Country/entity	Mali Niger
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Understanding between the Tarbanasa, Ibawen and Targaitamout communities in the Tamalet area
Date	28 Apr 2018
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes

Agreement/conflict level Intrastate/local conflict Mali - Niger: Local cross-border conflicts

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 - partial

Conflict nature Inter-group

Peace process Mali - Niger: local agreements in border areas

Parties	For Tarbanassa and Ibahawan Oumar Ag Mohamed For Targaitamout Jikilla Ag Wantacha
Third parties	Page 2, untitled preamble: ... representative of the Minister of State, of Interior, of Public Security, Decentralization, of Customary and Religious Affairs, assisted by the representative of the High Authority for Peace-building (HACP) and with the help of the Center For Humanitarian Dialogue. Signed: Witness organizations or institutions For the witness communities in Mali Mainy Ould Assalik For the witness communities in Niger Yahaya Assoumane The Deputy / Mayor of Abala Boubacar Oumarou The Mayor of Anderamboukane Hamad Ahmad AG Mohamad The representative of the interim Authorities of the Ménaka region Algharif AG BIGUI The representative of the High Authority for Peace-building (HACP) Mohamed Ali Mohamed (CT) The representative of the Ministry of State, of Interior, Security, Public, Decentralization, Customary and Religious Affairs Mohamed Mahamadou (CT)
Description	After a series of thefts and conflicts over water and pastoralist-related land resources, the communities agree to form a monitoring committee, to eradicate theft/looting, to jointly manage access to water sources, and to strengthen traditional local authorities.

Agreement document	ML_NE_180428_Understanding between the Tarbanasa Ibawen and Targaitamout communities in the Tamalet area_tr.pdf (opens in new tab) | Download PDF
Agreement document (original language)	ML_NE_180428_Understanding between the Tarbanasa, Ibawen and Targaitamout communities in the Tamalet area.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	Page 3: Article 5: As part of the resolution of inter and intra-communal conflicts, the three communities commit to putting the Kadis, traditional authorities, and communities at the center of the prevention and management of their conflicts. The leaders of the three communities commit themselves to sincere neutrality and dedicate themselves to peace. Page 5: Section III: Respect for customs and traditions by the different communities Article 11: In this area, some communities continue to function as in the past. Today, technology and change of perception and behavior have arrived in the most remote corners of our countries. The technical and financial partners and the States of Mali and Niger must improve access to education and the servicing of sedentary areas (modern water sources, health centers, electrification, etc.). Today, traditional leaders, religious leaders, and community leaders have lost all credibility in the area, The three parties commit to restoring the moral authority of the traditional chiefdom to allow it to play its full role in the appeasement of social tensions and in promoting peaceful cohabitation.
Public administration	No specific mention.
Constitution	No specific mention.

Power sharing

Political power sharing

Power sharing→Political power sharing→General
Sub-state level
Summary: this local agreement sets up a monitoring committee which also performs some functions of local governance, composed of representatives of the communities which are parties to the agreement.
Power sharing→Political power sharing→Other proportionality
Sub-state level
Page 3-4:
Article 6:

To monitor the implementation of this agreement, pending installation of the Tamalet municipal authorities, the three parties agree to set up a monitoring committee in the commune of Anderamboukane, whose composition is as follows:

The mayor of the municipality or his representative
A representative of the community leaders network
Two representatives of the Targaitamout communities
Two representatives of the Tarbanassa and Ibahawan communities
A representative of the other communities in Mali,
A representative of the other communities of Niger
A representative of the commune of Abala
A representative of the municipality of Tillia
A young representative of the Arab community in the border area
A young representative of the Peulh community in the border area

The mission of this committee is to:

Monitor the implementation of the reconciliation agreement signed by the three parties
Prevent and manage conflicts that may arise between communities in the area
Support communities in the search and return of animals that are stolen or lost.

For the resolution of conflicts, the three parties commit to banishing all forms of revenge and to refer instead to the committee any inter or intra-communal conflict to be resolved.

Territorial power sharing

No specific mention.

Economic power sharing

No specific mention.

Military power sharing

No specific mention.

Human rights and equality

Human rights/RoL general	No specific mention.
Bill of rights/similar	No specific mention.
Treaty incorporation	No specific mention.
Civil and political rights	No specific mention.
Socio-economic rights	No specific mention.

Rights related issues

Citizenship	No specific mention.
Democracy	No specific mention.
Detention procedures	No specific mention.
Media and communication	No specific mention.
Mobility/access	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	Page 3: Article 5: As part of the resolution of inter and intra-communal conflicts, the three communities commit to putting the Kadis, traditional authorities, and communities at the center of the prevention and management of their conflicts. The leaders of the three communities commit themselves to sincere neutrality and dedicate themselves to peace.

Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or socio-economic reconstruction	Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Socio-economic development Page 3: Article 3: For a more peaceful coexistence , the three parties ask the States of Mali and Niger to help them by carrying out income-generating activities (IGAs) and employment for the benefit of young people (livestock trade, transport, ...), training which could lead to young people learning trades, and facilitating the installation of local finance institutions
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	Socio-economic reconstruction→Banks→Personal or commercial banking Page 3: Article 3: For a more peaceful coexistence , the three parties ask the States of Mali and Niger to help them by carrying out income-generating activities (IGAs) and employment for the benefit of young people (livestock trade, transport, ...), training which could lead to young people learning trades, and facilitating the installation of local finance institutions

Land, property and environment

Land reform/rights No specific mention.

Pastoralist/ nomadism rights

Page 4-5:
Section II: Access to pastoral resources (especially water sources)

Article 7:

Apart from theft and looting of cattle, exclusion from access to water sources is one of the major causes of conflicts in the area.

The three parties ask the States of Mali and Niger and the partners to help the communities by building modern water sources.

Livestock feed stores should be established to reduce conflicts around pasturing of fields during the off-season.

The parties ask the States and their partners to organize training and awareness-raising campaigns around the peaceful use of pastoral resources and coexistence.

Article 8:

For access to water sources, livestock breeders must apply to the committees or traditional authorities responsible for the management of said sources. They must strictly observe the rules or conventions regulating access to these water sources.

Article 9:

The State of Mali must organize campaigns to raise awareness of the pastoral charter and promote local conventions for the management of pastoral resources. The revitalization of traditional space management mechanisms will be an important tool in the peaceful use of pastoral resources

Article 10:

To combat animal diseases prevalent in the area, the States of Mali and Niger must make veterinary products available and train veterinarians throughout the area.

Cultural heritage	Land, property and environment→Cultural heritage→Intangible Page 5: Section III: Respect for customs and traditions by the different communities Article 11: In this area, some communities continue to function as in the past. Today, technology and change of perception and behavior have arrived in the most remote corners of our countries. The technical and financial partners and the States of Mali and Niger must improve access to education and the servicing of sedentary areas (modern water sources, health centers, electrification, etc.). Today, traditional leaders, religious leaders, and community leaders have lost all credibility in the area, The three parties commit to restoring the moral authority of the traditional chiefdom to allow it to play its full role in the appeasement of social tensions and in promoting peaceful cohabitation.
Environment	No specific mention.
Water or riparian rights or access	Page 4: Section II: Access to pastoral resources (especially water sources) Article 7: Apart from theft and looting of cattle, exclusion from access to water sources is one of the major causes of conflicts in the area. The three parties ask the States of Mali and Niger and the partners to help the communities by building modern water sources. Livestock feed stores should be established to reduce conflicts around pasturing of fields during the off-season. The parties ask the States and their partners to organize training and awareness-raising campaigns around the peaceful use of pastoral resources and coexistence. Article 8: For access to water sources, livestock breeders must apply to the committees or traditional authorities responsible for the management of said sources. They must strictly observe the rules or conventions regulating access to these water sources.

Security sector

Security Guarantees	No specific mention.
Ceasefire	Security sector→Ceasefire→General commitments Page 2-3: CHAPTER II: Agreements between the communities in conflict Section I: theft / looting of Livestock ARTICLE 1: Through this agreement and within the framework of peaceful coexistence, the three communities commit to: Ceasing all confrontation for any reason whatsoever, Firmly condemning acts of aggression
Police	No specific mention.
Armed forces	No specific mention.
DDR	Security sector→DDR→DDR programmes Page 3: Article 4: The communities ask the State of Mali to accelerate the implementation of the Algiers agreement by carrying out the Demobilization, Disarmament, and Reintegration (DDR) process. DDR makes it possible to identify and recover any weapons circulating in the area.
Intelligence services	No specific mention.
Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces	No specific mention.
Withdrawal of foreign forces	No specific mention.
Corruption	No specific mention.

Crime/organised crime	Page 2-3: CHAPTER II: Agreements between the communities in conflict Section I: theft / looting of Livestock ARTICLE 1: Through this agreement and within the framework of peaceful coexistence, the three communities commit to: Ceasing all confrontation for any reason whatsoever, Firmly condemning acts of aggression Pro-actively eradicating theft / looting of livestock from any party and throughout the border area (especially the Tamalet area). Article 2: To eradicate the theft / looting of livestock (which poisons relations between populations), the three communities commit to identifying and denouncing to the authorities of Mali and Niger, thieves, and / or all those who stir up tensions between the communities. In the process of identifying and denouncing thieves, community leaders must try to avoid confusing themselves: a thief does not represent their family or their community.
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	No specific mention.
Vetting	No specific mention.
Victims	No specific mention.

Missing persons	No specific mention.
Reparations	No specific mention.
Reconciliation	No specific mention.

Implementation

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