

<b>Country/entity</b>	Mali Azawad
<b>Region</b>	Africa (excl MENA)
<b>Agreement name</b>	Accord de Principe de Rome
<b>Date</b>	2 Feb 2022
<b>Agreement status</b>	Multiparty signed/agreed
<b>Interim arrangement</b>	Yes
<b>Agreement/conflict level</b>	Intrastate/intrastate 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>	Renewal
<b>Conflict nature</b>	Inter-group
<b>Peace process</b>	Mali-Azawad Inter-Azawad peace process

<b>Parties</b>	On behalf of Government of Mali Minister of Reconciliation Colonel Major Ismaël Wagué
	On behalf of Ara Pacis Initiatives for Peace Onlus Maria Nicoletta Gaida, Chair
	On behalf of La Plateforme du 14 juin 2014 d'Alger (Platform of Algiers of 14 June 2014) Hanoune Ould Ali, Chair
	On behalf of The CSP Bilal Ag Acherif, Chair
<b>Third parties</b>	-
<b>Description</b>	Agreement between Mali government and former Tuareg and Azawadi rebel groups to renew commitment to maintain the Alger Agreement, facilitated by an Italian organisation (Ara Pacis).

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<b>Agreement document</b>	<a href="#">ML_220202_Rome Agreement-in-Principle.pdf (opens in new tab)</a>   <a href="#">Download PDF</a>
<b>Agreement document (original language)</b>	<a href="#">ML_220202_Accord de principe de Rome.pdf (opens in new tab)</a>

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## Women, girls and gender

<b>Participation</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Equality</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Particular groups of women</b>	No specific mention.
<b>International law</b>	No specific mention.
<b>New institutions</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Violence against women</b>	No specific mention.

**Transitional justice** No specific mention.

**Institutional reform** No specific mention.

**Development** No specific mention.

**Implementation** Implementation→Women's role and consideration in implementation of the agreement  
Page 1, para 1. The CSP (Cadre stratégique permanent – Permanent strategic coalition) renews its commitment to maintain the Alger Agreement and to implement it in order to open to all the signatory parties of the Agreement and to other entities (traditional authorities, women and the young) who share the same values, ideas and objectives.

Page 1, para 5. A consulting body of traditional authorities, women and the young is established within the Coalition to help form its orientation and principles.

**Other** No specific mention.

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