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BASELINE STUDY

POLITICAL TRANSITION
IN MALI





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HISTORY

KEY EVENTS BEFORE THE CURRENT TRANSITION

- ✦ **1968:** Modibo Keita's military coup ousted from the presidency and his dictatorial regime ended
- ✦ **1968-1991:** Dictatorial regime led by Moussa Traoré and the Military Committee for National Liberation (CMLN). A single party founded in 1979, the Democratic Union of the Malian People (UDPM).
- ✦ **26 March 1991:** Military coup against Moussa Traoré and democratic transition led by General Amadou Toumani Touré
- ✦ **26 April 1992:** Presidential and legislative elections. Victory of the Alliance for Democracy in Mali (ADEMA) and the presidency of Alpha Oumar Konaré, who was re-elected in 1997.
- ✦ **June 2002:** Democratic changeover with the election of Amadou Toumani Traoré (ATT) as president, re-elected on 29 April 2007.
- ✦ **22 March 2012:** Coup d'état and exile of President Touré to Senegal, from where he will officially announce his resignation on 8 April 2012
- ✦ **12 April 2012:** To ensure the continuity of the state and the functioning of the institutions, a transitional government composed of civilians and military is set up.
- ✦ **10 January 2013:** start of France's military intervention in Mali

KEY EVENTS IN THE CURRENT TRANSITION

- ✦ **18 August 2020:** Military coup against the incumbent president Ibrahim Boubacar Keita.
- ✦ **19/08/2020:** Creation of the National Committee for the Salvation of the People (CNSP)
- ✦ **21/09/20:** Bah Ndaw (retired military) appointed President of the transition, Assimi Goita, Vice-President
- ✦ **27/09/20:** Designation of Moctar Ouane as Prime Minister
- ✦ **03/12/20:** Announcement of the list of members of the National Transitional Council (CNT), replacing the National Assembly
- ✦ **18/01/21:** Dissolution of the CNSP
- ✦ **14/05/21:** Resignation of the government. PM appointed to form a new government, despite opposition from the Vice-President
- ✦ **24 May 2021:** Transitional President and Prime Minister accused of non-compliance with the Transitional Charter are relieved of their duties and the presidency is assumed by General Assimi Goita
- ✦ **25/05/21:** Removal of the executive by the Vice-President (Assimi Goita)
- ✦ **26/05/21:** President and PM resign from office.

Vice President becomes Transitional President

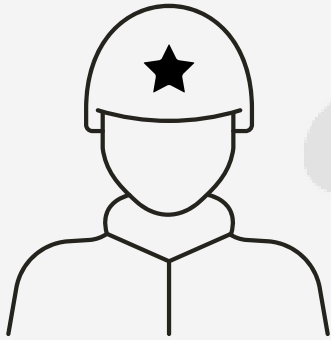
Bah Ndaw and Moctar Ouane released

- 
- ✦ **27/05/21:** Abrogation of the appointment of new members of the government
 - ✦ **28/05/21:** Constitutional Court declares Goita President of the Transition, Head of State
 - ✦ **07/06/21:** Choguel Maïga appointed PM
 - ✦ **01/01/22:** Extension of the transition by 5 years. Postponement of the presidential and legislative elections originally scheduled for 27/02/22
 - ✦ **31/01/22:** Expulsion of the French ambassador
 - ✦ **17/02/22:** Withdrawal of Barkhane and Takuba from Mali
 - ✦ **21/02/22:** Amendment of the transition charter to extend the transition for 5 years
 - ✦ **27/04/22:** Suspension of RFI and France24
 - ✦ **02/05/22:** Mali "denounces" the defence cooperation treaty signed with France
 - ✦ **12/05/22:** French Minister of Foreign Affairs summoned to appear before the Malian courts
 - ✦ **15/05/22:** Mali announces its withdrawal from ECOWAS
 - ✦ **17/05/22:** Seven people charged with attempted coup
 - ✦ **19/05/22:** New restrictions on the scope of action of MINUSMA

KEY PLAYERS

Transition from 1968

- Lieutenant Moussa Traoré
- The military of the Kati barracks (the military junta)
- Captain Yoro Diakhité
- Captain Mamadou Cissoko
- Lieutenants Youssouf Traoré, Kissima Dounkara, Tiécoro Bagayoko



1991 Transition

- Military group led by Lieutenant Colonel Amadou Toumani Touré
- Soumana Sacko, Transitional President
- Alpha Oumar Konaré, President of the Republic

2012 Transition

- Captain Amadou Sanogo
- National Movement for the Liberation of Azawad (MNLA)
- Northern rebel groups
- Dioncounda Traoré to head the transitional government
- National Committee for the Recovery of Democracy and the Restoration of the State (CNRDRE)
- Movement for Unity and Jihad in West Africa (MUJAO))



Transition in 2020

- The Military Junta
- Colonel Wagué,
- Colonels Assimi Goita, Malick Diaw and Sadio Camara
- The June 5 Movement - Rally of Patriotic Forces (M5-RFP)
- Bah N'daw, Transitional President
- Moctar Ouane, Transitional Prime Minister

Transition in 2021

- Assimi Goita and a group of soldiers from the Kati barracks
- The June 5 Movement - Rally of Patriotic Forces (M5-RFP)
- The ECOWAS Court of Justice
- African Union, ECOWAS



INTERESTS, OBJECTIVES AND KEY CLAIMS

In
1968

- 19 and 20 June 1968: Peasant demonstration in Ouolossébougo against the payment of voluntary contributions and the delivery of millet to OPAM, the organisation that had a monopoly on the marketing of agricultural products.
- The promise of democracy and free elections
- The implementation of new reforms to accompany the country's economic and political change

In
1991

- Strong opposition to the UDPM due to the severe economic crisis until the end of 1980
- Revolt movements for a gradual return to democracy as promised in 1968
- Gradually establish democracy in Mali, freedom of expression and a multiparty system

In
2012

- Protest against the management of the Tuareg rebellion in the north of the country.
- Suspension of the constitution, institutions and curfew
- Demonstrations by military wives demanding ammunition for their men
- The suppression of favouritism and corruption within the Malian troops

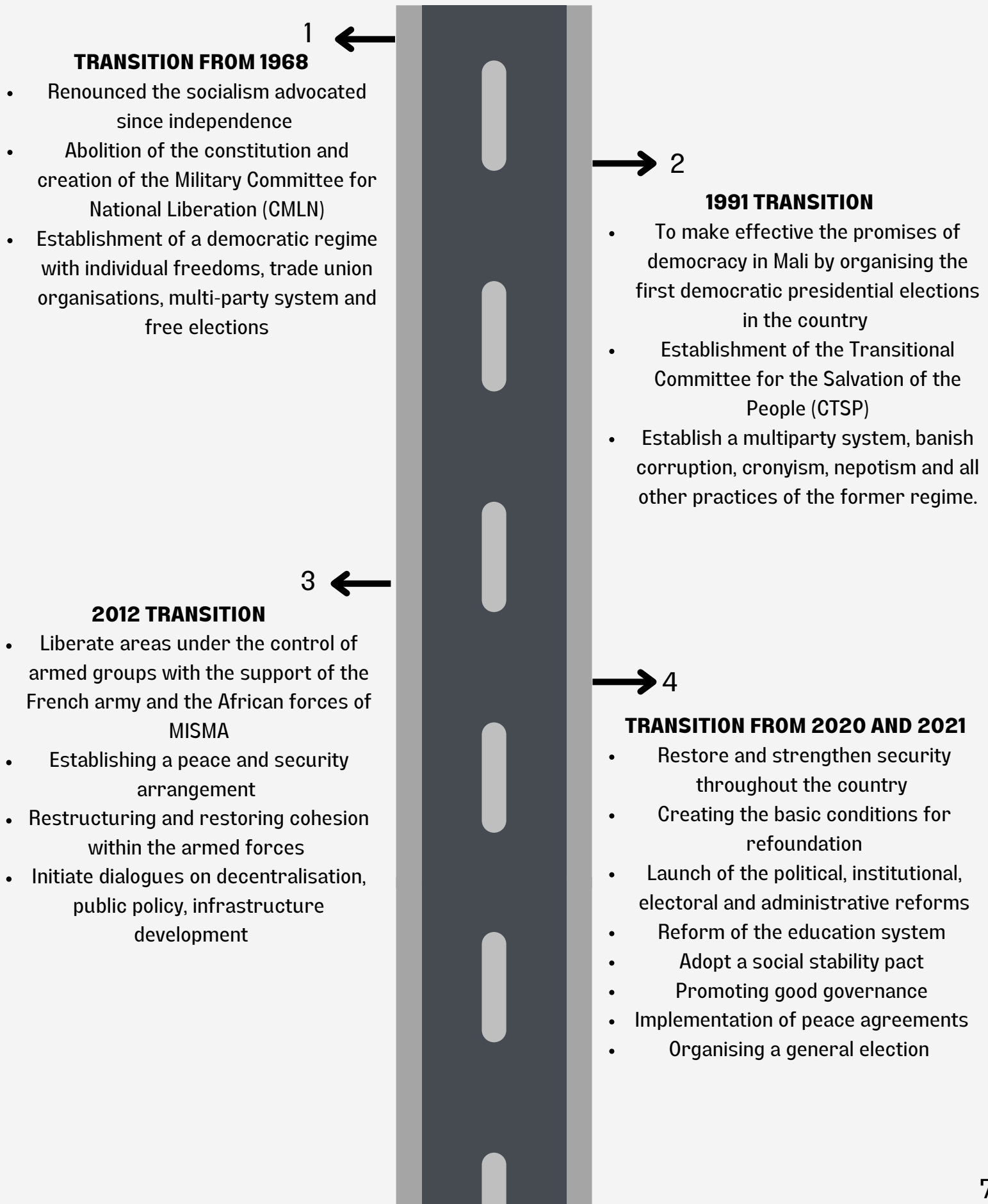
In
2020

- Protest against increasing insecurity and poor governance
- Designing a political transition
- Numerous anti-war protests and alleged irregularities in Mali's 2020 legislative elections.

In
2021

- Opposition against the change of government and the failure to respect the 2020 transition charter
- Promote compliance with existing legislation and highlight the current state of security and conflict management in the country
- The extension of the ruling junta

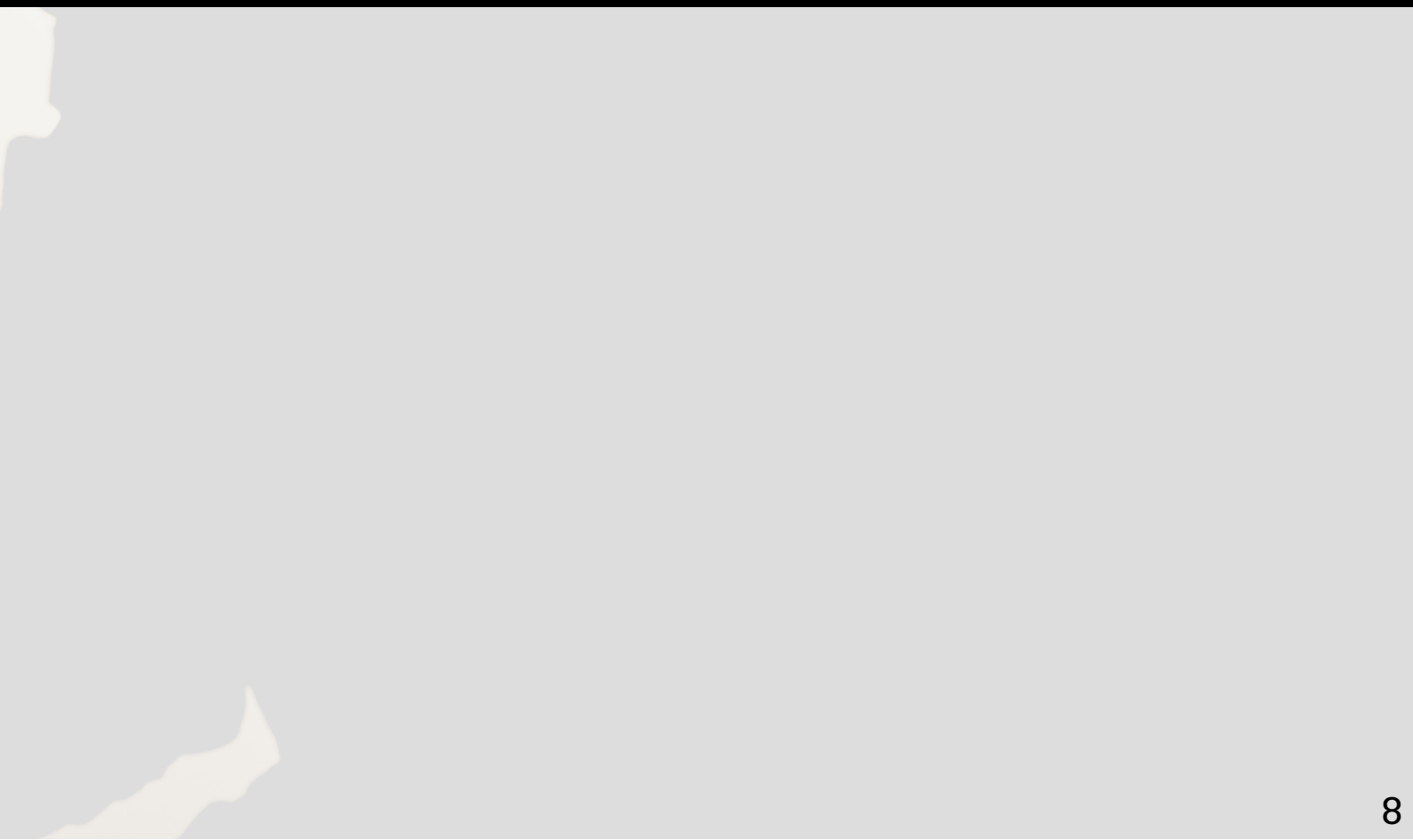
ROADMAPS OF THE DIFFERENT TRANSITIONS





ONGOING TRANSITION

From 18 August 2020 to this day



INTERVENTION BY REGIONAL BODIES



ECOWAS

- ✦ Mediates between the coup leaders and the victims of the coup
 - ✦ Imposes sanctions such as an economic embargo that limits trade with member states of the sub-region
 - ✦ It manages electoral and post-electoral tensions
 - ✦ It ensures the political stability of the country
-



African Union

- ✦ Suspends Mali from the AU after its second coup in 2021 and threatens the junta with sanctions.
 - ✦ Conducting mediation missions for peacekeeping
 - ✦ Organise talks and demand that the junta re-establish a civilian-led government
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POSITIONS AND INTERVENTION OF NON-AFRICAN ACTORS



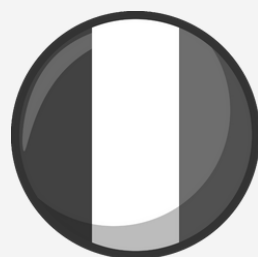
Russia

The Russian Federation sent new equipment, including two helicopters and surveillance radar, in addition to "military instructors".



European Union

The EU signed a \$52 million agreement with Mali for the 'Resilience and Sustainable Development in Central Mali' project on 16/05/2022. However, it is stopping the training missions of the armed forces and the national guard.



France

The diplomatic crisis between France and Mali has accelerated the withdrawal of Barkhane from the country



United Nations
(Minusma)

The United Nations (Minusma) is facing a refusal by Mali, probably endorsed by Russia (a member of the Security Council), to investigate the exactions committed in Moura in late March 2022

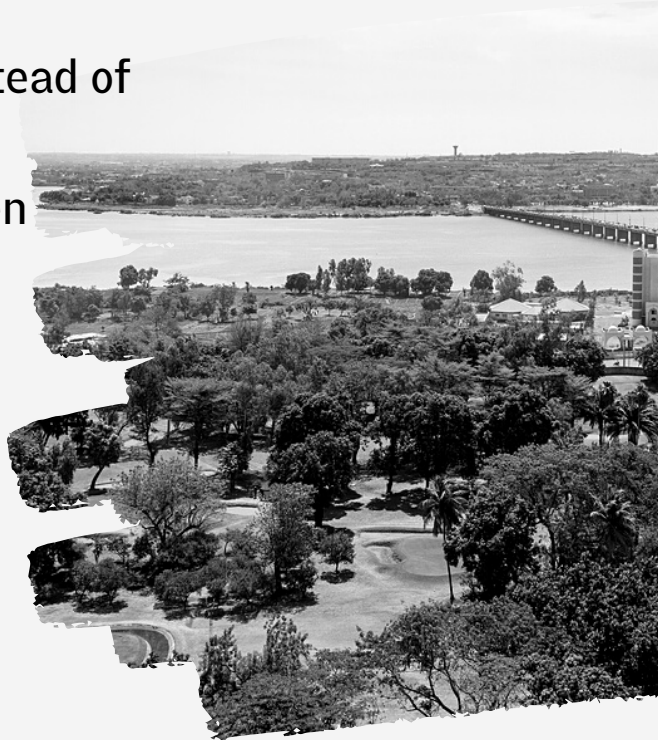
BALANCE SHEET

Challenges

- According to the African Centre for Strategic Studies, jihadist violence has increased in intensity since the junta took power (violence is expected to increase by 70%)
- The junta demanded the withdrawal of the Barkhane and Takuba forces (France and EU), and allowed the Russian paramilitary group Wagner to operate in the country
- The resolutely anti-French media campaign, with the announcement of an attempted putsch supported by a Western country on 16/05/2022
- The threat of tougher sanctions against the country by ECOWAS

Success stories

- The transition is extended to 2 years instead of the 5 years initially decided by the junta
- Mediation efforts are maintained between ECOWAS and Mali



PERSPECTIVES

The reconstruction of the Malian state

- National ownership and sovereignty
- Assistance from the international community
- The reconstruction of Mali's political and social institutions

Restoration of territorial integrity

- Restore Mali's authority and sovereignty over the whole country
- Deepening the decentralisation process
- Taking into account the deep aspirations of the people of the North

Effective and urgent responses to the demands of the people in Mali

- Increase work to meet people's needs
- To avoid all acts of human rights violations, especially against the Tuareg and Arab populations of the North
- Limit the risk of conflict with the people of the North by avoiding making them feel neglected by the government.



ABOUT THE AUTHORS

This sheet is produced by STRATEGIES Cabinet based in Douala, Cameroon. It is a firm specialised in leadership and management which delivers its services in Africa as well as in Europe and the United States. STRATEGIES! supports private companies as well as national and international public institutions. It has been in existence for 27 years and is managed by Kah Walla.



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