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**Exploring the impact of conflict mitigation approaches by *Search for Common Ground* in farmers-herders' relations in Taraba State, 2023 – 2024.**

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**Abstract**

*Conflict, particularly between farmers and herders in Taraba State, and other parts of Nigeria, has brought devastating consequences on both the people and governments. So, the need for finding a strong means of resolving it is very fundamental if the people are to cordially cohabit in order to harness the natural resources endowed in the State for the benefit of all. However, the question is who is ready to invest huge resources in finding the means of making the farmers and herders coexist peacefully in Taraba State? It is on the basis of the foregoing that this article, using 'Key Informant Interview' (KII) qualitative survey method, explores the role played by Search for Common Ground in contributing to the mitigation of conflict between farmers and herders in Taraba State from 2023 to 2024. The research findings are that effective peace-building structures/platforms have been established at the grassroots incorporating the farmers and herders' communities up to the Local Government Councils and the State Headquarters for dialogue and collaboration in order for the people to understand their challenges and surmount them collectively and peacefully. The article recommends, among other things, the nourishment of the already established peace-building platforms, and also for the Taraba State Government to establish a Peace Commission to champion government policies on peaceful living through dialogue and collaboration among all citizens.*

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## Introduction

Taraba State, nicknamed “*Natures Gift to the Nation*”, is a State blessed with abundant human and natural resources which, if positively harnessed, would have galvanized the development of the state beyond its present status. However, due to incessant conflicts among the people of the State, among other factors, including poor governance and corruption, the State has remained where it is in terms of human and physical developments. Many of the conflicts that Taraba State has witnessed are discussed in Agbu, Akombo and Agbu, covering the whole of the State – Northern, Central and Southern Senatorial Zones. Among the conflicts which common in all the Zones is the farmer and herder conflict, which has extreme negative effects on not only the people and government of Taraba State, but the nation at large.

One of the questions that come to mind is 'how have government and non-governmental organizations contributed in resolving farmers and herders' conflict for the betterment of the people, the State and the nation at large? It is in order to provide answers to questions such as the above that this study explores the impact of conflict mitigation strategies using the Search for Common Ground in farmers and herders' relations in Taraba State, through the COMITAS II Project.

Adopting a qualitative survey method, the study explores the role played by Search for Common Ground, hereafter referred as *Search*, in contributing to the mitigation of conflict between farmers and herders in some selected communities in Taraba State. It recommends that the strategies innovated by *Search* should be sustained by not only the good people of the selected communities, but by the whole 16 LGAs, 2 SDAs and Taraba State Government, due to the positive effects of the strategies. The strategies should be used in the mitigation of other conflicts in Taraba State, such as ethno-religious, political, and communal conflicts, as well as youth restiveness, among others.

## Search for Common Ground

Search for Common Ground (*Search*) is a non-governmental peace-building organization that was founded in 1982, which has worked not only to end

violent conflicts, but also to build healthy, safe and just societies all over the world. Thus, since 1982, *Search* has been building peace, transforming societies and using innovative tools to end violent conflicts around the world. For over forty (40) years, *Search* has been building trust among communities around the world, opening opportunities for collaboration between communities, and creating breakthroughs for peace. *Search* believes that conflict is inevitable, but violence is not. Conflict is a natural result of human diversity and when we deal with it adversarial, it generates polarization and violence. But when we collaborate, conflict becomes a catalysis for positive change.

In Nigeria, Search for Common Ground is utilizing consensus-based advocacy training, conflict resolution training, human rights monitoring and reporting, and facilitation of dialogue processes that engage all levels of society. Some of the projects being implemented by *Search for Common Ground* in Nigeria include Inclusive Religious Engagement in Nigeria Enhanced by Women (I-RENEW), Promoting and Protecting Freedom of Religion and belief in Nigeria (PP-FoRB), Community-Centered Approach to Transformation Criminality and Violence in the Niger Delta (CRIN-VIN), Nigerian Youth Collaborative Action for Religious Engagement (Nigeria Youth CARE), United in Security: A Collaborative Approach to Civilian Protection (DRL), and COMITAS in Adamawa and Taraba States.

### **Sampled cases of farmer – herders' conflict in Taraba State since 2000**

Taraba State has, unfortunately, experienced devastating violent communal clashes across the three (3) Senatorial Districts, resulting in loss of thousands of human lives, displacement of thousands of people and fostered a climate of instability. Among the conflicts witnessed in Taraba State is the farmer – herders' conflict, experienced in most of the Local Government Areas of the State. The table below reflects sampled cases of high-profile violence between

farmers and herders in Taraba State since the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

S/N	Year	LGA	Parties	Causes
1	1999/2000	Wukari & Ibi	Farmers & Herders	Farming/Grazing land
2	2002 & 2017	Sardauna	Farmers & Herders	Farming/Grazing land
3	2007, 2017 & 2018	Lau	Farmers & Herders	Farming/Grazing land
4	2013, 2014, 2015, 2020	Gassol	Farmers & Herders	Farming/Grazing land
5	2013, 2014, 2015, 2016	Wukari & Ibi	Farmers & Herders	Farming/Grazing land
6	2016 and 2019	Gashaka	Farmers & Herders	Farming/Grazing land
7	2015 to 2019	Takum	Farmers & Herders	Farming/Grazing land
8	2015, 2019	Ardo Kola	Farmers & Herders	Farming/Grazing land
9	2020	Bali	Farmers & Herders	Farming/Grazing land
10	2012, 2015, 2018, 2022, 2023, 2024	Ussa	Farmers & Herders	Farming/Grazing land

**Sources:** Agbu, Akombo & Agbu (2021); Agbu, Yakubu & Musa (2021) & Agbu, Musa & Zhema (2020)

From the table above, it is obvious that violence between farmers and herders in Taraba State was experienced in all the three Senatorial Districts of the State. However, as stated by Agbu, Yakubu and Musa, there were several other instances of conflict between the two groups, which were resolved through Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) methods. The cases were, particularly, between 2023 and 2024, which were resolved through the activities of *Search for Common Ground* in the implementation of the COMITAS II Project in selected communities of Lau and Zing LGAs. It is worth noting that, in Taraba State, any community with fertile land for farming has, in one way or the other, experienced tension in its farmer-herder relations.

### **Search for Common Ground and Mitigation of Conflict over Natural Resources between Farmers and Herders' Communities in Taraba State, 2023 to 2024.**

*Search for Common Ground (Search)* came to Taraba State through the European Union's Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (EU-IcSP) coded COMITAS (Contributing to the Mitigation of Conflict over Natural Resources) Project, to be implemented among selected farmers and herders' communities in Adamawa and Taraba States, Nigeria. It had other organizations such as the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and Mercy Corps, as Consortium-implementing partners. The life span of COMITAS II Project was from January, 2023 to January, 2025.

The objectives of COMITAS Project, generally, are to:

1. strengthen traditional conflict resolution mechanisms.



2. improve trust in authorities.
3. enhance collaboration in managing the use of natural resources.
4. improve intra and inter communal perceptions.

It was to achieve the mentioned objectives, in order to contribute to the mitigation of conflict between farmers and herders in selected communities in Taraba State, through the COMITAS II Project, that *Search* innovated and established some Peace Structures (PS) right from the selected local communities to the Local Government headquarters and to the State capital. These PS include; Community Response Network (CRN) at the local community; Community Security Architecture Dialogue (CSAD) at the Local Government level; and Peace Architecture Dialogue (PAD) at the State level.

Other platforms innovated and established by *Search* include the Taraba Forum for Farmer and Herder Relations (TAFFAHR) at the State level for research and policy formulation. Furthermore, *Search* prioritized media relations as a vital component of its peace-building efforts in achieving the objectives of the COMITAS Project. Key initiatives in the media include the creation of the Common Ground Journalists' Forum (CGJ) and the Common Ground Media Fellows and other media programs.

It is important to mention, undoubtedly, that all the structures/platforms worked tirelessly and collectively in the selected LGAs, and the State at large, to make sure that communities engage in dialogue to understand their challenges and proffer solutions in order for conflict, particularly, over natural resources, not to escalate into violence, but mitigated. According to Dubi Sonam:

Peace platforms have been established by Search for Common Ground and over 300 dialogues have been conducted to help in building social cohesion between farmers and herders' communities in Lau and Zing LGAs of Taraba State. Search has conducted over 42 Early Warning and Early Response (EWER) trainings and established the TAFFAHR, and worked with the media in peace messaging that are all aimed at making a positive contribution to building sustainable peace.

**The activities of the peace-building structures/platforms and the media in contributing to the mitigation of conflict between farmers and herders in**

**Taraba State, 2023 – 2024.**

**Community Response Network (CRN):** This is a peace-building structure established at the community level, designed to respond to emerging conflict situations using the Early Warning and Early Response (EWER) system, in order to mitigate conflict, particularly, between farmers and herders. The structure is made of **30** relevant stakeholders in the community, who always collaborate and dialogue with community members in order to foster peace and cordial living, particularly, between farmers and herders. Membership of CRN includes traditional leaders, religious leaders, representatives of farmers, herders, youth, women, security operatives (including vigilante and hunters), people living with disability and representatives of government in the community.

CRN meets every month-end to highlight, analyse and develop actionable plans in response to any conflict-related issue brought to light, with the view of mitigating it. According to Abigail Azoge, CRNs operate by taking proactive measures in mitigating conflict, based on EWER system. That is to say, they take actions to prevent conflict, based on perceived issues that can lead to violence between farmers and herders in the community. She further states that whenever there is perceived conflict between farmers and herders, CRN, as a peace structure, mediates between the people involved in the conflict, using their negotiation skills acquired from the various trainings by *Search*, to make sure that there is 'no winner, no loser', and at the end, both parties would be happy with the resolution. This means that CRN in the selected communities has been effective in solving conflict issues between farmers and herders, to the extent that most cases involving the two groups are no longer being referred to courts of law. Furthermore, Abigail asserts that CRN is like the backbone of conflict mitigation in selected communities of the COMITAS II Project. In her words:

We used to have cases of killings; serious injuries inflicted on mostly farmers by herders. However, since the COMITAS II Project instituted the CRN, violence decreased and now we no longer experience such cases in our communities during the farming season.

Christopher, on the other hand, is of the view that all the successes recorded by COMITAS Project are tied up with the effectiveness of the CRNs and the CSADs across the selected LGAs in Adamawa and Taraba States. According to him:

The series of success stories recorded between farmers and herders are testaments to the very fact that COMITAS Project has significantly improved relational peace in the warring communities of yester-years. Social cohesion and peaceful coexistence of farmers and herders is made possible as a result of the EWER system put in place across the selected communities of the Project.

Consequently, one can assuredly say that the roles played by the CRNs were very effective in contributing to the mitigation of conflicts between farmers and herders in selected communities in Taraba State. This was achieved largely through the use of several mechanisms of conflict resolution, such as negotiation, dialogue, mediation and reconciliation. In Taraba State, 4 CRNs were established by *Search for Common Ground* during the implementation of the COMITAS II Project. They include: Monkie A, Monkie B, Lau A and Abbare B. The overall performance and maturity levels of the mentioned CRNs are captured in the assessment report of 2024 by Search.

**Community Security Architecture Dialogue (CSAD):** This is another peace structure/platform, established at the Local Government level, saddled with the responsibility of waging into conflict issues between farmers and herders, which could not be resolved at the CRN level. At the CSAD level, the composition of membership includes the Chairman of the Local Government Council, heads of security agencies in the LGA, religious leaders, Chairmen of All Farmer Associations of Nigeria (AFAN) and Miyetti Allah Cattle Breeders Association of Nigeria (MACBAN), community leaders, representatives of women groups, youth groups, and people living with disabilities at the Local Government level. Others included Chairmen and Secretaries of CRNs in the selected LGA, Directors of Agriculture and Works; Deputy Directors of Livestock, Water Sanitation and Hygiene, representatives of the Judiciary and the Local Government Land Officer. The members were selected based on their relevance to farmers – herders' relations and their roles as stakeholders in the business of peace-building between farmers and herders.

In Taraba State, CSAD peace-building structures/platforms were established in Lau and Zing Local Government Areas, being the selected LGAs for the implementation of the COMITAS II Project. The platforms functioned at the

Local Government level, using the EWER system in contributing to the mitigation of the conflicts. The CSADs collaborated with the CRNs, through receiving reports of unresolved cases at the ward/community levels, through dialogue, mediation and collaboration. It meets monthly and they have been able to settle many conflict issues such as land disputes, farm destruction and even family cases in Lau and Zing LGAs in the course of the COMITAS II Project. According to Joseph Lucas, the CRN, which responds to early warnings, weighs the gravity of the situation and, if possible, nips it in the bud immediately. However, where it is too serious, it is forwarded to the CSAD for consideration.

It is important to mention that CSAD was found to be a success in conflict mitigation between farmers and herders in Delta State, hence its success also in Taraba and Adamawa States. The overall performance and maturity levels of the mentioned CSADs are captured in the assessment report of 2024 by *Search*.

At the State level, two peace-building structures/platforms were established by *Search for Common Ground* in contributing to the mitigation of conflicts between farmers and herders, during the implementation of the COMITAS Project in Taraba State. These peace-building structures/platforms are Peace Architecture Dialogue (PAD) and Taraba Forum for Farmers and Herders Relations (TAFFAHR).

**Peace Architecture Dialogue (PAD):** This is a peace platform at the State level whose membership is drawn from the various sectors of the society. The members are considered to be relevant in peace-building and, particularly, influential in farmers and herders' relations in Taraba State. The selection of members of PAD is purposive, based on the relevance of the Ministry concerned to natural resources. Lucas further asserts that selection of members of PAD was based on a person's relationship with farmers and herders; animosity; proximity with conflict zones and passion for peace-building. Other factors include past records of services rendered by one to douse tension, and stake holding role, among others. The selection was based on consultations, recommendations and background checks on the persons nominated.

Membership of PAD in Taraba State includes: CSAD Chairmen, Traditional leaders, one representative each from the selected LGAs; heads of farmers and herders (AFAN & MACBAN), the State, the selected LGAs. CRN focal points

from the Emir, academia, CAN at State, Muslim Council at State, Nigeria Police, State Command, Ministry of Agric & Food Security, Ministry of Livestock, Ministry of Water Resources, Ministry of Information, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Justice/Social Justice, Ministry of Education, Bureau for Local Government and Chieftaincy Affairs, NHRC, Office of the Secretary to the State Government, NUJ, State Chapter and SDG. There is also one representative each from FOMWAN, NDLEA, NOA and Independent Reporters. Others include two (2) representatives each of Vigilante/Hunters Association from each of the selected LGAs and PWDs. Altogether, PAD is made of 50 members.

PAD met once in a month to consider conflict cases that could not be treated at the CSAD level, and referred them to the appropriate and relevant authorities concerned (Security Agencies or MDAs) for action, while PAD monitored development and outcomes. PAD also carried out advocacy activities by visiting key members and State policy makers to intimate them on the need for their contribution towards mitigation of conflict between farmers and herders in Taraba State. PAD also carried out dialogue meetings between farmers and herders, and collaborated with CRNs and CSADs to promote peaceful coexistence between farmers and herders in Lau and Zing LGAs. PAD advised CSADs on what further steps or actions to take on conflict issues facing them. It also established committees to investigate conflict issues tabled before it by any CSAD in order to have a clear understanding of the issues and suggested possible ways of mitigating them through informing relevant ministry of security agency for timely action.

Through its activities, PAD recorded accomplishments in conflict mitigation between farmers and herders in the selected communities of the COMITAS II Project in Taraba State. For instance, farmers and herders in the selected communities have now learned how to dialogue over issues that confront them, instead of resorting to violence. Indeed, in some of the selected communities, they now cooperate and open up cattle routes that were hitherto blocked through farming activities and also ensured that animals are kept away from farms not harvested. These are some of the successes recorded by PAD during the implementation of the COMITAS II Project by *Search for Common Ground* and Consortium.

In the assessment report of the performance and maturity levels of the various

platforms established by Search, PAD in Taraba State, had maturity score of 4.3, falling within the Advanced (Strategic) stage. According to the report, while the platform exhibits strong governance, structure, and reasonable adaptability and resilience, it slightly lags in community engagement, resource availability and, particularly, conflict mitigation and management capacity. These areas suggest that, while the platform is effective and strategically aligned, there is room for improvement in creating cohesive, inclusive and resource-efficient process to better handle conflicts and ensure long-term sustainability.

**Taraba Forum for Farmers and Herders Relations (TAFFAHR):** This is a peace-building structure/platform established by *Search for Common Ground* at the State level, during the implementation of the COMITAS II Project. It is a replica of Adamawa Forum for Farmers and Herders Relations (AFFAHR), which was established in 2021, under the COMITAS I Project. TAFFAHR, like AFFAHR, has diverse membership from the academia, government ministries and agencies, peace practitioners, traditional institutions and security agencies. It is a unique platform for inter-disciplinary exchange and joint identification of areas for additional research and practices related to farmer/herder conflicts in Adamawa and Taraba States. Its functions include advocacy, research and creation of awareness, sensitization and education of policy makers to contribute to the peaceful coexistence of the people of Taraba State in general and mitigation of conflicts between farmers and herders in particular.

According to Fatima Abubakar Madaki:

AFFAHR and TAFFAHR were established as affiliate groups of the Forum for Farmer-Herder Relations in Nigeria (FFARN), a national think-tank established by Search, through funding from Carnegie cooperation. FFARN members have played a critical role in ensuring that peace-building is a key element of emerging national policies on pastoralism, agriculture, and rural land management. It is no wonder, therefore, that AFFARH and TAFFAHR platforms have replicated the unique expertise of FFARN platform, by collaboratively conducting and producing research reports and policy briefs.

TAFFAHR was able to conduct research on Climate Change, Forced Migration and Resource-Based Conflict in Taraba State: Implication for Livelihood, and also developed *Policy Brief* under the auspices of Search for Common Ground. These are in addition to advocacies and sensitizations of the relevant stakeholders in farmer and herder relations.

**The Media:** In the media sector, *Search for Common Ground*, during the implementation of the COMITAS II Project, adopted positive communication strategies to foster trust, improve community perceptions and promote peaceful coexistence among the selected farmer and herder communities, and Taraba State at large. Under the COMITAS Project, to promote peace in Adamawa and Taraba States, *Search* utilized several media platforms and structures to achieve its objectives. Christiana Babayo asserts that *Search for Common Ground* has consistently prioritized media relations as a vital component of its peace-building efforts in Adamawa and Taraba States.

*Search* employed the services of both the traditional and social media platforms to drive across its peace-building activities, particularly on farmer and herder relations. Some of these media platforms created and used by *Search* during the implementation period of COMITAS Project in Adamawa and Taraba States included Common Ground Journalists and Common Ground Media Fellows. It also used a radio programme which featured drama series and talk show (*Wuro Lafiya*), community media programmes, social media and digital platforms' contents. Also, it engaged in capacity building for media professionals and social media handlers/bloggers to help build peace in the society.

**The Common Ground Journalists (CGJ):** This is a professional journalists' forum, made up of Journalists from the print, broadcast and online platforms who operate in Adamawa and Taraba States, for the purpose of building peace and achieving peaceful coexistence among the people. *Search* trained these journalists, broadcasters and media producers on conflict-sensitive reporting to ensure their work promotes peace rather than escalate tension.

**The Common Ground Media Fellows (CGMF):** This is a group of young people, influential on the social media, who received special training on conflict-sensitive reporting, story-telling and media ethics, through *Search for*

Common Ground. The training equipped them to effectively handle conflict-related contents responsibly. They also amplified the activities of *Search* through the COMITAS Project, using their social media handles. This is because the social media has proven itself to be a powerful tool for information dissemination. According to Linda Cletus Berry, the Common Ground Media Fellows played a critical role in content creation and dissemination, community engagements and counter-narratives on divisive and inflammatory contents on the social media space in order to encourage understanding and peaceful coexistence between the farmers and herders in Adamawa and Taraba States.

The Country Director of *Search for Common Ground* has this to say on the impact of the *Search* Media Fellows:

Our engagement with social media influencers and fellows has been a significant innovation. The 27 influencers trained and mentored through a fellowship program on the COMITAS Project have played a critical role in fostering dialogue, creating awareness, and promoting positive content. One shining example is Linda Berry Cletus, whose social media posts have not only educated the public, but also caught the attention of State government officials. Linda's work highlights the power of digital platforms in amplifying peace-building messages and fostering widespread understanding.

The *Wuro Lafiya* Radio Program, which featured drama series and talk-show, has been transformative milestones in educating the public on farmer-herder conflict, and in promoting non-adversarial approaches to conflict resolution. The Program has had profound impact on increasing community awareness and understanding of farmer – herder clashes. It was highly impactful in enhancing understanding of key social issues; it excelled in promoting awareness and behavioural change regarding night grazing; it significantly raised awareness of water scarcity and borehole shortages; and lastly the Radio Program effectively highlighted the role of sexual violence in exacerbating conflict between farmer and herder communities. *Wuro Lafiya* Program was aired by TSBS, Rock FM and Shinmo FM in Taraba State during the COMITAS II Project lifespan.

From the foregoing discussion, it is important to note that, through the mentioned peace structures/platforms and their various activities, *Search for Common Ground* made significant strides in contributing to the mitigation of



conflict between farmer and herder communities in Adamawa and Taraba States, through the COMITAS Project. In Taraba State, the Project focused on strengthening local conflict resolution mechanisms, promoting collaboration on natural resource management, and enhancing trust in local authorities and between communities.

Key initiatives of *Search for Common Ground* included training community leaders and authorities in conflict resolution and establishing early warning systems to address potential escalations. *Search* organized dialogues between farmers and herders to rebuild trust and foster cooperation on shared natural resources like water and grazing lands. Thus, through the COMITAS Project, we have seen transformation in relations between farmer and herder communities, particularly, through improved collaboration between community actors and key stakeholders in achieving early warning and early response.

### **Need for Sustainability**

What shall it profit farmers and herders in the selected communities in Taraba State if all the mentioned successes through dialogue and collaboration, and have no sustainability when COMITAS II Project exit? Communities and stakeholders at all levels of engagement, as far as COMITAS II Project is concerned, need to take ownership of the peace structures/platforms established by *Search*, in order to continue with all activities towards peace-building, not only on farmer-herder relations, but on all other relations in their various communities, particularly as COMITAS II Project has exited on 15<sup>th</sup> January, 2025. The various platforms should strengthen partnership with international donors, government agencies and the private sector in order to secure more funds for their peace-building activities.

The EU's COMITAS Project has been a good demonstration of how international funding supports peace efforts and stakeholder collaboration in Adamawa and Taraba States. However, there is a strong need for the Taraba State Government to improve on the achievements recorded by *Search*, during the COMITAS II Project, by creating and properly funding a Peace Commission. Through the establishment of a Peace Commission in the State, there would be a deliberate effort to see that communities are engaged in continuous dialogue and collaboration in order to mitigate, not only resource-based conflicts, but other types of conflicts such as ethno – religious, and

politically-based conflicts. Could the appointment of Board Chairman and members of the Taraba State Bureau for Peace and Conflict Management by the Taraba State Government be a response to demands for Taraba State Peace Commission?

## **Conclusion**

Peace is an essential commodity in our society, and it must be sought for at all times. Though conflict is inevitable in human relations, resolving it amicably, through dialogue and collaboration is paramount. In Taraba State, the relationship between farmers and herders in the 21<sup>st</sup> century has deteriorated so much, leaving the farmer and herder communities in total shambles, with social and economic activities destabilized. However, with the efforts of peace – builders, such as *Search for Common Ground*, through the COMITAS II Project, peace-building structures and platforms were created and made functional in some selected communities and Local Government Areas in Taraba State. It created environment where people dialogued and collaborated on ensuring that they managed the scarce natural resources at their disposal, for their social and economic benefits, and for peaceful cohabitation.

The foregoing was not an easy task, but peace itself is noble enough for people to sacrifice for. Nevertheless, now that some selected persons and stakeholders have been trained on Early Warning and Early Response (EWER) System in the various communities and among members of the created/established peace-building structures/platforms, the expectation is that the trained people shall make positive use of the skills and knowledge acquired to continue to build peace in their various communities and also extend to other communities. More so, the Taraba State Government, all the 16 Local Government Area Councils and the 2 Special Development Areas should replicate the peace-building structures/platforms instituted by *Search* in the State and the LGAs. Through this, and with proper funding and political will by the governments at the mentioned levels, peace-building activities would be a continuous process in Taraba State, and the outcome shall be a decline in conflict escalation in all the Local Government Areas, including the two Special Development Areas of Taraba State.

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KII... Abdulgafar Barau, CSAD, Zing LGA of Taraba State.

KII... Abigail Azoge is Director, Agric & Natural Resources, Lau LGC and also member of CSAD.

KII... Charles Akpeji, a reporter with the Guardian and member of Common Ground Journalist from Taraba State.

KII... Chris Pwadeino is member of CRN & CSAD from Adamawa State.

KII... Christiana Babayo, a member of Common Ground Journalist from Taraba State.

KII... Dubi Sonam, COMITAS Project Coordinator for Taraba State.

KII... Joseph Lucas, Chairman of PAD, Taraba State and Professor of Communication.

KII... Linda Cletus Berry is a member of the Common Ground Media Fellows in Taraba State.

KII... Mathew Gimba, Secretary of PAD, Taraba State.

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*Wuro Lafiya* is a mini-drama series and talk show under the COMITAS II Project to raise awareness, promote dialogue and encourage behavioural change among farmer and herder communities in Adamawa and Taraba States. The program is broadcast in both Hausa and Fulfulde languages in radio stations such as GOTEL FM, Shinmo FM, Rock FM and TSBS.