

<b>Country/entity</b>	Mali Niger
<b>Region</b>	Africa (excl MENA)
<b>Agreement name</b>	Agreement between the Daoussahaq community in Talatayt (Mali) and Peulh community in Niger on the peaceful exploitation of natural resources
<b>Date</b>	13 May 2016
<b>Agreement status</b>	Multiparty signed/agreed
<b>Interim arrangement</b>	Yes
<b>Agreement/conflict level</b>	Intrastate/local conflict Mali - Niger: Local cross-border conflicts
<b>Stage</b>	Framework/substantive - partial
<b>Conflict nature</b>	Inter-group
<b>Peace process</b>	Mali Local Processes
<b>Parties</b>	Daoussahaq community representatives from Talatayt (Mali) and Peulh from Niger Pour la communauté Daoussahaq de Talatayt (Mali): Mr Farock Ag Fakana Pour la communauté Peulh (Niger): Boubacar Boudja dit Laga
<b>Third parties</b>	Representatives from the Idarfan, Kel Essouk, Imajaghan, Peulhs and Sonrhäï communities from Mali as well as the Djerma, Arab and Kel Tamacheq communities from Niger.  Pour les communautés témoins: Farok Ag Hamatou (Mali), Tahirou Adamou dit Benjamin
<b>Description</b>	Agreement between representatives from Talatayt (Mali) and Peulh (Niger) that aims to end pastoral disputes and banditry. It involves the support of the national governments of Mali and Niger but also ways to involve communities and local leaders in conflict resolution.

---

**Agreement document** [ML\\_NE\\_160513\\_Agreement between the Daoussahaq community in Talatayt \(Mali\) and Peulh community in Niger\\_tr.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

**Agreement document (original language)** [ML\\_NE\\_160513\\_Agreement between the Daoussahaq community in Talatayt \(Mali\) and Peulh community in Niger\\_fr.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#)

---

## Local agreement properties

<b>Process type</b>	Formal structured process
<b>Rationale</b>	This agreement was the result of a mediation process facilitated by the Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue.
<b>Is there a documented link to a national peace process?</b>	No
<b>Link to national process: articulated rationale</b>	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.
<b>Name of Locale</b>	Talataye
<b>Nature of Locale</b>	Region
<b>GPS Lat/Long (DD)</b>	16.530964, 1.514099
<b>Participant type</b>	Local community/civilian group(s)/civil society organisations
<b>Mediator, facilitator or similar</b>	Mediator or similar referred to
<b>Mediator (references)</b>	Secondary sources refer to Humanitarian Dialogue as facilitating the signing of the agreement.
<b>Type of mediator/facilitator/similar</b>	International or transnational actor

---

## Local issues

<b>Ritual/prayer and process (including use of scripture)</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Grievance List</b>	No specific mention.

**Cattle rustling/  
banditry**

Page 1, CHAPTER I: Restoring peace, security and trust between the two (2) communities  
Section I: the network of bandits that has formed on both sides of the border and who use weapons to take animals from all communities living along the border:

Article 1: By this agreement, the parties agree that: The network of thieves, bandits, brigands, or robbers is without borders and without community. Consequently, its dismantling seems essential for the restoration of peace and security along the common border;

Page 1, CHAPTER I: Restoring peace, security and trust between the two (2) communities  
Section I: the network of bandits that has formed on both sides of the border and who use weapons to take animals from all communities living along the border:

Article 2: To effectively combat the network of animal thieves active on both sides of the border, the two communities agree on:

- Requesting the authorities of the two countries ensure strict enforcement of the laws governing robbery in both countries.
- The restoration, revitalization, and strengthening of the authority of the State, religious leaders, and the traditional chieftdom.
- Each community identifying and denouncing its bandits and thieves among vigilante groups, militias, butchers, unscrupulous security forces and local authorities
- Each community identifying and denouncing bearers of weapons within its community
- Ensuring Local and national authorities penalize unscrupulous agents whose involvement and / or complicity in the theft of livestock have been proven.

Page 1, CHAPTER I: Restoring peace, security and trust between the two (2) communities  
Section I: the network of bandits that has formed on both sides of the border and who use weapons to take animals from all communities living along the border:...

- Requesting that the two states establish cooperation and mutual assistance between the judicial authorities on both sides of the border.
- Requesting the two states strengthen the relations of cooperation and collaboration between the security forces of the two countries along the border.
- Using intermediaries (brokers and butchers) to find stolen animals
- Increasing inter and intra-communal meetings around cattle theft and banditry along the border of the two states
- Requesting of the Malian State a correct implementation of the peace agreement (disarmament of combatants)
- Asking the Nigerien State to organize a meeting with all herdsmen around the problems and evils which undermine pastoral activity in the area

Page 1, CHAPTER I: Restoring peace, security and trust between the two (2) communities  
Section I: the network of bandits that has formed on both sides of the border and who use weapons to take animals from all communities living along the border:

- Requesting of the two states to create advanced security posts (joint patrols) along the border
- Creating joint vigilance committees (made up of community leaders from both countries) along the border.
- Promoting twinning between municipalities on the border between the two states.
- Implementing the recommendations and commitments made during this meeting at the level of the border communities of the two (2) countries.
- Within livestock markets, scrupulously identifying the animals entering and leaving markets, as well as the names of sellers and buyers (for traceability of transactions in the event of complaints)
- Strictly prohibiting any transaction outside the markets recognized by the State
- In order to reduce the theft and concealment of animals in livestock markets, ensuring communities regulate the function of intermediary brokers and butchers

**Social cover**

No specific mention.

---