Country/entity	Niger
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Peace Agreement between the communities of the Department of Ouallam
Date	4 Jun 2023
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes
Agreement/conflict level	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 -
)

Stage	Framework/substantive - partial
Conflict nature	Government/territory
Peace process	Niger local agreements

Parties

For the Zarma community:
Soumaila Mounkaila,Kobi chef du village Kobi
Mounkaila Alassane chef de village Tongotongo
Halidou Adamou chef de village Kawrakeri
Zeinabou Karidjo Oubllam
Cheik Amadou Yacouba Dingazi
Zakari Younoussa Simiri

For the Fulani Community:
Daouda Ali
Amadou Mamane
Rougga Seyni
Karimou Boubacar leader peul Dingazi

For the Arab Community:
Salma Chigali

For the Tuareg community:
Mohamed Ag Ibrahim
Moussa Alhmadi leader Touareg Dingazi
Adoum Dari

Third parties

Agreement Supporters:
Representative of the self-defence group [Signature Illegible]
Representative of the self-defence group [Signature Illegible]

Guarantors of the Agreement
Mayor of the commune of Tondikiwindi
[Stamp: REPUBLIC OF THE NIGER –RURAL COMMUNE OF TONDIKIWINDI– The Mayor]
[Signature: illegible]

Mayor of the commune of Ouallam
[Signature: illegible]

Mayor of the commune of Simiri
[Stamp: REPUBLIC OF THE NIGER –REGION OF TILLABERI DEPARTMENT OF OUALLAM – Rural commune of Simiri – The Mayor]
[Signature: illegible]

Mayor of the commune of Dingazi
[Stamp: REPUBLIC OF THE NIGER –REGION OF TILLABERI –DEPARTMENT OF OUALLAM - COMMUNE OF DINGAZI – THEMAYOR]
[Signature: illegible]

Chief of the canton of Tondikiwindi
[Stamp: DEPARTMENT OF OUALLAM– CANTON OF TONDIKIWINDI – The canton's chief]
[Signature: illegible]

Chief of the canton of Ouallam
[Stamp: Canton of Ouallam – Honorable Elh Saley Baouna the Canton's chief]
[Signature: illegible]

Chief of the canton of Simiri
[Stamp: REPUBLIC OF THE NIGER: REGION OF TILLABERI –DEPARTMENT OF OUALLAM – Prefect of the department of Ouallam
[Stamp: illegible]
[Signature: illegible]

CANTON OF SIMIRI – THE CANTON'S CHIEF]
[Signature: illegible]

Witnesses to the Agreement
Ibrahim Moussa religious leader
[Signature: illegible]

Kassoum Zakou religious leader
[Signature: illegible]

Description

Communities in Ouallam, southwestern Niger, have sealed a peace agreement to address the conflict in the Tillabéri region. Facilitated by the Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue (HD), the accord focuses on displacement, resource sharing, and oversight. The conflict was fueled by resource clashes and regional armed confrontations.

Agreement document	NE_230604_Peace Agreement between the Communities of the Department of Ouallam_EN.pdf (opens in new tab) | Download PDF
Agreement document (original language)	NE_230604_Accord de paix entre communautés du département de Ouallam.pdf (opens in new tab)
Source of document	https://hdcentre.org/news/hd-supports-peace-accord-by-communities-in-ouallam-department-in-nigers-tillaberi-region/

Local agreement properties

Process type	Formal structured process
Rationale	There is a dedicated body supporting the local agreement, therefore it is a formal structured process. There is a monitoring committee to support implementation of the agreement that has been set up (Article 8), to represent all the Zarma, Peulh, Haousssa, Tamasheq, and Arab Communities. This monitoring committee is supported by the Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue (2023).
Is there a documented link to a national peace process?	No
Link to national process: articulated rationale	There is no national level peace process in Niger (USIP 2023).
Name of Locale	Department of Ouallam, Tillabéri region
Nature of Locale	Region
GPS Lat/Long (DD)	14.733398, 2.090285
Participant type	Local state actor Local armed group 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)	Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue. 2023. "HD supports peace accord by communities in Ouallam department in Niger's Tillabéri region." 6th June 2023. Available online at: https://hdcentre.org/news/hd-supports-peace-accord-by-communities-in-ouallam-department-in-nigers-tillaberi-region/ Accessed 28th January 2024.
Type of mediator/ facilitator/similar	International or transnational actor

Local issues

Ritual/prayer and process (including use of scripture)

No specific mention.

Grievance List

Preamble

...

Aware that the conflict opposing our communities since 2017 is a result of the global security crisis affecting the northern part of the region of Tillabéri and the consequences of the Malian crisis of 2012;

Recognising that jihadist groups recruit from all communities and that stigmatisation of one community alone is source of division and even conflict between the communities:

...

Recalling that mediation efforts have sought to include community leaders, religious leaders, representatives of women, the youth, self-defence groups, the diaspora and regional and local authorities (governor, prefect, and mayors), of the Department of Ouallam and resource persons working for peace, social cohesion and development;

...

Causes and consequences of the conflict

...

The conflict has resulted in:

a) Repeated attacks on villages and hamlets, lootings and destructions of property by armed individuals;

b) Targeted assassinations of influential figures and notables;

c) Massive livestock thefts;

d) Attacks and ambushes on vehicles;

e) Embargoes on some villages and weekly markets;

f) Closure of basic social services (schools, health centres, etc.);

g) Withdrawal of government officials and defence and security forces;

h) The feeling on both sides that the neighbouring community is joining forces with armed groups to attack the other;

i) Perception of partiality from the defence and security forces;

j) Lack of justice following abuses;

k) Erosion of social cohesion and coexistence between our communities.

Cattle rustling/ banditry	**Causes and consequences of the conflict** ... **The conflict has resulted in:** ... c) Massive livestock thefts; ... **Commitments of the Parties** ... **The Parties jointly agree to:** ... In particular, no claims will be made on animals and properties taken or stolen prior to the signing of the Agreement, except for those found and recognised by the owner with witnesses. Claims for found animals must be made to the members of the monitoring committee or to the representatives designated by zones by the monitoring committee to meet local needs; ... **The parties request that armed groups:** ... b) Condemn the summary executions, attacks on hamlets and villages, thefts of livestock and robberies
Social cover	No specific mention.