

Abstract

Segou and Mopti are two regions in Mali being among most affected regions by the armed conflict. In these regions while the internal and external dynamics of local economy are broken, a redistribution of economic roles and statutes is performing.

Materials and Methods

The approach used in this research is inductive operationalized through case study method. Data was collected in several localities using field observation and in-depth interviews including more than 200 respondents in total, including farmers, non-governmental organization (NGO) workers, members of armed groups, former hostages, doctors, traders, herders, artisans, traditional chiefs, teachers, and Dozo leaders.

Objectives

This article examines the dynamics of the local economy in the context of armed conflict through a case study of the regions of Ségou and Mopti.

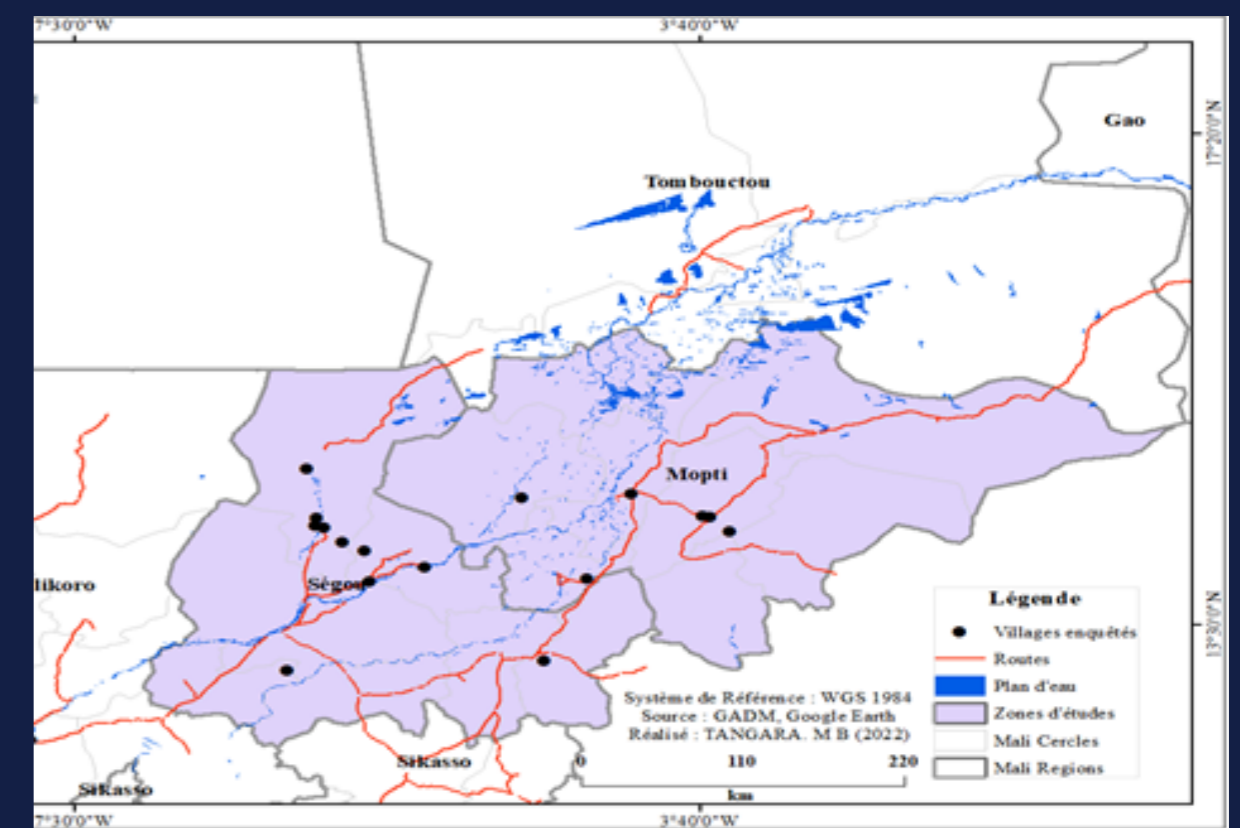


Figure 1 : Collect Data Mapping

Findings

- Local Economy in Ségou
- Local Economy in Mopti
- Violence in Ségou and Mopti
- Niono and Bandiagara: translocal and transnational connexion areas
- From the ideal of security to an economic godsend
- Adherence to the discourses of jihadist groups: between normative sharing and chaotic experience of the State's presence
- Fragilization of local economies
- Comparative Effects

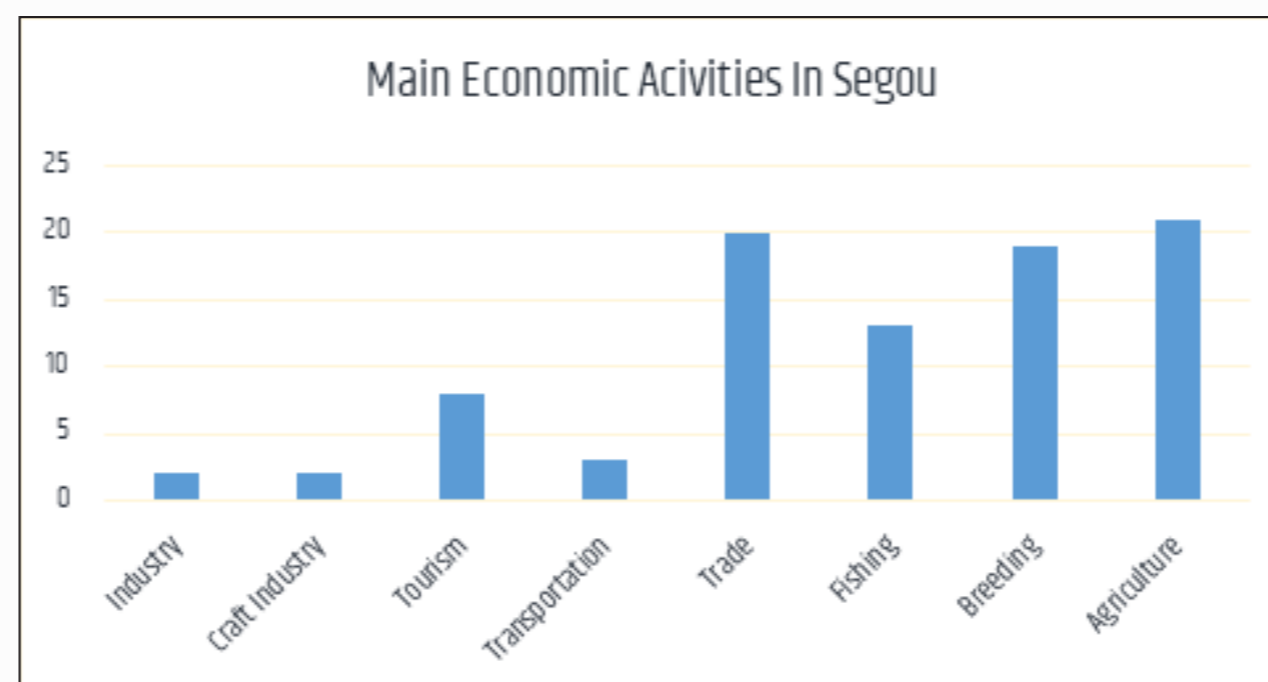


Figure 2 : Structure of the Segou economy by activity

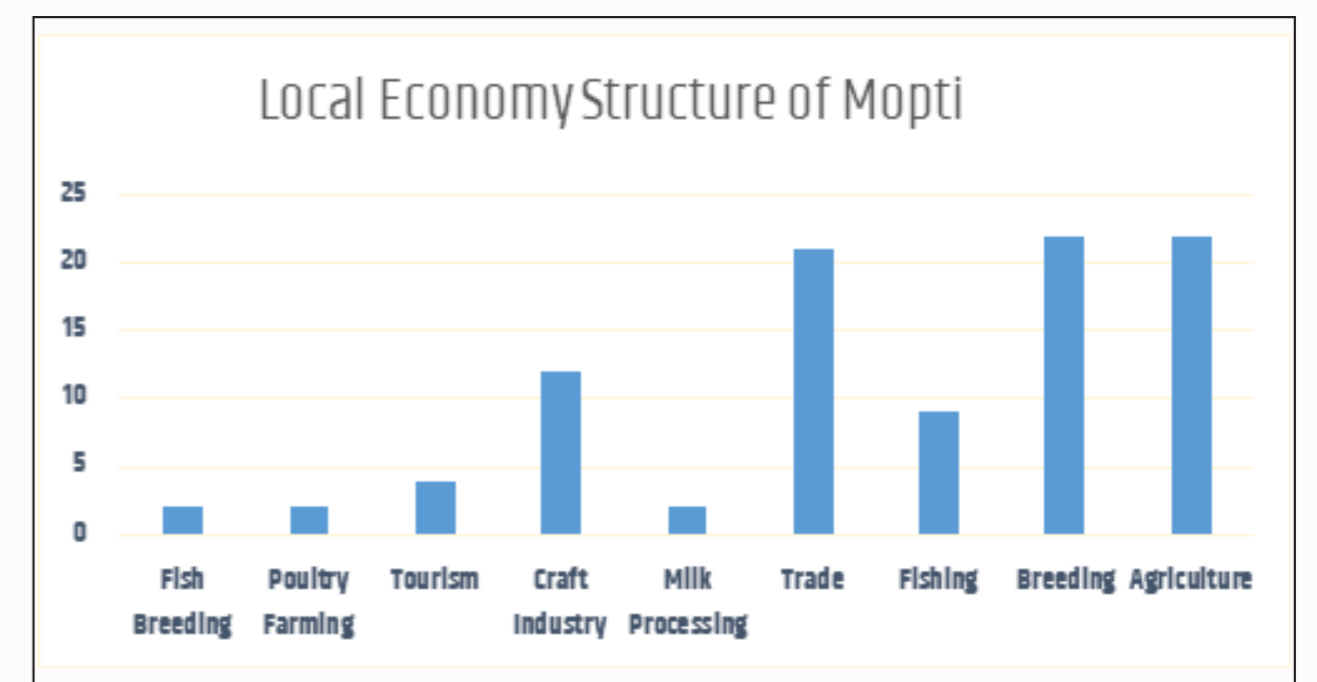


Figure 3: Structure of the Mopti economy by activity

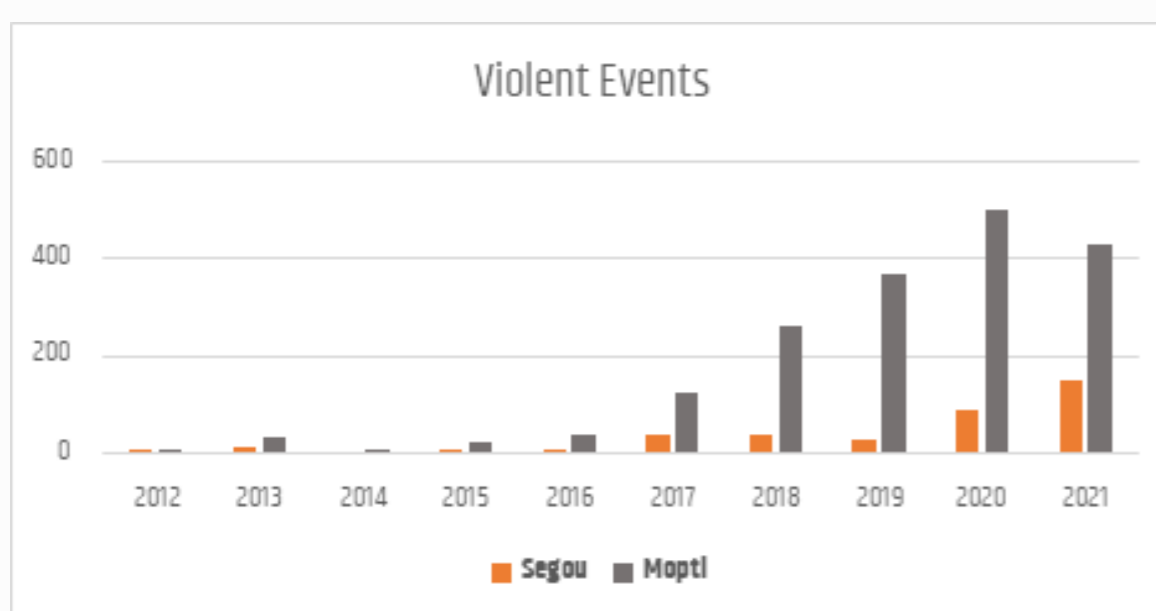


Figure 4: Structure of the economy of Mopti by activity Source: Authors, through Ouattara et al., 2020

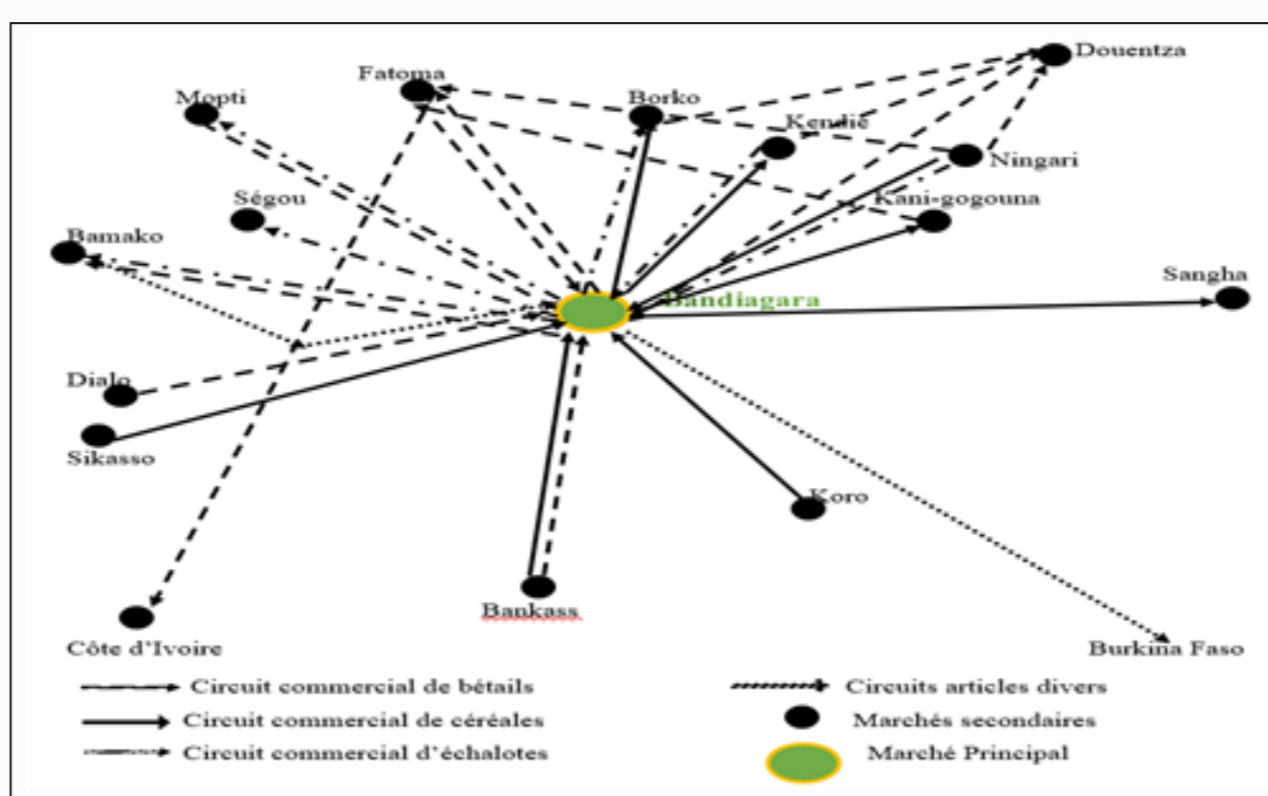


Figure 5 : Key role of the Market of Bandiagara in Mopti's Economy

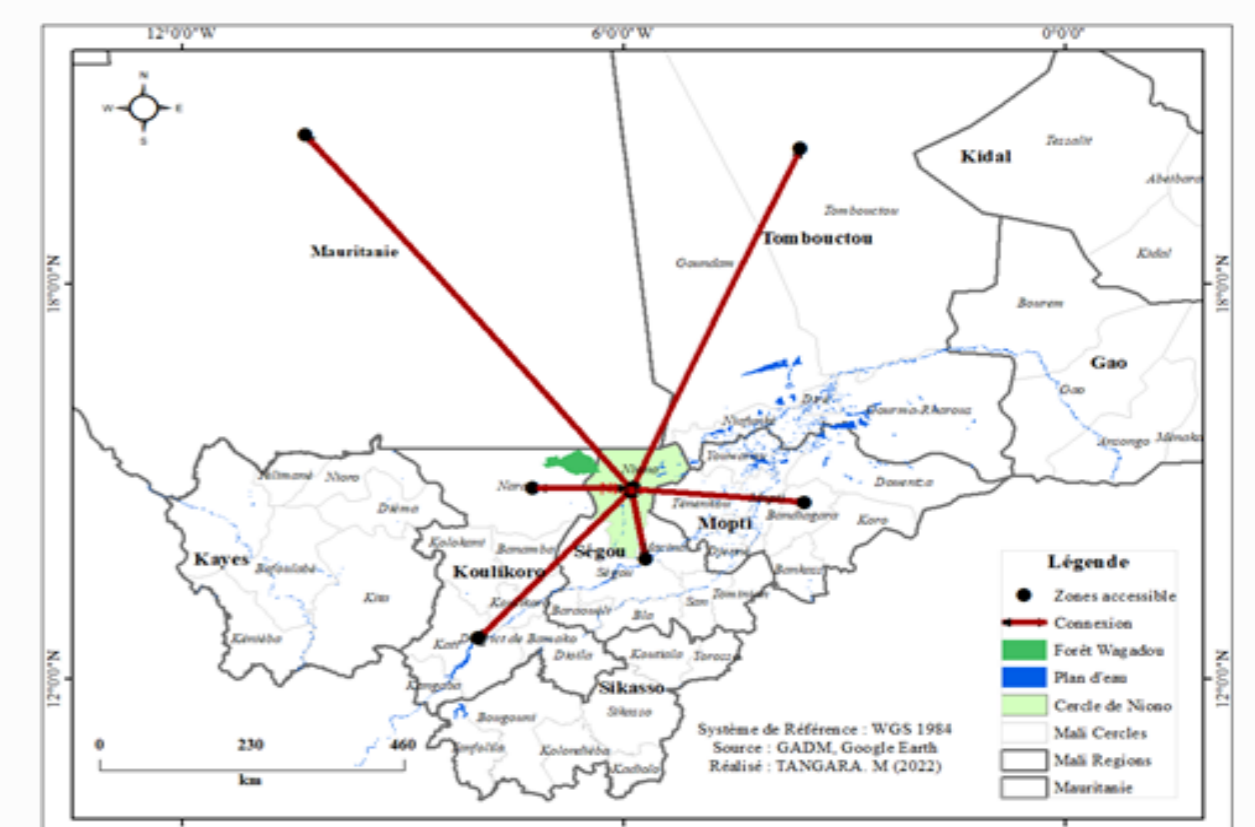


Figure 6 : Niono : A Strategic Node

Tableau 1 : Armed Conflicts Comparative Effects in Segou and Mopti

Variables	Region	
	Ségou	Mopti
Armed Groups Claim		
Jihdist Group	Islam and establishment of Sharia law	Islam and establishment of Sharia law
Selfdefense Group (Dozo)	Peace and Security ; Protection of local population	Peace and Security ; Protection of local population
Effects on Local Economy		
Destruction of local supply (Production)	Agriculture ; Breeding ; Fishing ; Tourism ; pêche ; tourisme ; Investment	Agriculture ; Breeding ; Fishing ; Tourism ; Craft Industry
Destruction of local demand	Trade ; mobility ; consumption	Trade ; Weekly Market
Economic Exploitation	Livestock removal ; Taxes on livestock and activities (Zakat) ; Contribution to the war effort ; Population displacement	Livestock removal ; Taxes on livestock and activities (Zakat) ; Contribution to the war effort ; Population displacement

Conclusions

- Prohibition of activities and installment exploitation taxes
- Daily life shaped by violence and abandonment of economic and social activities
- Weekly market (fairs) abandon and commercial circuit broken
- Relationship between armed groups and the local population is in constant negotiation
- Economic structures are being disrupted, resulting in a kind of unspoken redistribution of social and economic roles and status

Selected References

Ouattara, I., Guindo, M., Traoré, A., & Adama, C. (2020). Diagnostic socio économique des régions du centre du Mali. Rashid, I., & Niang, A. (2021). Researching Peacebuilding in Africa (Routledge). New York. Sore, Z., Cote, M., & Zongo, B. (2021). Politiser le « vide sécuritaire » : à propos des groupes d'autodéfense koglwéogo au Burkina Faso. Politique Africaine, n° 163(3), 127-144. <https://doi.org/10.3917/polaf.163.0127>