

<b>Country/entity</b>	Mali Niger
<b>Region</b>	Africa (excl MENA)
<b>Agreement name</b>	Additional Agreement on the Reconciliation between the Daoussahaq and Peuhls Communities relating to the peaceful use of natural resources along the Mali-Niger border
<b>Date</b>	7 Nov 2016
<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>	Peulh communities of Niger Pour la communauté Daoussahaq du Ménaka (signature) Pour la communauté Daoussahaq de Anderamboukane (signature)
<b>Third parties</b>	Pour les communautés témoins (signatures)
<b>Description</b>	This is an additional agreement that is supplemental to the Agreement between the Dawsahak community in Takatayt (Mali) and Peulh community in Niger on the peaceful exploitation of natural resources. It brings in the Daoussahaq communities of Ménaka and Andéramboukane as parties to that agreement.

---

<b>Agreement document</b>	<a href="#">ML_NE_161107 Additional Agreement on the Reconciliation between the Daoussahaq and Peulhs communities.pdf (opens in new tab)</a>   <a href="#">Download PDF</a>
<b>Agreement document (original language)</b>	<a href="#">ML_NE_161107 Additional Agreement on the Reconciliation between the Daoussahaq and Peulhs communities_fr.pdf (opens in new tab)</a>

---

### Local agreement properties

<b>Process type</b>	Formal structured process
<b>Rationale</b>	This agreement was the result of a mediation process facilitated by the Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue, and brings additional communities into the 2016 Agreement between the Daoussahaq community in Talatayt (Mali) and Peulh community in Niger on the peaceful exploitation of natural resources.
<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>	Ménaka and Andéramboukane
<b>Nature of Locale</b>	Region
<b>GPS Lat/Long (DD)</b>	15.721469, 2.685123
<b>Participant type</b>	Local community/civilian group(s)/civil society organisations
<b>Mediator, facilitator or similar</b>	Mediator or similar referred to

**Mediator (references)** Not referenced in the agreement, however, secondary reporting states that the agreement was facilitated by the Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue.

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

---

**Local issues**

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

**Grievance List** No specific mention.

**Cattle rustling/ banditry** No specific mention.

**Social cover** No specific mention.

---