

<b>Country/entity</b>	Niger
<b>Region</b>	Africa (excl MENA)
<b>Agreement name</b>	Peace Agreement between the communities of the Department of Banibangou
<b>Date</b>	21 Jan 2023
<b>Agreement status</b>	Multiparty signed/agreed
<b>Interim arrangement</b>	Yes
<b>Agreement/conflict level</b>	Intrastate/local conflict

**Niger: local conflicts (1980s - )**

The conflict between the Fulani community and Mahamid Arab community were instigated by disputes over access to natural resources in the region of Diffa, in south-eastern Niger. The Mahamid Arabs had settled in Diffa from Chad in the 1970s to flee from draught and in the 1980s following an armed conflict. Disputes with the Fulani pastoralists included access to water points, land use, and animal grazing rights. Tensions over resources have become more urgent given the emergence of Boko Haram across the borders of Diffa, resulting in vast forced displacements of its neighbouring populations from Libya, Mali and Nigeria into the region. This has aggravated existing intercommunal tensions and has proved to be fertile soil for the organisation of militias. In 2017 the government declared a state of emergency in Diffa.

Close

Niger: local conflicts (1980s - )

<b>Stage</b>	Framework/substantive - partial
<b>Conflict nature</b>	Government/territory
<b>Peace process</b>	Niger local agreements
<b>Parties</b>	For the zarma community: Alpha Abdoulaye Hama, leader religieux Yacouba Harouna, chef de village Banibangou Massaoudou Char sou, leader religieux de Chinagoder Halima Harouna, femme leader Intoussa Hama Wandou, chef de village Soumat  For the Fulani community: Ibrahim Sadou, représentant du chef de tribu Wedabangou Elh Boureima Ousmane, représentant chef de Bissaou

**Third parties** Unsigned, but agreement mentions the facilitation of the Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue

Agreement Supporters:

Tahirou Hassimi, Coordonnateur du groupe d'auto-défense Zarma

Cheik Saidou Hassomi, responsable du groupe d'auto-défense Zarma

**Description** In Niger's Banibangou municipality, a peace agreement was signed to conclude a twenty-year conflict affecting agro-pastoral activities and resulting in over 300 deaths and the displacement of thousands. Facilitated by the Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue (HD) after nearly two years of mediation, the accord addresses tensions arising from competition for natural resources and armed violence in the Tillabery region. The agreement establishes a monitoring committee to oversee its execution, aid displaced people's return, and manage ongoing disputes.

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**Agreement document** [NE\\_230121\\_Peace Agreement between the communities of the Department of Banibangou .pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

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## Women, girls and gender

**Participation** Participation→Effective participation

### Preamble

...

Recalling that this mediation process has, notably, sought to include community leaders, religious leaders, representatives of women, the youth, self-defence groups, the Banibangou Peace Committee and persons working for peace, social cohesion and development;

**Equality** No specific mention.

**Particular groups of women** No specific mention.

**International law** No specific mention.

**New institutions** No specific mention.

**Violence against women** No specific mention.

**Transitional justice** No specific mention.

**Institutional reform** No specific mention.

**Development** No specific mention.

**Implementation** Implementation→Signing or witnessing agreement  
**A monitoring committee is set up, whose mission is to:**  
...  
**Final provisions**  
...  
Halima Harouna, Intoussa woman leader

**Other** No specific mention.

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