

<b>Country/entity</b>	Mali
<b>Region</b>	Africa (excl MENA)
<b>Agreement name</b>	Peace agreement between the Fulani, Dogon and Dafing communities of the municipality of Ouenkoro
<b>Date</b>	16 Aug 2019
<b>Agreement status</b>	Multiparty signed/agreed
<b>Interim arrangement</b>	Yes
<b>Agreement/conflict level</b>	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 -)

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

<b>Parties</b>	<p>Signatories to the Peace Agreement between the Peulh, Dogon and Dafing communities of Ouenkoro</p> <p>A representative of the Peulh community  A representative of the Dogon community  A representative of the Dafing community  A representative of the Peulh self-defense groups  A representative of the Dogon self-defense groups</p>
<b>Third parties</b>	Ongoing mediation presence provided by local authorities and key local figureheads - no names clearly listed. Supported by the Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue.
<b>Description</b>	Short inter-communal reconciliatory agreement between the communities of Ouenkoro in the Mopti region of Mali. The provisions address reconciliation and DDR and also issues around access to villages for trade and to pastoral resources. There are also substantive arrangements for community formed monitoring commissions.

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<b>Agreement document</b>	<a href="#">ML_190816_Peace agreement between the Fulani, Dogon and Dafing communities of the municipality of Ouenkoro.pdf (opens in new tab)</a>   <a href="#">Download PDF</a>
<b>Agreement document (original language)</b>	<a href="#">ML_190816_Peace agreement between the Fulani, Dogon and Dafing communities of the municipality of Ouenkoro.pdf (opens in new tab)</a>

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### Local agreement properties

<b>Process type</b>	<p>Formal structured process</p> <p>Isolated example</p>
<b>Rationale</b>	The process that led to the signing of this agreement was supported by the Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue. A similar agreement was signed in Bankass circle (the Baye agreement of 25/07/2019), but limited background research does not suggest a track record of signing agreements in the Ouenkoro municipality specifically.
<b>Is there a documented link to a national peace process?</b>	No
<b>Link to national process: articulated rationale</b>	The agreement was negotiated outside of the national-level peace process as it deals with local conflict in central Mali. The parties to this agreement are not part of the national-level peace negotiation framework.
<b>Name of Locale</b>	Ouenkoro municipality
<b>Nature of Locale</b>	Region

**GPS Lat/Long (DD)** 13.385000, -3.828000

**Participant type** Local armed group  
International or transnational actor  
Domestic religious organisation/leader or other elder

**Mediator, facilitator or similar** Mediator or similar referred to

**Mediator (references)** Mediator: Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue

**Type of mediator/facilitator/similar** International or transnational actor

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## Local issues

**Ritual/prayer and process (including use of scripture)** No specific mention.

**Grievance List**

Page 1, Preamble, Aware that the conflict which has opposed us for more than a year is fueling the security crisis which shakes the circle of Bankass but also the region of Mopti in general;  
Aware that these tensions are exacerbated by the high level of insecurity in the region marked by the strong presence of local and jihadist armed groups;

Page 2, Chapter II: Causes and consequences of the conflict, Article 2: The Parties agree that the conflict between them is the result of the following elements:

- a) Repeated attacks and looting of villages and market stalls by armed individuals;
- b) Targeted assassinations of influential figures;
- c) The massive-scale theft of herds of cattle;
- d) Poverty and lack of professional prospects for young people;
- e) Embargoes on certain villages, weekly markets, health centers, etc ;
- f) The absence of the State and the Defense and Security Forces in the area
- g) The presence of community armed groups and the feeling on both sides that the neighboring community joins them to take revenge against the other community;
- h) Frustration due to conflicts over access to intercommunal natural resources that are not resolved or are poorly resolved.

Page 2, Chapter II: Causes and consequences of the conflict, Article 3: The Parties agree that the conflict between them that has taken place in Ouenkoro for a year has resulted in the following:

- a) The deaths of dozens of people;
- b) The massive displacement of residents of Ouenkoro villages and hamlets to Mopti, Bamako and to the border with Burkina Faso;
- c) The massive-scale theft of herds of cattle;
- d) Restrictions on the free movement of people between municipalities and on access to cultivatable land, as well as to the Ouenkoro markets and health centers.

**Cattle rustling/  
banditry**

Page 2, Chapter II: Causes and consequences of the conflict, Article 2: The Parties agree that the conflict between them is the result of the following elements:

...

c) The massive-scale theft of herds of cattle;

...

Article 3: The Parties agree that the conflict between them that has taken place in Ouenkoro for a year has resulted in the following:

...

c) The massive-scale theft of herds of cattle;

Page 2, Chapter III: Commitments of the Parties, Article 4: The Parties jointly commit to:

...

e) Opposing the theft of livestock regardless of the owner's community, and returning stolen goods to their owners;

**Social cover**

No specific mention.