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)

Women, girls and gender

Participation

Participation→Effective participation
Page 6, Title II Political and Institutional Issues, Chapter 3 Institutional Framework and Territorial Reorganisation, Article 6: The Parties agree to establish an institutional architecture which will allow the Northern populations, in the spirit of full citizen participation, to manage their own affairs, on the basis of the principle of self-governance. They also agree to guarantee greater representation of these populations in national institutions. This will be enacted in accordance with the provisions below:
…At the national level
…in the short term, to take steps towards expanding the membership of the High Council of the Communities to include representatives from the traditional leaders, women, and youth populations.

Page 24, Annex 2 Defence and Security, V Security and Defence Sector Reform, c. Organisation of Local Consultation Committees on Security (LCCS):
…The LCCS will include local level security and justice actors, including representatives from the new local police force, and representatives from the communities and the traditional, religious, and customary authorities; members of civil society including women's and youth association. The LCCS will give advice and recommendations to the local executive and security actors. They will also contribute to information exchange, sensitisation, and the development of a better understanding of their populations' concerns.
Participation→Other
Page 3, Title I Principles, Commitments, and Foundations for a Sustainable Settlement of the Conflict, Chapter 1 Principles and Commitments, Article 1: The Parties, in the spirit of the roadmap, reaffirm their attachment to the principles below:
…b) recognition and promotion of linguistic and cultural diversity and promotion of the contribution of all the diverse groups of the Malian People, particularly that of the women and young people, towards the work of nation building.

Equality

Equality→Social equality
Page 11, Title IV Socio-economic and Cultural Development, Chapter 13 Mobilisation in favour of the development of the Northern regions, Article 38: ... The Government will submit, in the first meeting of the agreement monitoring committee, a document detailing its commitments in this matter, including the government resources that it plans to mobilise and a suitable implementation timetable which will focus primarily on the following areas:
…employment, in particular for women, young people, and ex-combatants.

Particular groups of women

No specific mention.

International law

No specific mention.

New institutions

No specific mention.

Violence against women	Violence against women→Sexual violence Page 13, Title V Reconciliation, Justice and Humanitarian Issues, Chapter 14 Reconciliation and Justice, Article 46: The Parties agree to promote a true national reconciliation founded on the factors below: …creation of an international commission of enquiry charged with shedding light on all the war crimes, crimes against humanity, genocide, sex crimes and other serious violations of international law, human rights, and international humanitarian law committed across the Malian territory. Violence against women→Gender-based violence/VAW (general) Page 13, Title V Reconciliation, Justice and Humanitarian Issues, Chapter 14 Reconciliation and Justice, Article 46: The Parties agree to promote a true national reconciliation founded on the factors below: …Amnesty will not be given to the perpetrators of war crimes, crimes against humanity, and serious violations of human rights linked to the conflict, including violence against women, girls, and children. Violence against women→Protection (general) 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: …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.
Transitional justice	No specific mention.
Institutional reform	No specific mention.

Development

Development→General
Page 11, Title IV Socio-economic and Cultural Development, Chapter 13 Mobilisation in favour of the development of the Northern regions, Article 38: The Development Zone of the Northern Regions will benefit, on a priority basis, from state support packages outlined in the present agreement.
In this regard, the parties agree to implement all the short, medium, and long term measures listed in the annex relating to socio-economic and cultural development.

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.

Page 29, Annex 3 Short, medium and long term social, economic and cultural development actions and projects to be undertaken in the Northern Mali Regions, II Medium and Long term Measures:
The following activities will be carried out under the programmes for the revival of the local economy:
- The promotion of income generation activities for the benefit of young people and women grouped together in social solidarity economy enterprises (associations or interest groups (e.g. economic groups, cooperatives).
Development→Rehabilitation and reconstruction
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:
…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.

Page 29, Annex 3 Short, medium and long term social, economic and cultural development actions and projects to be undertaken in the Northern Mali Regions, II Medium and Long term Measures:
The following activities will be carried out under the programmes for the revival of the local economy:
- The economic reintegration of young people and women and their organisations within the framework of private collective initiatives.
- The promotion of income generation activities for the benefit of young people and women grouped together in social solidarity economy enterprises (associations or interest groups (e.g. economic groups, cooperatives).
…
- Skills training for young people and women which is consistent with the real needs of the local economies and their active participation.
…
- The establishment of a programme of support for entrepreneurship for young graduates and women, and training and induction programmes for young school leavers and young people out of school.
Development→Education
Page 29, Annex 3 Short, medium and long term social, economic and cultural development actions and projects to be undertaken in the Northern Mali Regions, II Medium and Long term Measures:
The following activities will be carried out under the programmes for the revival of the

Implementation	Implementation→Women's role and consideration in implementation of the agreement Page 14, Title VI Guarantees and International Support, Chapter 16 Parties' responsibilities, Article 51: The parties request that the political class as well as civil society, particularly women's and youth organisations, the media, traditional communicators and traditional and religious leaders, lend their full support to the achievement of the agreement's objectives.
Other	No specific mention.
