

Country/entity	Mali
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Peace agreement between the Dogon & Peulh communities of Dougoutènè I, Dougoutènè II, Koporo Kendié Na, Koporo Pen, Pel Maoudé and Youdiou
Date	22 Jan 2021
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

Signatories of the Agreement:
For the Dogon community:

1- Amadou TOGO
Koporo Na village chief

2- Abdina TOGO
Temena village chief

3- Eguelou POUDIOUGO
Wol-Maoudé village chief

4- Amadou TOGO
Toroli village chief

5- Souleymane TOGO
Babouro village chief

6- Boukary POUDIOUGO
Dongonley Village Chief

7- Harouna POUDIOUGO
Youdiou village chief

8- Soumaïla SAGARA
Ogodengou village chief

9- Allaye TOGO
Oropa village chief

10- Elysée TOGO
Koporo Pen village chief

11- Boureïma GUINDO
Samani village chief

12-Amadou Dougnon
Géourou village chief

13- Oumar Kéné TOGO
Village chief of Baragnolé

14-Oumar TOGO
Temegolo village chief

15- Amadou TOGO
Pel village chief

16- Yacouba TOGO
Andiangana village chief

Third parties	<p>Witnesses Allaye TEME 1 st Vice-president Monobèm</p> <p>Saidou DAMA The representative of the High Islamic Council</p> <p>Witness Nouh DJEME 1 st Vice-president RECOTRADE</p> <p>Amadou Sidiki Togo President of the youth coordination</p> <p>[unsigned, but noted in agreement text, Page 2: HD Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue]</p>
Description	<p>This is one of three agreements signed between the Fulani and Dogon with humanitarian objectives on 12, 22 and 24 January 2021, led by the Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue (HD) and the community association Monobèm. Through these agreements, the communities further commit to ensuring the physical integrity and free circulation of persons, goods, and livestock, while condemning the violence in the circle of Koro, in Central Mali. They particularly focus on access to markets and mobility, and commit not to carry weapons. They also establish a committee to monitor and review the implementation of the agreement and resolve any disputes that may arise in implementation.</p>
Agreement document	<p>ML_210122_Peace agreement between the Dogon & Peulh communities of Dougoute` I, Dougoute` II, Koporo Kendie´ Na, Koporo Pen, Pel Maoude´ and Youdiou_tr.pdf (opens in new tab) Download PDF</p>
Agreement document (original language)	<p>ML_210122_Peace agreement between the Dogon & Peulh communities of Dougoute` I, Dougoute` II, Koporo Kendie´ Na, Koporo Pen, Pel Maoude´ and Youdiou_FR.pdf (opens in new tab)</p>
Local agreement properties	
Process type	Formal structured process
Rationale	<p>The negotiations were supported by the HD Centre who noted that "these agreements are part of the mediation framework implemented by HD – also known as the Henry Dunant Centre – as mandated by the Office of the Prime Minister of Mali and with the financial support of the Government of Canada."</p>
Is there a documented link to a national peace process?	Yes

Link to national process: articulated rationale	The link to the national process is suggested by the involvement of the Office of the Prime Minister of Mali in mandating that the negotiation be undertaken.
Name of Locale	Koro Circle
Nature of Locale	Region
GPS Lat/Long (DD)	14.197045, -3.235685
Participant type	Local state actor Local armed group International or transnational actor Domestic religious organisation/leader or other elder Local community/civilian group(s)/civil society organisations
Mediator, facilitator or similar	Mediator or similar referred to
Mediator (references)	The HD Centre was instrumental in bringing the representatives of the villages together in talks. Further, their announcement of the signing notes that "These agreements are part of the mediation framework implemented by HD – also known as the Henry Dunant Centre – as mandated by the Office of the Prime Minister of Mali and with the financial support of the Government of Canada."
Type of mediator/facilitator/similar	Central state actor Local community/civilian group(s)/civil society organisations International or transnational actor

Local issues

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

Grievance List

Page 1:
Recalling that in the past the Dogon and Peulh communities coexisted peacefully in the Koro Circle communes of Dougoutènè I, Dougoutènè II, Koporo Kendié Na, Koporo Pen, Pel Maoudé, and Youdiou, despite the tensions that have always existed between our communities concerning the management of resources natural that we share;
Aware that these tensions are exacerbated by the high level of insecurity throughout the Dogon plateau, Senno and Gondo and that the current conflict has led to the end of economic activities, mass killings in 2018, and even the restriction of the free movement of people and their goods;

Page 2:
Chapter II: Causes and consequences of the conflict
Article 2: The Parties agree that the inter-communal conflict between them across their municipalities is the result of the following elements:

- a) Repeated attacks and looting of villages and hamlets by armed individuals;
- b) Targeted assassinations of influential figures;
- c) Massive cattle theft by both parties;
- d) Attacks and ambushes against market stalls;
- e) Embargoes on certain villages, water points, weekly markets, and the marketing of certain products (cereals, cattle, and milk),
- f) Closure of basic social services (schools, health center, distribution stores, etc.),
- g) Withdrawal of state agents and defense and security forces in all municipalities;
- h) The feeling on both sides that the neighboring community has joined forces with armed groups to attack the other;
- i) Lack of impartiality of the defense and security forces;
- j) Lack of justice after cases of extrajudicial abuses;
- k) Frustration due to unresolved or poorly resolved inter-communal conflicts on access to natural resources, etc.

Article 3: The Parties agree that the inter-communal conflict between them in their municipalities has had the following consequences since the end of 2017:

- a) The death of more than 78 people;
- b) The displacement of more than 1,700 people from 2018 to 2020;
- c) The theft of 700 heads of cattle;
- d) Embargoes in the markets of Toroli, Koporo Na, Pel and Koro, etc.; Restrictions on access to cultivable land in all 6 municipalities;
- e) Restrictions on movement between the communities in Birga Peulh and Birga Dogon;

**Cattle rustling/
banditry**

Page 2:

Chapter II: Causes and consequences of the conflict

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Page 3:

Chapter III: Commitments of the Parties

Article 4: The Parties jointly undertake to:

[...]

- h) Oppose cattle theft regardless of the owner's community and facilitate the search for stolen goods and animals so that they can be returned to their owner;
- i) Not claim animals and property removed or lost during the conflict;

Social cover

No specific mention.