

<b>Country/entity</b>	Mali
<b>Region</b>	Africa (excl MENA)
<b>Agreement name</b>	Agreement between the Kel Inacharia and sedentary communities of the circle of Alafia, Bourem Inaly and Lafia
<b>Date</b>	13 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>	Framework/substantive - partial
<b>Conflict nature</b>	Inter-group
<b>Peace process</b>	Mali Local Processes

**Parties**

Signed [names illegible]

For The Kel-inacharia Community  
For the d'Iloas Community

The faction leader  
The d'Iloas village chief

For the Hondoubomo Abba-Ber Community

The HONDOUBOMO ABBA-BER village chief

For the Hondoubomo Koina Community

The HONDOUBOMO KOINA village chief:

For Mar-Mare Community

The Mar-mar faction leader:

For the territorial groups:

The Mayor of BOUREM-INALY:

The Mayor of the d'ALAFIA Municipality

The Mayor of the LAFIA rural municipality

The President of the interim Authority of the Tombouctou Circle

For the Representative of the State

Witnessed, the Prefect of the Tombouctou Circle

**Third parties**

Not signed, but listed on Page 2, Preamble:  
[...] have met in Alafia as part of the mediation undertaken for a year by the Center for Humanitarian Dialogue (HD) at the request of the Parties and their nationals in Bamako, in partnership with the Tiessou network and with the support of the Regional Reconciliation Support Team (ERAR), to agree on the following:

**Description**

In this local agreement, the representatives of the communities and of the state agree to encourage the resumption of agricultural and livestock activities, commit to peaceful cohabitation, reject violence, and finally, agree to form a 9-member monitoring committee to oversee the and report on the implementation of agreed measures.

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<b>Agreement document</b>	<a href="#">ML_190313_Agreement between the Kel Inacharia and sedentary communities of the circle of Alafia, Bourem_tr.pdf (opens in new tab)</a>   <a href="#">Download PDF</a>
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<b>Agreement document (original language)</b>	<a href="#">ML_190313_Agreement between the Kel Inacharia and sedentary communities of the circle of Alafia, Bourem Inaly and Lafia.pdf (opens in new tab)</a>
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### Local agreement properties

<b>Process type</b>	Formal structured process Isolated example
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<b>Rationale</b>	The Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue and the Tiessou network mediated this conflict with the support of the Regional Reconciliation Support Team (established by the Ministry of National Reconciliation). Limited background research does not suggest a track record of signing agreements between the conflict parties.
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<b>Is there a documented link to a national peace process?</b>	No
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<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.
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<b>Name of Locale</b>	Areas in the Alafia, Lafia, and Bourem Inaly municipalities
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<b>Nature of Locale</b>	Region
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<b>GPS Lat/Long (DD)</b>	16.688000, -2.827000
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<b>Participant type</b>	Local state actor International or transnational actor Domestic religious organisation/leader or other elder Local community/civilian group(s)/civil society organisations
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<b>Mediator, facilitator or similar</b>	Mediator or similar referred to
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<b>Mediator (references)</b>	Mediators: Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue; Tiessou network; with the support of the Regional Reconciliation Support Team (ERAR)
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<b>Type of mediator/facilitator/similar</b>	Central state actor Local community/civilian group(s)/civil society organisations 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, Conscious that the ban on the farming of rice fields imposed since December 2017 by nomads against sedentary people has caused a crisis and hampered almost two years of agricultural and livestock production in the area;  
Considering the threat of famine posed by the inability to farm in certain local rice and bourgou fields, especially those in the surroundings of the villages of Iloa and Hondoubomo Abbaber;

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

**Social cover** No specific mention.

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