

<b>Country/entity</b>	Mali
<b>Region</b>	Africa (excl MENA)
<b>Agreement name</b>	Addendum to the Alafia Doukire and Salam Municipal Peace Charter
<b>Date</b>	9 Mar 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>	Implementation/renegotiation
<b>Conflict nature</b>	Inter-group
<b>Peace process</b>	Mali Local Processes

<b>Parties</b>	<p>Signed</p> <p>For Alafia</p> <p>[seven signed names in original document]</p> <p>For Douékiré</p> <p>[five signed names in original document]</p> <p>For Salam</p> <p>[ten signed names in original document]</p>
<b>Third parties</b>	<p>No third parties have signed the document, however, HD Center for Humanitarian Dialogue have been present as mediators.</p> <p>Page 2, untitled preamble:</p> <p>We, the communities of Alafia, Douekire, and Salam, hereinafter referred to as the parties;</p> <p>Recognizing the value of the charter signed on January 28 in Douekire following talks in Timbuktu and Taoudeni, facilitated by the center for humanitarian dialogue;</p> <p>...</p> <p>Have met in Tintelout as part of the mediation undertaken for 1 month by the Center for humanitarian dialogue, in support of the charter of January 2018, and agree on the following.</p>
<b>Description</b>	<p>This agreement is a renegotiation and extension of existing peace charter, in which the parties agree to ensure access to roads, renounce banditry and violence, to jointly establish a natural resource management charter, and to form a nine-member board to support the work of the monitoring committee established in the existing peace charter.</p>
<b>Agreement document</b>	<p><a href="#">ML_190309_Addendum to the Alafia Doukire and Salam Municipal Peace Charter_tr.pdf</a> (opens in new tab)   <a href="#">Download PDF</a></p>
<b>Agreement document (original language)</b>	<p><a href="#">ML_190309_Addendum to the Alafia Doukire and Salam Municipal Peace Charter.pdf</a> (opens in new tab)</p>

## Local agreement properties

<b>Process type</b>	Formal structured process
<b>Rationale</b>	The process that led to the signing of this agreement was supported by the Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue. This is an addendum to the earlier 'Peace Charter of the communes of Alafia Doukeire and Salam' of 28/01/2018.
<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 intercommunal, local conflict. The parties to this agreement are not part of the national-level peace negotiation framework.
<b>Name of Locale</b>	Alafia, Doukeire, and Salam municipalities, particularly the Timbuktu-Goundam axis
<b>Nature of Locale</b>	Region
<b>GPS Lat/Long (DD)</b>	16.648000, -3.244000
<b>Participant type</b>	International or transnational actor Domestic religious organisation/leader or other elder
<b>Mediator, facilitator or similar</b>	Mediator or similar referred to
<b>Mediator (references)</b>	Mediator: Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue
<b>Type of mediator/facilitator/similar</b>	International or transnational actor

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## Local issues

<b>Ritual/prayer and process (including use of scripture)</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Grievance List</b>	Page 2, Preamble, Aware of the deterioration of the social fabric since the signing of the charter for peace on January 28, 2018, and that our disputes have taken a violent turn with the proliferation of weapons;
<b>Cattle rustling/ banditry</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Social cover</b>	No specific mention.

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