Country/entity	Mali Azawad
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Accord préliminaire à l'élection présidentielle et aux pourparlers inclusifs de paix au Mali (Accord préliminaire de Ouagadougou)
Date	18 Jun 2013
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes

Agreement/conflict level Intrastate/intrastate conflict

Tuareg Wars (1962 -)

Mali-Azawad
The nomadic Tuareg in the north of Mali maintained a long-standing revolt against a government traditionally dominated by southern politicians shortly after Mali became independent from France in 1960. The uprisings focused in and around the Azawad region, north of Timbuktu. After several outbreaks of violence during the 1980s, violence peaked with the 1990 outbreak of the Tuareg Rebellion. Following an initial defeat by the Malian Armed Forces, reparations by the government of Alpha Konare included the creation of the self-governing Kidal region. Violence in 1994 died down following peace between moderates on both sides in 1995 and a negotiated peace agreement. Violence continued due to a lack of integration by combatants, but it was not until 2011 that the situation again escalated in the aftermath of the Arab Spring and the disintegration of Libya, which resulted in a heavy inflow of small arms, and the increased involvement by Algeria. In January 2012, the National Movement for the Liberation of Azawad (MNLA) together with several other groups took full control of the region. Disputes on how to handle the situation led to a military coup against President Touré in March 2012 that, in turn, resulted in further turmoil. The MNLA declared the independence of Azawad, but soon lost control of most of the territory to radical Islamist militias including Ansar Dine. A French intervention in January 2013 paved the way for a UN mission, which was established in April of that year. In June 2015 multiple declarations culminated in a final agreement between several Azawad-affiliated groups, including MNLA, and the government of Mali to end hostilities. However, inadequate implementation of the agreement results in continual armed confrontations between pro-government militias, Azawad-affiliated groups, dissidents of Azawad-affiliated groups, ethnically oriented groups, and increasingly since 2017, radical Islamist militias.

Niger-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 Government/territory

Peace process Mali-Azawad Inter-Azawad peace process

Parties

(Signed)
Pour le Gouvernement d'union nationale de la République du Mali, le Ministre de la Défense et des Anciens Combattants et P/D:
Colonel Moussa Sinko COULIBALY
Ministre de l' Administration Territotiale de la Décentralisation et de l' Aménagement du Territoire.

(Signed)
Pour le Mouvement national pour la libération de l'Azawad
Bilal Ag CHERIF

(Signed)
Pour le Haut Conseil pour l'unité de l'Azawad
Alghabass Ag INTALLA

Third parties

(Signed)
Le Médiateur
Blaise Compaore
Président du Faso

(Signed)
Le Médiateur associé
Goodluck Ebele Jonathan
Président de la République Fédérale du Nigeria

Témoins

(Signed)
Haut Représentant de l'Union Africaine et Chef de la MISMA
Pierre BUYOYA

(Signed)
Représentant Spécial du Secrétaire Général des Nations Unies et Chef de Mission de la MINUSMA
Bert Koenders

(Signed)
Représentant de L'Organisation de la Coopération Islamique (OCI)
Yipene Djibril Bassole

(Signed)
Représentant l'Union Européenne (UE)
Michel REVEYRAND de MENTHON

Description

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

Agreement document	ML_130618_AccordsElectionsDialogueInclusif_EN.pdf (opens in new tab) | Download PDF
Agreement document (original language)	ML_130618_AccordElectionsDialogueInclusif_FR.pdf (opens in new tab)

Groups

Children/youth	Groups→Children/youth→Rhetorical Page 5, CHAPTER II: CREATION OF FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS FOR A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, I. CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES, Article 10: Pending the elaboration of the ceasefire measures, the Parties shall agree on the following measures: [...] - the cessation of all acts of violence, arbitrary arrests, acts of torture of harassment, summary detentions and executions, the use of child soldiers, sexual violence, arming of civilians, as well as the formation and use of terrorists;
Disabled persons	No specific mention.
Elderly/age	No specific mention.
Migrant workers	No specific mention.
Racial/ethnic/ national group	No specific mention.
Religious groups	No specific mention.
Indigenous people	No specific mention.
Other groups	No specific mention.

Refugees/displaced persons	Groups→Refugees/displaced persons→Substantive Page 6, CHAPTER II: CREATION OF FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS FOR A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, II. The normalisation process, Article 13: The Parties shall facilitate the deployment of humanitarian aid in Northern Mali and encourage the voluntary return of persons displaced due to the armed conflict and refugees, with the support of Mali's partners. Page 8, CHAPTER III: THE POST ELECTORAL PROCESS, I. The Dialogue Framework, Article 21: [...] This inclusive dialogue shall address among other the following questions: [...] - the return of refugees and displace persons and their reinsertion;
Social class	No specific mention.

Gender

Women, girls and gender	Page 5, CHAPTER II: CREATION OF FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS FOR A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, I. CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES, Article 10: Pending the elaboration of the ceasefire measures, the Parties shall agree on the following measures: [...] - the cessation of all acts of violence, arbitrary arrests, acts of torture of harassment, summary detentions and executions, the use of child soldiers, sexual violence, arming of civilians, as well as the formation and use of terrorists; Page 7, CHAPTER II: CREATION OF FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS FOR A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, III. Implementation, monitoring and confidence-building measures, Article 18: As soon as possible the Parties shall set up an international inquiry into war crimes, crimes against humanity, crimes of genocide, sexual crimes, drug trafficking and other serious violations of international humanitarian law and Human Rights throughout Malian territory. [...] Original: Page 7, CHAPITRE II: CREATION DE CONDITIONS FAVORABLES A LA TENUE DE L'ELECTION PRESIDENTIELLE, I. De la cessation des hostilités, Article 10: Dans l'attente de l'élaboration des modalités du cessez-le-feu, les Parties s'accordent notamment sur les mesures suivantes: ... - l'arrêt de tous les actes de violence, des arrestations arbitraires, des actes de torture et de harcèlement, de la détention et des exécutions sommaires, de l'utilisation des enfants soldats, de la violence sexuelle, de l'armement des civils ainsi que de la formation et de l'utilisation de terroristes;... Page 9, CHAPITRE II: CREATION DE CONDITIONS FAVORABLES A LA TENUE DE L'ELECTION PRESIDENTIELLE, III. Des mesures de mise en œuvre, d'accompagnement et de confiance Article 18: Les Parties conviennent de la mise en place, dans les meilleurs delais, d'une commission d'enquete internationale sur les crimes de guerre, les crimes contre l'humanite, les crimes de genocide, les crimes de violence sexuelle, le trafic de drogue et les autres violations graves du droit international des droits de l'Homme et du droit international humanitaire sur tout le territoire du Mali...
Men and boys	No specific mention.
LGBTI	No specific mention.
Family	No specific mention.

State definition

Nature of state (general)	Page 2-3, Preamble: [...] Wishing to combine their efforts and energies by dialogue and agreement in order to provide Mali with legitimate Republican institutions, in particular by organising the presidential election in July 2013; [...] Reaffirming their respect for the principles of the communique issued at Ouagadougou on December 4, 2012, including: [...] - respect for national unity and the territorial integrity of Mali; - respect for the republican and secular nature of the State; [...] Page 8, CHAPTER III: THE POST ELECTORAL PROCESS, I. The Dialogue Framework, Article 25: [...] The present Agreement which indicates the confirmed desire of the Parties to preserve the integrity of the national territory, national unity, the secular and republican nature of the state and to maintain peace and security throughout the national territory, enters into force upon signing.
State configuration	No specific mention.
Self determination	No specific mention.
Referendum	No specific mention.
State symbols	No specific mention.
Independence/ secession	No specific mention.
Accession/ unification	No specific mention.
Border delimitation	No specific mention.
Cross-border provision	No specific mention.

Governance

Political institutions (new or reformed)	No specific mention.
Elections	Page 2, Preamble: [...] Wishing to combine their efforts and energies by dialogue and agreement in order to provide Mali with legitimate Republican institutions, in particular by organising the presidential election in July 2013; [...] Page 3, CHAPTER I: GENERAL PROVISIONS, Article 1: The signatory Parties to the present Agreement shall engage with the process of dialogue, in order to emerge from the crisis in Northern Mali, in two phases: 1. before the presidential election 2. after the presidential election and the formation of the Government. Page 3, CHAPTER I: GENERAL PROVISIONS, Article 2: The Parties shall accept the organisation of the presidential election throughout the national territory. To this end they shall establish the conditions needed to organise and hold the presidential election in July 2013 in the northern regions and in particular in the region of Kidal. Page 3, CHAPTER I: GENERAL PROVISIONS, Article 3: After election of the President of the Republic and the formation of the Government, the Parties shall begin an inclusive dialogue to find a definitive solution to the crisis. Page 4, CHAPTER II: CREATION OF FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS FOR A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, I. CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES, Article 4: In order to create favourable security conditions, in particular for organising and holding a free and transparent presidential election throughout the national territory, the Parties undertake to definitively cease all hostilities and to observe a ceasefire.
Electoral commission	No specific mention.
Political parties reform	No specific mention.
Civil society	Page 6, CHAPTER II: CREATION OF FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS FOR A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, II. The normalisation process, Article 13: The Parties shall facilitate the deployment of humanitarian aid in Northern Mali and encourage the voluntary return of persons displaced due to the armed conflict and refugees, with the support of Mali's partners.
Traditional/ religious leaders	No specific mention.

Public administration	Page 6, CHAPTER II: CREATION OF FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS FOR A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, II. The normalisation process, Article 12: The Parties shall facilitate the establishment of the general administration and basic social services in Northern Mali. Page 8, CHAPTER III: THE POST ELECTORAL PROCESS, I. The Dialogue Framework, Article 21: [...] This inclusive dialogue shall address among other the following questions: - the administrative and institutional organisation of Mali, in particular the northern regions known by some as Azawad; [...] - improvement of administrative, economic and political governance; [...]
Constitution	Governance→Constitution→Constitution affirmation/renewal Page 2, Preamble: [...] Reaffirming their attachment to the Constitution of the Republic of Mali of February 25, 1992;

Power sharing

Political power sharing	No specific mention.
Territorial power sharing	No specific mention.
Economic power sharing	No specific mention.
Military power sharing	No specific mention.

Human rights and equality

Human rights/RoL general

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

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

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

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

Bill of rights/similar No specific mention.

Treaty incorporation	No specific mention.

Civil and political rights

Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Torture
Page 5, CHAPTER II: CREATION OF FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS FOR A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, I. CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES, Article 10:
Pending the elaboration of the ceasefire measures, the Parties shall agree on the following measures:
[...]
- the cessation of all acts of violence, arbitrary arrests, acts of torture or harassment, summary detentions and executions, the use of child soldiers, sexual violence, arming of civilians, as well as the formation and use of terrorists;
Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Equality
Page 2, Preamble:
[...]
Reaffirming their respect for the principles of the communique issued at Ouagadougou on December 4, 2012, including:
[...]
- respect for equality of all Malian citizens;
[...]
Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Liberty and security of person
Page 5, CHAPTER II: CREATION OF FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS FOR A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, I. CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES, Article 10:
Pending the elaboration of the ceasefire measures, the Parties shall agree on the following measures:
- cessation of all military operations;
- cessation of any attempts to occupy new ground positions;
- the deployment of MISMA/MIUSMA at Anefis and in the region of Kidal;
- protection of civilian populations;
- the cessation of all acts of violence, arbitrary arrests, acts of torture of harassment, summary detentions and executions, the use of child soldiers, sexual violence, arming of civilians, as well as the formation and use of terrorists;
- the progressive deployment of Human Rights observers.

Page 6, CHAPTER II: CREATION OF FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS FOR A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, II. The normalisation process, Article 14:
The parties shall ensure the free movement of persons and goods and respect fundamental liberties.
Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Freedom of movement
Page 6, CHAPTER II: CREATION OF FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS FOR A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, II. The normalisation process, Article 14:
The parties shall ensure the free movement of persons and goods and respect fundamental liberties.
Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Fair trial
Page 5, CHAPTER II: CREATION OF FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS FOR A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, I. CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES, Article 10:
Pending the elaboration of the ceasefire measures, the Parties shall agree on the following measures:
[...]
- the cessation of all acts of violence, arbitrary arrests, acts of torture or harassment, summary detentions and executions, the use of child soldiers, sexual violence, arming of civilians, as well as the formation and use of terrorists;
Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Thought, opinion, conscience and religion
Page 2, Preamble:
[...]
Reaffirming their respect for the principles of the communique issued at Ouagadougou on December 4, 2012, including:

Socio-economic rights	No specific mention.

Rights related issues

Citizenship	No specific mention.
Democracy	Page 1, Preamble: [...] Reaffirming their determination to build a State of democratic law and prosperity, guaranteeing the rights of citizens and harmonious and sustainable development in Mali; [...] Deeply attached to the values of democracy, good governance, justice and the protection and promotion of human rights in accordance with the relevant international instruments; [...]
Detention procedures	No specific mention.
Media and communication	Rights related issues→Media and communication→Media roles Page 7, CHAPTER II: CREATION OF FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS FOR A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, III. Implementation, monitoring and confidence-building measures, Article 20: The Parties undertake to inform the population about the provisions of the present Agreement. To this end the Government of Mali and the armed groups of Northern Mali shall organise a forum for the communities of northern Mali.

Mobility/access

Page 5, CHAPTER II: CREATION OF FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS FOR A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, I. CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES, Article 9:
The Joint Technical Security Committee shall have a Secretariat made up of senior MISMA/MINUSMA officers. It shall be based at Gao. It may meet anywhere as convened by the commander or his representative.

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

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

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

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

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

Protection measures

Rights related issues→Protection measures→Protection of civilians
Page 5, CHAPTER II: CREATION OF FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS FOR A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, I. CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES, Article 10:
Pending the elaboration of the ceasefire measures, the Parties shall agree on the following measures:
- protection of civilian populations;
Rights related issues→Protection measures→Other
Page 2, Preamble:
[...]
Reaffirming their respect for the principles of the communique issued at Ouagadougou on December 4, 2012, including:
[...]
- protection of the national heritage;
[...]

Other

No specific mention.

Rights institutions

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

Justice sector reform

Criminal justice and emergency law	No specific mention.
State of emergency provisions	No specific mention.
Judiciary and courts	No specific mention.
Prisons and detention	No specific mention.
Traditional Laws	No specific mention.

Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or socio-economic reconstruction	Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Socio-economic development Page 1, Preamble: [...] Reaffirming their determination to build a State of democratic law and prosperity, guaranteeing the rights of citizens and harmonious and sustainable development in Mali; [...] Page 8, CHAPTER III: THE POST ELECTORAL PROCESS, I. The Dialogue Framework, Article 21: [...] This inclusive dialogue shall address among other the following questions: [...] - the integrated development strategy for the territorial collectivities of Mali;
National economic plan	No specific mention.
Natural resources	No specific mention.

International funds	Page 6, CHAPTER II: CREATION OF FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS FOR A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, II. The normalisation process, Article 13: The Parties shall facilitate the deployment of humanitarian aid in Northern Mali and encourage the voluntary return of persons displaced due to the armed conflict and refugees, with the support of Mali's partners. Page 7, III. Implementation, monitoring and confidence-building measures, Article 17: The Monitoring and Evaluation Committee shall be tasked with: [...] - helping to identify financial resources and the necessary technical assistance to implement the Agreement; [...] Page 7-8, CHAPTER III: THE POST ELECTORAL PROCESS, I. The Dialogue Framework, Article 21: Following the presidential election and sixty (60) days after its formation, the new Government of Mali, in collaboration with the Dialogue and Reconciliation Committee, and the support of the international community, shall begin peace negotiations with all the communities of the north, the signatories and the armed groups who have signed the Agreement, in order to begin to establish a global and definitive peace. [...]
Business	No specific mention.
Taxation	No specific mention.
Banks	No specific mention.

Land, property and environment

Land reform/rights	No specific mention.
Pastoralist/ nomadism rights	No specific mention.
Cultural heritage	Land, property and environment→Cultural heritage→Promotion Page 2, Preamble: [...] Reaffirming their respect for the principles of the communique issued at Ouagadougou on December 4, 2012, including: [...] - protection of the national heritage; [...]
Environment	No specific mention.
Water or riparian rights or access	No specific mention.

Security sector

Security Guarantees	Page 1, Preamble: Wishing to re-establish and maintain peace and security throughout the national territory and particularly in the regions of northern Mali; Page 7, III. Implementation, monitoring and confidence-building measures, Article 17: The Monitoring and Evaluation Committee shall be tasked with: - monitoring implementation of the security arrangements; - evaluating application of the Agreement; - helping to identify financial resources and the necessary technical assistance to implement the Agreement; - supporting implementation of the Agreement within the agreed timescale.

Ceasefire

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

Page 4, CHAPTER II: CREATION OF FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS FOR A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, I. CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES, Article 4:
In order to create favourable security conditions, in particular for organising and holding a free and transparent presidential election throughout the national territory, the Parties undertake to definitively cease all hostilities and to observe a ceasefire.

Page 4, CHAPTER II: CREATION OF FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS FOR A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, I. CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES, Article 5:
The ceasefire shall enter into force from the date of signature of the present Agreement.

Page 4, CHAPTER II: CREATION OF FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS FOR A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, I. CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES, Article 7:
The day after signature of the present Agreement, a Joint Technical Security Committee shall be set up. Chaired by the commander of MISMA/MINUSMA, this Joint Technical Security Committee, which is the decision-making organ for the ceasefire, shall be tasked with:
- observing the ceasefire;
- as soon as possible after signature of the present Agreement, developing the ceasefire measures to be taken, including in particular the security measures , the cantonment and disarmament of armed groups in the north of Mali as well as the active redeployment of defence and security forces in Mali;
- investigating any violations of the ceasefire using joint verification and observation groups created for this purpose;
- verifying and monitoring the security arrangements.

The Joint Technical Security Committee shall be based in Mali.

Page 4-5, CHAPTER II: CREATION OF FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS FOR A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, I. CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES, Article 8:
The Joint Technical Security Committee shall be made up of:
- 4 representatives of the defence and security forces of Mali;
- 4 representatives of the signatory armed groups
- 1 MISMA/MINUSMA representative;
- 1 representative of the Serval Force;
- I representative of the Mediator;
- 1 representative of the CEDEAO Associate Mediator;
- 1 representative of the African Union.

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

Page 5, CHAPTER II: CREATION OF FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS FOR A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, I. CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES, Article 9:
The Joint Technical Security Committee shall have a Secretariat made up of senior MISMA/MINUSMA officers. It shall be based at Gao. It may meet anywhere as convened by the commander or his representative.

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

Police No specific mention.

Armed forces Page 4, CHAPTER II: CREATION OF FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS FOR A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, I. CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES, Article 7:
The day after signature of the present Agreement, a Joint Technical Security Committee shall be set up. Chaired by the commander of MISMA/MINUSMA, this Joint Technical Security Committee, which is the decision-making organ for the ceasefire, shall be tasked with:
- observing the ceasefire;
- as soon as possible after signature of the present Agreement, developing the ceasefire measures to be taken, including in particular the security measures , the cantonment and disarmament of armed groups in the north of Mali as well as the active redeployment of defence and security forces in Mali;
- investigating any violations of the ceasefire using joint verification and observation groups created for this purpose;
- verifying and monitoring the security arrangements.

Page 5-6, CHAPTER II: CREATION OF FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS FOR A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, I. CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES, Article 11:
In applying Article 5 above, the Parties agree to implement, under the supervision of MISMA/MIUSMA, the following measures:
[...]
- The progressive deployment of Malian Defence and Security Forces in the region of Kidal following signature of the present Agreement, in close cooperation with MISMA/ MINUSMA and the Serval Force. This deployment shall include putting in place as soon as possible the first elements of the Kidal Defence and Security Forces, jointly with MISMA/ MIUSMA and the Serval Force.

Page 8, CHAPTER III: THE POST ELECTORAL PROCESS, I. The Dialogue Framework, Article 21:
[...]
This inclusive dialogue shall address among other the following questions:
[...]
- the reorganisation of the defence and security forces as well as the programme of disarmament, demobilisation and socio-economic reinsertion (désarmament, démobilisation et réinsertion, DDR) of the armed groups of Northern Mali ;

DDR	Security sector→DDR→DDR programmes Page 4, CHAPTER II: CREATION OF FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS FOR A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, I. CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES, Article 6: The disarmament of armed groups required by CEDEAO, the African Union and the United Nations Security Council shall be accepted by all. The first stage in this disarmament is the cantonment of armed group elements. This disarmament shall be completed, after signature of the global and definitive peace agreement, within the framework of the disarmament, demobilisation and reinsertion process (DDR). Page 4, CHAPTER II: CREATION OF FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS FOR A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, I. CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES, Article 7: The day after signature of the present Agreement, a Joint Technical Security Committee shall be set up. Chaired by the commander of MISMA/MINUSMA, this Joint Technical Security Committee, which is the decision-making organ for the ceasefire, shall be tasked with: - observing the ceasefire; - as soon as possible after signature of the present Agreement, developing the ceasefire measures to be taken, including in particular the security measures , the cantonment and disarmament of armed groups in the north of Mali as well as the active redeployment of defence and security forces in Mali; - investigating any violations of the ceasefire using joint verification and observation groups created for this purpose; - verifying and monitoring the security arrangements. Page 5-6, CHAPTER II: CREATION OF FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS FOR A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, I. CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES, Article 11: In applying Article 5 above, the Parties agree to implement, under the supervision of MISMA/MIUSMA, the following measures: - Within the framework of the disarmament process which shall be finalised following signature of the present global and definitive peace agreement, the signatory armed groups shall proceed immediately with the cantonment of their elements, supervised and supported by MISMA/MIUSMA, as well as the first participation of the Serval Force, in locations to be jointly agreed; [...] Page 8, CHAPTER III: THE POST ELECTORAL PROCESS, I. The Dialogue Framework, Article 21: [...] This inclusive dialogue shall address among other the following questions: [...] - the reorganisation of the defence and security forces as well as the programme of disarmament, demobilisation and socio-economic reinsertion (désarmament, démobilisation et réinsertion, DDR) of the armed groups of Northern Mali ;
Intelligence services	No specific mention.

Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces

Page 2, Preamble:
[...]
Considering the demands made by the armed groups of Northern Mali with regard to the basic causes of the crisis;
[...]

Page 4, CHAPTER II: CREATION OF FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS FOR A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, I. CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES, Article 6:
The disarmament of armed groups required by CEDEAO, the African Union and the United Nations Security Council shall be accepted by all. The first stage in this disarmament is the cantonment of armed group elements.
This disarmament shall be completed, after signature of the global and definitive peace agreement, within the framework of the disarmament, demobilisation and reinsertion process (DDR).

Page 4, CHAPTER II: CREATION OF FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS FOR A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, I. CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES, Article 7:
The day after signature of the present Agreement, a Joint Technical Security Committee shall be set up. Chaired by the commander of MISMA/MINUSMA, this Joint Technical Security Committee, which is the decision-making organ for the ceasefire, shall be tasked with:
- observing the ceasefire;
- as soon as possible after signature of the present Agreement, developing the ceasefire measures to be taken, including in particular the security measures , the cantonment and disarmament of armed groups in the north of Mali as well as the active redeployment of defence and security forces in Mali;
- investigating any violations of the ceasefire using joint verification and observation groups created for this purpose;
- verifying and monitoring the security arrangements.

Page 4-5, CHAPTER II: CREATION OF FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS FOR A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, I. CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES, Article 8:
The Joint Technical Security Committee shall be made up of:
- 4 representatives of the defence and security forces of Mali;
- 4 representatives of the signatory armed groups
- 1 MISMA/MINUSMA representative;
- 1 representative of the Serval Force;
- I representative of the Mediator;
- 1 representative of the CEDEAO Associate Mediator;
- 1 representative of the African Union.

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

Page 5, CHAPTER II: CREATION OF FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS FOR A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, I. CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES, Article 9:
The Joint Technical Security Committee shall have a Secretariat made up of senior MISMA/MINUSMA officers. It shall be based at Gao. It may meet anywhere as convened by the commander or his representative.

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

Withdrawal of foreign forces	No specific mention.
Corruption	No specific mention.
Crime/organised crime	Page 2, Preamble: [...] Reaffirming their respect for the principles of the communique issued at Ouagadougou on December 4, 2012, including: [...] Determined to fight against terrorism, the criminal economy and all forms of impunity; [...] Page 7, CHAPTER II: CREATION OF FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS FOR A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, III. Implementation, monitoring and confidence-building measures, Article 18: As soon as possible the Parties shall set up an international inquiry into war crimes, crimes against humanity, crimes of genocide, sexual crimes, drug trafficking and other serious violations of international humanitarian law and Human Rights throughout Malian territory. [...] Page 7, CHAPTER II: CREATION OF FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS FOR A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, III. Implementation, monitoring and confidence-building measures, Article 19: The Parties shall reject all forms of extremism and terrorism, and refrain from providing any material or moral support to terrorist groups or criminals. In addition they shall work with international forces to combat terrorism and criminality.

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

Transitional justice

Transitional justice general	No specific mention.
Amnesty/pardon	No specific mention.
Courts	No specific mention.
Mechanism	Page 7, CHAPTER II: CREATION OF FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS FOR A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, III. Implementation, monitoring and confidence-building measures, Article 18: As soon as possible the Parties shall set up an international inquiry into war crimes, crimes against humanity, crimes of genocide, sexual crimes, drug trafficking and other serious violations of international humanitarian law and Human Rights throughout Malian territory. [...]

Prisoner release

Page 7, CHAPTER II: REATION OF FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS FOR A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, III. Implementation, monitoring and confidence-building measures, Article 18:
[...]
In this regard, they shall release persons detained because of the armed conflict as soon as the ceasefire enters into force.

Vetting

No specific mention.

Victims

No specific mention.

Missing persons

No specific mention.

Reparations

No specific mention.

Reconciliation

Page 1, Preamble:
[...]
Conscious of the need to promote true national reconciliation as the basis of sustainable peace in Mali;
[...]

Page 6, III. Implementation, monitoring and confidence-building measures, Article 15:
The Parties shall refrain from any act or proposition which might compromise the peace process. They shall take all necessary measures to reinforce confidence and national cohesion.

Page 7, CHAPTER II: REATION OF FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS FOR A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, III. Implementation, monitoring and confidence-building measures, Article 18:
[...]
In addition the Parties undertake to implement appropriate confidence-building measures to facilitate implementation of the present Agreement.

Page 8, CHAPTER III: THE POST ELECTORAL PROCESS, I. The Dialogue Framework, Article 21:
Following the presidential election and sixty (60) days after its formation, the new Government of Mali, in collaboration with the Dialogue and Reconciliation Committee, and the support of the international community, shall begin peace negotiations with all the communities of the north, the signatories and the armed groups who have signed the Agreement, in order to begin to establish a global and definitive peace.
This inclusive dialogue shall address among other the following questions:
[...]
- justice and reconciliation.

Implementation

UN signatory	'Temoins': 'Représentant Spécial du Secrétaire Général des Nations Unie et Chef de la Mission de la MINUSMA, Bert KOENDERS'
Other international signatory	Page 3, Preamble: [...] Under the auspices of His Excellency Mr Blaise COMPAORE, CEDEAO Mediator, and His Excellency Mr Goodluck Ebele JONATHAN, Associate Mediator, and with the facilitation of the African Union, the UN, the European Union, France, Switzerland, Algeria, Mauritania and Niger.
Referendum for agreement	No specific mention.

International mission/force/ similar

Page 4, CHAPTER II: CREATION OF FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS FOR A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, I. CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES, Article 7:
The day after signature of the present Agreement, a Joint Technical Security Committee shall be set up. Chaired by the commander of MISMA/MINUSMA, this Joint Technical Security Committee, which is the decision-making organ for the ceasefire, shall be tasked with:
- observing the ceasefire;
- as soon as possible after signature of the present Agreement, developing the ceasefire measures to be taken, including in particular the security measures , the cantonment and disarmament of armed groups in the north of Mali as well as the active redeployment of defence and security forces in Mali;
- investigating any violations of the ceasefire using joint verification and observation groups created for this purpose;
- verifying and monitoring the security arrangements.

The Joint Technical Security Committee shall be based in Mali.

Page 4-5, CHAPTER II: CREATION OF FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS FOR A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, I. CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES, Article 8:
The Joint Technical Security Committee shall be made up of:
- 4 representatives of the defence and security forces of Mali;
- 4 representatives of the signatory armed groups
- 1 MISMA/MINUSMA representative;
- 1 representative of the Serval Force;
- I representative of the Mediator;
- 1 representative of the CEDEAO Associate Mediator;
- 1 representative of the African Union.

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

Page 5, CHAPTER II: CREATION OF FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS FOR A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, I. CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES, Article 9:
The Joint Technical Security Committee shall have a Secretariat made up of senior MISMA/MINUSMA officers. It shall be based at Gao. It may meet anywhere as convened by the commander or his representative.

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

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

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

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

Enforcement mechanism	Page 8, CHAPTER III: THE POST ELECTORAL PROCESS, II. FINAL AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS, Article 23: In case of any difficulty in implementing or interpreting the provisions of the present Agreement, the parties undertake to find a mutually acceptable solution. Failing this they shall refer to a representative of the African Union, the United Nations or OF the CEDEAO Mediator.