

Country/entity	Nigeria
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Kafanchan Peace Declaration between Grazers and Farmers
Date	23 Mar 2016
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes

Agreement/conflict level Intrastate/local conflict

Nigerian Civil War (1967), Delta Unrest (1990 -), Communal Conflicts (1978 -), and Boko Haram Insurgency (2009 -)

Since 1960 when Nigeria became independent, it has seen a number of coup d'états and instability. In 1967, after confederation plans for the Nigerian regions to gain more independence failed, the Eastern region seceded as the Republic of Biafra and this caused the Nigerian Civil War. The conflict resulted from political, economic, ethnic and religious tensions which had existed since before Britain drew new borders when colonising the area. The discovery of oil in the Niger Delta heightened the intensity of the conflict. With the aid of British forces, the Nigerian military managed to take back the territory in 1970. Since then, ethnic violence has persisted.

Nigerian Delta Unrest (1990 -)

Conflict in the Niger Delta arose in the 1990s between foreign oil companies and ethnic groups which felt exploited after being forced to abandon their land. The Nigerian military caused international consternation in 1995 when members of the Ogoni tribe of the Niger Delta were found hanged without due process. The proliferation of arms in the region has encouraged the rise of armed groups which have targeted oil companies and pipelines. This came to a head in 2004 when Shell withdrew personnel from two oil fields in response to attacks on wells and pipelines by rebels. The military have attempted to clamp down on militant groups in the Niger Delta but it was not until the establishment of the Presidential amnesty program in 2009 which required the surrender of weapons by militants in exchange for amnesty. In 2016 a new militant group called the Niger Delta Avengers has announced its existence in the Niger Delta illustrating the continued instability in that region.

Boko Haram Insurgency (2009 -)

Sectarian violence has also been rife in Nigeria and since 2002, the radical Islamist group Boko Haram have been violently seeking to establish sharia law throughout Nigeria and an Islamic caliphate in the Northern part of the country. In 2009 they began an official insurgency which spread to Cameroon, Chad and Niger. In 2014 the group kidnapped 276 girls from a college in Chibok and bombed the town of Jos. The insurgency is the result of Muslim – Christian tensions in the country which is a constant source of instability and violence. In 2015 the military led a regional coalition of forces on a counter-offensive against Boko Haram and they were successful in taking ground. There are also conflicts between Fulani herdsman and Christian peasants in the Middle belt. Widespread corruption and lack of state authority exacerbate these many complex tensions.

Central Nigerian communal conflicts (1978 -)

Unrest in Nigeria is a product of socio-economic pressures between migrating herdsman and settled agriculturists, exacerbated by firearms proliferation, ethnic conflict, sectarianism and banditry. Since 2001, attacks have adopted a more sectarian character involving suicide bombings and shooting at churches by the jihadist group, Boko Haram. Peaks of violence occurred in 2004 and 2011, pastoral/farmer conflict has resulted in the deaths of thousands since the Fourth Nigerian Republic was founded in 1999. The Land Use Act of 1978, exacerbated conflict by allowing longtime occupants 'indigeneship' and the ability to apply for a certificate of occupancy, putting migrating communities at a disadvantage.

Close

Nigerian Civil War (1967), Delta Unrest (1990 -), Communal Conflicts (1978 -), and Boko

Stage	Framework/substantive - comprehensive
Conflict nature	Inter-group
Peace process	Nigeria - local agreements

Parties

Jema'a Local Government Area Bajju

1. Samuel Yakubu Ninyio
2. Chief Dakachi Diem Anthony
3. Bulus Haruna
4. Mrs. Janet James
5. Rev. Cassimir M. Yabo
6. Mr. Gregory Namadi

Fantswam

1. Mammuda Z. Habu
2. Chief Ayuba Yaya
3. Mr. Jospeh Yakusa
4. Esther M. Adamu
5. Rev. Joshua Chechet
6. John B. Awodi

Fulani

1. Alh. Haruna Usman
2. Ardo Sulaiman Yashi
3. Abdulhamid Musa
4. Maryam Suleiman
5. Abubkar S. Sadiq
6. Ardo Abubakar Gamba

Gwong

1. Hon. Hussaini Dogara
2. Sen. Babale Maikarfi
3. Paul M. Bonnet
4. Hon. Naomi Waziri
5. Maj. Gen. Adamu Dyeri Rtd.

Hausa

1. Danjuma Musa
2. Alh. Garba Abdullahi Maisukuni
3. Alh. Kabir Abdu
4. Maimuna G. Abdullahi
5. Alh. Kabir Mami Kasim
6. Alh. Haruna Saluhu

Igbo

1. Chief Chibu-eze Akpu
5. Hon. Christopher Oriala

Kaninkon

1. Alh. Ismail Suleiman
2. William B. Gimba
3. Willisi Sati
4. Monica A. Tete
5. Pastor Ishaku Maman
6. Samuel B. Tete

Kachia Local Government Area Adara

1. Norman Shokarau

Third parties

Signed by the Following Witnesses:

HD Advisors

Alice Wairimu Nderitu, Senior Advisor and Lead Mediator

Dr. Yakubu Sankey

Khadijah Hawaja Gambo

Baba Bala Muhammad

Joseph Tanko Atang

Salihu Musa Umar

Dr. Lydia Umar

State/Local Government and Security Agency

Nasir Ahmed El-Rufai, Governor, Kaduna State

Rt. Hon. Simon Lalong, Governor, Plateau State

[Unintelligible] - Catholic Bishop, Kapanchan

[Unintelligible] - Jama'atu Nasril Islam

[Unintelligible] - Ambassador, Norway to Nigeria

Eoghan McSwiney - Deputy Head of Mission, Ireland

Amina Dyeris Sijunde - Attorney General, Kaduna State

Kaduna HD Women's Steering Committee Members:

Sanga LGA

Comfort Habila (Chairperson)

Catherine Chukwu

Patuma Haruna

Hassana Usman

Jummai Danladi

Jema'a LGA

Monica A. Tete (Chairperson)

Haj. Maimuna Abdullahi

Hadiza Umar

Esther M. Adamu

Grace Joel

Kaura LGA

Mary Julius (Chairperson)

Maryam Sa'adu

Angelina I. Boye

Kande Ishaya

Zainab Adamu

Kachia LGA

Christina Joseph (Chairperson)

Victoria Anthony

Karimatu Anthony

Hauwa Kadarko

Bilkisu Baku

Zangon-Kataf LGA

[Unintelligible] Yaro (Chairperson)

Elizabeth Olaniran

Blessing Goje

Rebecca H. Akut

Haj. Zainab Ibrahim

Bukola Aina

Description	Agreements dealing with inter-communal clashes over cattle, and use of small arms.
Agreement document	NG_160316_Kafanchan Peace Declaration between Grazers and Farmers.pdf (opens in new tab) Download PDF
Groups	
Children/youth	Groups→Children/youth→Substantive Page 16, Section XIII, Article iii Improve representation of women, youth and persons with disability in efforts to address inter communal conflict and commit to ensure gender inclusion elements across all activities in the implementation plans of this Declaration.
Disabled persons	Groups→Disabled persons→Substantive Page 16, Section XIII, Article iii Improve representation of women, youth and persons with disability in efforts to address inter communal conflict and commit to ensure gender inclusion elements across all activities in the implementation plans of this Declaration.
Elderly/age	No specific mention.
Migrant workers	No specific mention.
Racial/ethnic/ national group	No specific mention.
Religious groups	No specific mention.
Indigenous people	No specific mention.
Other groups	No specific mention.
Refugees/displaced persons	No specific mention.
Social class	No specific mention.

Gender

**Women, girls and
gender**

Page 15, Section XI, Article ii
Support inclusion of farmer/grazer women in local level peace-building.

Page 16, Section XIII, Article iii
Improve representation of women, youth and persons with disability in efforts to address inter communal conflict and commit to ensure gender inclusion elements across all activities in the implementation plans of this Declaration.

Page 17, Signed by the Following Witnesses:

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Catherine Chukwu

Patuma Haruna

Hassana Usman

Jummai Danladi

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Kande Ishaya

Zainab Adamu

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Karimatu Anthony

Hauwa Kadarko

Bilkisu Baku

-

Zangon-Kataf LGA

[Unintelligible] Yaro (Chairperson)

Elizabeth Olaniran

Blessing Goje

Rebecca H. Akut

Haj. Zainab Ibrahim

Bukola Ajao

Amina Kazaure

Badiyya Sa'eed

Lovina Dasat

Deborah Ishaya

Men and boys	No specific mention.
LGBTI	No specific mention.
Family	No specific mention.

State definition

Nature of state (general)	No specific mention.
State configuration	No specific mention.
Self determination	No specific mention.
Referendum	No specific mention.
State symbols	No specific mention.
Independence/secession	No specific mention.
Accession/unification	No specific mention.
Border delimitation	No specific mention.
Cross-border provision	No specific mention.

Governance

Political institutions (new or reformed)	No specific mention.
Elections	No specific mention.
Electoral commission	No specific mention.
Political parties reform	No specific mention.

Civil society	Page 15, Section XI, Article i Establishing and strengthening (grazer and farmer) associations and civil society initiatives to increase local dialogue.
	Page 15, Section XI, Article ii Support the establishment of farmer/grazer peace and development, conflict prevention and longer-term peace building committees.
	Page 15, Section XII A monitoring and dialogue committee made up of farmers and grazers for each LGA shall be set up to ensure respect of the commitments of parties and execution of the following mandate.
Traditional/ religious leaders	Page 13, Section VIII, 1.1 Commitments, Article vi Seek amicable solutions, through dialogue, between farmers and grazers and refer unresolved cases to the traditional and religious leaders.
	Page 13, Section IX, 1.3 Commitments, Article vi Seek amicable solutions, through dialogue, between farmers and grazers and refer unresolved cases to the traditional and religious leaders.
Public administration	Page 14, Section X, Article [Call for the resuscitation and strengthening of the conflict management committee and dialogue, as enshrined in the Kaduna State Grazing Reserves Law of 1987.]
Constitution	No specific mention.

Power sharing

Political power sharing	No specific mention.
Territorial power sharing	No specific mention.
Economic power sharing	No specific mention.
Military power sharing	No specific mention.

Human rights and equality

Human rights/RoL general Page 13, Section VIII, 1.1 Commitments, Article i
Not to cause injury to farmers.

Page 13, Section VIII, Article ii
Not to cause the death of farmers.

Page 13, Section VIII, 1.2 Claims, Article i
Not to attack herdsmen.

Page 13, Section IX, 1.3 Commitments, Article i
Not to cause injuries to herdsmen.

Page 13, Section IX, 1.3 Commitments, Article ii
Not to cause the death of herdsmen.

Page 14, Section IX, 1.4 Claims, Article vii
Not to beat up, injure or kill farmers.

Bill of rights/similar No specific mention.

Treaty incorporation No specific mention.

Civil and political rights No specific mention.

Socio-economic rights Human rights and equality→Socio-economic rights→Education
Page 14, Section X, Article xi
Enhance education among nomadic communities, to include peace education and modern ranching methods.

Rights related issues

Citizenship No specific mention.

Democracy No specific mention.

Detention procedures No specific mention.

Media and communication	No specific mention.
Mobility/access	No specific mention.
Protection measures	Rights related issues→Protection measures→Other Page 14, Section X, Article vii Ensure the security of both farmers and grazers.
Other	No specific mention.

Rights institutions

NHRI	No specific mention.
Regional or international human rights institutions	No specific mention.

Justice sector reform

Criminal justice and emergency law No specific mention.

State of emergency provisions No specific mention.

Judiciary and courts No specific mention.

Prisons and detention No specific mention.

Traditional Laws Page 12, Preamble, Article xv
Clash of traditional models of governance that include access to water and pasture with statute laws.

Page 13, Section VII, 1.2 Claims, Article v
Exhaust local remedies such as commensurate fines before taking grazers to the police because of cattle trespassing on farms.

Page 14, Section X, Article iii
Involve Government security agencies as a last resort after the failure of traditional intervention.

Page 15, Section XI, Article ii
Support efforts to strengthen the capacity of communities to prevent and solve communal conflicts by building their capacities on conducting of conflict analysis and alternative dispute resolution methods including customary or traditional procedures.

Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or socio-economic reconstruction Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Socio-economic development
Page 14, Section X, Article viii
Provide technical assistance to grazers to reduce their and their animals' vulnerability (examples include controlling tsetse flies, ticks, wells as well as cheap or free provision of veterinary services.

Page 14, Section X, Article xii
Provide mobile services for nomadic communities such as financial services, mobile libraries, mobile health provision and insurance schemes.

Page 15, Section XI, Article ii
Assist farmers and grazers with capital during the dry season to restock their herds and to buy equipment, seeds and other inputs to replenish their farms.

Page 15, Section XI, Article ii
Support the capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture and individual herders to support the modernization of agricultural and livestock production.

National economic plan No specific mention.

Natural resources No specific mention.

International funds No specific mention.

Business No specific mention.

Taxation No specific mention.

Banks No specific mention.

Land reform/rights Land, property and environment→Land reform/rights→Land reform and management
Page 12, Preamble, Article xiv
Inadequate land tenure policies that have tended towards nomadic communities relying on communal grazing rights.

Page 14, Section X, Article i

Establish a clear land-use plan strategically identifying and placing water points for livestock. This will assist in securing access to water for both farmers and grazers through promotion of shared management of the resource; mark livestock corridors and stock routes; identify areas under grazers and farmers ownership; create cattle resting areas and grazing reserves. A clear land-use plan decreases potential for conflicts by placing water points away from sensitive zones and enabling risk-free movement for grazers.

Page 14, Section X, Article ii

Work with communities to identify grazing reserves and areas.

Page 15, Section XI, Article ii

Review the impacts on risks of conflict of current development policies and laws and regulations relating to land tenure and access to water.

Page 15, Section XI, Article ii

Support programs to ensure access to water and pasture during drought to reduce the risk of violence between farmers and grazers.

Page 15, Section XI, Article ii

Support the development of regulations on land tenure relating to access to pasture land and water for both farmers and grazers.

**Pastoralist/
nomadism rights**

Page 12, Preamble

Southern Kaduna is characterised by frequent clashes between farmers and grazers over grazing areas. Both farmers and grazers exacerbate the problem; grazers in protecting and defending their livestock and farmers in defending their crops. It is a problem compounded by the availability of small arms. Nomadic movements require cooperative arrangements with sedentary mainly farmer communities which in many cases does not happen. Risks of violent conflict increase during the dry season where lack of provision for pastoralist needs for pasture and water lead to invasions on farmland.

Page 13, Section VIII

We grazers, commit ourselves to the following in relation to the farmers:

- i. Not to cause injury of farmers.
- ii. Not to cause the death of farmers.
- iii. Prohibit our herders from letting the cattle invade farms and in the event that this happens, discuss with the farmers on forgiveness or reparation of damages.
- iv. In the event of destruction of farmland, encourage herders to contact the owner of the farm, as previously done traditionally.
- v. Not to use insulting, hurtful or abusive words towards the farmer.
- vi. Seek amicable solutions, through dialogue, between farmers and grazers and refer unresolved cases to the traditional and religious leaders.

1.2 Claims

We grazers, call on the farmers to do as follows;

- i. Not to attack herdsmen.
- ii. Not to kill the cattle if found feeding on the crops.
- iii. Not to shoot, poison, beat, or injure the cattle.
- iv. Not to impound the cattle.
- v. Exhaust local remedies such as commensurate fines before taking grazers to the Police because of cattle trespassing on farms.
- vi. Not to burn the fields.

Page 13-14, Section IX

We farmers, commit ourselves to the following in relations to the grazers.

- i. Not to cause injuries to herdsmen.
- ii. Not to cause the death of herdsmen.
- iii. Prohibit our herders from letting the cattle invade farms and in the event that this happens, discuss with the farmers on forgiveness or reparation of damages.
- iv. Not to cause the death of cattle, through shooting, poisoning, beating or in any way whatsoever.
- v. Not to use insulting, hurtful or abusive words towards the grazer.
- vi. Seek amicable solutions, through dialogue, between farmers and grazers and refer unresolved cases to the traditional and religious leaders.

1.4 Claims

We farmers, ask of the grazers;

- i. Not to graze their cattle on our crops.
- ii. Not to attack farmers.
- iii. To give clear instructions to herders not to graze on crops.
- iv. Not to steal crops from the fields for purposes of feeding the cattle.
- v. To entrust the grazing of their cattle to adults. .
- vi. Not to carry weapons such as guns and intimidate farmers.
- vii. Not to beat up, injure or kill farmers.
- viii. Not to threaten other ethnic groups from rearing cattle.]

Page 14, Section X, Article vi [Adopt pastoral laws and code. Pastoralists, due to their movements, rely mostly on customary and not legally defined grazing reserves that are

Cultural heritage No specific mention.

Environment No specific mention.

Water or riparian rights or access Page 14, Section X, Article i
Establish a clear land-use plan strategically identifying and placing water points for livestock. This will assist in securing access to water for both farmers and grazers through promotion of shared management of the resource; mark livestock corridors and stock routes; identify areas under grazers and farmers ownership; create cattle resting areas and grazing reserves. A clear land-use plan decreases potential for conflicts by placing water points away from sensitive zones and enabling risk-free movement for grazers.

Page 15, Section XI, Article ii
Review the impacts on risks of conflict of current development policies and of laws and regulations relating to land tenure and access to water.

Page 15, Section XI, Article ii
Support programs to ensure access to water and pasture during drought to reduce the risk of violence between farmers and grazers.

Page 15, Section XI, Article ii
Support the development of regulations on land tenure relating to access to access to pasture land and water for both farmers and grazers.

Security sector

Security Guarantees

Page 13, Section VIII

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- iv. Not to cause the death of cattle, through shooting, poisoning, beating or in any way whatsoever.
- v. Not to use insulting, hurtful or abusive words towards the grazer.
- vi. Seek amicable solutions, through dialogue, between farmers and grazers and refer unresolved cases to the traditional and religious leaders.

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- iv. Not to steal crops from the fields for purposes of feeding the cattle.
- v. To entrust the grazing of their cattle to adults. .
- vi. Not to carry weapons such as guns and intimidate farmers.
- vii. Not to beat up, injure or kill farmers.
- viii. Not to threaten other ethnic groups from rearing cattle.

Ceasefire

No specific mention.

Police	Page 12, Preamble, Article xii Inadequate land tenure policies that have increased the insecurity and the tendency towards self-defense and retaliation.
Armed forces	No specific mention.
DDR	No specific mention.
Intelligence services	No specific mention.
Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces	No specific mention.
Withdrawal of foreign forces	No specific mention.
Corruption	No specific mention.
Crime/organised crime	Page 12, Preamble, Article xi Proliferation of small arms, including automatic and semi-automatic weapons.
	Page 15, Section XI, Article ii Provide co-operation for efforts by Nigeria and State Government of Kaduna to tackle small arms proliferation and end illicit arms trafficking across borders.
Drugs	No specific mention.
Terrorism	No specific mention.

Transitional justice

Transitional justice general	No specific mention.
Amnesty/pardon	No specific mention.
Courts	No specific mention.
Mechanism	No specific mention.
Prisoner release	No specific mention.

Vetting	No specific mention.
Victims	No specific mention.
Missing persons	No specific mention.
Reparations	No specific mention.
Reconciliation	Page 16, Section XVI To achieve this, we want to be the first to say to each other that we have wronged each other and are sorry for the suffering that each of our communities has contributed to and has suffered even as we understand that reconciliation is difficult and has to be owned by the communities - those who have to live with its consequences.

Implementation

UN signatory No specific mention.

Other international signatory No specific mention.

Referendum for agreement No specific mention.

International mission/force/similar No specific mention.

Enforcement mechanism No specific mention.

Related cases No specific mention.

Source Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue
<https://www.hdcentre.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/Kafanchan-Peace-Declaration-23.03.2016.pdf>
