Country/entity	Mali
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Agreement between the Peul and Bozon communities of Kewa commune for the lifting of the blockade on Kouakourou (Mopti region)
Date	19 Jan 2019
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes
Agreement/conflict level	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 -)

Stage	Framework/substantive - partial
Conflict nature	Inter-group
Peace process	Mali Local Processes

Parties	Page 3: Signatory parties: For the Peulh community For the Bozo community Agreement signed by at least two persons from each of the communities, signatures and names hand-written in original text.
Third parties	(Note: while not mentioned in the agreement, HD Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue have been facilitating this and similar agreements in Mali)
Description	In this agreement, the Peul and Bozon communities of Kewa commune agree to lift the blockade, reopen the weekly market, allow access to people and goods to the area. They further agree for the displaced persons to return, and commit to mediation. Finally, they agree to form a monitoring committee which is also intended to act as a conflict-resolution mechanism in the first instance.

Agreement document	ML_190119_Agreement between the Peul and Bozon communities of Kewa commune for the lifting of the blockade_tr.pdf (opens in new tab) | Download PDF
Agreement document (original language)	ML_190119_Agreement between the Peul and Bozon communities of Kewa commune for the lifting of the blockade on Kouakourou (Mopti region).pdf (opens in new tab)

Local agreement properties

Process type	Formal structured process Isolated example
Rationale	The Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue mediated this peace agreement. Limited background research does not suggest a track record of signing agreements between the conflict parties in this particular area, however Peulh and Bozo groups signed another agreement in Djenné cercle on 01/08/2019 along with other groups ('Humanitarian agreement between Bambara and Bozo farmers, Fulani herders as well as hunters from the area (‘circle’) of Djenné').
Is there a documented link to a national peace process?	No
Link to national process: articulated rationale	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.
Name of Locale	Kewa municipality

Nature of Locale	Region
GPS Lat/Long (DD)	14.222000, -4.493000
Participant type	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 (on the mandate of the Government of Mali)
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 our respective communities have had strained relations for almost two years due to numerous kidnappings and tensions that have left more than a dozen dead, and that this situation is likely to lead to general conflict; Remembering that the weekly market that used to supply necessities has not been held since September 2017. Considering the deep crisis of confidence which has led to the blockade on the village of Kouakourou since August 2017 and that has led to inter-communal mistrust and danger to the population, Aware that the atmosphere of general insecurity in the Mopti region leads to movement restrictions and impedes key economic activities, as well as degrades the standard of living of the Kouakourou communities,
Cattle rustling/ banditry	No specific mention.
Social cover	No specific mention.
