

<b>Country/entity</b>	Mali
<b>Region</b>	Africa (excl MENA)
<b>Agreement name</b>	Agreement between the Dogon, Dafing and Fulani communities in the communes of Diallassagou, Koulogon Habe, Lassagou Habe, Segue, Soubala, Sokoura and Tori
<b>Date</b>	7 Feb 2021
<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

Pour la communauté dogon

- 1- Dramane DAMANGO [signature] Chef de village de Diallassagou
- 2- Allaye GANA [signature] Chef de village de Lessagou
- 3- Christoph GUINDO [signature] Conseiller au chef de village de Ségué
- 4- Moussa TOGO [signature] Chef de village de Soubala
- 5- Elie DJIBO [signature] Conseiller au chef de village de Koulongon
- 6- Antimé YOSSI [signature] Représentant chef de village de Tori
- 7- Daouda TOGO [signature] Leader Jeunesse Diallassagou
- 8- Drissa GANA [signature] Chef de village Lessagou
- 9- Moumouni ARAMA [signature] Chef de village Koumé
- 10- Abdoulaye TOGO [signature] Leader communautaire Tori

Pour la communauté Dafing

- 1- Ousmane KOUMARE [signature] 1er adjoint au maire Sokoura
- 2- Mamadou BARRO [signature] Chef de village Bansé
- 3- Lassina KENDE [signature] Chef de village Tanga
- 4- Fodé SERY [signature] Chef de village Yira
- 5- Diakaridia ROME [signature] Chef de village Ganida
- 6- Yaya TRAORE [signature] Elu communal Sokoura
- 7- Seydou KOUAMARE [signature] Représentant RECOTRAD
- 8- Issouf SENOU [signature] Chef de village Sokoura
- 9- Adama BARRO [signature] Président de la jeunesse
- 10- Mamadou SERY [signature] Représentant des religieux

Pour la communauté peuhl

- 1- Amadou SANKARE [signature] Elu communal Lankanou
- 2- Mamoudou SANKARE [signature] Elu communal Boundou Eyourou
- 3- Bareïma SANKARE [signature] Leader communautaire Madina
- 4- Allaye SANKARE [signature] Leader communautaire Ouenkorowel
- 5- Aliou SANKARE [signature] Leader communautaire Ouro Boudou
- 6- Mody DIAGAYETE [signature] Elu communal Koumé Peul
- 7- Aliou DIAGAYETE [signature] Jeune leader Kourkanda Peuhl
- 8- Boukari DIAGAYETE [signature] Elu communal Ouandiana Peuhl
- 9- Allaye DIAGAYETE [signature] Jeune leader Sounfounou Peuhl
- 10- Housseini DIALLO [signature] Leader communautaire Koulougou Peuhl

## Third parties

1st witness

Boubacar YOSSI [signature] Chef de village Tori

2nd witness

Nouhoum SANKARE [signature] Imam Mana

3rd witness

Timothée SOMBORO [signature] [stamp] Chef de village Ségué

4th witness

Idrissa SANKARE [signature] Ex député de Bankass

[unsigned mediator: HD Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue and Monobem association]

<b>Description</b>	Agreement signed between the representatives of the Fulani, Dafing and Dogon communities of 7 of the 12 municipalities in the circle of Bankass. The signatories commit to ensuring the physical integrity and free circulation of persons, goods, and livestock, while condemning the violence in the circle of Bankass, in Central Mali.
<b>Agreement document</b>	<a href="#">ML_210207_Accord-de-Diallassagou_EN.pdf (opens in new tab)</a>   <a href="#">Download PDF</a>
<b>Agreement document (original language)</b>	<a href="#">ML_210207_Accord-de-Diallassagou_FR.pdf (opens in new tab)</a>
<b>Local agreement properties</b>	
<b>Process type</b>	Formal structured process
<b>Rationale</b>	Page 2, Preamble Being keen to reinforce initial agreements between the above communities mediated by HD in June 2020, as well as agreements made during preparatory meetings between the communities mediated by HD on 23rd September in Bandiagara with the Dogon and Dafing communities, on 5th and 6th November 2020, with women, on 7th and 8th in Bankass, with the leaders of the Fulani communities from the 4 cercles on 10th October in Sevare, with the hunters of Bankass on 21st December in Bankass and with the Fulani communities of Bankass on December 23rd in Sevare;
<b>Is there a documented link to a national peace process?</b>	No
<b>Link to national process: articulated rationale</b>	The agreement makes a direct link between the local conflict between the Dogon, Dafing and Fulani communities on the one hand, and the high level of insecurity at the regional level. However, it makes no direct link to a national peace process.
<b>Name of Locale</b>	Diallassagou
<b>Nature of Locale</b>	City
<b>GPS Lat/Long (DD)</b>	13.741986, 3.626754
<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
<b>Mediator, facilitator or similar</b>	Mediator or similar referred to

<b>Mediator (references)</b>	[unsigned mediator: HD Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue and Monobem association] Page 2, Preamble Having met in Tori and Diallassagou on the 5th and 7th February 2021 for a mediation, which has been facilitated since June 2020 by the Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue;
<b>Type of mediator/facilitator/similar</b>	International or transnational actor

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## Local issues

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

**Grievance List** Page 3,  
Section II: Causes and Consequences of Conflict  
Article 2: The Parties agree that the intercommunity conflict facing their communes is a result of the following factors:

- a) Repeated attacks and pillaging of villages and hamlets by armed individuals;
- b) Targeted assassinations of influential and well-known figures;
- c) Widespread theft of livestock by all parties;
- d) Attacks and ambushes against fair workers;
- e) Embargos on certain villages, water sources, weekend fairs and the sale of certain products (cereal, livestock and milk);
- f) Closure of basic social services (schools, health centres, distribution warehouses, etc.);
- g) Withdrawal of State agents, and defense and security services from all communes;
- h) Feeling on all sides that the neighbouring community is working with armed groups to attack the other communities;
- i) Feeling that defense and security services are biased;
- j) Lack of justice after incidents of abuse;
- k) Frustration arising from poorly resolved or unresolved conflicts over access to shared natural resources.

**Cattle rustling/  
banditry**

Page 3,  
Section II: Causes and Consequences of Conflict  
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a) Repeated attacks and pillaging of villages and hamlets by armed individuals;  
[...]  
c) Widespread theft of livestock by all parties;

Page 3,  
Section II: Causes and Consequences of Conflict  
Article 3: The Parties agree that the conflict facing their communes has, since 2018, resulted in:  
c) Theft of more than 3000 livestock;

Page 4,  
Section III: Agreements  
Article 4: The Parties mutually agree to:  
d) Encourage putting in place measures of mutual trust between the communities after signing this agreement (visiting, return of animals, denunciation of thefts, etc.);

Page 4,  
Section III: Agreements  
Article 4: The Parties mutually agree to:  
i) Oppose livestock theft against any community and facilitate searches for stolen animals and property so that they can be returned to their owner;  
j) Not claiming animals or property stolen or lost during the conflict;

**Social cover**      No specific mention.

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