

Country/entity	Mali
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Peace agreement between the Dogon and Fulani communities of Koro
Date	28 Aug 2018
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes
Agreement/conflict level	Intrastate/local conflict

Mali: Dogon-Fulani and other local conflicts (2015 -)

An initially intercommunal conflict between Dogon and Fulani (known in Mali as Peulh) communities in the Mopti region in central Mali, which has strong regional and national dimensions as well. The conflict emerged in 2015 from disputes over access to natural resources and land management between traditionally sedentary agriculturalists, the Dogon community, and semi-nomadic pastoralists and traders, the Fulani community. Given the state's failure in providing security, various communities, including the Dozo community, grouped into militias, with the umbrella group Dan Na Ambassagou (DNA) comprising Dogon local defence militias. The intercommunal violence that ensued quickly became a regional emergency crisis, as extremist groups emerging from the northern regions to gain a foothold in the region benefited from this security vacuum by reinforcing the conflict through recruiting local population. In turn, the threat of extremist attacks fed back into the establishment of local defence militias. The emergence of Malian extremists in the Mopti region has triggered the internationalization of the conflict witnessing the intervention of international security forces, main missions being a Joint Force by the G5 Sahel, United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA), and the French Operation Serval (SOV). Given Mali's colonial historical relationship with France, these interventions have de facto further added to the complexities of this conflict's drivers. Reconciliation efforts on both local and state level culminated in a ceasefire agreement in 2018. However, in the run up to the July 2018 elections the region saw an upsurge in violent clashes with civilians by communal militias, with increasing violent activities by Dozo militias. In 2019 there was a sharp increase of violent attacks by militias, militaries and extremists, with violence against civilians being most common.

Close

Mali: Dogon-Fulani and other local conflicts (2015 -)

Stage	Framework/substantive - comprehensive
Conflict nature	Inter-group
Peace process	Mali Local Processes

Parties	Signatures not present on copy, agreement states itself in preamble to be agreement of 'We, the Dagon and Fulani communities of Koro, hereinafter referred to as the Parties;'
Third parties	-
Description	Local peace agreement between Dogon and Fulani groups calling to stop inter-communal fighting and to 'reinvigorate traditional decision-making mechanisms' (p. 4) to manage natural resources usage.

Agreement document	ML_180828_Accord de paix entre les communautés Dogon et Peule du cercle de Koro_tr.pdf (opens in new tab) Download PDF
Agreement document (original language)	ML_180828_Accord de paix entre les communautés Dogon et Peule du cercle de Koro.pdf (opens in new tab)

Groups

Children/youth	<p>Groups→Children/youth→Substantive Page 2-3: Chapter II: Clauses of the Peace Agreement Section 1: General Commitments to Peace</p> <p>Article 2: Aware that the tensions and conflicts involving members of their respective communities will not immediately end on the date of signature of this Agreement, Determined to work to achieve peace, the parties are jointly committed to ...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise awareness among young people and opinion leaders about the benefits of Peace <p>Page 6-7, Section III: General Conditions and Recommendations, ...</p> <p>Article 10: ...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The State of Mali to facilitate a process to demobilize key armed figures who have links to various communities from Koro. Such a process of demobilization, reintegration and integration will enable the recovery of a significant number of youths who fuel violence on behalf of the community and to list and recover the weapons circulating in the area.
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	No specific mention.
Social class	No specific mention.

Gender

Women, girls and gender	No specific mention.
Men and boys	No specific mention.
LGBTI	No specific mention.
Family	No specific mention.

State definition

Nature of state (general)	No specific mention.
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 No specific mention.

Electoral commission No specific mention.

Political parties reform No specific mention.

Civil society No specific mention.

Traditional/religious leaders Page 5,
Section III: Respect of customs by the communities
Article 6:

The parties are committed to restoring the moral authority of traditional and religious establishments, to enable them to play their role effectively in the appeasement of social tensions and aid of peaceful coexistence.

Page 6-7,
Section III: General Conditions and Recommendations,
...
Article 10:
...
• The authorities to strengthen traditional and religious establishments at a local level so that they are able, once again, to work to prevent and manage tensions and conflicts in an impartial manner.

Public administration No specific mention.

Constitution No specific mention.

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 No specific mention.

Bill of rights/similar No specific mention.

Treaty incorporation No specific mention.

Civil and political rights No specific mention.

Socio-economic rights No specific mention.

Rights related issues

Citizenship	No specific mention.
Democracy	No specific mention.
Detention procedures	No specific mention.
Media and communication	No specific mention.
Mobility/access	No specific mention.
Protection measures	No specific mention.
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 Pages 3-4,

Section II: Access to pastoral resources (water points, passage of animals, etc.)

Article 3:

In addition to the efforts against theft and looting of cattle mentioned in Article 2 of this Agreement,

Recalling that the lack of water points and transhumance routes and the exclusion of certain communities from their access is one of the major causes of conflict in the Koro area,

The parties:

- Commit themselves fully to supporting all authorities in managing conflict over access to natural resources;
- Recall that, to this end, it is essential to reinvigorate traditional decision-making mechanisms for the peaceful use of agro-pastoral resources.

Page 5,

Section III: Respect of customs by the communities

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Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or socio-economic reconstruction

Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Humanitarian assistance

Page 6-7,

Section III: General Conditions and Recommendations,

...

Article 10:

The parties call on the state to support their efforts to pacify the Mopti region in favour of peaceful intercommunity coexistence. More specifically, the parties ask:

- The State of Mali and its partners to work to provide humanitarian assistance commensurate with the needs of all communities in the Koro area affected by the crisis: food aid, medical care, repair, construction and rehabilitation of basic social infrastructures (health structures, schools, water points, etc.). They also ask for support for economic recovery through the financing of activities such as cattle trade, transport, stock rebuilding, and so on.

Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Infrastructure and reconstruction

Page 6-7,

Section III: General Conditions and Recommendations,

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National economic plan No specific mention.

Natural resources Pages 3-4,

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- Commit themselves fully to supporting all authorities in managing conflict over access to natural resources;
- Recall that, to this end, it is essential to reinvigorate traditional decision-making mechanisms for the peaceful use of agro-pastoral resources.

Article 4:

The parties ask the national and regional authorities to organize campaigns to promote local pastoral resource management conventions.

International funds No specific mention.

Business No specific mention.

Taxation No specific mention.

Banks No specific mention.

Land reform/rights No specific mention.

**Pastoralist/
nomadism rights**

Pages 3-4,

Section II: Access to pastoral resources (water points, passage of animals, etc.)

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The parties:

- Commit themselves fully to supporting all authorities in managing conflict over access to natural resources;
- Recall that, to this end, it is essential to reinvigorate traditional decision-making mechanisms for the peaceful use of agro-pastoral resources.

Article 4:

The parties ask the national and regional authorities to organize campaigns to promote local pastoral resource management conventions.

Cultural heritage No specific mention.

Environment No specific mention.

Water or riparian rights or access Pages 3-4,

Section II: Access to pastoral resources (water points, passage of animals, etc.)

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Security sector

Security Guarantees

No specific mention.

Ceasefire

Security sector→Ceasefire→General commitments

Page 1,

Eager to back the crucial first step toward peace, namely the unilateral cease- fire declaration by the hunter group Dan Na Ambassagou of 2 July 2018, as well as the wishes expressed by the Fulani community during the meeting held on 06 August 2018 in Nawodie, in response to the cease-fire declaration;

Pages 2-3,

Article 2:

Aware that the tensions and conflicts involving members of their respective communities will not immediately end on the date of signature of this Agreement,

...

- Make a strong appeal to the fighters of their community to cease all violence and to refer to the military authorities in case of threats or attacks;
- Strongly condemn all acts of aggression and violence that may be committed by members of their community:

Police

No specific mention.

Armed forces

No specific mention.

DDR

Security sector→DDR→Demilitarisation provisions

Page 6-7,

Section III: General Conditions and Recommendations,

...

Article 10:

...

- The State of Mali to facilitate a process to demobilize key armed figures who have links to various communities from Koro. Such a process of demobilization, reintegration and integration will enable the recovery of a significant number of youths who fuel violence on behalf of the community and to list and recover the weapons circulating in the area.

Intelligence services

No specific mention.

Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces

No specific mention.

Withdrawal of foreign forces No specific mention.

Corruption No specific mention.

Crime/organised crime No specific mention.

Drugs No specific mention.

Terrorism No specific mention.

Transitional justice

Transitional justice general No specific mention.

Amnesty/pardon No specific mention.

Courts No specific mention.

Mechanism No specific mention.

Prisoner release No specific mention.

Vetting No specific mention.

Victims No specific mention.

Missing persons No specific mention.

Reparations Transitional justice→Reparations→Material reparations
Page 2-3:
Chapter II: Clauses of the Peace Agreement
Section 1: General Commitments to Peace

Article 2:
Aware that the tensions and conflicts involving members of their respective communities will not immediately end on the date of signature of this Agreement,
Determined to work to achieve peace, the parties are jointly committed to
...
• Return stolen and identified goods to their properties;

Reconciliation Page 1,
Taking into account the results of previous reconciliation efforts by the State,

through the Ministry of Reconciliation and the Mission to Support National Reconciliation, and by the Tabital Pulaku and Guina Dogon associations, as well as many local initiatives;

Page 5,
Section III: Respect of customs by the communities
...
Article 7:
The parties call on the State and its partners to build trust between communities and community groups, by increasing inter- and intra-community activities in the area, as well as providing better explanation of the customs on mixing between the communities.

Implementation

UN signatory No specific mention.

Other international signatory No specific mention.

Referendum for agreement No specific mention.

International mission/force/ similar No specific mention.

Enforcement mechanism

Pages 2-3,

Article 2:

Aware that the tensions and conflicts involving members of their respective communities will not immediately end on the date of signature of this Agreement,

...

- Ensure that the implementation of this Agreement is monitored;
- Disseminate this Agreement within the communities and report regularly to them on its implementation.

Page 6-7,

Chapter III: General Conditions and Recommendations

Article 7:

To ensure the implementation of this commitment, a monitoring committee will be set up. Thirteen (13) members are appointed by consensus, representing the heads of Dogon and Fulani villages affected by the crisis in the Koro area. It will consist of ten (10) heads of villages (5 Dogon and 5 Fulani) and three (03) representatives of the neighbouring communities.

For arbitration purposes in case of any breach, reference will be made to persons involved in the process and to representatives of the State (Prefect, sub-prefect) and elected officials (mayors, the president of the district council). The mission of this monitoring committee is:

- Regularly update parties on the progress of the implementation of the commitments made under this Agreement to increase its scope;
- Prevent and resolve disputes between parties that may lead to this Agreement being disregarded. A meeting of the members of the committee should be held shortly to reflect on its functioning.

Article 8:

The parties will make every effort to resolve amicably and by negotiation any dispute arising between them, in the spirit of cooperation and friendship which defines this peace agreement. Thus, in case of any failure to comply with this Agreement or in the event of a dispute as to its interpretation, the parties will make use of the monitoring committee so that an agreed solution is identified and implemented.

Article 9:

In the event of any failure to comply with this Agreement, the monitoring committee will propose a series of sanctions. These sanctions established in advance will be communicated to the relevant persons involved in the process for assessment, and if necessary to the state authorities.

Related cases No specific mention.

Source Available at: <https://www.hdcentre.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/Accord-de-paix-entre-les-communaut%C3%A9s-Dogon-et-Peulh-du-cercle-de-Koro-28-ao%C3%BBt-2018.pdf>
