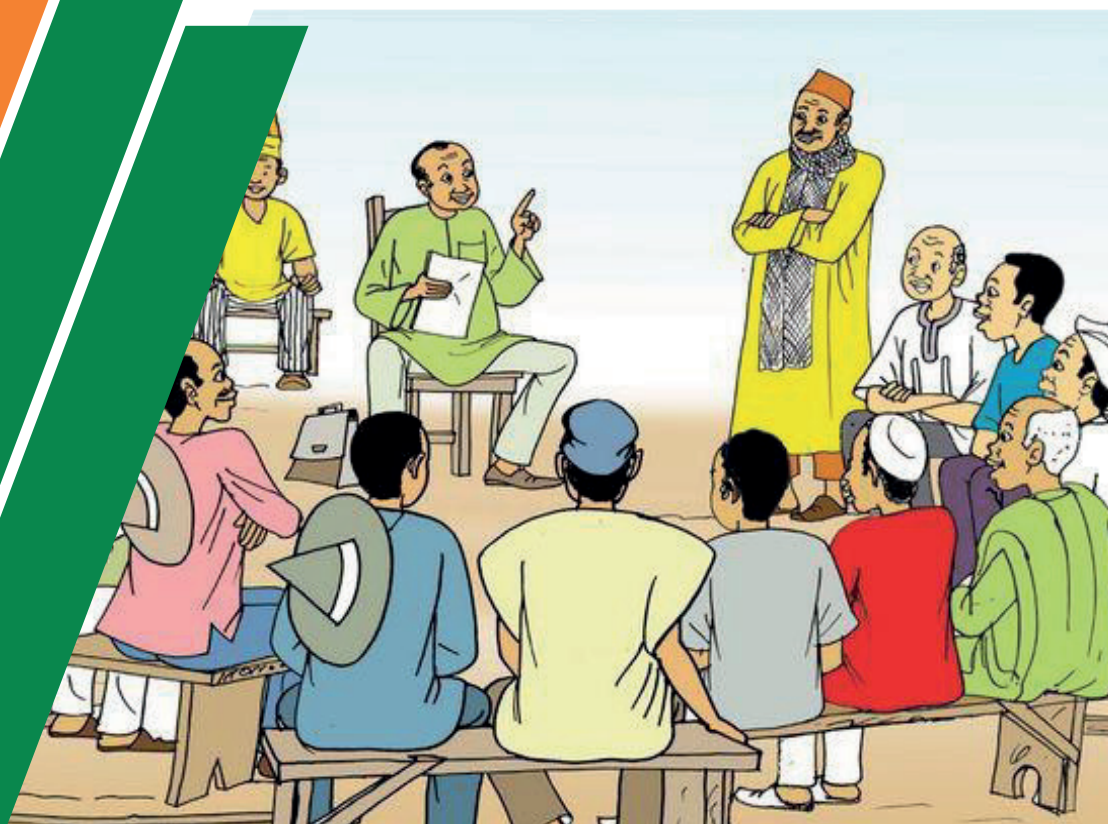




Agriculture, Environment and Natural Resources

Consolidated teaching guide on the prevention and management of conflicts in connection with mobile farming

GUIDE



Edition 2021



"This guide was designed by **CILSS** et la **ECOWAS** through experts from the ECOWAS Directorate of Agriculture and Rural Development (DADR), in particular, the Livestock and Pastoralism Technical Assistant, **Dr Bio Goura Soulé** and of CILSS through the PEPISAO implementation team,
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Acronyms and abbreviations

| | | |
|---------------|---|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| APESS | : | Association for the Promotion of Livestock in the Sahel and Savannah |
| ECOWAS | : | Economic Community of West African States |
| CILSS | : | Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel |
| CORAF | : | West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research and Development |
| CTC | : | Technical Advisory Committee |
| SDS | : | Defense and Security Forces |
| GNVC | : | Non-violent conflict management |
| GPSC | : | Conflict Sensitive Program Management |
| IGAD | : | Inter-Governmental Authority for Development |
| IVR | : | Interactive Voice Response |
| LCP | : | Local Capacities for Peace |
| OP | : | Professional organization |
| CSO | : | Civil society organization |
| OSP | : | Socio-professional organization |
| PASSHA | : | Pastoralism and Stability Project in the Sahel and the Horn of Africa |
| PEPISAO | : | Livestock and Pastoralism and Integrated and Secure Project in West Africa |
| WAAPP / WAAPP | : | Agricultural Productivity Program in West Africa |
| PRAPS | : | Regional Support Project for Pastoralism in the Sahel |
| PREDIP | : | Regional Dialogue and Investment Project for Pastoralism and transhumance in the Sahel and in the coastal countries of West Africa |
| PREPP | : | Regional Education / Training Program for Pastoral Populations in cross-border areas |
| PRODIATA | : | Regional Dialogue Project for Peaceful Transhumance in West Africa |
| RPLRP | : | Regional Pastoral Resilience Project |
| RVC | : | Community Watch Relay |
| SMS | : | Short Message Service |
| SPC | : | Sensitivity to Conflict Prevention |
| UEMOA | : | West African Economic and Monetary Union |

PART I. INTRODUCTION TO THE GUIDE



Introduction

The Integrated Farming Project and Pastoralism and Secure in West Africa (PEPISAO) undertook the design of a teaching guide, for the prevention and management of conflicts related to mobile livestock. This document will provide orderly and practical content for stakeholders in particular, technicians accompanying projects as well as direct stakeholders in the field (POs, transhumance committees, etc.). It should be remembered that the objective of PEPISAO is *"to reduce conflicts linked to pastoralism by initiating the construction of a shared regional vision on the different ruminant farming methods"*.

This document “ Consolidated didactic guide ” aims to respond to the concerns of stakeholders on the thorny issue related to the management and prevention of conflicts in connection with mobile farming. This tool for capitalizing on the many experiences in the field is intended to be educational because its use should make it possible to :

- harmonize understandings on the competency profile in PGC ;
- explain the notions and concepts of conflicts ;
- promote the most relevant SPC mechanisms, methods and tools ;
- provide stakeholders with practical CAM tools ;
- promote self-training, awareness / information and training of stakeholders .

This consolidated guide to skills, practices, methods and tools for the prevention and management of conflicts in connection with pastoral mobility in the Sahel and West Africa is intended for all actors of a peaceful pastoralism , for serve as a guiding document in the strategic and didactic choices to carry out conflict prevention and management actions. These actors, whether primary, secondary or third, each intervene according to their level of responsibility and autonomy in the chain of necessary and mobilizable skills in order , at best, to reduce and at worst, to manage conflict situations. to which transhumant herders are exposed .

It is primarily intended for the main stakeholders in the issue of pastoralism and specifically in the prevention - management of conflicts in connection with mobile livestock farming, which are :

- the technicians of projects / programs national and sub-regional development in connection with pastoralism ;
- the technicians of the Ministries of Livestock and pastoralism different countries ;
- the Peasant Organizations (POs) National and Regional Peasant Organizations (PRO) ;
- the local or cross-border transhumance committees .

1.1. Context

West Africa and the Sahel constitute one of Africa's main breeding areas. The ruminant herd is estimated in 2017 at 76.2 million cattle, 113.9 million sheep and 165.2 million goats and 4.8 million camels (FAOSTAT), for a total of 100.2 million UBT¹. This sub-sector of activity contributes on average for more than 5% to the formation of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the region; and between 10 and 15% especially in Sahelian countries (Niger, Burkina Faso, Mali and Chad). The contribution to the agricultural GDP of the region is estimated at 25% with peaks of up to 30% in the Sahelian countries.

In general, livestock constitute a reserve of wealth that is gradually built up and used to reduce the risk of loss of income and food insecurity. Case studies show that livestock provide 34% of the cash income of rural households against 14% for plant products (Zonon, 2004; CAPES, 2003 in CAO / OCDE, 2007). A survey carried out among several agro-pastoralists in the Mossi plateau in Burkina Faso gives indications on the importance of livestock income in the life of rural populations. In Niger, a household budget / consumption survey indicates that the livestock sector contributes more than 15% to the household budget and its contribution to meeting food needs is 25% (MRA, 2004 in CAO / OCDE, 2007). Despite this, it receives only weak support in public investment, in terms of processing and packaging infrastructure in all West African countries. Likewise, it suffers from a lack of policies to boost trade at the regional level.

In connection with climate variability and agroecological conditions, 70 and 90% of the cattle herd and 30 to 40% of that of small ruminants are raised according to the transhumant and nomadic pastoral system (SWAC-OCDE, ECOWAS, 2008). This characteristic of livestock farming remains relevant today, despite the increasing complexity and diversification of farming methods which include intensive and semi-intensive systems which are developing in particular in peri-urban areas.

In order to adapt to the geographical dispersion and the seasonality of food resources (pastures and water), ruminant breeding is for the most part mobile. Transhumant ruminant farming is therefore characterized by frequent movements over varying distances depending on the regions and natural ecosystems.

In addition to small transhumance and national transhumance, cross-border movements are observed between Sahelian countries and coastal countries.

The mobility of herds (short or long transhumance) allows a better valuation of the diversity of pastoral resources (water and pasture). These movements thus make it possible to exploit pastures and water points, but also areas of salt cures. Cross-border trips for salt cures in Niger, Burkina Faso, Mauritania and Mali are well known in this context.

¹ The UBT is a reference herbivorous animal weighing 250 kg live weight and consuming 6.25 kg of dry matter per day. The coefficients used to convert the numbers of domestic animal species into UBT are those recommended by Meyer (2019) for tropical countries, namely: one adult bovine = 0.8 UBT; a sheep or a goat = 0.12 UBT and; a camel = 1.2 UBT.

I . 2 .1 The major challenges of cross-border transhumance

The analysis of Transfrontier Transhumance (TT) allows us to say that the challenges it faces are first and foremost its possibilities of adaptation in relation to the effects of climate change and environmental degradation. Among the difficulties identified : a reduction in available fodder, a reduction in pasture areas due in particular to population growth, reduction in the complementarity between breeder and farmer, increasingly increased use of protected areas, development of agro pastoralism.

The second challenge relates to securing pastoral spaces. In almost all ECOWAS States, the ' land security goal has been affirmed or reaffirmed, particularly in the area of rural land and pastoral land. Innovative local initiatives also exist in several regions of West Africa to facilitate and protect the mobility of livestock by securing rangelands and pastoral areas (cattle tracks, passageways, grazing areas, etc.) . However, the major difficulty lies in the application of the regulatory texts governing this mobility .

The third challenge relates to better management of cross-border transhumance in development policies, legislation and regulations. In fact, certain public policies in the ECOWAS region, due to the difficulties linked to the isolation and remoteness of pastoral areas , have difficulty in ensuring the major social services expected from the State (education, human health, security, trade.).

Finally, the last challenge facing cross-border transhumance is its need to adapt to stronger demographic growth and increased development of urban centers. And thanks to the processes of globalization, increasingly important imports of animal products (milk, red meat, white meat, eggs, etc.) are made to meet the growing needs of this population and this, because of the difficulties that transhumant livestock find themselves to satisfy the market.

I . 2 .2 Conflicts linked to cross-border transhumance

Cross-border transhumance and commercial livestock flows combine and amplify the movement of animals from Sahelian countries to coastal countries. Despite its economic and social impacts (integration of agricultural and livestock production systems, development of numerous livestock markets in coastal countries, better supply of coastal countries with animal products, etc.), cross-border transhumance and transport on foot of cattle generate conflicts between pastoralists and farmers in coastal countries. These conflicts, it should be noted, are essentially linked to the perceptions of local populations on transhumance which are generally negative in the transit and reception areas, particularly in the coastal countries of West Africa (Benin, Côte d'Ivoire). 'Ivory, Ghana, Togo).

Over the years, conflicts have intensified, becoming more and more numerous and violent under the combined effects of human and animal population growth, the increase in sown areas, climate change which has led to increased competition around natural resources.

In transhumance areas (transit and reception areas), conflicts result from oppositions of interest between transhumants and other users of natural resources, sometimes between pastoralists themselves when the fodder resource becomes scarce.

Agricultural and forestry pressure on the land has resulted in the occupation of pastoral areas (cattle tracks and transhumance corridors, reception areas, key resources). This situation, which considerably increases the difficulties of movement and pastoral use of natural resources by transhumants, is conducive to land conflicts. We are witnessing an upsurge in conflicts, sometimes fatal, in the transhumance zones.

The causes of conflict vary according to the protagonist actors. In addition to the various conflicts between users of natural resources, transhumant pastoralists are confronted with other types of problems. This concerns in particular the insecurity which results in the ransom of breeders by armed bandits with loss of all or part of their herd.

To meet the major challenges linked to farmer-herder conflicts which continue to have a negative impact on social cohesion, both at national and cross-border levels, actors in different countries are increasing the number of initiatives and prevention strategies - adapted conflict management to their specific sociological context. The strategies developed endeavor to combine traditional and modern mechanisms of prevention - conflict management. But the common denominator of all these mechanisms remains (i) the almost systematic recourse to traditional authorities and community leaders of pastoralists, as the main levers and firefighters in farmer-pastoralist conflicts, (ii) and recourse to senior managers. cross-border dialogue and consultation, through cross-border committees which take different names according to the different countries.

As an example :

- In Burkina Faso, there are legislative, conflict prevention and management frameworks embodied in the Law of Orientation Relative to Pastoralism (LORP) (Law 034, of November 14, 2002) and its regulatory texts which set out the practical methods of prevention - conflict management related to pastoralism. There is also the county courts of conciliation responsible for identifying and resolving conflicts between farmers - breeders. These modern mechanisms coexist with alternative mechanisms which result in the strong involvement of traditional farmers' leaders and community leaders of herders (Djoro, Rugga) who often find themselves in local formal or informal consultation frameworks, to manage the issues. conflicts related to access to natural resources.

- In Niger, the mechanisms are almost similar. The use of traditional chiefs (village chiefs, tribal chiefs, cantonal chiefs and Sultan, Rugga, etc.) in the prevention and management of conflicts is systematic. It is even the first level of conciliation in the conflicts between farmers and herders. As part of the procedure, the prevention - management of rural conflict is governed by Ordinance No. 93-015 of 2 March 1993 laying down the principles and guidelines of the Rural Code and making of place Commissions Foncières (COFOB) in prevention - management of community conflicts in connection with access to natural resources.
- In Nigeria, in addition to legal procedures to prevent - conflict management, there are original initiatives in some states such as annual intercultural encounters that take several forms including traditional wrestling called " the Charo " constitutes Event e ment major d inter-community integration. Other initiatives have been successfully tested, such as the " Grazing reserve permit" which establishes permits for the exploitation and management of pastoral areas by certain natural or legal persons and which has proved to be an important instrument for securing pastoral areas. at the same time as an effective mechanism for preventing farmer-herder conflicts.

I. 3. Conceptual clarification

I .3.1 The conflict

Conflict can be defined as the breakdown of a harmonious and peaceful situation between two or more individuals or two or more social groups.

- It is said to be latent when the parties concerned by the problem are dissatisfied and tension smolders between them ;
- It is open when the parties openly accuse each other and reject responsibility for the causes of the conflict ;
- It is violent when the parties resort to violence, aggression, acts of destruction to achieve justice.

Conflict is disagreement over an issue that can lead to emotional, psychological, or physical problems. It is an opposition, a contradiction, a disagreement about the subject: ideas, opinions, points of view, beliefs, interests, ethnic, tribal, racial affiliations and needs of individuals. It is impossible to avoid it because it is inherent in human life and it exists in all social structures: family, Governments, Institutions, Organizations, - etc .

1.3.2 Notions of prevention and conflict management (PGC)

The concepts and terms used in the PGC sometimes put in opposition the perceptions of the ones and the others on their notional contents. The following table gives some empirical definitions based on cases and lived experiences.

| Concepts | definition |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Conflict prevention | <p>Aims to prevent the outbreak of violent conflict (Source : path with conflict)</p> <p>It includes all measures and actions aimed at reducing the risk of the appearance or recurrence of armed conflicts and violent confrontations within a society (source : Glossary of terms in the management of international conflicts)</p> |
| Conflict management | <p>It is a way of framing the conflict without resolving it: the conflict persists, but the conflicting parties find common ground (Source : Zfd manual management of conflicts)</p> <p>Aims to limit and avoid any future violence by promoting positive behavior changes at the level of the parties involved (Source : progressing with the conflict)</p> <p>“Conflict management” is broadly defined as encompassing a wide range of mechanisms and institutions for both the prevention and peaceful resolution of conflicts, including negotiation, facilitation, conciliation and arbitration. (Sources : Gender and conflict management related to natural resources in Niore du Sahel, Mali)</p> |
| Conflict resolution | <p>Seeks to end violent behavior by reaching a peace agreement (Source : Journeying With Conflict)</p> <p>Conflict resolution is based on the power relations between the parties, since the process is power based, the stronger the party, the more likely it is to obtain the best possible compromise (Mwagiru, 2004: 117) (source : Glossary of terms in the management of international conflicts)</p> |

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| <p>Conflict resolution</p> | <p>It is the way of responding to the interests and needs of conflicting parties which are often not expressed or visible. The root causes of conflicts are addressed to find a solution. Conflict is resolved when the needs and interests of the conflicting parties are considered and the conflicting parties are satisfied with proposed solutions. Resolution is an advanced stage of management. (Source : Zfd conflict management manual)</p> <p>Address the causes of conflict and seek to establish new and lasting relationships between hostile groups (Source : journeying with conflict)</p> <p>Conflict resolution addresses the causes of conflicts and the attitudes of parties towards each other. The process rejects power as the basis of conflict management (Mwagiru, 2004: 117). (Source : Glossary of terms in the management of international conflicts)</p> <p>Conflict resolution is a process that includes short and long term initiatives aimed at ending violence and fighting and addressing the structural causes of violent or armed conflict, transforming it into a conflict managed on peaceful bases. (source : Glossary of terms in the management of international conflicts)</p> |
| <p>Conflict transformation</p> | <p>It is an even broader resolution that helps in establishing and improving relationships with a change in the structure and systems that framed and caused the conflict. Transformation is a process that takes time, and ultimately results in reconciliation and peacebuilding. (Source : Zfd conflict management manual)</p> <p>Deals with all the social and political sources of conflict and seeks to transform the negative energy of war into positive social and political change (Source : journeying with conflict)</p> <p>The transformation of Conflict is the achievement of positive peace. Its aim is not only the end of violence and the change of negative relations between the conflicting parties, but also the change of the political, social or economic structures that cause such relations. Conflict transformation seeks the rehabilitation of individuals for their personal engagement in processes of change, in order to recreate lasting conditions for peace and justice (source : Glossary of terms in the management of international conflicts)</p> |

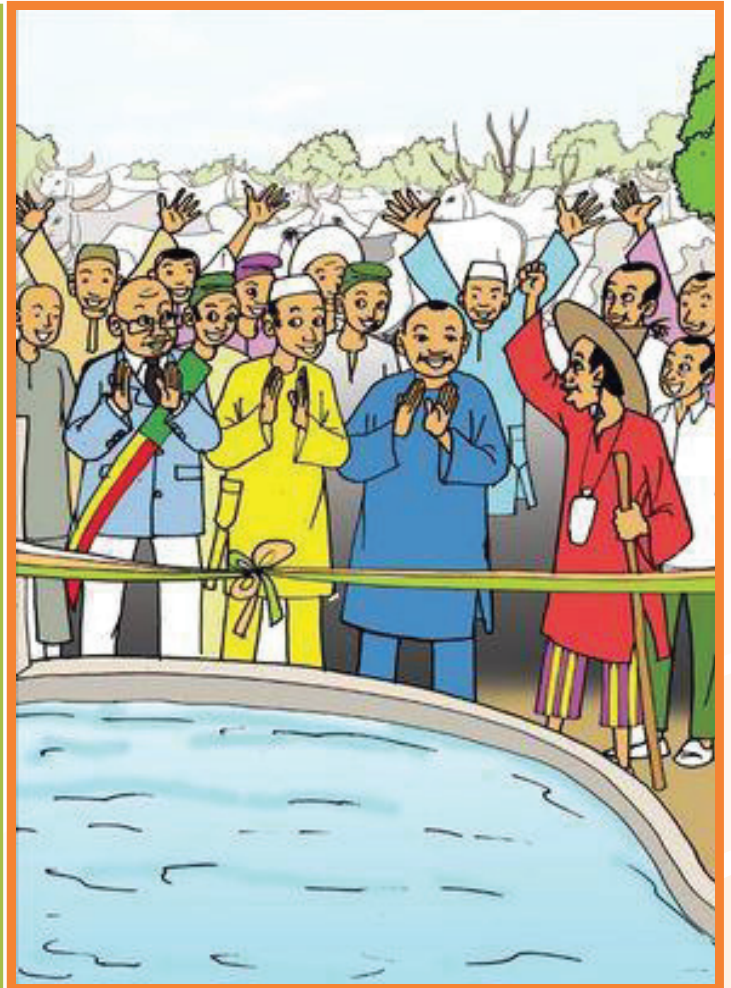
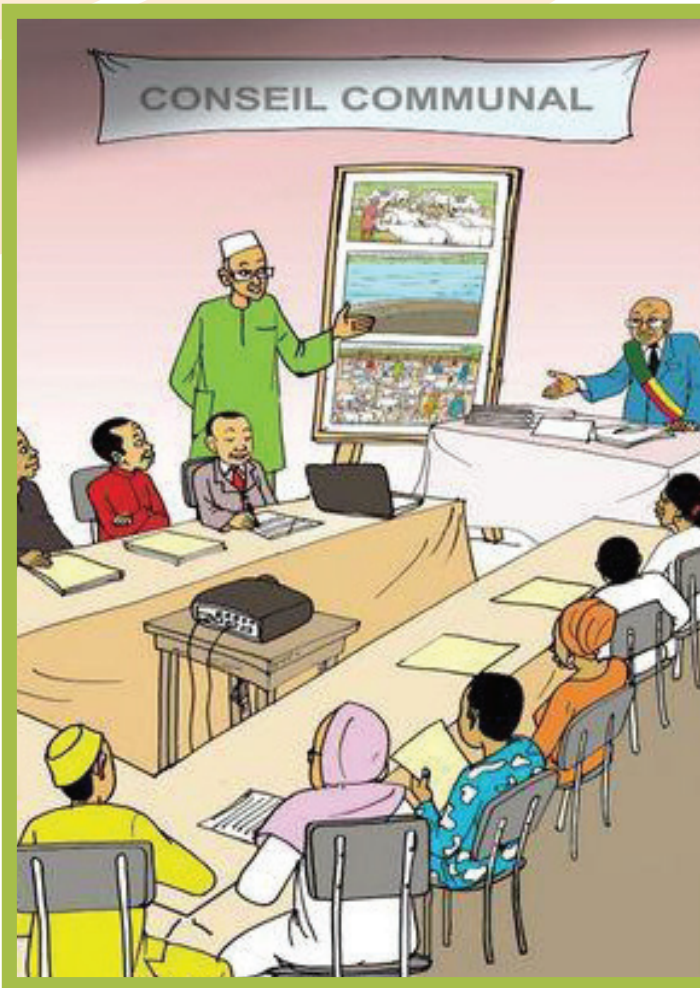
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| <p>Cooperative solution</p> | <p>A cooperative solution allows both parties to win in sum a position positively . See also “win-win” (Bercovitch, 2008). (source : Glossary of terms in the management of international conflicts)</p> |
| <p>Conflict analysis</p> | <p>Conflict analysis is not an end in itself, but a means of defining a strategy capable of taking into account the dynamics of the conflict and helping to place the peace and stabilization process on solid foundations. (source : Glossary of terms in the management of international conflicts) .</p> |
| <p>Mediation</p> | <p>Mediation is the process by which a third party accepted by all, but without decision-making power (the mediator does not have the necessary authority to impose a solution) , helps the main parties involved , to resolve their dispute , by promoting the conciliation and facilitating negotiations. Like negotiation, mediation leaves decision-making power in the hands of opposing parties in the conflict. These voluntarily enter into an agreement and implement it themselves.</p> |

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| <p>Negotiation</p> | <p>According to the little Robert, "Negotiation corresponds to the series of talks, of steps, which one undertakes to reach an agreement" . The important points of this definition are :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • there are several protagonists ; • there is convergence and divergence of interests ; • it is a voluntary relationship ; • there are distribution / exchange of tangible and intangible resources ; • it is a dynamic and sequential process ; • it highlights positions liable to be modified by dialogue . <p>Negotiation is a relationship in which the opposing parties in a conflict discuss with each other to find an agreement. Negotiations are voluntary and require that all parties agree to consider the interests and needs of others. If negotiations have difficulty getting started or are at an impasse, the parties may need the assistance of a third party.</p> |
| <p>Conciliation</p> | <p>Conciliation occupies a privileged place among the alternative mechanisms for resolving community conflicts , particularly in rural areas. It is an action that aims to restore good understanding between opposing parties. The conciliator often intervenes when communication is blocked between the two parties.</p> <p>The conciliator has no power of constraint. It helps people or groups of people in conflict to lower the tension in order to move towards a lasting solution. The objective of conciliation is to pacify relations between the parties to the conflict and to establish the conditions for a peaceful, concerted and consensual resolution of the conflict by helping them to renew the dialogue between them.</p> |

In summary of these concepts, we can retain the definitions above key -after :

- **the prevention of conflict** is to prevent the outbreak of violent conflict.
- **the settlement of the conflict** is to end violent behavior by reaching a peace agreement.
- **the management of the conflict** is to limit and prevent future violence, encouraging the parties involved to positive behavioral changes.
- **the resolution of the conflict** tackles the causes of conflict and seeks to build a new sustainable relationship between the hostile parties.
- **the transformation of the conflict** focuses on the social sources and broader political conflict and seeks to transform the negative energy of violence in social change and positive policy.

PART II. CONSOLIDATED TEACHING GUIDE



The Prevention and Management of Conflicts (PGC) in connection with mobile livestock farming have been the subject of many methods and strategies, both in traditional so-called alternative approaches, as well as in modern ones involving legal actors.

It appeared necessary to first develop knowledge of PGC skills before, secondarily, to explore best practices in this area.

II .1 Explored approach

The following three (3) steps enabled the writing of the didactic guide :

1. the state of play in terms of PGC. This step was the subject of a diagnostic report presented separately ;
2. skills analysis in conflict prevention and management. The skills in PGC are part of the checklists defined within the framework of PASSHA ;
3. the didactic approach to PGC skills. This part constitutes the very heart of the consolidated didactic guide because it addresses and describes :
 - a. the prevention, the management and the transformation of the conflict and the various mechanisms experienced here and there ;
 - b. concrete cases of conflicts and examples of good practices by way of capitalization ;
 - c. the activities and tasks carried out by the actors ;
 - d. the approaches, procedures and methods explored ;
 - e. the knowledge mobilized ;
 - f. the methods and tools used by the actors ;
 - g. the categories of actors involved or concerned .

The analysis skills PGC has defined the art skill areas including actor or stakeholder, what that is its status and level of responsibility, must show. Thus, the competency profile has been drawn up.

II .2 Competency profile in PGC

The definition of PGC competency profile is a step necessary for the development of art strategies and methods that contribute to the prevention and management mastered s conflicts in mobile pastoral environment. S is development takes into account the different phases of the conflict, the characteristic activities of each phase, human conditions, material the s, environmental and logistics necessary to complete each task and finally, the product expected from the completion of each task. Thus, the purpose of the skills profile is to describe and analyze the areas of essential skills in PGC and the conditions for their optimal achievement.

And tool, considered as the gateway to the consolidated didactic guide, must play a threefold role :

II .2.1 Role of mediation

A role of mediation between the various partners and actors involved in the PGC : it defines the purpose and the key skills on which each must be based to lead a process of conflict transformation in a mobile pastoral environment.

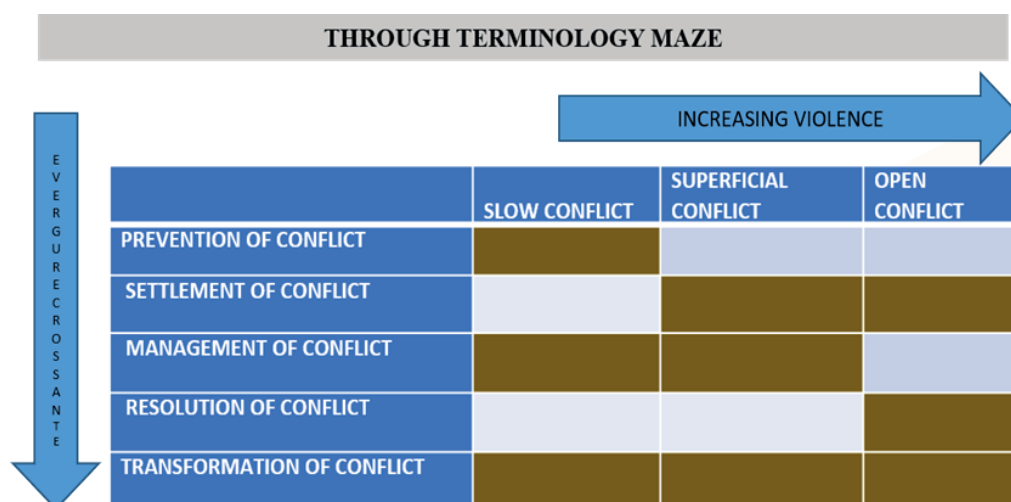
II . 2 .2 Tool role

A tool role in the process of building the skills of field workers, raising awareness and informing populations.

II . 2 .3 Information role

An information role towards the institutions, projects and programs various concern is for the promotion of social cohesion and the preservation of a sustainable peace.

The analysis of the work situation in PGC , which helped describe the skills profile (repertoire of skills) , is based e on the terminology considerations according to the scheme drawn from the approach or principle " D o No Harm " .



In relation u scheme 2 Following , five (5) pillars characteristic of the fields of competence of the PGC have been retained including :

1. I was prevention of the conflict ;
2. conflict resolution ;
3. the management of the conflict ;
4. conflict resolution ;
5. the transformation of the conflict.

Source : " Journeying with conflict "

² **Navigating with Conflict**, Skills and Strategies for Action, Simon Fischer, Dekha Ibrahim Abdi, Jawed Ludin, Richard Smith, Steve Williams, Sue Williams, IIED

However, as we practice, it is generally accepted three (3) characteristics of PGC shares that are :

1. It was conflict prevention ;
2. It was managing the conflict taking into account the determination and conflict resolution ;
3. the transformation of the conflict.

These areas of action or skills are not linear phases / steps of a process. This is a description of the main actions, resulting from the experience of stakeholders and practitioners of PGC in mobile pastoral settings.

On this basis, in the form of a directory, the typical profile of skills in PGC is defined. This develops the areas of skills that an actor must demonstrate in the implementation of strategies and mechanisms for conflict management, prevention, and transformation.

Thus, three (3) descriptors from each area of competence were used :

1) The constitutive activities of each area of competence

The scope of activities varies according to the area of expertise. These activities respond to a number of criteria which are :

- the relevance of the activity in relation to the field of competence. At this stage it's main activities involving a number of tasks and operations basic to achieve competence;
- clarity of the wording by writing using an action verb and a characteristic object complement ;
- the taxonomic level of the activities. Action verbs describe the activity but also fix its level and complexity ;
- non-redundancy ;
- the chronological ordering of the stages of achievement of each skill.

2) The conditions of realization

This is the means and resources following :

- the data and information available ;
- the means used ;
- functional links, relationships ;
- the type of process, approaches, methods used.

3) The expected results for each of the listed activities

This is an expected results in terms of products or services to achieve (criteria and indicators of quantity, quality, time, security, respect for the environment, relationships / reports)

In summary, the tables on the following pages analyze and describe the work situation in terms of conflict prevention, management and transformation in connection with mobile farming.

| Area of expertise | Main activities | Conditions of realization | Expected result |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>C1. Prevention of conflicts related to mobile livestock farming</p> | <p>C1.1 : Explain the regulatory texts related to pastoralism</p> <p>C1. 2 : Analyze the context : issues and challenges of pastoralism and mobile livestock farming</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Actors (degree of responsibility and autonomy) : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Transhumant herders ○ Breeder leaders ○ Local management structures (CVD / COGES) ○ Deconcentrated technical agents ○ Territorial communities ○ Force of defense and security ● Required data : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Technical reports on livestock and agriculture ○ Geographical maps ○ Monographic studies ● Environmental conditions : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Home and host country ○ Transhumant sites ○ Pastoral resources (water points, corridors, veterinary services, etc.) ○ Natural resources (water, forest, land) ○ Market resources ○ Socio-educational resources | <p>The context described presents the following indications :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Size (number) of herds in the transhumance zone ● Transhumance corridor (s) ● Pastoral works and infrastructure ● Carrying capacity of natural pastures ● Mapping of transhumance zones ● Mapping of professional breeders' organizations |
| | <p>C1. 3 : Analyze the needs for peace (socio-cultural, economic factors, factors of peaceful coexistence)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Actors, degree of responsibility and autonomy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Breeder leaders ○ CVD / COGES ○ Deconcentrated technical agents ○ Territorial communities ○ Socio-professional organizations (farmers and breeders) ○ Force of defense and security ○ Sub-regional organizations ● Required data : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Technical reports on livestock and agriculture ○ Case studies ○ Reports of impact studies on livestock and agriculture ○ National and sub-regional statistical data ● Environmental conditions : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Cross-border areas ○ Transhumant sites ○ Pastoral resources (water points, corridors, veterinary services, etc.) ○ Natural resources (water, forest, land) ○ Market resources | <p>The analysis of the challenges of pastoralism and mobile livestock farming highlights the impacts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Economic (livestock, contribution to GDP, animal and dairy production) ● Environmental (regeneration of ecosystems, ● Sociocultural (community integration, interculturality) ● Policies (cross-border consultation frameworks, framework agreements between countries, etc.) |

| | | | |
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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Legislative and regulatory texts (Land and pastoral codes, health protocols, texts on transhumance) ○ UEMOA and ECOWAS community texts on the free movement of people and goods | |
| | <p>C1. 4 : Analyze the dynamics of the key players in the conflict</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Actors, degree of responsibility and autonomy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Transhumant herders ○ Breeder leaders ○ CVD / COGES ○ Deconcentrated technical agents ○ Territorial communities ○ Socio-professional organizations (farmers and breeders) ○ Force of defense and security ● Required data : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Case studies ○ Project and program documents (GPSC) ○ Monographic studies ○ Communication plans ○ Technical reports ○ Conflict sensitive communication tools ● Environmental conditions : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Cross-border areas ○ Transhumant sites ○ Pastoral resources (water points, corridors, veterinary services, etc.) ○ Natural resources (water, forest, land) ○ Market resources ○ Legislative and regulatory texts (Land codes, pastoral, health protocols, texts on transhumance, etc.) | <p>The analysis highlights :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● the power relations between the dividers / voltages and the connectors ● local capacities for peace (LCP) |
| | <p>C1. 5 : Analyze development initiatives (projects / programs, actions) according to the Management of Conflict Sensitive Programs (GPSC)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Actors, degree of responsibility and autonomy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Transhumant herders ○ Breeder leaders ○ CVD / COGES ○ Deconcentrated technical agents ○ Territorial communities ○ Socio-professional organizations (farmers and breeders) ○ Defense and security forces ○ Projects and programs | <p>Development aid is a factor in strengthening social cohesion and a culture of lasting peace :</p> <p>The implementation of development projects and programs is participatory, inclusive and respects the “ Do no harm ” approach (conflict context, impact of aid on peace)</p> |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Project and program documents (GPSC) ○ Feasibility studies (basic diagnosis) ○ Technical documentation (detailed plans and quotation) ○ Checklists (cf. PASSHA) ○ Conflict sensitive communication tools ● Environmental conditions : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Cross-border areas ○ Transhumant sites ○ Pastoral resources (water points, corridors, veterinary services, etc.) ○ Natural resources (water, forest, land) ○ Market resources ○ Legislative and regulatory texts (Land codes, pastoral, health protocols, texts on transhumance, etc.) | Sensitivity and Conflict Prevention (SPC) checklists |
| | <p>C1. 6 : Evaluate the impacts and effects of development initiatives (projects / programs, actions) on groups of actors (dividers / tensions and connectors and LCP)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Actors, degree of responsibility and autonomy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Transhumant herders ○ Breeder leaders ○ CVD / COGES ○ Deconcentrated technical agents ○ Territorial communities ○ Socio-professional organizations (farmers and breeders) ○ Defense and security forces ○ National, sub-regional consultation frameworks ○ Sub-regional organizations UEMOA, ECOWAS, CILSS ● Required data : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Project and program documents (GPSC) ○ Feasibility studies (basic diagnosis) ○ Internal and external evaluation reports ○ Technical reports ● Environmental conditions : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Cross-border areas ○ Transhumant sites ○ Pastoral resources (water points, corridors, veterinary services, etc.) ○ Natural resources (water, forest, land) ○ Market resources | <p>The causes of fragility and conflict are clearly defined</p> <p>Options for programmatic redefinition, remediation of actions aimed at consolidating peace and strengthening institutions are undertaken</p> |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Project and program documents (GPSC) ○ Feasibility studies (basic diagnosis) ○ Technical documentation (detailed plans and quotation) ○ Checklists (cf. PASSHA) ○ Conflict sensitive communication tools ● Environmental conditions : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Cross-border areas ○ Transhumant sites ○ Pastoral resources (water points, corridors, veterinary services, etc.) ○ Natural resources (water, forest, land) ○ Market resources ○ Legislative and regulatory texts (Land codes, pastoral, health protocols, texts on transhumance, etc.) | Sensitivity and Conflict Prevention (SPC) checklists |
| <p>C1.6 : Evaluate the impacts and effects of development initiatives (projects / programs, actions) on groups of actors (dividers / tensions and connectors and LCP)</p> | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Actors, degree of responsibility and autonomy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Transhumant herders ○ Breeder leaders ○ CVD / COGES ○ Deconcentrated technical agents ○ Territorial communities ○ Socio-professional organizations (farmers and breeders) ○ Defense and security forces ○ National, sub-regional consultation frameworks ○ Sub-regional organizations UEMOA, ECOWAS, CILSS ● Required data : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Project and program documents (GPSC) ○ Feasibility studies (basic diagnosis) ○ Internal and external evaluation reports ○ Technical reports ● Environmental conditions : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Cross-border areas ○ Transhumant sites ○ Pastoral resources (water points, corridors, veterinary services, etc.) ○ Natural resources (water, forest, land) ○ Market resources | <p>The causes of fragility and conflict are clearly defined</p> <p>Options for programmatic redefinition, remediation of actions aimed at consolidating peace and strengthening institutions are undertaken</p> |

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| | <p>C1. 7 : Identify solutions in a participatory manner : (develop elements of advocacy, hold frameworks for multi-actor dialogues)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Legislative and regulatory texts (Land codes, pastoral, health protocols, texts on transhumance, etc.) ● Actors, degree of responsibility and autonomy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Transhumant herders ○ Breeder leaders ○ CVD / COGES ○ Deconcentrated technical agents ○ Territorial communities ○ Socio-professional organizations (farmers and breeders) ○ Force of defense and security ○ National, sub-regional consultation frameworks ○ Sub-regional organizations UEMOA, ECOWAS, CILSS ● Required data : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Project and program documents (GPSC) ○ Feasibility studies (basic diagnosis) ○ Internal and external evaluation reports ○ Technical reports ○ Checklists (cf. PASSHA) ○ Conflict sensitive communication tools ● Environmental conditions : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Cross-border areas ○ Transhumant sites ○ Pastoral resources (water points, corridors, veterinary services, etc.) ○ Natural resources (water, forest, land) ○ Market resources ○ Legislative and regulatory texts (Land codes, pastoral, health protocols, texts on transhumance, etc.) | <p>An early warning system for conflict situations is set up</p> |
| <p>C 2 . Conflict management</p> | <p>C2.1: Analyze the challenges of mobile farming</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Actors, degree of responsibility and autonomy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Transhumant herders ○ Breeder leaders ○ CVD / COGES ○ Deconcentrated technical agents ○ Territorial communities ○ Socio-professional organizations (farmers and breeders) ○ Defense and security forces | <p>The analysis of the challenges of mobile farming is exhaustive, in particular :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● revenue from entry into the territories ● contribution to local economies (amounts spent by transhumants in the territories, received |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ National, sub-regional consultation frameworks ○ NGOs / CSOs active in PGC ○ Watch committees | <p>from taxes linked to pastoralism, etc.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● abundance of livestock by-products, animal prices, various species ● soil fertilization ● integration of communities ● etc. |
| | C 2 .2 : Apply the texts relating to the Management of Natural Resources (NRM) in connection with mobile livestock farming | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Required data : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Technical reports ○ Audio, visual and audiovisual data (ICT) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Written, spoken and audiovisual press ○ Investigation reports ○ Checklists (cf. PASSHA) ○ Conflict sensitive communication tools ○ PGC Tools ○ Endogenous knowledge and practices in PGC ○ Impact studies of projects and programs | <p>The application of texts facilitates the mobility of livestock and men and allows better management of natural resources (NRM) in the livestock sector in the various community spaces</p> |
| | C 2 .3 : Cultivate cohesion and social justice according to the principles in force | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Environmental conditions : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Cross-border areas ○ Transhumant sites ○ Pastoral infrastructure (water points, corridors, veterinary services, livestock markets, etc.) | <p>Applying the principles of “ Do no harm to anyone ” helps reduce inequalities for lasting peace.</p> |
| | C 2 .4 : Evaluate the application of PGC methods and tools | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Natural resources (water, forest, land) ○ Legislative and regulatory texts (Land codes, pastoral, health protocols, texts on transhumance, etc.) | <p>The evaluation of methods and tools makes it possible to redefine, correct, improve, innovate and continually adapt PGC strategies and methodologies according to the evolution of the context</p> |
| | C 2 .5 : Carry out mediation and remedial actions in the face of conflict situations | | <p>PGC strategies and methodologies take into account the changing context</p> |
| | C 2 .6 : To operate on the basis of the fundamental principles which are: non-discrimination, humanity, impartiality, neutrality. | | <p>The principles and values that underpin mediation are respected and applied</p> |
| | C 2 .7 : Apply and monitor court decisions and any other related prior procedure | | <p>Court decisions are followed by all protagonists</p> |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ National, sub-regional consultation frameworks ○ NGOs / CSOs active in PGC ○ Watch committees | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● from taxes linked to pastoralism, etc.) ● abundance of livestock by-products, animal prices, various species ● soil fertilization ● integration of communities ● etc. |
| C 2 .2 : Apply the texts relating to the Management of Natural Resources (NRM) in connection with mobile livestock farming | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Required data : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Technical reports ○ Audio, visual and audiovisual data (ICT) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Written, spoken and audiovisual press ○ Investigation reports ○ Checklists (cf. PASSHA) ○ Conflict sensitive communication tools ○ PGC Tools ○ Endogenous knowledge and practices in PGC ○ Impact studies of projects and programs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The application of texts facilitates the mobility of livestock and men and allows better management of natural resources (NRM) in the livestock sector in the various community spaces |
| C 2 .3 : Cultivate cohesion and social justice according to the principles in force | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Environmental conditions : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Cross-border areas ○ Transhumant sites ○ Pastoral infrastructure (water points, corridors, veterinary services, livestock markets, etc.) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Applying the principles of “ Do no harm to anyone ” helps reduce inequalities for lasting peace. |
| C 2 .4 : Evaluate the application of PGC methods and tools | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Natural resources (water, forest, land) ○ Legislative and regulatory texts (Land codes, pastoral, health protocols, texts on transhumance, etc.) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The evaluation of methods and tools makes it possible to redefine, correct, improve, innovate and continually adapt PGC strategies and methodologies according to the evolution of the context |
| C 2 .5 : Carry out mediation and remedial actions in the face of conflict situations | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● PGC strategies and methodologies take into account the changing context |
| C 2 .6 : To operate on the basis of the fundamental principles which are: non-discrimination, humanity, impartiality, neutrality. | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The principles and values that underpin mediation are respected and applied |
| C 2 .7 : Apply and monitor court decisions and any other related prior procedure | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Court decisions are followed by all protagonists |

To give the actors the art educational tools needed to design and implement preventive actions of management and of conflict transformation in the triple terms of information, awareness and training, or self-study, suggested plugs guide didactic.

Each didactic sheet contains information and guidance on the following content :

A case of latent conflict, shallow / surface or open : the example taken for each plug is pulled summary of an e experience lived th , a reference problem situation from a story or a unpublished text. The conflict or problem situation is defined (named), the reactions of the actors / stakeholder group are described as well as the solutions that have been advocated. Each practical case considered is put in relation with the field of competences in PGC (prevention, management or transformation of the conflict).

The didactic sheet offers essential content , based on the PGC skills repertoire, in particular the three (3) skill areas as well as the related activities, based on the following descriptors :

The skills elements to be demonstrated : these are the main activities described in the PGC skills directory considered as a set of knowledge, know-how and know-how to be mobilized by the actors in the prevention, management and transformation of conflicts into mobile pastoral environment .

Operational tasks : these are constituent elements of the activity put in a logical order of intervention (operating mode) . They must be as exhaustive as possible, described unambiguously and consistent with the activity.

The strategies, approaches, methods and techniques to be explored : these reflect the mechanisms and modalities implemented by the actors in the activities of conflict management, prevention and transformation.

The precise contents : they are broken down in terms of knowledge to be acquired in order to act competently in the prevention, management or transformation of a conflict.

Tools or supports : they capitalize on those used and tested here and there in the prevention, management and transformation of conflicts.

The actors : this is all those , men and women, natural or legal persons, who intervene in prevention, management and transformation.

II.3 Didactic sheets

II.3.1 Didactic card C1

Example : case of a latent conflict

Description of the reference situation-problem : Boubé, a Nigerien transhumant with the head of 60 animals enters the territory of the Republic of Benin with his CIT. While crossing Beninese territory, he must pass through communes A and B before finding himself in his reception area (commune C).

In commune A, the veterinary services apprehended Boubé and demanded from him an additional vaccination for his herd plus the payment of a fine and the communal taxes provided for by law ; what Boubé obeyed.

Following his itinerary, Boubé, once in commune B, has exhibited all his documents, but the veterinarian of this commune demands the payment of a tax of which Boubé has no knowledge. Refusing to comply, Boubé decided to change his route. The transhumance committee seized, intervenes and requires Boubé to continue his journey and disavows the veterinarian.

| Problem : | Reaction of actors or groups of actors | Recommended solutions: |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Poor knowledge of transhumance regulations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The breeder Boubé goes on transhumance with his up-to-date international transhumance certificate ○ Boubé accepts additional vaccination for his animals in commune A, pays a fine and communal taxes ○ Boubé presents his transhumance documents to commune B ○ Veterinarians demand the payment of a tax of which Boubé has no knowledge ○ Boubé refuses to comply and decides to change the route ○ Seized, the transhumance committee intervenes, disavows the veterinarian and frees Boubé, telling him to continue on his initial trajectory. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Intervention of the transhumance committee ○ Continuation of transhumance while keeping the same trajectory |

Lessons learned : this conflict could have been avoided if all stakeholders in transhumance played their roles. The trigger for the dispute is a veterinary officer who knows a lot about animal health protocol but has violated the law to collect wild taxes. Fortunately, the transhumance committee intervened in time to settle and resolve the conflict in favor of the transhumant herder Boubé

EXPECTED BEHAVIOR :

C1. Prevent conflicts related to mobile livestock farming

ESSENTIAL CONTENT :

| <i>Activities (elements of competence)</i> | <i>Operative tasks</i> | <i>Approach / process or method / technique</i> | <i>Precise content (knowledge)</i> | <i>Tools / media</i> | <i>Actors</i> | |
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| C1.1 : Describe the context of pastoralism and mobile livestock farming | 1. Present the geographical characteristics of pastoral areas (departure and reception sites) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Document review ● Survey / poll ● SMS: Short Message Service ● IVR: Interactive Voice Response ● WebMapping ● Geographic Information System (GIS) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reading pastoral maps ● Using GPS ● Use of reports (monographic studies, activities, etc.) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Geographical maps of pastoral areas ● GPS device ● Documentation on pastoralism (journals, magazines, newsletters, etc.) ● Specific technical reports | Town halls OSP STD CVD / COGES Rugga Project support technicians | |
| | 2. Estimate the size of the herd and the carrying capacity of the natural pasture in the pastoral zone | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Calculation of herd numbers ● Calculation of the carrying capacity of natural pasture | Town halls OSP STD Rugga Project support technicians |
| | 3. Identify pastoral infrastructure | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reading pastoral maps ● Using GPS ● Use of reports (monographic studies, activities, etc.) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Geographical maps of pastoral areas ● GPS device ● Documentation on pastoralism (journals, magazines, newsletters, etc.) ● Specific technical reports |
| | 4. Identify the local actors involved in mobile livestock farming | Social mobilization Consultation of stakeholders Informed debates | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Social engineering ● Social dialogue | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Media (radios, town criers, posters) ● Meetings ● Memorandum of Understanding ● Social agreements | Town halls OSP STD Rugga Breeders / farmers | |
| | 5. Define the place and role of each actor | | | | Project support technicians | |
| C1.2 : Analyze the challenges of breeding and transhumance | Identify the local actors involved in mobile livestock farming | Social mobilization Consultation of stakeholders Informed debates | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Social engineering ● Social dialogue | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Media (radios, public critics, posters) ● Meetings ● Memorandum of Understanding ● Social agreements | Town halls OSP STD SDS Rugga Breeders / farmers Project support technicians | |
| | Define the place and role of each actor | | | | | |
| C1.3 : Analyze the key actors (dividers / connector tensions and local capacities for peace (LCP) | Distinguish between connectors and dividers | Social mobilization Consultation of stakeholders Informed debates on social cohesion and peace | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Social engineering ● Social dialogue / communication -e ● Commitments made | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Meetings ● Memorandum of Understanding ● Social agreements ● PASHA tools | Town halls OSP STD SDS Rugga Local stakeholder groups Project leaders / development programs | |
| | Establish conflict prevention mechanisms | | | | | |
| | Use the tools for preserving social cohesion and peace | | | | | |

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| C 3 . Conflict transformation | C 3 .1 : Develop methods and tools for the culture of Peace at local, national and sub-regional levels | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Actors, degree of responsibility and autonomy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Youth organizations ○ Women's organizations ○ Transhumant herders ○ Breeder leaders ○ CVD / COGES ○ Deconcentrated technical agents ○ Territorial communities ○ Socio-professional organizations (farmers and breeders) ○ Defense and security forces ○ National, sub-regional consultation frameworks ○ NGOs / CSOs active in PGC ○ Watch committees ● Required data : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Technical reports ○ Audio, visual and audiovisual data (ICT) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪Written, spoken and audiovisual press ○ Investigation reports ○ Checklists (cf. PASSHA) ○ Conflict sensitive communication tools ○ PGC Tools ○ Endogenous knowledge and practices in PGC ○ Impact studies of projects and programs ● Environmental conditions : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Cross-border areas ○ Transhumant sites ○ Pastoral infrastructure (water points, corridors, veterinary services, livestock markets, etc.) ○ Natural resources (water, forest, land) ○ Legislative and regulatory texts (Land codes, pastoral, health protocols, texts on transhumance, etc.) | The methods and tools designed involve young people and women in the process of conflict mitigation and a culture of peace |
| | C 3 .2 : Disseminate methods and tools at local, national and sub-regional levels | | Popularization strategies for PGC tools rely on ICT as a means of disseminating messages of social cohesion and peace |
| | C 3 .3 : Evaluate conflict transformation approaches at local, national and sub-regional levels | | Conflict transformation approaches are assessed from the point of view : <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. basic data, methods and tools 2. the physical, human and material environment 3. effects and impacts : <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. on livestock mobility, b. on social cohesion and Peace. |
| | C 3 .4 : Design an integrative consensual project | | More equitable relationships are established within communities Integrative socio-economic projects are initiated and completed Positive behavioral changes for progress are noticeable |

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| C1.4 : Evaluate the challenges of development projects / programs on stakeholder groups | Analyze the development project / program in relation to the needs of the beneficiaries | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Social mobilization ● Consultation of stakeholders ● Informed debates on social cohesion and peace ● Permanent dialogue between stakeholder groups | | | |
| | Apply the principles of “ Do no harm ” to prevent conflicts in the management of the project / program | | | | |
| C1.5 : Propose conflict prevention solutions | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Observe the context 2. Identify the latent conflict 3. Plan actions to be taken to prevent conflict | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Social engineering ● Social dialogue / communication -e ● Commitments made | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● GPSC Tools ● PASSHA Tools | Town halls OSP STD SDS Rugga Local stakeholder groups Project leaders / development programs |

II.3.2 Didactical sheet C 2

emple 1 : case of a latent conflict

Description of the reference situation-problem : *Sambo is a transhumant herder from the village of Bissiri in Burkina. He regularly goes on transhumance to Benin. This year, Sambo was accompanied by his 10-year-old son who takes care of the animals. Arrived in the commune of Karimama, the animals of Sambo commit damage in the field of Orou which, at this moment, had not finished clearing its field. The next day, Orou arrives at the field and notices the damage and starts looking for the breeder. In a nearby village, Orou catches up with Sambo and blocks him. Sambo, following the discussions, recognizes the facts but requests an amicable management. Orou refuses and goes to the village delegate to lodge a complaint in order to obtain compensation in the exchanges. Sambo declares that this passage is also an ECOWAS corridor recognized as such by the authorities. The delegate, overwhelmed by the situation, transfers the problem to the local gendarmerie brigade.*

| Problem | Reaction of actors or groups of actors | Recommended solutions |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Conflict due to transhumance o Breeder-farmer conflict o Damage in a field | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Search for breeder Sambo by Urou the farmer o Blockage of the breeder during his transhumance o Discussions between the breeder and the farmer o The breeder recognizes the facts with which he is accused and proposes an amicable management of the problem. o Orou refuses this proposal and goes to the village delegate to lodge a complaint. o The Sambo breeder, who was not unaware of the transhumance regulations, now declares that the passage where the Orou field is located is an ECOWAS transhumance corridor. o The village delegate, faced with this situation, transfers the problem to the level of the gendarmerie | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Amicable management of the problem o Respect for community texts on transhumance o SDS intervention |

o Lessons learned : *(leave to the users for reflection on the basis of the reference situation-problem)*

Example 3 :case of a superficial conflict

Description of the reference situation-problem : Having noted the arrival and installation of transhumants for three days in a village, Mr. PROFIT decides to go and collect the taxes generally collected from breeders by the Town Hall. Arrived on the scene almost at night, the transhumants got scared. But Mr. PROFIT tries to explain the reason for his visit. Unfortunately, an altercation arises between him and the transhumants. In the disputes, the blows of machetes and rifles come into play. Following his wounds, Mr. PROFIT succumbs on the spot and there are also several wounded on the side of the transhumants. Faced with the death of Mr. PROFIT, the transhumants decide to quickly leave the country in the same night, with their herds, fearing reprisals. The next morning, the indigenous populations, noting the death of their loved one, decide to drive out all the surrounding pastoralists.

| Problem | Reaction of actors or groups of actors | Recommended solutions |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Illegal collection of taxes by a member of a transhumant host community | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The transhumants are afraid of the arrival of the " tax collector " in their camp at an undue hour o Altercation between the " tax collector " Mr. PROFIT and the transhumants o Assault and battery leading to the death of Mr. PROFIT o The transhumants, panicked and fearing reprisals, leave the country o The indigenous populations having noticed the death of one of their own, decide to drive out all the surrounding herders. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o No solution recommended during the course of the problem o Transhumants decide to leave the country o The host community decides to avenge their member |

Exemple 2 : case of a conflict open violent

Description de la situation-problème de référence :

Description of the reference situation-problem : The province of Kompienga was the subject of a case of conflict in January 2015. This conflict which pitted Fulani herders against gourmantché farmers started in the village of Tibadi in the commune of Pama and ended up reaching five (05) farming hamlets in the province, namely : Mamanga, Diapienga, Tibadi, Nimoutingou and Folpodi.

From discussions with the Djoro of Kompienga, it emerges that Mr. Dougdjoa (gourmantché) had entrusted animals to a Fulani family (migrants) installed in the locality for more than 20 years. Unfortunately in the herding of the herd, there have been cases of theft of animals including animals of the Fulani family and other gourmantchés who had also confided. After several months of research, the animals were not found and from that an old gourmantché accused the Fulani family of being behind the loss of the animals, hence the summons and arrest of the head of the family by the gendarmerie for theft of cattle. After some time of investigation, the gendarmerie released the Fulani arrested for lack of evidence which generated discontent on the part of the Gourmantché community which accuses the gendarmerie of supporting the Fulani in their forfeiture.

A month after these disturbances, the old gourmantché Dougdjoa (member of the royal family) of 60 years was attacked in his home in the village of Folpodi by 04 armed individuals. The old man was wounded by a gunshot to the leg and two blows from a machete, one on the head and the other on the neck. He said he recognized the voice of one of these attackers by the name of Abdoulaye who is none other than a young Fulani from the Barry family from the same village and from the family where Mr. Dougdjoa had entrusted these animals.

Dougdjoa enjoys an undisputed notoriety in the Municipality of PAMA because he is a healer and a member of the royal family, therefore his aggression alerted all the surrounding population who, in turn, came to visit him, to inquire about his condition. health and inquire about the circumstances of his assault.

On January 16, populations from PAMA, FOLPODI, TIBADI, NIMOUTINGOU and DIAPINGA met in the presence of the Prefect-Mayor of PAMA. The purpose of the meeting was to show their fed up with the fact that “ the gourmantchés have become the privileged victims of the attacks of the Fulani ” and to demand that the detainees be released “ so that they can be killed ”. This request having known the opposition of the Prefect-Mayor, the population demanded to meet the High Commissioner who is the first person in charge of the province to pose the same demands. He offered to meet them the next day. A crowd eagerly awaited the authorities today at the town hall. Tired of waiting for the authorities who were slow to come, part of the population headed for the Peulh camps for reprisals. These reprisals caused enormous material and human damage. With a total of 1287 displaced, 03 seriously injured and 1 case of death³.

³ Community conflict between farmers-herders in the province of Kompienga in January 2015, Essay of analysis of a case of conflict, Practical School – Yaoundé, “Analysis and Transformation of conflicts” September 2016, Abdoulaye KANDE.

| Problem | Reaction of actors or groups of actors | Recommended solutions |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Conflict between Fulani breeders and Gourmantché breeders ○ Herd guard ○ Loss of animals not found | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Unsuccessful search (several months) for animals ○ Charges of misappropriation of animals ○ Summons and arrest of the Fulani by the gendarmerie for theft of cattle ○ Liberation of the Fulani ○ Accusation of the gendarmerie of supporting the Fulani ○ Aggression of the gourmantché breeder (injuries) ○ The victim recognizes his Fulani aggressors ○ The attackers are arrested and imprisoned at the gendarmerie ○ Meeting of the gourmantché community in the presence of the authority (prefect) ○ The Gourmantché community calls for the imprisoned Fulani to kill them ○ Tired of waiting for the authorities, the population ransacked the Fulani camps and caused enormous damage (1,287 displaced, 03 seriously injured and 1 death) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Search for lost animals ○ Summons of the Fulani breeder to the authorities ○ Arrest and incarceration ○ Release of the Fulani breeder |
| <p>Lessons learned : <i>this conflict could have been avoided if the prevention process was initiated during the latency period (phase I).</i></p> <p>The Tibadi conflict was resolved through the intervention of the following actors :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The town hall ● The breeders and farmers leaders ● Religious leaders ● GIZ and OSPs (RECOPA, Andal & Pinal, etc.) <p>○ Informed by this conflict, the actors took the initiative to set up advocacy committees for peaceful transhumance in the localities concerned to prevent and better manage conflict situations related to land, transhumance corridors, etc.</p> | | <p>Pitfalls to avoid (practical advice):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Lack of communication between protagonists ● Accuse without proof ● Rush using modern regulation ● Qualify or name (cattle rustling) the dispute without full investigation ● Do yourself justice ● Ignore local leaders ● Ignore the age-old relationships that exist between communities <p>○ Losing patience with the resolution of initiatives E conflict s</p> |

| EXPECTED BEHAVIOR : | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| C 2 . Managing conflicts in mobile pastoral settings | | | | | |
| ESSENTIAL CONTENT : | | | | | |
| Activities | Operative tasks | Approach / process or method / technique | Precise content (knowledge) | Tools | Actors |
| C 2 .1 : Analyze the challenges of mobile farming | Identify pastoral and peasant organizations in sub-Saharan Africa | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Social mobilization ● Consultation of stakeholders ● Informed debates on social cohesion and peace | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Social engineering ● Social dialogue / communication e ● Commitments made | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Meetings ● Memorandum of Understanding ● Social agreements ● SPC Tools | Town halls OSP STD SDS Rugga Local stakeholder groups Project leaders / development programs Judicial actors |
| | Describe the transhumance zones in sub-Saharan Africa | | | | |
| C 2 .2 : Apply the texts relating to the Management of Natural Resources (NRM) in connection with mobile livestock farming | Describe the advantages and disadvantages of mobile farming | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Social mobilization ● Consultation of stakeholders ● Informed debates on social cohesion and peace | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Social engineering ● Social dialogue / communication e ● Commitments made | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Meetings ● Memorandum of Understanding ● Social agreements ● PASHA tools | Town halls OSP STD SDS Rugga Local stakeholder groups |
| | Appropriating the Pastoral Code | | | | |
| | Appropriate the Rural Land Code | | | | |
| | Describe grazing areas and classified forests | | | | |
| | Distinguish pastoral infrastructure | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | | | | Project leaders / development programs Judicial actors |
| C 2 .3 : Cultivating cohesion and social justice as the principles u Do no harm- (Do not harm anyone) | Analyze the sociological contexts of transhumance trajectories | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Social mobilization ● Consultation of stakeholders ● Informed debates on social cohesion and peace | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Social engineering ● Social dialogue / communication e ● Commitments made | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Meetings ● Memorandum of Understanding ● Social agreements ● PASHA tools | Town halls OSP STD SDS Rugga Local stakeholder groups Project leaders / development programs Judicial actors |
| | Practice a peaceful transhumance according to the principles of Do no harm (do no harm) | | | | |
| | Respect the habits and customs of the host localities | | | | |
| C 2 .4 : Evaluate the application of SPC methods and tools | Analyze the behavior of actors | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Social mobilization ● Consultation of stakeholders ● Informed debates on social cohesion and peace | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Social engineering ● Social dialogue / communication e ● Commitments made | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Meetings ● Memorandum of Understanding ● Social agreements ● PASHA tools ● Social charter | Town halls OSP STD SDS Rugga Local stakeholder groups Project leaders / development programs Judicial actors |
| | Use PASSH A checklists and other innovative tools | | | | |
| | Measure the respect of the parties' commitments | | | | |
| C 2 .5 : Carry out mediation and remedial actions in the face of conflict situations | Choose a mediation mechanism | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Social mobilization ● Consultation of stakeholders ● Informed debates on social cohesion and peace | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Social engineering ● Social dialogue / communication e ● Commitments made | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Meetings ● Memorandum of Understanding ● Social agreements ● PASHA tools | Town halls OSP STD SDS Rugga Local stakeholder groups Project leaders / development programs Judicial actors |
| | Identify shortcomings in a conflict management process | | | | |
| | Suggest remedies | | | | |
| | Prepare periodic reports | | | | |

II.3.3 FICHE DIDACTIQUE C3

Exemple : cas d'un conflit transfrontalier

Description of the reference situation-problem : Land conflict between the Malian and Burkinabé border communities

The province of Kossi is located in a rainy area, commonly called the “granary of Burkina Faso”. All these advantages mean that there is a certain demographic pressure, leading to a strong demand for arable land. It turns out that the province of Kossi has 5 departments which border Mali. In 2006, Ouarokuy in Burkina Faso and Wanian in Mali, two villages located on either side of the border clashed over land disputes. It is an exemplary story. A tragedy that two villages separated by a border have been able to transform into lasting friendship, around the creation of a cross-border health center (RFI story, “ Le Coq chante ” broadcast by Sayouba TRAORE)⁴

| Problem | Reaction of actors or groups of actors | Recommended solution |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Management of natural resources in a cross-border area between Burkina Faso and Mali in 2006 : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cattle slaughtered - Burnt attics - Deaths of men - Many injured | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - involvement of the authorities of the two countries, namely the minister delegate in charge of territorial communities of Burkina Faso and the Malian minister of territorial administration and local communities - decisive intervention of the German Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs through the program of the Society for International Cooperation (GIZ). | Construction of a Transfrontier Health Center (CST,) equidistant from the two localities (Wanian in Mali and Ouarokuy in Burkina Faso), consisting of a maternity unit, a pharmaceutical depot, a dispensary, three housing units, an incinerator, latrines, a borehole equipped with a water tower with a capacity of 12,500 m3, a kitchen, a chat room and a store. |
| Lesson learned : The construction and commissioning border Ouarokuy- Wanian health service center in 2012 by the German Cooperation through its programme GIZ, is the fruit most obvious cross-border cooperation between Burkina and Mali and perfect illustration of a well-known adage in the area : “ <i>the misfortune which can lead us to lasting happiness is desirable</i> ”. | | |

| EXPECTED BEHAVIOR : | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| C 3 . Transforming conflicts into a mobile pastoral environment | | | | | |
| ESSENTIAL CONTENT : | | | | | |
| Activities | Operative tasks | Approach / process or method / technique | Precise content (knowledge) | Tools | Actors |
| C 3 .1 : Develop methods and tools for the culture of Peace at local, national and sub-regional levels | Inventory the existing tools and methods in the specific context | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Social mobilization ● Consultation of stakeholders ● Informed debates on social cohesion and peace | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Social engineering ● Social dialogue / communication -e ● Commitments made | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Meetings ● Memorandum of Understanding ● Social agreements ● PASHA tools | Town halls OSP STD SDS Rugga Local stakeholder groups Project leaders / development programs Judicial actors |
| | Analyze the gaps | | | | |
| | Adapt the content of the tools to specificities | | | | |
| C 3 .2 : Disseminate methods and tools at local, national and sub-regional levels | Organize information sessions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Social mobilization ● Consultation of stakeholders ● Informed debates on social cohesion and peace | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Social engineering ● Social dialogue / communication -e ● Commitments made | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Meetings ● Memorandum of Understanding ● Social agreements ● PASHA tools | Town halls OSP STD SDS Rugga Local stakeholder groups |
| | Raise awareness among stakeholders and stakeholders | | | | |
| | Train the actors | | | | |

⁴ <https://www.rfi.fr/fr/emission/20120519-le-centre-sante-transfrontalier-ouarokuy-burkina-faso>

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | | | | Project leaders / development programs Judicial actors |
| C 3 .3 : Evaluate the effects / impacts of conflict transformation approaches at local, national and sub-regional level | Describe the approach / strategy / method of conflict transformation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Social mobilization ● Consultation of stakeholders ● Informed debates on social cohesion and peace | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Social engineering ● Social dialogue / communication ● Commitments made | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Meetings ● Memorandum of Understanding ● Social agreements ● PASHA tools | Town halls OSP STD SDS Rugga Local stakeholder groups Project leaders / development programs Judicial actors |
| | Analyze the impacts and effects on the preservation of peace | | | | |
| | Propose peacebuilding measures | | | | |
| C 3 .4 : Design an integrative consensual project | Identify a problem situation on issues common to the parties in conflict | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Social mobilization ● Consultation of stakeholders ● Informed debates on social cohesion and peace | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Social engineering ● Social dialogue / communication -e ● Commitments made | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Meetings ● Memorandum of Understanding ● Social agreements ● PASHA tools | Town halls OSP STD SDS Rugga Local stakeholder groups Project leaders / development programs Judicial actors |
| | Mobilize beneficiaries | | | | |
| | Negotiate the realization of the project | | | | |

The case exposed conflicts in 're teaching sheets above are only examples among many others. Users will have to adapt them on a case-by-case basis, so that the actions to be undertaken are in harmony with the particular contexts. Training modules, awareness and information session animation sheets, experimented here and there, can be brought into line with these didactic sheets and adapted to each target group and each environment.

In the chapters that follow, the guide elaborates contents detailed notional related to the s educational records and provides guidance based on strategies, processes, innovative methods and tools explored and experienced by actors including social and professional organizations pastors breeders and their partners, as part of mobile farming.

Each chapter is divided into different parts, mainly :

- 1) the a definition of the concept ;
- 2) the constituent elements of the area of competence ;
- 3) the process of implementing the skill ;
- 4) the methods and tools used ;
- 5) the actors.

The definition of the concept gives a notional content to the thematic on the basis of the existing literature on this subject.

The constitutive elements of the competency are taken from the repertory of competences in PGC declined in the tables of the preceding part.

The implementation process explores the practices and experiences of actors in the field who have produced the most convincing results.

The methods and tools capitalize on those used by actors in the field.

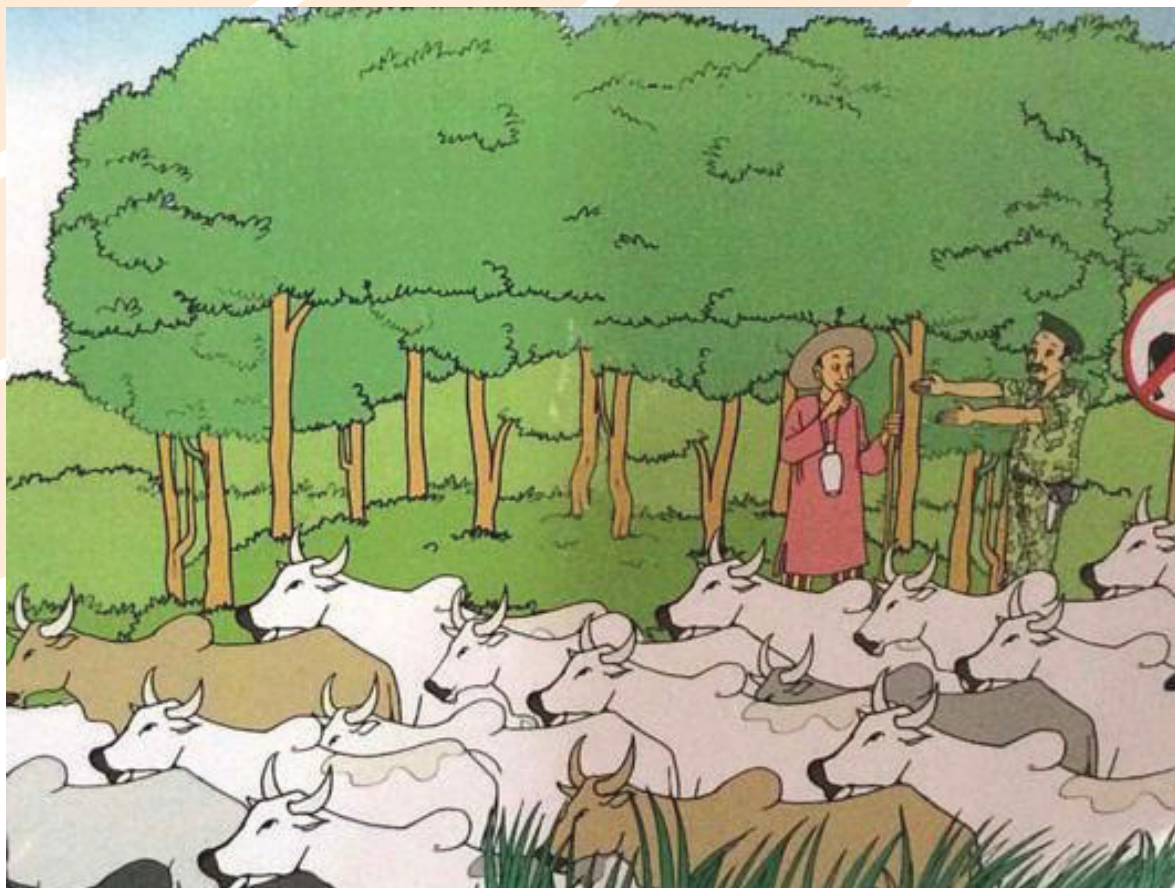
The actors are natural and legal persons, men and women who contribute to the management of conflicts related to mobile livestock farming.

Each part reports on P GC practices and experiences, while striving to bring added value in terms of innovation in practices and proposals for situations based on concrete cases related to the theme addressed.

Also, depending on the target audience and the nature of the planned action (information session, awareness meeting or training session), the choice of suitable methods or tools, each chapter should be broken down into practical animation sheets. / communication whose content will be translated and adapted to the medium used.

T kings (3) main themes on the prevention, management and conflict transformation are successively addressed e s to allow stakeholders to have a basis of relevant information and harmonized to the e choice and has implemented better approaches and strategies in PGC.

II.4 Conflict prevention



II .4 . 1 Definition of prevention of u conflict

" Conflict prevention aims to prevent the outbreak of violent conflicts. "

Conflict prevention is about anticipating them. In addition, it consists of the implementation of mechanisms tending to resolve them upstream and prevent their occurrence. It is a question of identifying and taking in advance the precautions which can make it possible to eliminate all the causes favorable to the development of conflicts. It makes it possible to establish within the community, a will for cooperation allowing peaceful coexistence.

To achieve this, the actor or practitioner in PGC must be able to explore all the strategies, approaches, methods and tools necessary for a culture of peace and peaceful coexistence between individuals and communities.

II.4.2 Elements of the competence

The actor or speaker must be able to :

C1.1 : Explain the regulatory texts related to pastoralism .

C1. 2 : Analyze the context : issues and challenges of pastoralism and mobile livestock farming

C1. 3 : Analyze the needs for peace (socio-cultural, economic factors, factors of peaceful coexistence).

C1. 4 : Analyze the dynamics of key actors s conflict.

C1. 5 : Analyze development initiatives (projects / programs, actions) according to the Management of Conflict Sensitive Programs (GPSC).

C1. 6 : Evaluate the impacts and effects of development initiatives (projects / programs, actions) on groups of actors (dividers / tensions and connectors and LCP).

C1. 7 : Identifier solutions in a participatory manner : (develop advocacy elements hold under s dialogues multi actors).

II .4 . 3 Implementation process

II .4. 3.1 Step 1: Understand the context

Every society has groups that have varying interests and identities and are in conflict with other groups, such as farmers and herders. The first step is to identify these groups and understand the conflicts that are dangerous in terms of their destructive power and the violence they carry within them. Do no Harm “do no harm” is useful for understanding the impact of cross-border transhumance on socio-political divisions that lead or may lead to actions of destruction or violence between groups.

Once the splits between groups in a society have been identified, the next step analyzes what divides the groups.

II.4. 3.2 Step 2: Analyze the dividers and the voltages

Some dividers and sources of tension between groups may be rooted in deep-seated historical feelings of injustice (root causes) while others may be of more recent origin, short-lived, or manipulated by sub-leaders. groups (similar causes). The dividers may have very different origins: relationships related to the NOMIC e, the geography, the demographics, the political or the religious. Some may be of a purely internal nature to a company, others may be encouraged by outside forces. Understanding what divides people is fundamental to analyze some s parameters among which the governance of access to shared resources between farmers and herders.

II.4.3.3 Step 3: Analyze the connectors and local capacities for peace

The third step is an analysis of how people, despite their divisions due to conflict, continue to relate to each other across the lines of separation between subgroups. Do No Harm has shown that in all societies in conflict, people who disagree on certain issues are still bound by other issues. Example : Markets, infrastructure, common experiences, historical events, symbols, shared attitudes, formal and informal associations, all these aspects ensure a certain continuity that remains on the fringes of the conflict. Similarly, Do No Harm " Do no harm (NDH)" found that all societies have individuals and institutions whose task is to keep the peace between the different groups. These individuals and institutions include justice systems (when functioning), police forces, elders' groups, schoolteachers or clergy, and other respected figures in whom people have trust. In times of war, these local capacities for peace (LCP) are not able to prevent violence. However, in situations Conflict (open conflict or post-conflict), they continue to exist and offer a way for the reconstruction of peaceful relations.

II.4.3.4 Step 4: Analyze mobile farming as part of “Do no Harm ”

This one involves a thorough review of all aspects. Why can mobile livestock farming be a source of conflict ? Which actors (external s and internal s)? What are the regulatory texts governing this activity?

II.4.3.5 Step 5: Analyze the impact of initiatives (projects / programs, actions) for the prevention and management of conflicts in connection with mobile farming.

This step consists of an analysis of the interactions between initiatives (projects / programs, actions) for the prevention and management of conflicts related to mobile farming and the existing dividers / tensions and connectors / LCP. Every aspect of programming should be reviewed in terms of its actual and potential impacts on dividers / voltages and connectors / LCP. Among the questions to be asked concerning cross-border transhumance, there is one particularly important: who wins and who loses (or does not derive any benefit from it)? Are there opportunities to strengthen connectors missing or ignored? Does it inadvertently undermine or weaken the LCPs? What impact do implicit ethical messages have?

II.4.3.6 Step 6: Reflect (and act) : programmatic options

Ultimately, if the analysis (1) of the context of the conflict; (2) dividers and tensions; (3) connectors and local capacities for peace; and (4) of the program shows that the aid provided exacerbates the dividers influencing the relations between groups, it is necessary to examine how to carry out the same program while eliminating its negative effects on the conflict. If local capacities for peace and connectors have been neglected, the program should be redefined so as not to miss / exclude opportunities for peace promotion.

II.4.3.7 Step 7: Test the different programmatic options and redefine the project

Once a better programmatic option has been chosen, it is absolutely necessary to reassess the implications of the new approach on dividers and connectors. Going through steps 1 to 6 does not make sense if you leave step 7 aside.

II . 4. 4 Methods and tools

Sort the tools according to the areas (the information, training and awareness)
Information, training and awareness are necessary actions for conflict prevention.
The information of the populations will relate to a certain number of legal instruments which govern in particular the management and the use of natural resources (water, land, forests, etc.), on the State and non-State structures intervening in the prevention and the conflict management. Also, the translation of texts into national languages, their popularization and their explanation in easy French could be of great use.

The information channels that can be used are among others :

- the production and broadcasting of programs and advertising spots on television and radio ;
- insertion of articles in the written press ;
- local means of communication and information.

The following information, awareness and training materials can be used :

- posters, the brochures the b o î your images (on points of water, access to pastoral resources, conflict resolution, etc.) ;
- films, theaters ;
- é radio debates and assignments ;
- the five Ws and an H (in English What, Why, Who, When, Where and H o w (hence the What, the Why, the Who, the When , the Where and the How ?) ;
- the educational notebooks of the PREPP centers ;
- the GPSC modules of the PREPP ;
- GPSC, DNH modules ;
- outils social engineering for the realization of pastoral infrastructure ;
- the texts of the ois and the regulations (Land Code lands , pastoral codes, decision ADEC ECOWAS and its Regulations Application) ;
- the art animation guides ;
- the art booklets peasants.
- Internet, social networks (Face book, tweeter, sms, etc.) .

Training should be organized for the benefit of all those who in one way or another can contribute to conflict prevention in mobile pastoral settings. These include, among others, customary and religious leaders, local authorities, resource persons, village delegates, etc. These people must be trained on the one hand on conflict risk assessment and on the other hand on early warning.

Awareness raises the awareness of populations, in particular on the harmful consequences of conflicts, the values of peace, tolerance and forgiveness. Conflicts are always difficult situations both for the community that lives them, and for the individuals directly involved. However, it is possible to prevent them by developing behaviors that neutralize the causes favorable to the outbreak of conflicts.

II.4. 5 Actors of conflict prevention

The frameworks for dialogue is also conflict prevention measures in connection with mobile livestock. This is the place to cite some existing consultation and dialogue frameworks bringing together different stakeholders in the field of PGC :

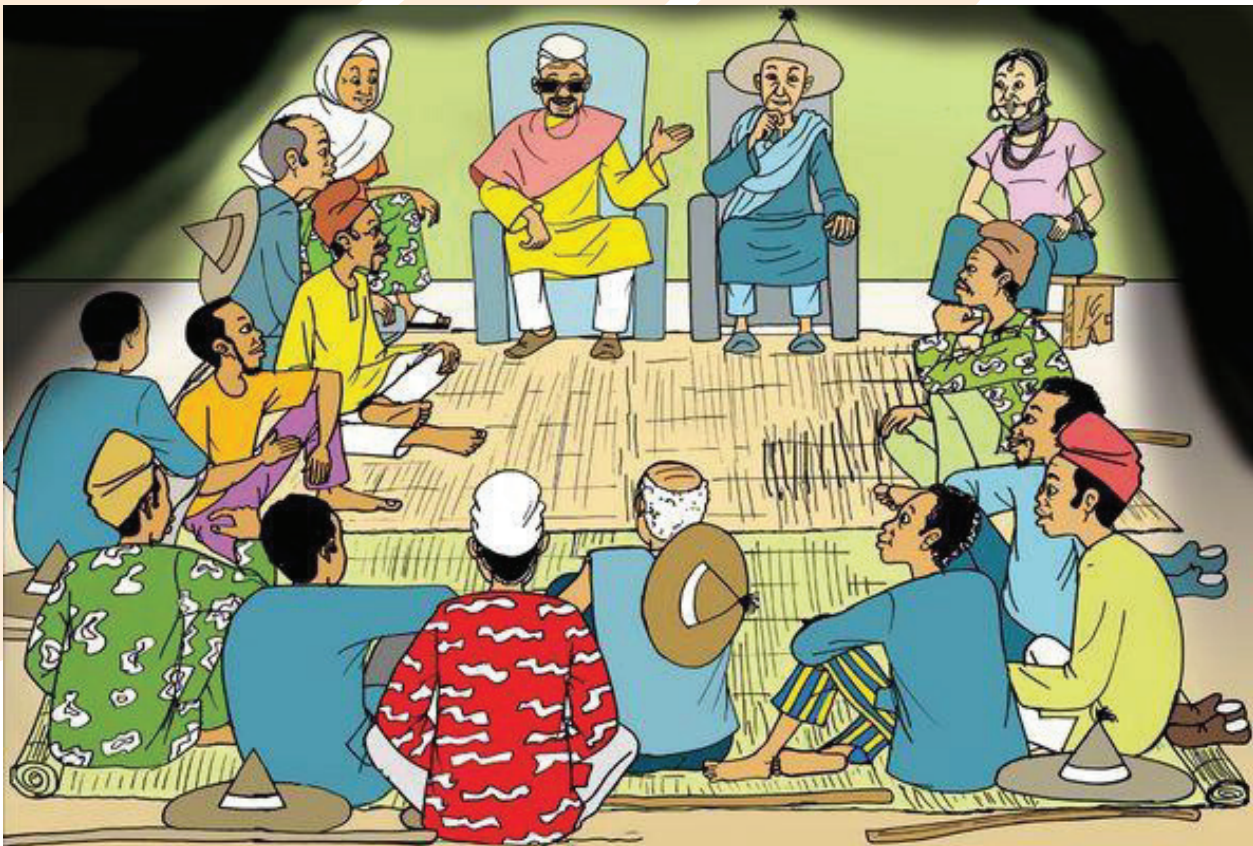
- the Village Development Committees (CVD) ;
- the Management Committees (COGES) of education / training centers in pastoral settings ;
- the heads of local authorities ;
- the advice communities (local officials) ;
- local officials (eg RBM) ;
- community leaders (traditional and religious leaders) ;
- local conflict resolution committees ;
- regional consultation frameworks ;
- the provincial consultation frameworks ;
- the municipal consultation frameworks ;
- village land reconciliation commissions ;
- the transhumance committees at different levels (village, district, municipality, department) ;
- the FDS and the decentralized technical services of the State ;

The most important principle for the prevention of conflicts in connection with mobile livestock farming is the fundamental rule of “Do no harm”. According to this method, the effects contrary to the aims pursued in the prevention of conflicts in connection with mobile livestock farming are critically judged and undesirable conflict aggravations are detected, avoided and mitigated.

Thus it is a descriptive tool which :

- identify the categories of information that experience shows are important for understanding how transhumance affects the context ;
- presents these categories in a visual arrangement that highlights their real and potential relationships ;
- makes it easier to predict the impacts of different programming decisions.

II.5 Conflict management



II.5 .1 Definition of management conflict

" Conflict management aims to limit and avoid future violence, by encouraging the parties involved to make positive behavior changes ."

II.5 .1.1 Definition

Conflict management consists of managing the evolution of the conflict, directing and organizing the actors involved towards a concerted solution. This is to facilitate consultation and dialogue to build trust and communication between the protagonists with a view to finding acceptable and sustainable solutions.

Conflict management thus aims to prohibit any initiative to take justice into one's own hands in the face of a conflict situation, by pacifying relations in society. It must aim to achieve either a lasting and applicable consensus between the parties, or a solution full of authority and effectiveness that can in any case empty the framework of the conflict of any reason for violence.

When a conflict breaks out, the actor or intervenor in PGC must be able to develop strategies, approaches / methods and tools essential to restoring peace and living together. To do this, he must demonstrate knowledge of the conflict environment, attitudes and aptitudes for appeasement, reconciliation and the rapid and lasting return of social and economic harmony.

II.5 .1. 2 Instruments

Conflict management essentially uses two instruments : conflict resolution and conflict resolution.

Conflict resolution *addresses the causes of the conflict and seeks to build new lasting relationships between hostile parties while conflict resolution aims to end violent behavior by reaching either an agreement or a court decision. [5]* .

II.5 .1. 3 Ways of conflict resolution / settlement

There are mainly two (2) ways of conflict resolution / settlement :

- o the s mechanism s alternative (amicable settlement and / or intervention of a third person , mediation) adaptable according to the context of each country ;
- o judicial mechanisms according to the laws and regulations in force in each country and within community spaces.

Alternative conflict management mechanisms are defined as "the instruments aimed at preventing, moderating or resolving conflicts by relying on the intervention of socio-political actors who mobilize techniques, standards and values considered legitimate because sanctioned by reference to history and customs". They are characterized by : orality, the ritual dimension, reference to the culture and tradition of the communities, the primary concern to safeguard social cohesion, respect for rites and tacit rules . Has management alternative is by far the ideal way for conflict resolution.

A. Strengths of alternative mechanisms

Alternative dispute resolution mechanisms have the advantage of :

- encourages the participation of community members and respects values and local customs ;
- be more accessible because of their low cost, their flexibility of programming and procedure, and the use of the local language ;
- encourages the participatory decision-making, building consensus after a series of discussions often foster reconciliation at the local level ;
- contribuer the devolution of powers to communities ;
- allow official or unofficial leaders to perform the functions of conciliators, mediators, negotiators or arbitrators ;
- be systems that have long been recognized as legitimate by local communities, who thus fee in control of the process and its results.
- the art traditional arrangements are more durable,

B. Limits of alternative mechanisms

Alternative dispute resolution mechanisms have the following limitations :

- they are increasingly supplanted by courts and administrative laws ;
- it's often inaccessible due to factors related to gender, social class, caste and other considerations ;
- they have been challenged by the increasing heterogeneity of the communities due to cultural changes, population movements and other factors that damage the social relations that are the basis of the resolution customary conflict ;
- they have obvious limits in settling conflicts between communities or between a community and the State ;
- local leaders can use their power for their own purposes or in the interest of customers or groups who depend on them ;
- there is no written record of decisions and processes that can serve as a reference for the future.

II.5 .2 Elements of the competence

The actor or stakeholder is able (to) :

C 2 .1 : Analyze the challenges of mobile farming.

C 2 .2 : Apply the texts relating to the Management of Natural Resources (NRM) in connection with mobile livestock farming.

C 2 .3 : Cultivating cohesion and social justice as the principles in vig u eur.

C 2 .4 : Evaluate the application of PGC methods and tools.

C 2 .5 : Carry out mediation and remedial actions in the face of conflict situations.

C 2 .6 : To operate on the basis of the fundamental principles which are: non-discrimination, humanity, impartiality, neutrality.

C 2 .7 : Apply and follow judicial decisions and any other related prior procedure.

II.5.3 Implementation process

Whether the resolution or the resolution of a conflict in the management of conflict, the are main steps are :

1. identification of the conflict situation ;
2. analysis of the particular context ;
3. choice of modality / route of conflict management ;
4. implementation of the strategy / methodology ;
5. monitoring and evaluation ;
6. redefinition and remediation .

A good conflict analysis is an essential condition for effective conflict resolution. Some innovative tools can be selected including :

- 1- was chronology of the facts ;
- 2- a mapping ;
- 3- the GDP onion (Positions-Interests-Needs) ;
- 4- the tree ;
- 5- has pyramid.

Conflict analysis also helps identify appropriate methods for conflict resolution. Among these methods are negotiation, conciliation and mediation.

II.5 .3.1 The negotiation

A. The negotiation process

Any negotiation process has a life cycle comprising 5 main phases :

- the preparation of the negotiation ;
- the discussion of the problem ;
- the solutions proposals ;
- the negotiation a compromise ;
- I was finalizing an agreement.

B. The results of a negotiation

The possible outcomes of a negotiation can be :

- gagnant -perdant / lose-win : the result that all the needs of a party are satisfied and none of the needs of the other party is not satisfied ;
- perdant -perdant : finding that none of the needs of the parties is not satisfied ;
- the e compromise (partly winner - loser in part) is a result that the needs of the parties are only partially satisfied ;
- Win-win is a result where, the needs of both parties p had v ent be / are satisfied with their maximum degree depending on the circumstances. Obtaining a win-win agreement is more likely if the needs of the parties and the value attached to those needs are known and discussed.

II.5 .3.2 The conciliation

A. The conciliation process

In the context of conflicts linked to pastoralism, the role of the third-party conciliator is generally embodied by customary and religious authorities, resource persons (political authorities from the locality, local elders, the elderly, the notabilities of the locality representing the communities of farmers and herders. These are in all cases people, who within their community have immunity, moral authority and the embodiment of respect, either by one of the parties to the conflict, or by both parties or even self-refer.

In all cases, the conciliator should, on the one hand, ensure that his intervention is desirable and above all that it is not likely to create additional tension between the parties and, on the other hand, ensure that the areas to be negotiated are likely to be. In other words, cases of loss of human life and willful injury cannot be the subject of conciliation, apart from any legal procedure.

In addition, as in any negotiation process, conciliation, to be successful, needs to be prepared. This preparation implies for the conciliator, to set clear objectives, to anticipate complaints and to determine negotiation strategies.

In a conciliation, the debate is always contradictory. Each interested party can express themselves.

No constraining or coercive measure is taken by the conciliator who will not impose his point of view and will not decide for them. The very principle of conciliation requires that each be prepared to take a step towards the other and not cling to the binding enforcement of a right.

Also, it is important, for the success of the conciliation on the part of the conciliator like any good negotiator, to have certain capacities which consist in particular in being:

- competent : any good conciliator must be able to manage a lot of information and constantly changing uncertainties.
- patient : the conciliator must be patient, mainly because a sharp mechanical approach has only a limited and short-lived effect.
- firm : the conciliator must be firm because it may be necessary to have to hold his position in the face of aggressive or mechanical protagonists.

The conciliator must also **be unanimous**. It must have credibility and be accepted by all parties to the conflict.

B. The results of a conciliation

The possible outcomes of a conciliation may be as follows :

- the end of the physical demarcation between the protagonists in conflict ;
- the re-establishment of dialogue between the protagonists ;
- the acceptance of the parties in conflict to observe a total cessation of all forms of violence (verbal and / or physical) likely to exacerbate tensions ;
- restoration of confidence between the parties ;
- obtaining an explicit agreement from both parties to continue to resolve the conflict in a peaceful process of dialogue and consultation, marked by mutual respect.

II.5 .3.3 Mediation

A. The mediation process

The mediation process begins with :

- l'exposition of the facts : the mediator issues to be addressed and explained how the process again, its limited ends and its rules ;
- Expression of the views of the players who have the opportunity to indicate their interests and needs : usually In this phase, the mediator's role is limited to observe and manage the communication between the players and give everyone the same possibility of expression ;
- the cartography of the conflict drawn up by the actors which will serve as a starting point for the talks : the talks between the stakeholders are then initiated. During this phase, the actors have the ability to work together, with a view to concluding an agreement.

B. Role of a mediator

The role of a community mediator is generally to intervene as a third party in a conflict with a view to its resolution. Depending on the situation, this role can take several forms, but four could be retained :

- establish and maintain communication between the parties to enable them to dialogue with each other, in order to find common ground ;
- facilitate the search for solutions between parties by involving proposals by resolution ;
- participate in the effective application of solutions to guarantee the reestablishment of peace in hearts and minds ;
- ensure the follow-up of the implementation of the agreements, in order to make corrections or sound the alarm bell, if the risk of a questioning arises.

C. Qualities of the mediator

The main qualities of a mediator are :

- neutrality ;
- listening ;
- the flexibility ;
- the patient ;
- the maitrise mediation techniques and instruments.

II.5 . 4 Methods and tools

As soon as the situation-problem appears, it is important that the actors carry out a certain number of activities which contribute to limiting the phenomenon and mitigating its consequences, which can be violent. According to the following tools and methods :

It will be necessary to develop the elements relating to the tools. By way of illustration, we can cite as tools :

- I this berg ;
- Pyramid : GDP (Position, Interests, needs).

Regarding methods, four conflict resolution methods are explored :

- rules amicably ;
- the conciliation / negociation / dialogue ;
- the active listening and the non-violent communication ;
- settlement by administrative and judicial channels.

II.5.5 Actors in conflict management

As far as possible, all the actors, organized or not, likely to influence and participate in the effective management of the conflict must be involved, in particular :

- has actors primary ;
- has the secondary actors ;
- has third actors ;
- the local mediators ;

- the s infra- and participatory mechanisms for dialogue and the search for peace which :

- the CVDs ;
- the heads of local authorities ;
- local officials of professional farmers 'and breeders' organizations ;
- community leaders (traditional chiefs) ;
- local committees for conflict resolution ;
- the cadres national and cross-border cooperation ;
- the cadres regional consultation ;
- the cadres provincial consultation ;
- the cadres communal consultation ;
- the c ommittees national and local transhumance ;
- the c ommission s of Village Land conciliation ;
- the art of transhumance committees at different levels (village, district, town, county).

Some practical advice for the settlement / resolution of conflicts according to the actors involved :

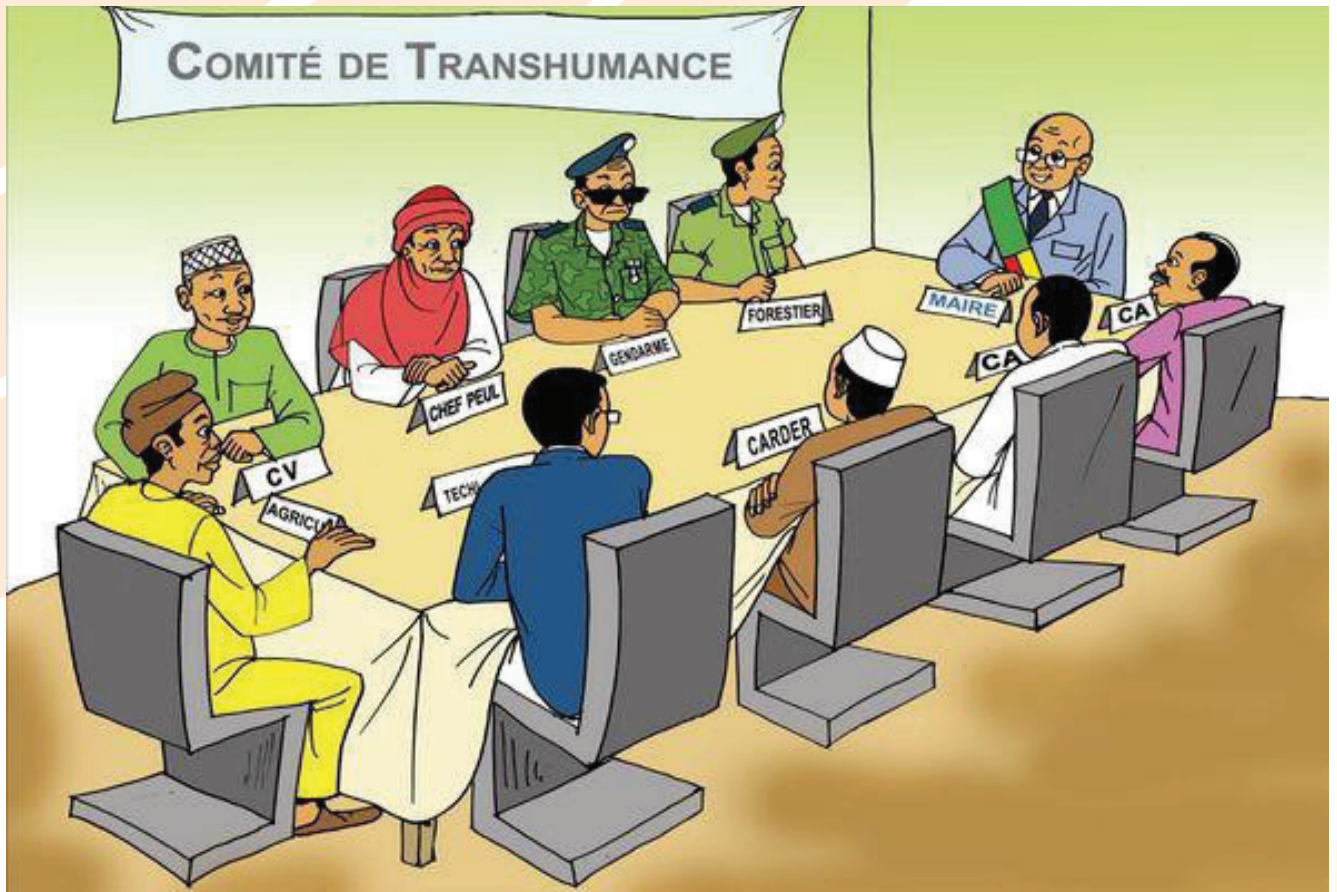
Settlement : before the protagonists seize a court of instance, traditional or state, there are often attempts to resolve by consensus or by the people themselves or with third parties. The **dialogue** remains the best way of settlement of the conflict.

Regulation at the level of traditional chiefdoms : in the event that the protagonists cannot find a compromise, or if they have not attempted it, they rely on their traditional chiefs (customary and religious authorities). Whether it is in front of the village chief or in front of the canton chief, the preferred method is settlement by way of **conciliation**. These are the means of resolving conflicts which allow the parties in conflict to contribute themselves to the search for solutions to disputes.

Regulation at the level of the administrative authorities or the defense and security and justice forces : in the event of failure among the traditional chiefs, the problem is referred to the bodies of national jurisdiction (sub-prefecture, municipality, courthouse). When the case is criminal, the complaints lodged by the victims and the reports drawn up by their services concerning these cases are transferred to the public prosecutor's office and the culprits are imprisoned pending investigations and are subsequently transferred to the remand center, pending judgment.

Spaces for dialogue and consultation are essential tools for conflict management in mobile pastoral settings.

II.6 Transformation conflict



II.6 .1 Defining the transformation u conflict

" *Conflict transformation addresses the broader social and political sources of a conflict and seeks to transform the negative energy of violence into positive social and political change .* "

Conflicts punctuate our existence and our lives. However, should we consider conflict as a normal phenomenon ? Legitimizing conflict means accepting it as a normal phenomenon of human societies while becoming aware of its potential for destruction which requires action to seek a transformation towards more equitable relations.⁶ This is how conflict is potentially the bearer of social transformation, of changes for progress.

The theory of conflict transformation assumes that conflict is caused by real issues of inequality and injustice expressed by competitive social, cultural and economic frameworks. Thus , the theory of conflict transformation is based on the following objectives :

⁶ Conflict transformation: regaining a capacity for action in the face of violence, Karine Gatelier, Clarke Dijkima and Henrick Mouafo in collaboration with Nathalie Cooren and Cyril Musila, Editions Charles Léopold Mayer, Paris.

- 1.) change the structures and frameworks that are the source of inequality and injustice, including economic redistribution ;
- 2.) has improving relationships and longer term attitudes among parties in conflict ;
- 3.) develop processes and systems that promote capacity building, justice, peace, forgiveness, reconciliation and recognition.

Develop elements on the culture of peace. Changes at 4 levels : the four levels of change : (i) individual (attitudes and behaviors), (ii) relationship (relationship between parties in conflict), (iii) structural (at the level of organizations), (iv) society (framework laws, customs, local arrangements).

Conflict transformation goes beyond conflict resolution because it requires a transformation of the parties, their relationships with each other and the structural elements underlying the conflict. These relationships and social structures are often unjust and unequal, and conflict transformation attempts to change these structures in ways that build a more just society. It is a term that implies a long-term perspective on conflict and its transformation (source).

Peace concept

The concept of “Culture of Peace” was born in Africa, because it was first developed on a global scale by UNESCO, during the International Congress on “Peace in the Minds of Men ”, organized in Yamoussoukro in Côte d'Ivoire in 1989. The General Assembly of the United Nations considers that a culture of peace consists "of values, attitudes and behaviors which reflect and promote conviviality and sharing based on the principles of freedom , justice and democracy, all human rights, tolerance and solidarity, which reject violence and incline to prevent conflicts by addressing their root causes and solving problems through dialogue and of negotiation and which guarantee to all the full enjoyment of all the rights and the means to participate fully in the development process of their society ”⁸. At the regional level, the concept of a culture of peace must be able to draw on all the values, systems of thought, forms of spirituality, transmission of endogenous knowledge and technologies, traditions, and forms of cultural and artistic expression which contributes to respect for human rights, cultural diversity, solidarity and the rejection of violence , with a view to building democratic societies.⁹.

⁷ Module on approaches and concepts to better address conflicts related to pastoral mobility in West Africa, June 2019).

⁸ Inspired by the concept developed by historian Joseph Ki-Zerbo in "About Culture" - Foundation for the History and Endogenous Development of Africa: "Culture is not only a resource but a source, ie a self-generated energy. Our cultures are sources of creation, dignity and innovation. »

⁹ UNESCO, Africa, Sources and Resources for a Culture of Peace, <http://www.unesco.org/new/fileadmin/MULTIMEDIA/HQ/AFR/pdf/BROCHURE-CULTURE-DE-LA-PAIX-FR-2014-15.pdf>

Forms of peace

- Negative peace: fragile peace, absence of visible violence
- Positive peace: lasting peace, absence of visible violence + absence of less / invisible violence
- Peace does not mean the total absence of all conflict. It means the absence of violence of any form and the resolution of conflict in a constructive manner.
- The condition for a positive peace is marked by the restoration of relations, the creation of social systems that meet the needs of the entire population, and the constructive resolution of conflicts.

II .6 .2 Elements of the competence

The actor or stakeholder in PGC should be able to (from) :

C 3 .1 : Implement methods and tools for the culture of Peace ;

C 3 .4 : Analyze the conflict starting from the context and the common issues ;

C 3 .3 : Evaluate conflict transformation approaches ;

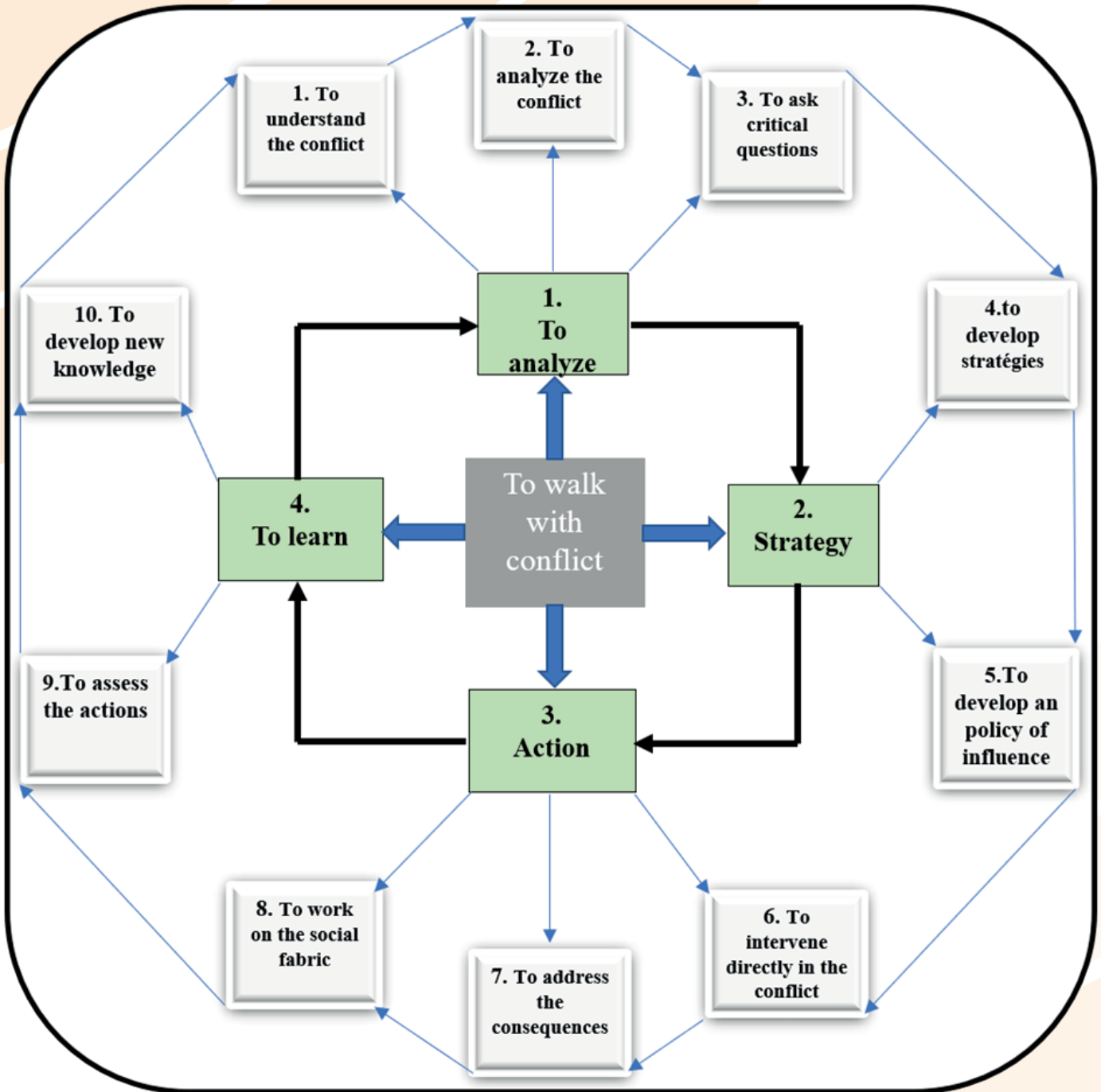
C 3 .5 : Design an integrative consensual project .

II .6 . 3 Implementation process

The following diagram ¹⁰ illustrates the conflict transformation process every four (4) main phases and ten (10) steps character cyclic namely :

1. Analysis (understand the conflict, define / name the conflict, ask crucial questions) ;
2. Strategy (develop strategies, develop a policy of influence) ;
3. Action (intervene directly in the conflict, deal with the consequences, work on the social fabric ;
4. Learning (evaluate actions, develop new knowledges).

¹⁰ Diagram inspired by the book "Travelling with conflict".



Source : Consultant

The goal of conflict transformation is to get out of violence by addressing the root causes of conflict, so as to lay the foundations for lasting peace. To do this, it is necessary to put at the center , an approach which is deployed simultaneously at several levels (local, national , regional, even international), in several sectors (the social, economic, ecological fields). , politics, etc., are generally interdependent), and which borrows from several modes of action including :

- I was diplomacy ;
- I was negotiating ;
- I was mediation ;
- the art public policy ;
- education / culture for peace ;
- drafting of agreements ;
- etc . .

II .6 .4 Methods and tools

“ A conflict is always characterized by visible aspects and invisible aspects; it is thus compared to a hippopotamus in water whose visible part (the eyes) is insignificant compared to the invisible part (the rest of the body). In our land, the hippopotamus is also a very strong animal that we can underestimate if we stick to the visible part on the surface of the water. It is therefore essential to analyze the conflict well to determine its visible and invisible aspects because a well analyzed conflict is half resolved ” ¹¹ .

There are innovative techniques and approaches for better handling of a conflict. Above all, it should be remembered that the structural analysis of the conflict makes it possible to clearly identify the dynamics, the issues and the power games involved. Among these: the principle of “ Do no harm ”, the identification of connector-dividers , as well as a constructive communication constitute the keystone of any strategy or approach of prevention and management of conflicts.

In any conflicting or conflictual situation, analysis tools can be explored :

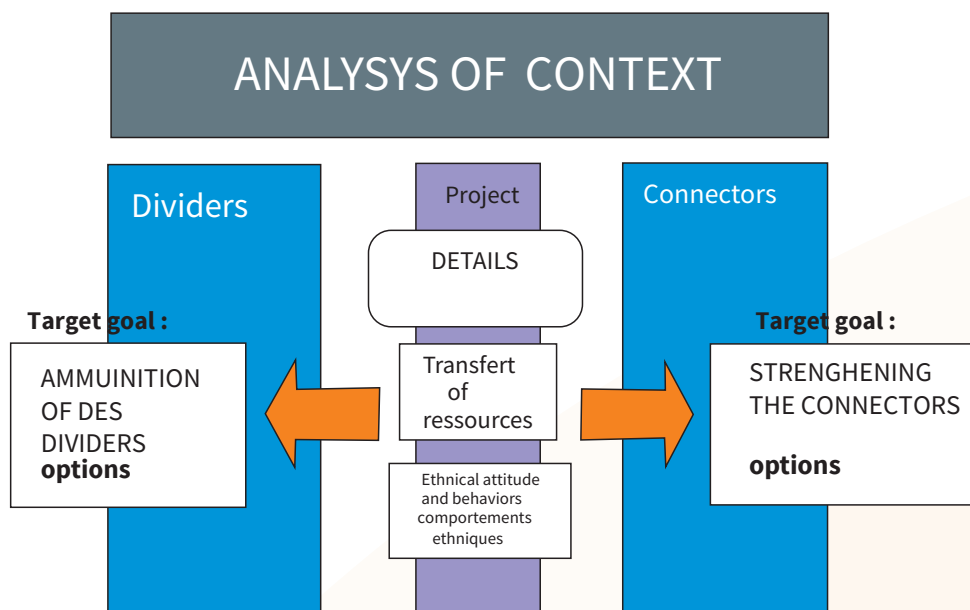
- 1- I e phasing ;
- 2- I a timeline ;
- 3- the a mapping ;
- 4- the e triangle ACS (attitudes-behavior-structures) ;

¹¹ German Development Service (Ded), Mali: Methodological Guide for the Management and Prevention of Conflicts Related to Natural Resources, Seydou Kamissoko Bureau d'Appui Conseils aux Collectivités Rurales (BACR-SARL) Kita in April 2008.

- 5- the GDP onion (Positions-Interests-Needs) ;
- 6- the tree ;
- 7- the force field ;
- 8- pillars ;
- 9- I has pyramid.

II.6 .4.1 Using principle or has pproach the " Do No Harm "

Do No Harm refers to the Hypocratic Oath that enjoins doctors not to use their knowledge to do harm. Applied by the US NGO Collaborative for Development Action (CDA), based in Boston, ethical injunction has become the name of an initial project to study the practices of international NGO s solidarity, to analyze their practices. From this first phase of analysis, CDA drew a method the aim of which is to prevent international aid from creating, through its impact, a reinforcement of the causes of tensions in a field of crisis or the implementation of 'a humanitarian project.



Source : PEPISAO documentation ¹²

Because of this historical background and because the DNH principle has made a recent breakthrough, there is no well-established definition of DNH.

- “Do no harm” is to avoid exposing people to additional risks due to its action.

¹²PEPISAO, module on approaches and concepts to better address conflicts related to pastoral mobility in West Africa, June 2019.

- “Do no harm” means taking a step back from an intervention to look more broadly at the context and mitigate the potential negative effects on the social fabric, the economy and the environment.

These two proposals show :

- has recognized the potential negative consequences of interventions and the need to take into account ;
- I was taken into account the context of the interventions. In the second definition, it is explicit that mitigation does not target only the beneficiaries but the environment more broadly.

By emphasizing taking a step back, the DNH principle suggests thinking before acting. This is to strengthen the design and project management methodologies in a way that allows a better understanding of the negative impact of future projects or programs .

A desire for quality relations with beneficiaries permeates DNH's most widespread vision. The main benefits expected from taking better account of DNH are linked to the beneficiaries: improvement of accountability to beneficiaries, relations with beneficiaries, understanding of the contexts and community dynamics in which the projects take place. take place, acceptance in an intervention area.

The beneficiaries and the environment around them must be the central element in the definition of DNH.

II.6 . 4 . 2 Identification of connectors and dividers

Whether it is an information, awareness or training session, the following approach could be explored in order to identify the connectors-dividers :

- of empower participants to name objects of daily life that they could link the two concepts " Connector ", " divider " ;
- commenter all responses to conclude that binds connector and the divider separates ;
- of empower participants how these concepts could they be related to the art themes , prevention, management and transformation of conflicts ;
- area the synthesis of responses and conclude that the tool " connectors / dividers helps to understand :

→ area the synthesis of responses and conclude that the tool " connectors / dividers helps to understand :

- the elements that contribute to tensions that divide people, that lead to imbalance, etc. (dividers) ;
- are elements that contribute to a reduction of tension, nonviolent conflict resolution, in harmony, etc. (connectors) ;
- is are institutions, customs, meeting points, common interests, suffering shared , etc.
 - **and not individuals ;**
- are cases where a connector can also be a divider or vice versa - this depends on the context ;
- the aim of this analysis is that our programmatic approaches and activities do not re force dividing lines ; on the contrary, they contribute to a reinforcement of the conn elements .



→ of emander participants to give some examples of connectors and dividers in society ;

→ introduire then the matrix " connectors dividers : 5 categories of elements in the matrix can be used, to better identify the dividers and connectors :

1. this there are systems and institutions that are considered dividers / connectors like ?
2. are there any attitudes and actions that are considered to be dividers / connectors ?
3. are there values and interests that are considered as dividers / as connectors ?
4. is -this there are experiences that are regarded as dividers / connectors like ?
5. is -this there are symbols and occasions that are considered dividers / connectors like ?

Connector-splitter matrix

| | Dividers | Connectors |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Systems / institutions | | |
| Attitudes and actions | | |
| Values and interests | | |
| Experiences | | |
| Symbols and occasions | | |

II.6.4.3 Use of key approaches as appropriate

A. Mediation

Also remember that mediation is a process of conflict resolution, under the guidance of a neutral and impartial third party, aimed at improving the relationship between the parties in conflict.

B. The negotiation

Negotiation being considered here, lingers to resolve conflict by reaching a compromise or consensus.

Negotiation is a direct confrontation between the two conflicting parties. Each party may however be assisted by lawyers or experts, to clarify the subject of the discussion or prepare a memorandum of understanding.

C. The has Arbitration

Arbitration is a voluntary process in which the people in conflict ask another neutral and impartial person to make a decision for them, in order to settle a dispute. Arbitration results in one being right and the other wrong.

D. The judgement

Decision taken by the judicial institution to "settle" a dispute, according to the laws, rules and customs in force. Justice appoints the coupable and imposing a sentence against him.

E. Diplomacy

Through more or less discreet communication, diplomacy aims to harmonize the interests of the parties by avoiding open conflicts.

Conclusion and recommendations

C e g didactic fluid is u n tool lightened prevention and conflict management as part of livestock mobility. It tries to organize a technical-didactic content on the approaches and practices of prevention and management of conflicts, resulting from the experiences of actors and interveners in the West African sub-region.

This guide is therefore a compass to inform , educate and train on skills, the mechanisms , methods, procedures and tools in connection with the PGC. Users will find in this guide the necessary materials, to act and make act in other words, they will find skills and strategies for action.

However, this document must continually be informed by the realities of pastoral mobility in a rapidly changing social, economic and political context. To this end, it is advisable to note some proposals likely to bring added value to this guide. It is about :

- train users to use the guide ;
- develop / capitalize on modules according to the key skills defined in this guide ;
- periodically reread this guide, to bring it into line with the changing needs of mobile pastoral environments, regulatory changes and stakeholder practices ;
- translate legislative and regulatory texts into the different languages of mobile breeders ;
- increase awareness of young people in pastoralist and farming communities ;
- develop tools that address real, worrying and concrete issues in the form of Powerpoint documents, posters, picture boxes, etc. Which convey clear messages SPC and that express local realities . They could be used as training materials, awareness or debate-informed has daptés several targets including farmers, ranchers, defense and security forces, local authorities, committees of transhumance, etc.



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