditions favouring the reconciliation of the people of Mali, and to lay the foundations of a new, democratic and united Mali, thanks in part to the promotion of peace, democracy and the acceptance of cultural diversity. It shall also ensure the return, reinstallation and reinsertion of those Malians living outside the country, as well as the rehabilitation of its victims.

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	Page 10, SECTION IV: SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT, Chapter 13: Mobilisation to promote development in the Northern Regions, Article 43: The State shall promote projects for cross border cooperation arising from local initiatives. Provision will be made for territorial collectivities to be sufficiently involved in the development, agreement, implementation and monitoring of the Aid and Development Agreements which concern them.

Governance

Political institutions (new or reformed)	Governance→Political institutions (new or reformed)→Temporary new institutions Page 13, SECTION VI: INTERNATIONAL GUARANTEES AND SUPPORT, Chapter 19: The Agreement Monitoring Committee, Article 60: the CSA shall fulfil the following remit: [...] - encourage the Government to take all necessary measures for the effective implementation of the present Agreement, including: [...] ii. the careful adoption of constitutional, legislative and regulatory texts to enable implementation of the provisions of the Agreement; [...] Page 15, Annex 1: Interim period: [...] Objectives of the interim period An interim period shall begin immediately after signing the present Agreement. During this period, while awaiting the adoption and entry into force of the legal and governance provisions of the present Agreement, exceptional measures concerning the administration of the northern regions of Mali shall be implemented. The objectives of these provisions shall be: - To guarantee the adoption of the legislative and regulatory texts, including constitutional texts, enabling a new institutional and political, security and defence, economic, social and cultural, and justice and national reconciliation, framework to be established and rendered operational; [...] - Careful adoption of the constitutional, legislative and regulatory texts to enable implementation of the provisions of the Agreement; [...]

Elections

Page 4, SECTION I: PRINCIPLES, COMMITMENTS AND FOUNDATIONS FOR A SUSTAINABLE RESOLUTION OF THE CONFLICT, Chapter 2: Foundations for a sustainable resolution of the conflict, Article 5:
[...]
Measures designed to improve governance
Apart from the measures envisaged above, governance which takes into account local characteristics is needed for a definitive resolution of the conflict, including the following elements:
- Implementation of an institutional architecture based on territorial collectivities, with organs elected by universal suffrage and with extended powers;
[...]

Page 5, SECTION II: POLITICAL AND INSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS, Chapter 3: Institutional framework and territorial reorganisation, Article 6:
[...]
At the local level
- a Regional Assembly shall be set up in the Region elected by direct universal suffrage, to which a large number of competences shall be transferred, as well as resources and appropriate judicial, administrative and financial powers;
[...]
- the President of the Assembly shall be elected by direct universal suffrage. He shall also be the Chief Executive of the Regional Administration;
- the cercles and communes shall have debating organs (a Cercle Council and a Communal Council) elected by universal direct suffrage and managed by offices with an executive function with a President of a Cercle Council and an elected Mayor at their head;
[...]

Page 13, SECTION VI: INTERNATIONAL GUARANTEES AND SUPPORT, Chapter 19: The Agreement Monitoring Committee, Article 60:
the CSA shall fulfil the following remit:
[...]
- encourage the Government to take all necessary measures for the effective implementation of the present Agreement, including:
[...]
iv. taking measures to enable the new democratic mechanisms convened in the Agreement to be developed locally, particularly by updating electoral registers, encouraging enrolment and participation in local elections, and supporting the creation of new institutions and procedures.

Page 15, Annex 1: Interim period:
[...]
Objectives of the interim period
An interim period shall begin immediately after signing the present Agreement. During this period, while awaiting the adoption and entry into force of the legal and governance provisions of the present Agreement, exceptional measures concerning the administration of the northern regions of Mali shall be implemented. The objectives of these provisions shall be:
[...]
- To revise electoral legislation to enable local, regional and national elections to be held during the interim period, in order to put in place the organs foreseen in the present Agreement;
[...]

In order to ensure the continuity of the State, existing institutions shall continue to exercise their remit until the new organs foreseen in the present Agreement are

Electoral commission	No specific mention.
Political parties reform	No specific mention.
Civil society	Page 12, SECTION V: RECONCILIATION, JUSTICE AND HUMANITARIAN QUESTIONS, Chapter 15: Humanitarian questions, Article 49: The Parties shall promote and respect the principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence which guide humanitarian action. They shall also prevent any use of humanitarian aid for political, economic or military ends, and facilitate access for humanitarian agencies and guarantee the security of their personnel. Page 12, SECTION VI: INTERNATIONAL GUARANTEES AND SUPPORT, Chapter 16: Responsibility of the Parties, Article 51: The Parties request that the political class, as well as civil society, particularly women and young people, the media, traditional communicators and the traditional and religious authorities, extend their full support to achieving the objectives of the Agreement. Page 20, Annex 2: Defence and Security: V. Reform of the defence and security sector [...] c. Establishment of Local Consultative Security Committees (Comités Consultatifs de Sécurité, CCLS) - Within 60 days of signing the Agreement, CCLS shall be established by decree, first at the regional level, and then at the communal level (one CCLS for each region based in the regional capital, and one CCLS in each commune). - CCLS shall include the stakeholders in justice and security at the local level, including representatives of the new territorial police, of communities and traditional authorities, and members of civil society including associations for women and young people. CCLS shall provide advice and recommendations at the level of the local executive and to security stakeholders, and shall assist with information exchange, awareness-raising and taking greater account of the concerns of the population. - CCLS shall meet at least once a month to evaluate the security situation and to make recommendations. Page 22, Annex 3: Economic, social and cultural development projects and actions to undertake in the Northern regions of Mali over the short, medium and long term: I. Interim measures [...] Implementation methods: [...] - The Parties shall ensure free access and security for State employees, service providers and humanitarian agencies.

Traditional/ religious leaders

Page 5, SECTION II: POLITICAL AND INSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS, Chapter 3: Institutional framework and territorial reorganisation, Article 6:
[...]
At the national level
[...]
- the representation of the populations in the National Assembly shall be enhanced by increasing the number of electoral constituencies and/or other appropriate measures; in the short term, measures to open the High Council of Collectivities in particular to representatives of the traditional elites, and of women and young people;
[...]

Page 12, SECTION VI: INTERNATIONAL GUARANTEES AND SUPPORT, Chapter 16: Responsibility of the Parties, Article 51:
The Parties request that the political class, as well as civil society, particularly women and young people, the media, traditional communicators and the traditional and religious authorities, extend their full support to achieving the objectives of the Agreement.

Page 20, Annex 2: Defence and Security:
V. Reform of the defence and security sector
[...]
c. Establishment of Local Consultative Security Committees (Comités Consultatifs de Sécurité, CCLS)
- Within 60 days of signing the Agreement, CCLS shall be established by decree, first at the regional level, and then at the communal level (one CCLS for each region based in the regional capital, and one CCLS in each commune).
- CCLS shall include the stakeholders in justice and security at the local level, including representatives of the new territorial police, of communities and traditional authorities, and members of civil society including associations for women and young people. CCLS shall provide advice and recommendations at the level of the local executive and to security stakeholders, and shall assist with information exchange, awareness-raising and taking greater account of the concerns of the population.
- CCLS shall meet at least once a month to evaluate the security situation and to make recommendations.

Public administration

Page 4, SECTION I: PRINCIPLES, COMMITMENTS AND FOUNDATIONS FOR A SUSTAINABLE RESOLUTION OF THE CONFLICT, Chapter 2: Foundations for a sustainable resolution of the conflict, Article 5:
[...]
Measures designed to improve governance
Apart from the measures envisaged above, governance which takes into account local characteristics is needed for a definitive resolution of the conflict, including the following elements:
[...]
- effective management by populations of their own affairs based on the principle of free administration;
[...]

Page 5, SECTION II: POLITICAL AND INSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS, Chapter 3: Institutional framework and territorial reorganisation, Article 6:
The Parties shall put in place an institutional architecture enabling the populations of the North to manage their own affairs in a spirit of participative citizenship, based on the principle of free administration and enabling wider representation of these populations within national institutions. To this end, the following provisions shall be made:
[...]
At the local level
[...]
- within this framework the Malian populations and particularly those of the Northern Regions shall manage their own affairs, based on the principle of free administration;
[...]
At the national level
[...]
- there shall be better representation of the populations of northern Mali in the institutions and main public services, bodies and administrations of the Republic.

Page 5-6, SECTION II: POLITICAL AND INSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS, Chapter 4: Distribution of powers and competences, Article 8:
The regions shall be competent, within the framework defined by legislation and provisions, in the following areas:
[...]
b) territorial management;
c) creation and management of public infrastructure and basic social services (basic education and professional training, health, environment, culture, regional road and communication infrastructure, water and sanitation);
[...]
e) regional administrative budgets and accounts;
[...]

Page 6, SECTION II: POLITICAL AND INSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS, Chapter 5: Representation of the State and monitoring legislation, Article 11:
The State, through its Representative, shall monitor a posteori the legality of the administrative laws of the territorial collectivities. The measures to do this shall be defined by law.

Page 7, SECTION II: POLITICAL AND INSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS, Chapter 6: Finance and resources, Article 16:
The State undertakes to:
- transfer to the territorial collectivities those decentralised services which are relevant to their areas of competence;
- make public service more attractive in in the regions of Northern Mali;

Constitution

Governance→Constitution→Constitutional reform/making
Page 3, SECTION I: PRINCIPLES, COMMITMENTS AND FOUNDATIONS FOR A SUSTAINABLE RESOLUTION OF THE CONFLICT, Chapter 1: Principles and Commitments, Article 3:
The Malian State institutions shall take the necessary measures to adopt the regulatory, legislative and constitutional measures needed to implement the provisions of the present Agreement, in close consultation with the Parties and with the support of the Monitoring Committee foreseen in the present Agreement.

Page 13, SECTION VI: INTERNATIONAL GUARANTEES AND SUPPORT, Chapter 19: The Agreement Monitoring Committee, Article 60:
the CSA shall fulfil the following remit:
[...]
- encourage the Government to take all necessary measures for the effective implementation of the present Agreement, including:

[...]
ii. the careful adoption of constitutional, legislative and regulatory texts to enable implementation of the provisions of the Agreement;
[...]

Page 15, Annex 1: Interim period:
[...]
Objectives of the interim period
An interim period shall begin immediately after signing the present Agreement. During this period, while awaiting the adoption and entry into force of the legal and governance provisions of the present Agreement, exceptional measures concerning the administration of the northern regions of Mali shall be implemented. The objectives of these provisions shall be:
- To guarantee the adoption of the legislative and regulatory texts, including constitutional texts, enabling a new institutional and political, security and defence, economic, social and cultural, and justice and national reconciliation, framework to be established and rendered operational;
[...]
- Careful adoption of the constitutional, legislative and regulatory texts to enable implementation of the provisions of the Agreement;
[...]

Power sharing

Political power sharing

Power sharing→Political power sharing→General
State level
Page 5, SECTION II: POLITICAL AND INSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS, Chapter 3: Institutional framework and territorial reorganisation, Article 6:
In the spirit of the roadmap, the Parties reiterate their attachment to the following principles:
...
At the national level

- the process of setting up a second chamber of Parliament known as a Senate, National Council or any other name which emphasises its nature and role, shall be reactivated and speeded up; it shall be developed as an institution whose remit and composition support the objectives of the present Agreement;
- the representation of the populations in the National Assembly shall be enhanced by increasing the number of electoral constituencies and/or other appropriate measures; in the short term, measures to open the High Council of Collectivities in particular to representatives of the traditional elites, and of women and young people;
- there shall be better representation of the populations of northern Mali in the institutions and main public services, bodies and administrations of the Republic.

Territorial power sharing

Power sharing→Territorial power sharing→Federal or similar sub-divided government
Page 3, SECTION I: PRINCIPLES, COMMITMENTS AND FOUNDATIONS FOR A SUSTAINABLE RESOLUTION OF THE CONFLICT, Chapter 1: Principles and Commitments, Article 1:
In the spirit of the roadmap, the Parties reiterate their attachment to the following principles:
[...]
c) effective management by the population of their own affairs, in a system of governance which takes into accounts their aspirations and specific needs;
[...]

Page 4, SECTION I: PRINCIPLES, COMMITMENTS AND FOUNDATIONS FOR A SUSTAINABLE RESOLUTION OF THE CONFLICT, Chapter 2: Foundations for a sustainable resolution of the conflict, Article 5:
[...]
Measures designed to improve governance
Apart from the measures envisaged above, governance which takes into account local characteristics is needed for a definitive resolution of the conflict, including the following elements:
- Implementation of an institutional architecture based on territorial collectivities, with organs elected by universal suffrage and with extended powers;
[...]
- greater representation of the populations of the North within national institutions;
[...]
Page 5, SECTION II: POLITICAL AND INSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS, Chapter 3: Institutional framework and territorial reorganisation, Article 6:
The Parties shall put in place an institutional architecture enabling the populations of the North to manage their own affairs in a spirit of participative citizenship, based on the principle of free administration and enabling wider representation of these populations within national institutions. To this end, the following provisions shall be made:
At the local level
- a Regional Assembly shall be set up in the Region elected by direct universal suffrage, to which a large number of competences shall be transferred, as well as resources and appropriate judicial, administrative and financial powers;
- within this framework the Malian populations and particularly those of the Northern Regions shall manage their own affairs, based on the principle of free administration;
- the President of the Assembly shall be elected by direct universal suffrage. He shall also be the Chief Executive of the Regional Administration;
- the cercles and communes shall have debating organs (a Cercle Council and a Communal Council) elected by universal direct suffrage and managed by offices with an executive function with a President of a Cercle Council and an elected Mayor at their head;
- each region shall have the right to choose its own official name within the framework of the provisions relating to the judicial status and functioning of the regions.

At the national level

- the process of setting up a second chamber of Parliament known as a Senate, National Council or any other name which emphasises its nature and role, shall be reactivated and speeded up; it shall be developed as an institution whose remit and composition support the objectives of the present Agreement;
- the representation of the populations in the National Assembly shall be enhanced by increasing the number of electoral constituencies and/or other appropriate measures; in the short term, measures to open the High Council of Collectivities in particular to representatives of the traditional elites, and of women and young people;
- there shall be better representation of the populations of northern Mali in the

Economic power sharing	Power sharing→Economic power sharing→Sharing of resources Page 13, SECTION VI: INTERNATIONAL GUARANTEES AND SUPPORT, Chapter 19: The Agreement Monitoring Committee, Article 60: the CSA shall fulfil the following remit: [...] - encourage the Government to take all necessary measures for the effective implementation of the present Agreement, including: [...] iii. the transfer of the resources and funds needed to enable the territorial collectivities to function effectively and exercise their competences; [...]

Military power sharing

Power sharing→Military power sharing→Proportionality
Page 4, SECTION I: PRINCIPLES, COMMITMENTS AND FOUNDATIONS FOR A SUSTAINABLE RESOLUTION OF THE CONFLICT, Chapter 2: Foundations for a sustainable resolution of the conflict, Article 5:
[...]
Measures designed to improve governance
Apart from the measures envisaged above, governance which takes into account local characteristics is needed for a definitive resolution of the conflict, including the following elements:
[...]
- progressive redeployment of the reconstituted armed and security forces of Mali;
[...]

Page 7, SECTION III: QUESTIONS OF DEFENCE AND SECURITY, Chapter 7: Overall principles, Article 17:
The questions of defence and security addressed below shall be guided by the following principles:
- Inclusivity and substantial representation of all the populations of Mali within the armed and security forces.
- Uniqueness of the Malian armed and security forces, which shall report organically and hierarchically to the central State;
- Progressive redeployment of the reconstituted armed and security forces of Mali.

Page 8, SECTION III: QUESTIONS OF DEFENCE AND SECURITY, Chapter 9: Redeployment of the Armed and Security Forces, Article 21:
The reconstituted armed and security forces shall be progressively redeployed following signature of the Agreement, throughout the Northern Regions. This redeployment shall be led by the Operational Coordination Mechanism (Méchanisme de Coordination Opérationnel, MCR) with the support of MINUSMA.

Page 8, SECTION III: QUESTIONS OF DEFENCE AND SECURITY, Chapter 9: Redeployment of the Armed and Security Forces, Article 22:
The redeployed force shall include a substantial number of persons from the Northern Regions, including in positions of command, in order to facilitate the return of confidence and of security in these regions.

Page 17, Annex 2: Defence and Security:
I. Interim security measures
Under the auspices of the Sub-Committee for Defence and Security of the Monitoring Committee, a Technical Security Committee (Commission Technique de Sécurité, CTS) shall be created which shall assume the remit of the Joint Technical Security Committee (CTMS) resulting from the Algiers Agreement and enlarged on September 16, 2014, at Algiers:
a. Effective participation of Government representatives and of the Coordination and the Platform in the CTS and in the enlarged Mixed Observation and Verification Teams (Equipes Mixtes d'Observation et de Vérification, EMOVs), including outposts.
- The enlarged CTMS shall pursue its missions until the active implementation of the CTS;
- the CTS shall include six representatives of the armed and security forces of Mali; three representatives of the Coordination and three representatives of the Platform. It shall include two representatives of MINUSMA (including the Chair of CTS) and a representative of each member of the Mediation Team and the international forces in attendance.
[...]
b. Creation of the Operational Coordination Mechanism (Méchanisme Opérationnel de Coordination, MOC) and mixed patrols

Human rights and equality

Human rights/RoL general

Page 2, Preamble:
[...]
Recognising the need to restore security immediately, promote a durable peace and stability in our country, and to make real the rules of good governance, transparent management, respect for human rights, justice and the fight against impunity;
[...]

Page 3, SECTION I: PRINCIPLES, COMMITMENTS AND FOUNDATIONS FOR A SUSTAINABLE RESOLUTION OF THE CONFLICT, Chapter 1: Principles and Commitments, Article 1:
In the spirit of the roadmap, the Parties reiterate their attachment to the following principles:
[...]
f) respect for Human Rights, human dignity and fundamental and religious freedoms;
[...]

Page 11, SECTION V: RECONCILIATION, JUSTICE AND HUMANITARIAN QUESTIONS, Chapter 14: Reconciliation and justice, Article 47:
The Parties shall promote genuine national reconciliation based on the following elements:
- development of a National Charter for peace, unity and national reconciliation;
- creation of transitional justice mechanisms in particular by operationalising the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Council (Commission Vérité, Justice et Réconciliation, CVJR);
- creation of a Committee to fight corruption and financial mismanagement;
- creation of an International Committee of Enquiry tasked with investigating all war crimes, crimes against humanity, genocide, sexual crimes and other serious violations of International Law, Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law throughout Malian territory;
- reaffirmation of the inalienable character of war crimes and crimes against humanity and the commitment of the Parties to cooperate with the International Committee of Enquiry;
- no amnesty for the authors of war crimes, crimes against humanity and serious violations of Human Rights, including violence against women, girls and infants, related to the conflict;
- consolidation of judicial power in order to ensure the Rule of Law throughout the country;
- commitment to carry out an in-depth review of the justice system to bring it closer to the litigants, improve its performance, end impunity and integrate traditional and customary regulations without prejudice in the sovereign law of the State;
- extension of legal and regulatory assistance, and information on citizens' rights;
- promotion of high quality training for all stakeholders and related personnel in the justice system, including the Cadis;
- reassessment of the role of Cadis in administering justice, particularly concerning civil mediation, taking into account cultural, religious and traditional characteristics;
- acknowledgement of the status of traditional authorities within the regulations on protocol and precedence.

Page 12, SECTION V: RECONCILIATION, JUSTICE AND HUMANITARIAN QUESTIONS, Chapter 15: Humanitarian questions, Article 49:
The Parties shall promote and respect the principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence which guide humanitarian action. They shall also prevent any use of humanitarian aid for political, economic or military ends, and facilitate access for humanitarian agencies and guarantee the security of their personnel.

Bill of rights/similar No specific mention.

Treaty incorporation No specific mention.

Civil and political rights
Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Liberty and security of person
Page 3, SECTION I: PRINCIPLES, COMMITMENTS AND FOUNDATIONS FOR A SUSTAINABLE RESOLUTION OF THE CONFLICT, Chapter 1: Principles and Commitments, Article 1:
In the spirit of the roadmap, the Parties reiterate their attachment to the following principles:
[...]
e) rejection of violence as a means of political expression, and the use of dialogue and consultation to resolve differences;
[...]
Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Thought, opinion, conscience and religion
Page 3, SECTION I: PRINCIPLES, COMMITMENTS AND FOUNDATIONS FOR A SUSTAINABLE RESOLUTION OF THE CONFLICT, Chapter 1: Principles and Commitments, Article 1:
In the spirit of the roadmap, the Parties reiterate their attachment to the following principles:
[...]
f) respect for Human Rights, human dignity and fundamental and religious freedoms;
[...]

Socio-economic rights No specific mention.

Rights related issues

Citizenship No specific mention.

Democracy
Page 15, Annex 1: Interim period:
While awaiting implementation of the measures foreseen in the present Agreement, the following interim measures have been agreed. They shall be carried out during an interim period which shall begin immediately after signature of the Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation in Mali resulting from the Algiers Process, for a period between eighteen and twenty-four months.
The purpose of this period shall be to establish conditions favouring the reconciliation of the people of Mali, and to lay the foundations of a new, democratic and united Mali, thanks in part to the promotion of peace, democracy and the acceptance of cultural diversity. It shall also ensure the return, reinstallation and reinsertion of those Malians living outside the country, as well as the rehabilitation of its victims.

Detention procedures No specific mention.

Media and communication

Rights related issues→Media and communication→Media roles
Page 12, SECTION VI: INTERNATIONAL GUARANTEES AND SUPPORT, Chapter 16: Responsibility of the Parties, Article 51:
The Parties request that the political class, as well as civil society, particularly women and young people, the media, traditional communicators and the traditional and religious authorities, extend their full support to achieving the objectives of the Agreement.

Mobility/access

Page 5-6, SECTION II: POLITICAL AND INSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS, Chapter 4: Distribution of powers and competences, Article 8:
The regions shall be competent, within the framework defined by legislation and provisions, in the following areas:
[...]
d) agriculture, livestock, fishing, forestry management, transport, commerce, industry, handicrafts, tourism, interregional transport;
[...]

Page 12, SECTION V: RECONCILIATION, JUSTICE AND HUMANITARIAN QUESTIONS, Chapter 15: Humanitarian questions, Article 49:
The Parties shall promote and respect the principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence which guide humanitarian action. They shall also prevent any use of humanitarian aid for political, economic or military ends, and facilitate access for humanitarian agencies and guarantee the security of their personnel.

Page 19, Annex 2: Defence and Security:
V. Reform of the defence and security sector
a. Within 60 days of signing the Agreement, the decree on creation of the National Council for RSS shall be revised in order to increase the representation of the signatory movements for the Agreement and the different communities, and to agree reforms and plan for implementation.
[...]
- CN-RSS shall also specify the responsibilities and remit of the different stakeholders in the security sector, taking into account the diverse geography (towns, villages, brush land, desert areas, transport routes, checkpoints and border areas) and in line with the objectives being pursued (population protection, justice, imprisonment and execution of judicial sentences, combatting natural disasters, offensive actions, demonstrations, inquiries, defence of the territory, border control, surveillance, management and supervision of security institutions, etc.).
[...]

Page 22, Annex 3: Economic, social and cultural development projects and actions to undertake in the Northern regions of Mali over the short, medium and long term:
I. Interim measures
[...]
Implementation methods:
[...]
- The Parties shall ensure free access and security for State employees, service providers and humanitarian agencies.

Protection measures	Rights related issues→Protection measures→Protection of civilians Page 19, Annex 2: Defence and Security: V. Reform of the defence and security sector a. [...] - CN-RSS shall also specify the responsibilities and remit of the different stakeholders in the security sector, taking into account the diverse geography (towns, villages, brush land, desert areas, transport routes, checkpoints and border areas) and in line with the objectives being pursued (population protection, justice, imprisonment and execution of judicial sentences, combatting natural disasters, offensive actions, demonstrations, inquiries, defence of the territory, border control, surveillance, management and supervision of security institutions, etc.). [...] Rights related issues→Protection measures→Protection of groups Page 11, SECTION V: RECONCILIATION, JUSTICE AND HUMANITARIAN QUESTIONS, Chapter 15: Humanitarian questions, Article 47: The Parties shall create the conditions needed to facilitate the rapid return, repatriation, reintegration and reinsertion of all displaced persons and refugees, and to set up mechanisms to take care of them, in accordance with the relevant African and international instruments, including the UA Convention of 1969 regulating aspects specific to the problems of refugees in Africa, and the 2009 Convention (Kampala Convention) on protection and assistance for displaced persons in Africa. Page 23, Annex 3: Economic, social and cultural development projects and actions to undertake in the Northern regions of Mali over the short, medium and long term: I. Interim measures [...] Implementation methods: [...] - The Government shall pay special attention to the protection, assistance and promotion of vulnerable social groups, notably, orphans, child or female heads of families, traumatised children, widows, young delinquents, physically and mentally disabled persons, etc.; Page 27, Annex 3 Short, medium and long term social, economic and cultural development actions and projects to be undertaken in the Northern Mali Regions, I Interim Measures, 4. Revival of the local economy: To provide support for the resumption of agricultural production and animal husbandry: …the establishment of income generation activities for women and young people in the fields of agriculture, livestock farming, petty trading, fishing, and arts and crafts. …Implementation modalities:…The Government commit to ensure the protection, rehabilitation, and the promotion of vulnerable social groups, particularly child heads of household, orphans, traumatised children, widows, women heads of household, juvenile delinquents, the physically and mentally handicapped, etc.
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 Justice sector reform→Criminal justice and emergency law→Criminal Justice System reform
Page 11, SECTION V: RECONCILIATION, JUSTICE AND HUMANITARIAN QUESTIONS, Chapter 14: Reconciliation and justice, Article 47:
The Parties shall promote genuine national reconciliation based on the following elements:
[...]
- commitment to carry out an in-depth review of the justice system to bring it closer to the litigants, improve its performance, end impunity and integrate traditional and customary regulations without prejudice in the sovereign law of the State;
- extension of legal and regulatory assistance, and information on citizens' rights;
- promotion of high quality training for all stakeholders and related personnel in the justice system, including the Cadis;
- reassessment of the role of Cadis in administering justice, particularly concerning civil mediation, taking into account cultural, religious and traditional characteristics;
[...]

Page 20, Annex 2: Defence and Security:
V. Reform of the defence and security sector
[...]
c. Establishment of Local Consultative Security Committees (Comités Consultatifs de Sécurité, CCLS)
- Within 60 days of signing the Agreement, CCLS shall be established by decree, first at the regional level, and then at the communal level (one CCLS for each region based in the regional capital, and one CCLS in each commune).
- CCLS shall include the stakeholders in justice and security at the local level, including representatives of the new territorial police, of communities and traditional authorities, and members of civil society including associations for women and young people. CCLS shall provide advice and recommendations at the level of the local executive and to security stakeholders, and shall assist with information exchange, awareness-raising and taking greater account of the concerns of the population.
- CCLS shall meet at least once a month to evaluate the security situation and to make recommendations.

State of emergency provisions No specific mention.

Judiciary and courts	No specific mention.
Prisons and detention	No specific mention.
Traditional Laws	Page 11, SECTION V: RECONCILIATION, JUSTICE AND HUMANITARIAN QUESTIONS, Chapter 14: Reconciliation and justice, Article 47: The Parties shall promote genuine national reconciliation based on the following elements: [...] - commitment to carry out an in-depth review of the justice system to bring it closer to the litigants, improve its performance, end impunity and integrate traditional and customary regulations without prejudice in the sovereign law of the State; [...] - acknowledgement of the status of traditional authorities within the regulations on protocol and precedence.

Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or socio-economic reconstruction

Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Socio-economic development
Page 2, Preamble:
[...]
Recognising the need to accelerate economic, social and cultural development in northern Mali using an appropriate system;
[...]

Page 3, SECTION I: PRINCIPLES, COMMITMENTS AND FOUNDATIONS FOR A SUSTAINABLE RESOLUTION OF THE CONFLICT, Chapter 1: Principles and Commitments, Article 1:
In the spirit of the roadmap, the Parties reiterate their attachment to the following principles:
[...]
d) promotion of balanced development throughout the regions of Mali taking into account their respective potential;
[...]

Page 5-6, SECTION II: POLITICAL AND INSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS, Chapter 4: Distribution of powers and competences, Article 8:
The regions shall be competent, within the framework defined by legislation and provisions, in the following areas:
a) planning and programming economic, social and cultural development;
[...]
d) agriculture, livestock, fishing, forestry management, transport, commerce, industry, handicrafts, tourism, interregional transport;
e) regional administrative budgets and accounts;
[...]
i) disbursement of subsidies;
j) acquisition of holdings;
k) decentralised cooperation and twinning;
[...]

Page 6, SECTION II: POLITICAL AND INSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS, Chapter 5: Representation of the State and monitoring legislation, Article 10:
The State shall appoint a Representative for the territorial collectivities, to safeguard the general interest. To this end, he shall keep them informed of Government policy for major projects and facilitate economic and social development policy and territorial management.

Page 7, SECTION II: POLITICAL AND INSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS, Chapter 6: Finance and resources, Article 14:
The State shall set up a mechanism between now and the year 2018 to transfer 30% of its budgetary income to the territorial collectivities, based on a system of equalisation, focussed in particular in the Northern Regions, using criteria to be specified.

Page 9, SECTION IV: SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT, Chapter 12: Specific Development Strategy, Article 32:
The Parties agree that the State needs to reposition its local development strategy in favour of greater involvement of local collectivities in formulating their own development strategies based on solidarity, and which are participative and adapted to the socio-cultural and geographic local realities, while ensuring transparency and proper accounting at all levels.

Page 9, SECTION IV: SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT, Chapter 12: Specific Development Strategy, Article 33:

National economic plan	No specific mention.

Natural resources

Page 6, SECTION II: POLITICAL AND INSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS, Chapter 5: Representation of the State and monitoring legislation, Article 12:
Without prejudice to the State's prerogatives within the framework of its sovereign powers, the Parties agree that the State and the regions shall consult each other on:
[...]
- exploitation of natural resources, in particular mineral resources;
[...]

Page 7, SECTION II: POLITICAL AND INSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS, Chapter 6: Finance and resources, Article 15:
The state shall transfer a percentage of the revenues from exploitation of natural resources, particular mineral resources, to the territorial collectivities using mutually agreed criteria.

Page 9-10, SECTION IV: SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT, Chapter 13: Mobilisation to promote development in the Northern Regions, Article 38:
The Development Zone of the Northern Regions shall be prioritised in terms of the provisions for State support in the present Agreement.
To this end, the Parties shall take all short, medium and long-term measures listed in Annex, relating to socio-economic and cultural development.
The Government shall submit a document following the first meetings of the CSA, specifying its commitments in this area, the resources which it plans to mobilise, and the timetable for implementation of the commitments made, in particular in the following areas:
[...]
- mining and solar energy;
[...]

Page 10, SECTION IV: SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT, Chapter 13: Mobilisation to promote development in the Northern Regions, Article 42:
The State shall facilitate greater involvement of the territorial collectivities in raising and using revenues and subsidies from the exploration and exploitation of local natural resources, as well as the dividends generated by decentralised cooperation, and in the relevant Economic Agreements concluded by the State.

Page 23-24, Annex 3: Economic, social and cultural development projects and actions to undertake in the Northern regions of Mali over the short, medium and long term: persons, etc.;
[...]
II. Medium and long term measures
Within the framework of the Specific Development Strategy described in Section IV of the Agreement on socio-economic and cultural development of the northern Regions, multi-annual special plans for the Development Zone for the Northern regions of Mali will be set up and comprise principally of the following projects and actions:
[...]
Within the framework of the relaunch of the local economy, the following shall be progressed:
[...]
- Promotion of extractive industries (research, exploitation and exploitation) in the Northern regions.

International funds

Page 4, SECTION I: PRINCIPLES, COMMITMENTS AND FOUNDATIONS FOR A SUSTAINABLE RESOLUTION OF THE CONFLICT, Chapter 2: Foundations for a sustainable resolution of the conflict, Article 5:
[...]
Measures designed to improve governance
Apart from the measures envisaged above, governance which takes into account local characteristics is needed for a definitive resolution of the conflict, including the following elements:
[...]
- establishment of a Development Zone in the Northern Regions, with an Interregional Consultative Council and a specific development strategy based on prevailing socio-cultural geographical and climate conditions. The Strategy shall be funded principally by a Sustainable Development Fund, financed by national state sources and international contributions;
- engagement by the international community to ensure active implementation of and respect for the provisions of the recent Agreement, and diplomatic, financial, technical, and logistical, support for this work;
[...]

Page 9, SECTION IV: SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT, Chapter 12: Specific Development Strategy, Article 34:
A Specific Development Strategy shall be prepared for the Zone by the Parties with the support of international partners and financed in particular by a Sustainable Development Fund.

Page 9, SECTION IV: SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT, Chapter 12: Specific Development Strategy, Article 36:
The Parties shall set up, under the auspices of the Monitoring Committee for the present Agreement (Comité du Suivi du present Accord, CSA), a “Joint Evaluation Committee for Northern Mali” (“Mission d’Evaluation Conjointe au Nord du Mali, MIEC/NordMali”) in order to identify needs in terms of rapid recovery, reducing poverty and development in the Zone. The mission shall take place no later than three months following signature of the Agreement.
The World Bank, the African Development Bank (Banque Africaine de Développement, BAD), and the Islamic Development Bank (Banque Islamique de Développement, BID), shall be invited to lead the mission, together with the Government, other competent international institutions, and representatives of the Zone.

Page 9, SECTION IV: SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT, Chapter 12: Specific Development Strategy, Article 37:
A Conference to appeal for funds shall be convened within two months of developing the Specific Development Strategy. The Conference shall institute a Sustainable Development Fund which shall serve as a financing mechanism for the Specific Development Strategy.

Page 10, SECTION IV: SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT, Chapter 13: Mobilisation to promote development in the Northern Regions, Article 43:
The State shall promote projects for cross border cooperation arising from local initiatives. Provision will be made for territorial collectivities to be sufficiently involved in the development, agreement, implementation and monitoring of the Aid and Development Agreements which concern them.

Page 10, SECTION IV: SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT, Chapter 13: Mobilisation to promote development in the Northern Regions, Article 44:
A periodic review of the development programmes shall be carried out by the technical

Business	No specific mention.
Taxation	Socio-economic reconstruction→Taxation→Power to tax Page 5-6, SECTION II: POLITICAL AND INSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS, Chapter 4: Distribution of powers and competences, Article 8: The regions shall be competent, within the framework defined by legislation and provisions, in the following areas: [...] f) setting up and collecting local taxes and revenues using parameters specified by the State; g) fee collection institutions; h) accepting and refusing donations, subsidies and legacies; [...] Page 7, SECTION II: POLITICAL AND INSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS, Chapter 6: Finance and resources, Article 13: In addition to setting the rates for taxes, fees and local taxes, as stipulated in Article 8 of the present Agreement, each region shall be free to set taxes appropriate for its economic situation and its development objectives, within the framework of the law. Page 10, SECTION IV: SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT, Chapter 13: Mobilisation to promote development in the Northern Regions, Article 42: The State shall facilitate greater involvement of the territorial collectivities in raising and using revenues and subsidies from the exploration and exploitation of local natural resources, as well as the dividends generated by decentralised cooperation, and in the relevant Economic Agreements concluded by the State.
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→Tangible
Page 10, SECTION IV: SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT, Chapter 13: Mobilisation to promote development in the Northern Regions, Article 39:
The Parties shall take the following measures in the areas of education and culture:
... - strengthening the primary and secondary education system paying particular attention to education for all;
- creating higher education institutions;
- creating cultural centres and museums; and

Page 25, Annex 3: Economic, social and cultural development projects and actions to undertake in the Northern regions of Mali over the short, medium and long term: persons, etc.;
[...]
II. Medium and long term measures
[...]
Within the area of culture: the following shall be progressed:
... - Strengthening of the intercultural dialogue by relaunchng cultural events in the Northern Regions by means of national weeks, artistic and cultural biennales and festivals.
Land, property and environment→Cultural heritage→Intangible
Page 10, SECTION IV: SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT, Chapter 13: Mobilisation to promote development in the Northern Regions, Article 39:
The Parties shall take the following measures in the areas of education and culture:
- adaptation of teaching programmes to the socio-cultural situation in the regions;
- promotion of local languages and scripts;
Land, property and environment→Cultural heritage→Promotion
Page 3, SECTION I: PRINCIPLES, COMMITMENTS AND FOUNDATIONS FOR A SUSTAINABLE RESOLUTION OF THE CONFLICT, Chapter 1: Principles and Commitments, Article 1:
In the spirit of the roadmap, the Parties reiterate their attachment to the following principles:
[...]
b) recognition and promotion of cultural diversity and appreciation of the contribution made by all the people of Mali, particularly women and young people, in building the nation; ...

Page 9-10, SECTION IV: SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT, Chapter 13: Mobilisation to promote development in the Northern Regions, Article 38:
The Development Zone of the Northern Regions shall be prioritised in terms of the provisions for State support in the present Agreement.
To this end, the Parties shall take all short, medium and long-term measures listed in Annex, relating to socio-economic and cultural development.
The Government shall submit a document following the first meetings of the CSA, specifying its commitments in this area, the resources which it plans to mobilise, and the timetable for implementation of the commitments made, in particular in the following areas:
[...]
- education and culture.

Page 10, SECTION IV: SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT, Chapter 13: Mobilisation to promote development in the Northern Regions, Article 39:
The Parties shall take the following measures in the areas of education and culture:
... - promoting the culture of these regions at local, national and international levels.
The Agency shall be part of the regional administration under the authority of the President of the Regional Assembly, to which it shall be responsible.

Environment

Page 5-6, SECTION II: POLITICAL AND INSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS, Chapter 4: Distribution of powers and competences, Article 8:
The regions shall be competent, within the framework defined by legislation and provisions, in the following areas:
[...]
c) creation and management of public infrastructure and basic social services (basic education and professional training, health, environment, culture, regional road and communication infrastructure, water and sanitation);
[...]

Page 23-24, Annex 3: Economic, social and cultural development projects and actions to undertake in the Northern regions of Mali over the short, medium and long term: persons, etc.;
[...]
II. Medium and long term measures
Within the framework of the Specific Development Strategy described in Section IV of the Agreement on socio-economic and cultural development of the northern Regions, multi-annual special plans for the Development Zone for the Northern regions of Mali will be set up and comprise principally of the following projects and actions:
In the area of rural development, food security and the environment, the following shall be progressed:
[...]
- Supporting the planting of riverbanks to supply firewood and timber;
- Protecting local wildlife and habitats with a view to developing eco-tourism;
- Combatting acidification;
[...]

Water or riparian rights or access	Page 5-6, SECTION II: POLITICAL AND INSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS, Chapter 4: Distribution of powers and competences, Article 8: The regions shall be competent, within the framework defined by legislation and provisions, in the following areas: [...] c) creation and management of public infrastructure and basic social services (basic education and professional training, health, environment, culture, regional road and communication infrastructure, water and sanitation); [...] Page 22, Annex 3: Economic, social and cultural development projects and actions to undertake in the Northern regions of Mali over the short, medium and long term: I. Interim measures [...] 3. Water resources - Rehabilitation of water sources (boreholes, local wells); - Drilling of a borehole at Kidal; - Drilling of a borehole at Gao; - Construction of a storage-well at Timbuktu Page 25, Annex 3: Economic, social and cultural development projects and actions to undertake in the Northern regions of Mali over the short, medium and long term: persons, etc.; [...] II. Medium and long term measures [...] Within the framework of improving access to basic social services, the following shall be progressed: [...] - Supply of drinking water to vulnerable populations; - Water supply infrastructure rehabilitation in Gao; - Water supply infrastructure rehabilitation in Timbuktu; - Construction of an aqueduct In Esseri – In Tebzaz – Kidal.

Security sector

Security Guarantees

Page 2, Preamble:
[...]
Recognising the need to restore security immediately, promote a durable peace and stability in our country, and to make real the rules of good governance, transparent management, respect for human rights, justice and the fight against impunity;
[...]

Page 3, SECTION I: PRINCIPLES, COMMITMENTS AND FOUNDATIONS FOR A SUSTAINABLE RESOLUTION OF THE CONFLICT, Chapter 2: Foundations for a sustainable resolution of the conflict, Article 5:
The present Agreement aims to establish the conditions needed for a just and durable peace in Mali, contributing to sub-regional stability, as well as international security.
[...]

Page 4, SECTION I: PRINCIPLES, COMMITMENTS AND FOUNDATIONS FOR A SUSTAINABLE RESOLUTION OF THE CONFLICT, Chapter 2: Foundations for a sustainable resolution of the conflict, Article 5:
[...]
Measures designed to improve governance
Apart from the measures envisaged above, governance which takes into account local characteristics is needed for a definitive resolution of the conflict, including the following elements:
[...]
- implementation of a defence and security system based on principles of uniqueness, inclusivity and representativeness;
- active and meaningful participation of populations, particularly those from the North, in managing local security;
[...]
- establishment of a Development Zone in the Northern Regions, with an Interregional Consultative Council and a specific development strategy based on prevailing socio-cultural geographical and climate conditions. [...]

Page 8, SECTION III: QUESTIONS OF DEFENCE AND SECURITY, Chapter 10: Reorganisation of the Armed and Security Forces, Article 23:
The Parties agree on the need to undertake a fundamental Reform of the Security Sector (Réforme du Secteur de Sécurité, RSS), learning from past experience and based on the relevant documents of the African Union and the United Nations.

Page 8, SECTION III: QUESTIONS OF DEFENCE AND SECURITY, Chapter 10: Reorganisation of the Armed and Security Forces, Article 24:
The Government shall, with the help of its international partners, take all necessary measures to set up institutions of defence and security, able to respond to the country's needs and to contribute to enhancing regional security.

Page 8, SECTION III: QUESTIONS OF DEFENCE AND SECURITY, Chapter 10: Reorganisation of the Armed and Security Forces, Article 25:
The Parties shall set up an RSS National Council, sufficiently representative and bringing together the capacities of the different communities, in order to carry out an in-depth reflection on a new vision for national security, taking into account relevant local, regional, national and international factors.

Page 8, SECTION III: QUESTIONS OF DEFENCE AND SECURITY, Chapter 10: Reorganisation of the Armed and Security Forces, Article 26:
The RSS National Council shall make recommendations on new mechanisms for appointments to the senior positions of command and of services, in order to strengthen

Ceasefire

Security sector→Ceasefire→Ceasefire provision
Page 15, Annex 1: Interim period:
[...]
Objectives of the interim period
An interim period shall begin immediately after signing the present Agreement. During this period, while awaiting the adoption and entry into force of the legal and governance provisions of the present Agreement, exceptional measures concerning the administration of the northern regions of Mali shall be implemented. The objectives of these provisions shall be:
[...]
- To implement the measures and arrangements relating to reestablishment of peace, the cessation of hostilities and reform of the forces of defence and security, in order to increase their professionalism and their republican character;
[...]

Page 17, Annex 2: Defence and Security:
I. Interim security measures
Under the auspices of the Sub-Committee for Defence and Security of the Monitoring Committee, a Technical Security Committee (Commission Technique de Sécurité, CTS) shall be created which shall assume the remit of the Joint Technical Security Committee (CTMS) resulting from the Algiers Agreement and enlarged on September 16, 2014, at Algiers:
a. Effective participation of Government representatives and of the Coordination and the Platform in the CTS and in the enlarged Mixed Observation and Verification Teams (Equipes Mixtes d'Observation et de Vérification, EMOVs), including outposts.
- The enlarged CTMS shall pursue its missions until the active implementation of the CTS;
- the CTS shall include six representatives of the armed and security forces of Mali; three representatives of the Coordination and three representatives of the Platform. It shall include two representatives of MINUSMA (including the Chair of CTS) and a representative of each member of the Mediation Team and the international forces in attendance.
- the CTS is tasked in particular with:
• observing the ceasefire between the Parties;
• investigating any violations of the ceasefire;
[...]

Police

Page 5-6, SECTION II: POLITICAL AND INSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS, Chapter 4: Distribution of powers and competences, Article 8:
The regions shall be competent, within the framework defined by legislation and provisions, in the following areas:
[...]
l) territorial police and civil protection.

Page 19-20, Annex 2: Defence and Security:
V. Reform of the defence and security sector
[...]
b. Establishment of the territorial police
- Within 12 months of signing the Agreement, a law establishing and defining the competences of the new territorial police shall be adopted. It shall specify the relationship between the territorial institutions and the other security structures, its composition and training and recruitment, as well as the hierarchical organisation and the methods of command and control.
[...]

Page 20, Annex 2: Defence and Security:
V. Reform of the defence and security sector
[...]
c. Establishment of Local Consultative Security Committees (Comités Consultatifs de Sécurité, CCLS)
- Within 60 days of signing the Agreement, CCLS shall be established by decree, first at the regional level, and then at the communal level (one CCLS for each region based in the regional capital, and one CCLS in each commune).
- CCLS shall include the stakeholders in justice and security at the local level, including representatives of the new territorial police, of communities and traditional authorities, and members of civil society including associations for women and young people. CCLS shall provide advice and recommendations at the level of the local executive and to security stakeholders, and shall assist with information exchange, awareness-raising and taking greater account of the concerns of the population.
- CCLS shall meet at least once a month to evaluate the security situation and to make recommendations.

Armed forces

Page 4, SECTION I: PRINCIPLES, COMMITMENTS AND FOUNDATIONS FOR A SUSTAINABLE RESOLUTION OF THE CONFLICT, Chapter 2: Foundations for a sustainable resolution of the conflict, Article 5:
[...]
Measures designed to improve governance
Apart from the measures envisaged above, governance which takes into account local characteristics is needed for a definitive resolution of the conflict, including the following elements:
[...]
- progressive redeployment of the reconstituted armed and security forces of Mali;
[...]

Page 7, SECTION III: QUESTIONS OF DEFENCE AND SECURITY, Chapter 7: Overall principles, Article 17:
The questions of defence and security addressed below shall be guided by the following principles:
- Inclusivity and substantial representation of all the populations of Mali within the armed and security forces.
- Uniqueness of the Malian armed and security forces, which shall report organically and hierarchically to the central State;
- Progressive redeployment of the reconstituted armed and security forces of Mali.

Page 8, SECTION III: QUESTIONS OF DEFENCE AND SECURITY, Chapter 9: Redeployment of the Armed and Security Forces, Article 21:
The reconstituted armed and security forces shall be progressively redeployed following signature of the Agreement, throughout the Northern Regions. This redeployment shall be led by the Operational Coordination Mechanism (Méchanisme de Coordination Opérationnel, MCR) with the support of MINUSMA.

Page 8, SECTION III: QUESTIONS OF DEFENCE AND SECURITY, Chapter 9: Redeployment of the Armed and Security Forces, Article 22:
The redeployed force shall include a substantial number of persons from the Northern Regions, including in positions of command, in order to facilitate the return of confidence and of security in these regions.

Page 15, Annex 1: Interim period:
[...]
Objectives of the interim period
An interim period shall begin immediately after signing the present Agreement. During this period, while awaiting the adoption and entry into force of the legal and governance provisions of the present Agreement, exceptional measures concerning the administration of the northern regions of Mali shall be implemented. The objectives of these provisions shall be:
[...]
- To implement the measures and arrangements relating to reestablishment of peace, the cessation of hostilities and reform of the forces of defence and security, in order to increase their professionalism and their republican character;
[...]

Page 17, Annex 2: Defence and Security:
I. Interim security measures
Under the auspices of the Sub-Committee for Defence and Security of the Monitoring Committee, a Technical Security Committee (Commission Technique de Sécurité, CTS) shall be created which shall assume the remit of the Joint Technical Security Committee (CTMS) resulting from the Algiers Agreement and enlarged on September 16, 2014, at

DDR

Security sector→DDR→DDR programmes
Page 7, SECTION III: QUESTIONS OF DEFENCE AND SECURITY, Chapter 8: Cantonment, integration and disarmament, demobilisation, and reinsertion (DDR), Article 18:
The cantonment process for combatants seeks to identify those combatants eligible for integration or the DDR programme. This process shall be completed according to the standards and professional practices established by the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilisation Mission in Mali (la Mission Multidimensionnelle Intégrée des Nations Unies pour la Stabilisation en Mali, MINUSMA).

Page 7, SECTION III: QUESTIONS OF DEFENCE AND SECURITY, Chapter 8: Cantonment, integration and disarmament, demobilisation, and reinsertion (DDR), Article 19:
The Parties shall set up a national committee for DDR, including representatives of the Government and the signatory movements. This Committee shall work closely with the Monitoring Committee for this Agreement.

Page 8, SECTION III: QUESTIONS OF DEFENCE AND SECURITY, Chapter 8: Cantonment, integration and disarmament, demobilisation, and reinsertion (DDR), Article 20:
Integration shall take place as and when the combatants are cantoned, either by integration in the units formed by the State, including in the armed and security forces, or in civilian life. Cantoned ex-combatants who are not integrated shall be subject to DDR.

Page 12, SECTION VI: INTERNATIONAL GUARANTEES AND SUPPORT, Chapter 18: Role of the international community, Article 54:
The international community is the guarantor of the scrupulous implementation of the present Agreement and shall support the efforts invested for this purpose. More specifically:
[...]
- the international community is called on to support implementation of the Agreement, by providing the financial, technical and logistical support needed for the different mechanisms foreseen in the Agreement to operate, the DDR and the RSS, and the efforts to combat terrorism and organised crime, as well as to contribute generously and promptly to the planned Trust Fund, by using the planned Conference to appeal for funds foreseen in the Agreement, in order to make a substantial contribution to the development of the Northern Regions.

Page 17, Annex 2: Defence and Security:
I. Interim security measures
Under the auspices of the Sub-Committee for Defence and Security of the Monitoring Committee, a Technical Security Committee (Commission Technique de Sécurité, CTS) shall be created which shall assume the remit of the Joint Technical Security Committee (CTMS) resulting from the Algiers Agreement and enlarged on September 16, 2014, at Algiers:
a. Effective participation of Government representatives and of the Coordination and the Platform in the CTS and in the enlarged Mixed Observation and Verification Teams (Equipes Mixtes d'Observation et de Vérification, EMOVs), including outposts.
[...]
• identifying and validating the cantonment sites; and
• providing technical support for the integration process of ex-combatants.
b. Creation of the Operational Coordination Mechanism (Méchanisme Opérationnel de Coordination, MOC) and mixed patrols
- Within 60 days of signing the Agreement, an MOC and mixed patrols shall be set up under the auspices of the CTS.
[...]
- The MOC shall also be tasked with planning and coordinating all the actions and

Intelligence services	No specific mention.

Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces

Page 17, Annex 2: Defence and Security:
I. Interim security measures
Under the auspices of the Sub-Committee for Defence and Security of the Monitoring Committee, a Technical Security Committee (Commission Technique de Sécurité, CTS) shall be created which shall assume the remit of the Joint Technical Security Committee (CTMS) resulting from the Algiers Agreement and enlarged on September 16, 2014, at Algiers:
a. Effective participation of Government representatives and of the Coordination and the Platform in the CTS and in the enlarged Mixed Observation and Verification Teams (Equipes Mixtes d'Observation et de Vérification, EMOVs), including outposts.
- The enlarged CTMS shall pursue its missions until the active implementation of the CTS;
- the CTS shall include six representatives of the armed and security forces of Mali; three representatives of the Coordination and three representatives of the Platform. It shall include two representatives of MINUSMA (including the Chair of CTS) and a representative of each member of the Mediation Team and the international forces in attendance.
[...]
b. Creation of the Operational Coordination Mechanism (Méchanisme Opérationnel de Coordination, MOC) and mixed patrols
[...]
- the CTS shall propose detailed terms of reference for the MOC, including its composition and remit. The terms of reference shall specify on an inclusive and consensual basis, the number of representatives of the armed and security forces and the Coordination and the Platform within the MOC;
- This mechanism shall be coordinated by an officer of the armed and security forces, seconded by a representative of the Coordination and of the Platform;
[...]
- The MOC shall be tasked with planning and carrying out the mixed patrols including elements of the Malian armed and security forces and elements of the Coordination and of the Platform, with, if necessary and possible, the support of MINUSMA and the international forces in attendance (procedures and timetable for patrols by zone to be defined by MOC). The first joint patrol shall take place no later than 60 days after signing the Agreement;
- The MOC shall also be tasked with planning and coordinating all the actions and movements of the combatants throughout the cantonment process;
[...]

Page 18, Annex 2: Defence and Security:
II. Integration of ex-combatants
Within 60 days of signing the Agreement, an Integration Committee shall be established
- The Integration Committee, which shall consist of representatives of the armed and security forces, of the Coordination and of the Platform, shall work in close collaboration with the Monitoring Committee for the present Agreement;
- A Decree shall define the composition, remit and working methods of the Integration Committee under the authority of the President of the Republic, who shall appoint a competent and consensual individual as its Chair;
- Within 90 days of signing the Agreement, the Integration Committee, in coordination with the National Council for RSS, shall establish the criteria, quotas and methods for the integration of combatants in the units constituted by the State, including in the armed and security forces, and will harmonise the ranks;
- On this basis, the movements will submit a list of their combatants as candidates for integration, and the Government shall take any necessary measures to integrate them, no later than six months after signing the Agreement, supervised by the Integration Committee and the National Council for RSS;
- The Integration Committee, in coordination with the National Council for RSS, shall

Withdrawal of foreign forces	No specific mention.

Corruption

Page 2, Preamble:
[...]
Recognising the need to restore security immediately, promote a durable peace and stability in our country, and to make real the rules of good governance, transparent management, respect for human rights, justice and the fight against impunity;

Page 3, SECTION I: PRINCIPLES, COMMITMENTS AND FOUNDATIONS FOR A SUSTAINABLE RESOLUTION OF THE CONFLICT, Chapter 1: Principles and Commitments, Article 1:
In the spirit of the roadmap, the Parties reiterate their attachment to the following principles:
[...]
g) the fight against corruption and impunity;
h) the fight against terrorism, drug trafficking and other forms of international organised crime.
[...]

Page 8, SECTION III: QUESTIONS OF DEFENCE AND SECURITY, Chapter 11: The fight against terrorism, Article 29:
The Parties reiterate their commitment to combatting terrorism and its many connections with organised crime and drug trafficking, including by means of existing strategies and regional mechanisms.

Page 8, SECTION III: QUESTIONS OF DEFENCE AND SECURITY, Chapter 11: The fight against terrorism, Article 30:
The Parties shall set up special units as needed, in order to combat terrorism and organised international crime.

Page 11, SECTION V: RECONCILIATION, JUSTICE AND HUMANITARIAN QUESTIONS, Chapter 14: Reconciliation and justice, Article 47:
The Parties shall promote genuine national reconciliation based on the following elements:
[...]
- creation of a Committee to fight corruption and financial mismanagement;
[...]
- commitment to carry out an in-depth review of the justice system to bring it closer to the litigants, improve its performance, end impunity and integrate traditional and customary regulations without prejudice in the sovereign law of the State;
[...]

Page 12, SSECTION VI: INTERNATIONAL GUARANTEES AND SUPPORT, Chapter 18: Role of the international community, Article 54:
The international community is the guarantor of the scrupulous implementation of the present Agreement and shall support the efforts invested for this purpose. More specifically:
[...]
- the international community is called on to support implementation of the Agreement, by providing the financial, technical and logistical support needed for the different mechanisms foreseen in the Agreement to operate, the DDR and the RSS, and the efforts to combat terrorism and organised crime, as well as to contribute generously and promptly to the planned Trust Fund, by using the planned Conference to appeal for funds foreseen in the Agreement, in order to make a substantial contribution to the development of the Northern Regions;

Crime/organised crime

Page 2, Preamble:
[...]
Recognising the need to restore security immediately, promote a durable peace and stability in our country, and to make real the rules of good governance, transparent management, respect for human rights, justice and the fight against impunity;

Page 3, SECTION I: PRINCIPLES, COMMITMENTS AND FOUNDATIONS FOR A SUSTAINABLE RESOLUTION OF THE CONFLICT, Chapter 1: Principles and Commitments, Article 1:
In the spirit of the roadmap, the Parties reiterate their attachment to the following principles:
[...]
g) the fight against corruption and impunity;
h) the fight against terrorism, drug trafficking and other forms of international organised crime.
[...]

Page 8, SECTION III: QUESTIONS OF DEFENCE AND SECURITY, Chapter 11: The fight against terrorism, Article 29:
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Page 8, SECTION III: QUESTIONS OF DEFENCE AND SECURITY, Chapter 11: The fight against terrorism, Article 30:
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Page 11, SECTION V: RECONCILIATION, JUSTICE AND HUMANITARIAN QUESTIONS, Chapter 14: Reconciliation and justice, Article 47:
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[...]
- creation of a Committee to fight corruption and financial mismanagement;
[...]
- commitment to carry out an in-depth review of the justice system to bring it closer to the litigants, improve its performance, end impunity and integrate traditional and customary regulations without prejudice in the sovereign law of the State;
[...]

Page 12, SSECTION VI: INTERNATIONAL GUARANTEES AND SUPPORT, Chapter 18: Role of the international community, Article 54:
The international community is the guarantor of the scrupulous implementation of the present Agreement and shall support the efforts invested for this purpose. More specifically:
[...]
- the international community is called on to support implementation of the Agreement, by providing the financial, technical and logistical support needed for the different mechanisms foreseen in the Agreement to operate, the DDR and the RSS, and the efforts to combat terrorism and organised crime, as well as to contribute generously and promptly to the planned Trust Fund, by using the planned Conference to appeal for funds foreseen in the Agreement, in order to make a substantial contribution to the development of the Northern Regions;

Drugs

Page 2, Preamble:
[...]
Recognising the need to restore security immediately, promote a durable peace and stability in our country, and to make real the rules of good governance, transparent management, respect for human rights, justice and the fight against impunity;

Page 3, SECTION I: PRINCIPLES, COMMITMENTS AND FOUNDATIONS FOR A SUSTAINABLE RESOLUTION OF THE CONFLICT, Chapter 1: Principles and Commitments, Article 1:
In the spirit of the roadmap, the Parties reiterate their attachment to the following principles:
[...]
g) the fight against corruption and impunity;
h) the fight against terrorism, drug trafficking and other forms of international organised crime.
[...]

Page 8, SECTION III: QUESTIONS OF DEFENCE AND SECURITY, Chapter 11: The fight against terrorism, Article 29:
The Parties reiterate their commitment to combatting terrorism and its many connections with organised crime and drug trafficking, including by means of existing strategies and regional mechanisms.

Page 8, SECTION III: QUESTIONS OF DEFENCE AND SECURITY, Chapter 11: The fight against terrorism, Article 30:
The Parties shall set up special units as needed, in order to combat terrorism and organised international crime.

Page 11, SECTION V: RECONCILIATION, JUSTICE AND HUMANITARIAN QUESTIONS, Chapter 14: Reconciliation and justice, Article 47:
The Parties shall promote genuine national reconciliation based on the following elements:
[...]
- creation of a Committee to fight corruption and financial mismanagement;
[...]
- commitment to carry out an in-depth review of the justice system to bring it closer to the litigants, improve its performance, end impunity and integrate traditional and customary regulations without prejudice in the sovereign law of the State;
[...]

Page 12, SSECTION VI: INTERNATIONAL GUARANTEES AND SUPPORT, Chapter 18: Role of the international community, Article 54:
The international community is the guarantor of the scrupulous implementation of the present Agreement and shall support the efforts invested for this purpose. More specifically:
[...]
- the international community is called on to support implementation of the Agreement, by providing the financial, technical and logistical support needed for the different mechanisms foreseen in the Agreement to operate, the DDR and the RSS, and the efforts to combat terrorism and organised crime, as well as to contribute generously and promptly to the planned Trust Fund, by using the planned Conference to appeal for funds foreseen in the Agreement, in order to make a substantial contribution to the development of the Northern Regions;

Terrorism

Page 2, Preamble:
[...]
Recognising the need to fight against terrorism and international organised crime;

Page 3, SECTION I: PRINCIPLES, COMMITMENTS AND FOUNDATIONS FOR A SUSTAINABLE RESOLUTION OF THE CONFLICT, Chapter 1: Principles and Commitments, Article 1:
In the spirit of the roadmap, the Parties reiterate their attachment to the following principles:
[...]
h) the fight against terrorism, drug trafficking and other forms of international organised crime.
[...]

Page 8, SECTION III: QUESTIONS OF DEFENCE AND SECURITY, Chapter 11: The fight against terrorism, Article 29:
The Parties reiterate their commitment to combatting terrorism and its many connections with organised crime and drug trafficking, including by means of existing strategies and regional mechanisms.

Page 8, SECTION III: QUESTIONS OF DEFENCE AND SECURITY, Chapter 11: The fight against terrorism, Article 30:
The Parties shall set up special units as needed, in order to combat terrorism and organised international crime.

Page 12, SECTION VI: INTERNATIONAL GUARANTEES AND SUPPORT, Chapter 18: Role of the international community, Article 54:
The international community is the guarantor of the scrupulous implementation of the present Agreement and shall support the efforts invested for this purpose. More specifically:
[...]
- the international community is called on to support implementation of the Agreement, by providing the financial, technical and logistical support needed for the different mechanisms foreseen in the Agreement to operate, the DDR and the RSS, and the efforts to combat terrorism and organised crime, as well as to contribute generously and promptly to the planned Trust Fund, by using the planned Conference to appeal for funds foreseen in the Agreement, in order to make a substantial contribution to the development of the Northern Regions.

Page 15, Annex 1: Interim period:
[...]
Objectives of the interim period
An interim period shall begin immediately after signing the present Agreement. During this period, while awaiting the adoption and entry into force of the legal and governance provisions of the present Agreement, exceptional measures concerning the administration of the northern regions of Mali shall be implemented. The objectives of these provisions shall be:
[...]
- To monitor the adoption of the agreed measures to combat terrorism and extremism and to avoid any further exclusion, marginalisation and impunity.
[...]

Page 19, Annex 2: Defence and Security:
IV. Redeployment of the armed and security forces
Within 60 days of signing the Agreement, the MOC, through the CTS, shall propose a plan and a detailed timetable for the redeployment of the reconstituted Armed and Security

Transitional justice

Transitional justice general	No specific mention.
Amnesty/pardon	No specific mention.
Courts	No specific mention.
Mechanism	Page 11, SECTION V: RECONCILIATION, JUSTICE AND HUMANITARIAN QUESTIONS, Chapter 14: Reconciliation and justice, Article 47: The Parties shall promote genuine national reconciliation based on the following elements: [...] - creation of transitional justice mechanisms in particular by operationalising the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Council (Commission Vérité, Justice et Réconciliation, CVJR); [...] - creation of an International Committee of Enquiry tasked with investigating all war crimes, crimes against humanity, genocide, sexual crimes and other serious violations of International Law, Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law throughout Malian territory; [...]
Prisoner release	No specific mention.
Vetting	No specific mention.
Victims	Page 15, Annex 1: Interim period: While awaiting implementation of the measures foreseen in the present Agreement, the following interim measures have been agreed. They shall be carried out during an interim period which shall begin immediately after signature of the Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation in Mali resulting from the Algiers Process, for a period between eighteen and twenty-four months. The purpose of this period shall be to establish conditions favouring the reconciliation of the people of Mali, and to lay the foundations of a new, democratic and united Mali, thanks in part to the promotion of peace, democracy and the acceptance of cultural diversity. It shall also ensure the return, reinstallation and reinsertion of those Malians living outside the country, as well as the rehabilitation of its victims.
Missing persons	No specific mention.

Reparations	No specific mention.

Reconciliation

Page 2, Preamble:
[...]
Determined to deal definitively with the basic causes of the present situation, and to bring about genuine national reconciliation by reappropriating history through national unity, while respecting the human diversity which characterises the nation of Mali;
Convinced of the need to create a new base to rebuild unity in the country, while respecting its territorial integrity, taking into account its ethnic and cultural diversity, as well as its specific geographical and socio-economic characteristics;
[...]

Page 4, SECTION I: PRINCIPLES, COMMITMENTS AND FOUNDATIONS FOR A SUSTAINABLE RESOLUTION OF THE CONFLICT, Chapter 2: Foundations for a sustainable resolution of the conflict, Article 5:
[...]
Measures designed to establish peace and national reconciliation
The socio-political dimension of the cyclical crises which have buffeted Northern Mali requires a political solution. To this end, a Conference of National Consensus shall be organised during the interim period, with the support of the Monitoring Committee and with equal representation of the Parties, to enable a detailed debate between the components of the Malian nation on the underlying causes of the conflict. This debate shall address, among other things, the Azawad problem. It shall identify the elements of a solution which should enable Mali to transcend its painful ordeal, to value the contribution of its different components to the country's identity, and to promote true national reconciliation. A Charter for Peace, Unity and National Reconciliation shall be formulated, by consensus, in order to take on board the commemorative, identity and historical dimensions of the Malian crisis, and confirm its national unity and national integrity.

Page 11, SECTION V: RECONCILIATION, JUSTICE AND HUMANITARIAN QUESTIONS, Chapter 14: Reconciliation and justice, Article 47:
The Parties shall promote genuine national reconciliation based on the following elements:
- development of a National Charter for peace, unity and national reconciliation;
- creation of transitional justice mechanisms in particular by operationalising the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Council (Commission Vérité, Justice et Réconciliation, CVJR);
- creation of a Committee to fight corruption and financial mismanagement;
- creation of an International Committee of Enquiry tasked with investigating all war crimes, crimes against humanity, genocide, sexual crimes and other serious violations of International Law, Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law throughout Malian territory;
- reaffirmation of the inalienable character of war crimes and crimes against humanity and the commitment of the Parties to cooperate with the International Committee of Enquiry;
- no amnesty for the authors of war crimes, crimes against humanity and serious violations of Human Rights, including violence against women, girls and infants, related to the conflict;
- consolidation of judicial power in order to ensure the Rule of Law throughout the country;
- commitment to carry out an in-depth review of the justice system to bring it closer to the litigants, improve its performance, end impunity and integrate traditional and customary regulations without prejudice in the sovereign law of the State;
- extension of legal and regulatory assistance, and information on citizens' rights;
- promotion of high quality training for all stakeholders and related personnel in the justice system, including the Cadis;
- reassessment of the role of Cadis in administering justice, particularly concerning civil

Implementation

UN signatory	No specific mention.
Other international signatory	No specific mention.
Referendum for agreement	No specific mention.

International mission/force/ similar

Page 7, SECTION III: QUESTIONS OF DEFENCE AND SECURITY, Chapter 8: Cantonment, integration and disarmament, demobilisation, and reinsertion (DDR), Article 18:
The cantonment process for combatants seeks to identify those combatants eligible for integration or the DDR programme. This process shall be completed according to the standards and professional practices established by the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilisation Mission in Mali (la Mission Multidimensionnelle Intégrée des Nations Unies pour la Stabilisation en Mali, MINUSMA).

Page 8, SECTION III: QUESTIONS OF DEFENCE AND SECURITY, Chapter 9: Redeployment of the Armed and Security Forces, Article 21:
The reconstituted armed and security forces shall be progressively redeployed following signature of the Agreement, throughout the Northern Regions. This redeployment shall be led by the Operational Coordination Mechanism (Méchanisme de Coordination Opérationnel, MCR) with the support of MINUSMA.

Page 13, SECTION VI: INTERNATIONAL GUARANTEES AND SUPPORT, Chapter 18: Role of the international community, Article 56:
The defining role and important contributions expected from MINUSMA, the Agencies and programmes of the United Nations and all other international structures and organisations to achieve the objective of the present Agreement relate to the mandates granted by their competent bodies.

Page 13, SECTION VI: INTERNATIONAL GUARANTEES AND SUPPORT, Chapter 19: The Agreement Monitoring Committee, Article 60:
the CSA shall fulfil the following remit:
- ensure the monitoring, supervision, coordination and active implementation by the Parties of all the provisions of the present Agreement, without prejudice to MINUSMA's mandate from the Security Council;
[...]

Page 14, SECTION VI: INTERNATIONAL GUARANTEES AND SUPPORT, Chapter 19: The Agreement Monitoring Committee, Article 61:
Subject to its mandate and in the limit of its capacities, MINUSMA shall manage the CSA Secretariat. MINUSMA, together with UA (MISAHEL), OCI, EU and CEDEAO, shall assist CSA to monitor implementation of the Agreement.

Page 17, Annex 2: Defence and Security:
I. Interim security measures
Under the auspices of the Sub-Committee for Defence and Security of the Monitoring Committee, a Technical Security Committee (Commission Technique de Sécurité, CTS) shall be created which shall assume the remit of the Joint Technical Security Committee (CTMS) resulting from the Algiers Agreement and enlarged on September 16, 2014, at Algiers:
[...]
b. Creation of the Operational Coordination Mechanism (Méchanisme Opérationnel de Coordination, MOC) and mixed patrols
[...]
- the MOC shall work closely with the international forces in attendance;
- The MOC shall be tasked with planning and carrying out the mixed patrols including elements of the Malian armed and security forces and elements of the Coordination and of the Platform, with, if necessary and possible, the support of MINUSMA and the international forces in attendance (procedures and timetable for patrols by zone to be defined by MOC). The first joint patrol shall take place no later than 60 days after signing the Agreement;
[...]

Enforcement mechanism	No specific mention.