

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 Nigerien 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 Territoriale 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 \(opens in new tab\)](#)

Women, girls and gender

Participation No specific mention.

Equality No specific mention.

Particular groups of women No specific mention.

International law International law→General IHRL, IHL and IL
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...

Translation:

Page 9, Chapter II: Creation of conditions conducive to the holding of the presidential elections, III. implementation, support and confidence building measures, Article 18: The parties agree to establish, at the earliest opportunity, an international commission of enquiry into the war crimes, crimes against humanity, genocide, crimes of sexual violence, drug trafficking, and other grave violations of international law and human rights committed across the entire territory of Mali.

New institutions No specific mention.

Violence against women

Violence against women→Sexual violence

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 délais, d'une commission d'enquête internationale sur les crimes de guerre, les crimes contre l'humanité, les crimes de génocide, 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...

Translation:

Page 7, Chapter II: Creation of conditions conducive to the holding of the presidential elections, I. The Cessation of Hostilities, Article 10: Pending the formulation of the terms and conditions of the cease-fire, the parties agree to include the following measures in particular:

...

The cessation of all acts of violence, arbitrary arrests, acts of torture and harassment, summary detentions and executions, the use of child soldiers, sexual violence, the arming of civilians, and the training and use of terrorists.

Page 9, Chapter II: Creation of conditions conducive to the holding of the presidential elections, III. implementation, support and confidence building measures, Article 18

The parties agree to establish, at the earliest opportunity, an international commission of enquiry into the war crimes, crimes against humanity, genocide, crimes of sexual violence, drug trafficking, and other grave violations of international law and human rights committed across the entire territory of Mali.

Transitional justice No specific mention.

Institutional reform No specific mention.

Development No specific mention.

Implementation No specific mention.

Other No specific mention.
