Country/entity	Mali Azawad
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Accord sur la cessation des hostilities entre le Gouvernement de la Republique du Mali d'une part, et le Mouvement Populaire de l'Azaouad et le Front Islamique Arabe d'autre part (Accords de Tamanrasset)
Date	6 Jan 1991
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 Ceasefire/related

Conflict nature Government/territory

Peace process Mali-Azawad Inter-Azawad peace process

Parties	Pour le Gouvernement du Mali Colonel Ousmane Coulibaly Membre du Conseil National Chef d'État Major Général des Armées Pour le Mouvement Populaire de l'Azaouad et le Front Islamique Arab Iyad Ag Ghali Secrétaire Général du Mouvement
Third parties	En présence du Ministre de l'Intérieur de la République Algérinne Démocratique et Populaire
Description	The government and the movements agree to stop military operations, outlaw individual and collective acts of violence, and that from the signature of the agreement the armed forces will circulate unarmed outside designated zones. They also agree on the integration of members into the armed forces. They agree on the establishment of a commission to make sure this agreement is respected. They agree on prisoner release.

Agreement document	ML_910106_Accord sur la cessation des hostilites_EN.pdf (opens in new tab) | Download PDF
Agreement document (original language)	ML_910106_Accord sur la cessation des hostilités_FR.pdf (opens in new tab)

Groups

Children/youth	No specific mention.
Disabled persons	No specific mention.
Elderly/age	No specific mention.
Migrant workers	No specific mention.
Racial/ethnic/ national group	No specific mention.
Religious groups	No specific mention.
Indigenous people	No specific mention.
Other groups	No specific mention.

Refugees/displaced persons	No specific mention.
Social class	No specific mention.

Gender

Women, girls and gender	No specific mention.
Men and boys	No specific mention.
LGBTI	No specific mention.
Family	No specific mention.

State definition

Nature of state (general)	No specific mention.
State configuration	No specific mention.
Self determination	No specific mention.
Referendum	No specific mention.
State symbols	No specific mention.
Independence/ secession	No specific mention.
Accession/ unification	No specific mention.
Border delimitation	No specific mention.
Cross-border provision	No specific mention.

Governance

Political institutions (new or reformed)	No specific mention.
Elections	No specific mention.
Electoral commission	No specific mention.
Political parties reform	No specific mention.
Civil society	No specific mention.
Traditional/ religious leaders	No specific mention.
Public administration	No specific mention.
Constitution	No specific mention.

Power sharing

Political power sharing	No specific mention.
Territorial power sharing	No specific mention.
Economic power sharing	No specific mention.
Military power sharing	Power sharing→Military power sharing→Merger of forces Page 1, Article 8: The combatants may integrate into the Malian Armed Forces under conditions defined by the two parties.

Human rights and equality

Human rights/RoL general	No specific mention.
Bill of rights/similar	No specific mention.

Treaty incorporation	No specific mention.
Civil and political rights	No specific mention.
Socio-economic rights	No specific mention.

Rights related issues

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

Rights institutions

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

Justice sector reform

Criminal justice and emergency law	No specific mention.
State of emergency provisions	No specific mention.

Judiciary and courts	No specific mention.
Prisons and detention	No specific mention.
Traditional Laws	No specific mention.

Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or socio-economic reconstruction	No specific mention.
National economic plan	No specific mention.
Natural resources	No specific mention.
International funds	No specific mention.
Business	No specific mention.
Taxation	No specific mention.
Banks	No specific mention.

Land, property and environment

Land reform/rights	No specific mention.
Pastoralist/ nomadism rights	No specific mention.
Cultural heritage	No specific mention.
Environment	No specific mention.
Water or riparian rights or access	No specific mention.

Security sector

Security Guarantees

No specific mention.

Ceasefire

Security sector→Ceasefire→Ceasefire provision
[Summary: The whole agreement provides for a ceasefire and its modalities. The ceasefire starts on 06/01/91 upon signature. There is no indication as to whether it is permanent or temporary.]

Page 1, Article 1:
Military operations and all armed activity throughout the national territory and principally in the 6th and 7th Regions of Mali shall cease at …..hours on 06/01/91.

Page 1, Article 2:
The two parties undertake to prevent any recourse to acts of violence, whether collective or individual.
[...]

Page 2, Article 13:
The present Agreement enters into force upon signing.

Police

No specific mention.

Armed forces

Page 1, Article 4:
The Malian Armed Forces shall not carry out any activities likely to result in clashes with the combatants. They shall gradually reduce their presence in the 6th and 7th Regions.

Page 1, Article 5:
Within the framework of the present Agreement, the Malian Armed Forces shall withdraw from management of the civilian Administration, and suppress some military posts.
With regard to the towns (Regional capitals and cercles), barracks shall be progressively transferred to more suitable locations.

Page 1, Article 6:
The Malian Armed Forces shall avoid pastureland and areas with heavy concentrations of population.

Page 1, Article 7:
The Malian Armed Forces shall restrict themselves to their role of defending territorial integrity at the frontiers.

Page 1, Article 8:
The combatants may integrate into the Malian Armed Forces under conditions defined by the two parties.

DDR

Security sector→DDR→Demilitarisation provisions
Page 1, Article 8:
The combatants may integrate into the Malian Armed Forces under conditions defined by the two parties.

Intelligence services	No specific mention.
Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces	Page 1, Article 2: [...] All clandestine action or action endangering public order shall end, as well as any infiltration of armed elements from outside the country. Page 1, Article 3: The fighting forces of the “Popular Movement of Azawad” and the Arabic Islamic Front in place on the day of cessation of hostilities shall remain inside the zones which correspond to their current place of cantonment. Any individual or collective movement of these Forces outside these areas must be unarmed. Page 1, Article 8: The combatants may integrate into the Malian Armed Forces under conditions defined by the two parties. Page 2, Article 10: The Committee for the Cessation of Hostilities shall consist of an equal number of representatives from each of the two parties, as well as the mediator.
Withdrawal of foreign forces	No specific mention.
Corruption	No specific mention.
Crime/organised crime	No specific mention.
Drugs	No specific mention.
Terrorism	No specific mention.

Transitional justice	
Transitional justice general	No specific mention.
Amnesty/pardon	No specific mention.
Courts	No specific mention.
Mechanism	No specific mention.

Prisoner release	Page 2, Article 12: All prisoners, hostages, or detained civilians held by each of the parties shall be released within 30 days of signing the present Agreement.
Vetting	No specific mention.
Victims	No specific mention.
Missing persons	No specific mention.
Reparations	No specific mention.
Reconciliation	No specific mention.

Implementation	
UN signatory	No specific mention.
Other international signatory	No specific mention.
Referendum for agreement	No specific mention.
International mission/force/ similar	No specific mention.
Enforcement mechanism	No specific mention.
