



## I. JOINT PROPOSALS TO ADVANCE IMPLEMENTATION

In this section, the Independent Observer summarizes the proposals and vision shared by the participants during the seminar, notably in the four working groups. Each working group presented its discussions in the plenary session.

Some of the proposals are specific and immediate, while others identify long-term objectives. Given that these proposals emerged following candid, well-informed dialogue among representatives from all parties, they may well form a solid basis for the next steps in the implementation process.

### A. FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES SHARED BY ALL PARTICIPANTS

Participants agreed on the following fundamental principles and needed, immediate actions:

The government is the main driver of implementation of the Agreement.

The parties must work to restore mutual confidence.

The Inter-Malian Consultation Framework must be revitalized.

The parties must strengthen and promote national ownership of the Agreement.

The parties must take immediate and concrete actions to create peace dividends for the benefit of the population.

The agreement's monitoring bodies must be revitalized and refocus on their roles.

The implementation of the Agreement must be balanced across its four pillars.

### the COMMON PRIORITIES IDENTIFIED BY ALL PARTICIPANTS

To guide the next steps in the implementation process, participantC (0990)eW\*nBTf 3Tf10.44 m(0990)eW

## Reconciliation, Justice, and Humanitarian Issues

Finalize the adoption of the law on reparations for damages caused by serious human rights violations.

Expedite the establishment of the organ for managing reparations.

Set up mechanisms to implement and monitor the recommendations of the International Commission on Truth and Reconciliation.

## C. SHARED VISION OF FULL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AGREEMENT

Participants developed a common vision to guide the implementation of the Agreement.

"The agreement will be fully implemented when:"

### Core Principles:

- The full territorial integrity and sovereignty of the republic of Mali are ensured.
- Respect for Malian diversity, strengthened social cohesion, and agreement on the term "Azawad" are ensured.
- Balanced economic development is ensured in all regions.
- Greater representation of northern populations within national institutions is ensured.
- Strengthened social justice is ensured.
- National ownership of the Agreement is ensured.

### Political and Institutional Issues

- Locally driven administration and governance are established.

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#### Improve how the CSA considers the work and proposals of the subcommittees.

- Between subcommittee meetings and CSA sessions, internal coordination within parties should be increased. A schedule that allows sufficient time for internal discussions and information sharing within each party would support this step.
- Subcommittee reports should be made available sufficiently in advance of CSA sessions to allow them to be integrated into the planning of the sessions.

#### Strengthen the CSA's monitoring and decision-making roles, particularly given the breakdown of the Inter-Malian Consultation Framework.

- CSA sessions should be more frequent and last longer.
- The CSA should hold, as needed, meetings with high-level authorities who are not members of the CSA.
- The CSA's decisions should not be challenged or contradicted by actions contrary to those decisions.
- The parties should be better prepared for CSA sessions. Pre-session planning meetings by the parties would contribute to achieving this objective.
- The secretariat of the CSA and the co-chairs of the subcommittees should develop a detailed agenda for CSA sessions that accounts for the conclusions of the subcommittees.

#### Ensure closer and more regular monitoring of commitments made by the parties in the CSA.

- The secretariat of the CSA and the co-chairs of the subcommittees should hold, no later than two weeks after each CSA session, a meeting to follow up on decisions and recommendations made during the session.
- The communiqués of the CSA should be adopted during the session and the statement of conclusions from the meeting issued no later than three days after the session.
- MINUSMA's agreement implementation matrix should be used as a tool to assist the CSA in monitoring implementation.
- The CSA's vice presidents should proactively follow up on assignments delegated to them by the CSA president (for example, the vice presidents could have an enhanced role in monitoring and supporting a particular theme).

#### Reinforce the CSA's coordination of implementation across the whole of the Agreement.

- To improve implementation, the CSA can and should, if necessary, modify the structures and bodies of the implementation process.

#### Reinforce the CSA's role in ensuring accountability and the parties' ownership of the Agreement.

- Resume the holding of CSA sessions outside of Bamako, extending sessions over several days in order to meet local stakeholders and inform the public about the implementation process.
- Promote CSA field visits.

#### Reinforce the international community's role in supporting the Agreement and serving as its guarantor.

- A key, unresolved issue is the CSA's power of arbitration in the case of persistent, unresolved difficulties among the parties. This could be helped by the parties' agreeing that the CSA's decisions are final and binding.

#### Strengthen communication between the International Mediation and the government.

- Periodic meetings should be held between the president of the CSA, members of the Mediation, and the prime minister or president of the Transition to review the status of implementation and address critical issues.
  - The International Mediation's role in promoting understanding and national ownership of the Agreement should be enhanced.



