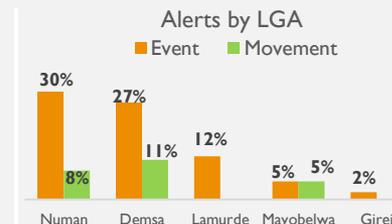
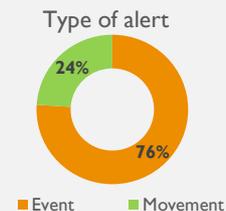


The farmers and herders crisis in Nigeria, often mistaken for a crisis involving ethno-religious conflicts, emanates from competing claims to natural resources. These tensions are compounded by exponential population growth, expanding human settlements, land privatization, year-round farming, environmental degradation, weakened traditional conflicts resolution mechanism and climate change. These further weaken the adaptive capacities of involved parties and most often result in tensions between communities that sometimes lead to deadly conflicts.

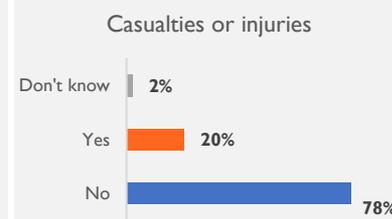
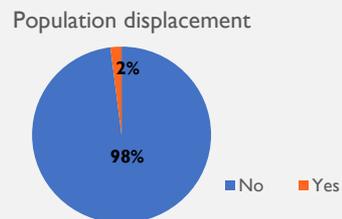
The COMITAS project - contributing to the mitigation of conflict over natural resources between farmers and herders communities in Adamawa State, Nigeria - is funded by the European Union (EU) through the Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (IcSP) which responds to conflicts and crisis. COMITAS intends to contribute to strengthen traditional conflict resolution, better trust in authorities, enhanced collaboration on natural resource management and improved intra and inter communal perceptions. To this end, the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)'s Transhumance Tracking Tool (TTT) is a data collection and information management system which aims to provide a more comprehensive understanding of transhumance patterns, flows and trends, to identify profiles of cattle and herders, and inform on conflicts and other events related to transhumance movements.

The TTT combines three components: mapping, flow monitoring and early warning system. Event tracking is an early warning mechanism which aims to identify events, such as conflicts and disasters, related to the use of natural resources and agro-pastoral practices, to understand the modes of resolution of existing conflicts and to inform the competent authorities in order to reduce or prevent tensions in the localities of intervention. By doing so, event tracking aims to send early warning signals and strengthen traditional conflict resolution mechanisms. This system makes it possible to identify conflicts (event alert) or massive or unexpected movements of livestock (prevention alert) that may possibly generate a conflict. This report presents data from the TTT's early warning system for the month of January 2022 in five Local Government Areas of Adamawa state in Nigeria, collected by a network of key informants and COMITAS LGA-based team leads. Most key informants are selected from members of the Community Response Network (CRN) and Natural Resource Management Committees (NRMCM).

TYPES OF EVENTS



CONSEQUENCES OF EVENTS



Regarding movement alerts, the data for January 2022 indicates that 50 per cent relate to mass movements of cattle and the remaining half relate to early movements. Key informants indicated that mass and early movements could lead to non-use of official transhumance corridors (30%), damage to surrounding fields by pastoral groups (26%) as well as competition around animal resources (21%). The data further indicates that these movements could potentially lead to agro-pastoral conflicts (71%) and inter and intra-community tensions (29%). The likelihood that the potential risk will materialize is high at 85 per cent. 75 per cent of all the movements reported were internal to Nigeria whereas the remaining 25 per cent were cross-border movements (10% from Nigeria to Cameroon, 10% from Cameroon to Nigeria and then back to Cameroon and 5% from Niger to Nigeria then to Cameroon).

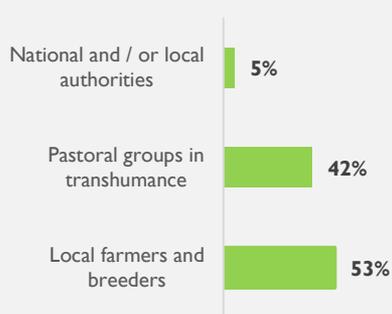
Meanwhile, 76 per cent event of alerts were transhumance related events. Most events (30%) were observed in Numan LGA, followed by Demsa LGA (27%). Agro-pastoral conflict and intra-community tensions were the predominant event types reported, constituting 32 per cent and 31 per cent respectively. Agro-pastoral conflicts were mainly caused by early or late movements of pastoral groups (42%) and damage to surrounding fields by pastoral groups (42%). As of end of January, only 29 per cent of the events were resolved with the involvement of community leaders, local and/or national authorities, pastoral organizations, and religious leaders. However, 70 per cent of the events are not yet resolved and require a concerted effort of all of the actors involved in conflict management. Reported events resulted in 20 per cent of casualties or injuries and 2 per cent of displacement.

MOVEMENT ALERTS

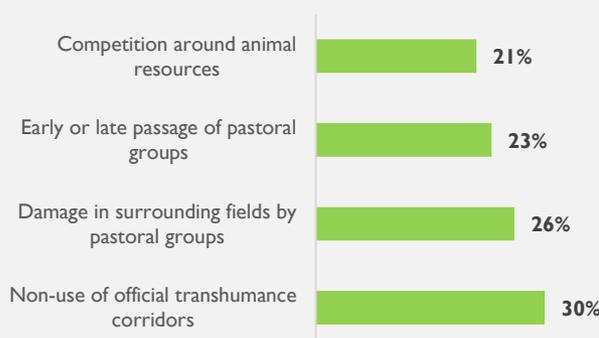
Type of movement



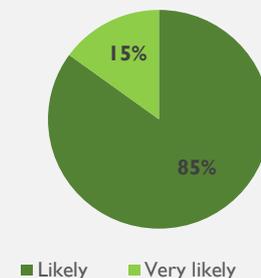
Actors who may be involved in a potential future event



Likely consequences

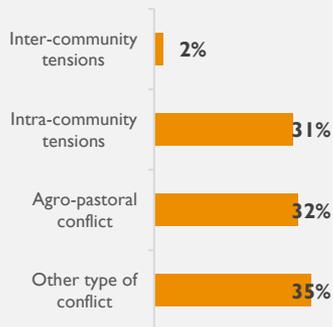


Probabilities that potential risk will materialize

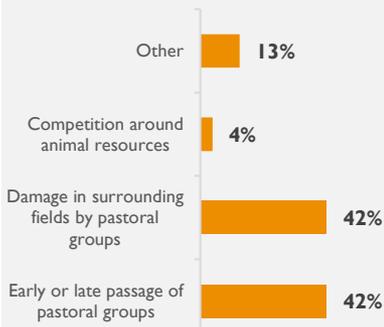


EVENT ALERTS

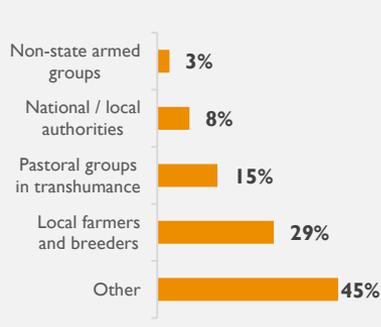
Event types



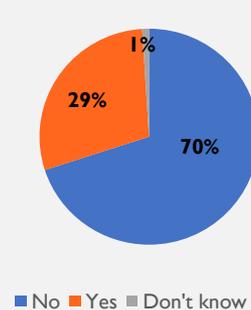
Causes of agro-pastoral conflict



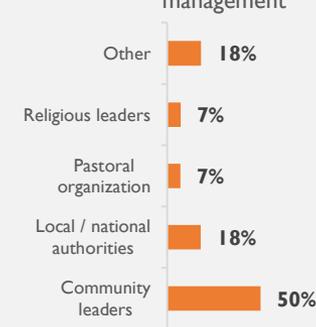
Actors involved in the event



Is the event resolved?

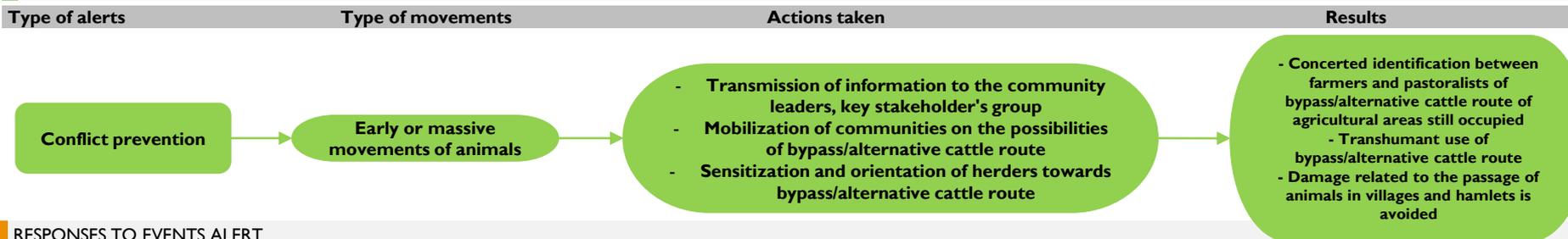


Actors involved in conflict management

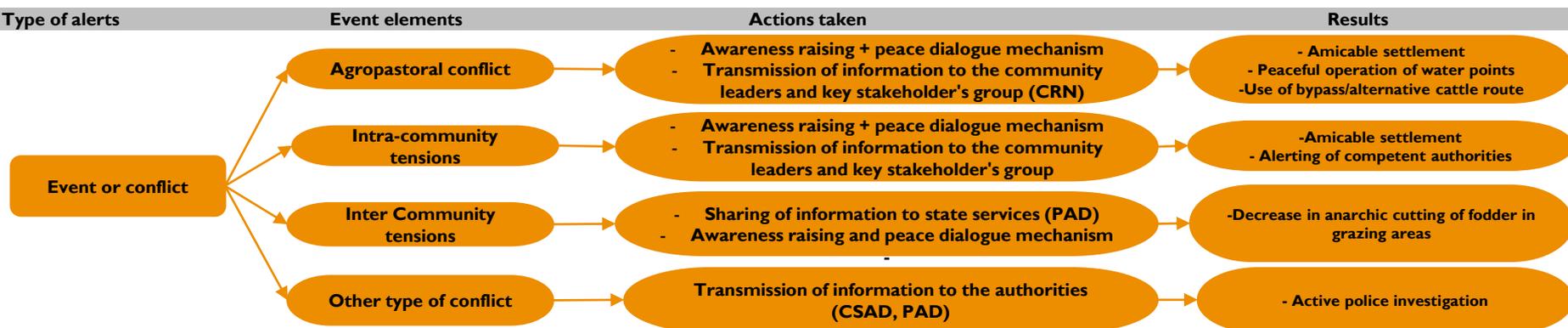


Following the transmission of alerts by key informants and investigators to pastoral organization focal points in Demsa, Girei, Lamurde, Mayo-Belwa and Numan LGAs, actions are undertaken by different local actors to provide a response to mitigate or appease a conflict situation indicated by the "event alerts" and to avoid an imminent inter-community conflict or tension indicated by the "movements alerts". Thus, depending on the type of alerts, corresponding actions are taken to resolve or prevent conflicts related to transhumant movements. Other types of alerts may or may not be agro-pastoral related such as kidnapping, armed robbery, sexual-based violence etc. Highlighted below are actions taken to alerts.

RESPONSES TO MOVEMENTS ALERT



RESPONSES TO EVENTS ALERT



The data collected on transhumance related events enabled pastoral organizations in Adamawa State, Nigeria, through their different communities at the Local Government Area, to report the alerts properly and in time to local authorities, village and community leaders of the communities involved in or affected by the events. These actors initiated actions aimed at preventing conflicts and the resulting displacement of populations with regard to movement alerts. As for conflict-related alerts, actors successfully mitigated the effects of certain conflict events related to transhumance through peaceful dialogue, awareness raising and reporting of conflict risks to the Community Response Network (CRN) and Natural Resource Committees (NRC) in ten communities, the establishment of Community Security Architecture Dialogues (CSAD) and the Peace Architecture Dialogue (PAD) platform at the five targeted Local Government Areas (LGAs) and Adamawa State level respectively. In addition, stakeholders adopted a 'follow-up and report back' committee for all reported event with quick action plan strategies. Actions are still underway in order to have satisfactory results on the resolution of all conflicts reported by the "events" alerts and all the movements identified by the "prevention" alerts.

In Adamawa State, 29 per cent of reported tensions/conflicts were resolved through the above frameworks and mechanisms, while 71 per cent of reported events are unresolved. Indeed, the members of the Community Response Network (CRN) and Natural Resource Management Committees (NRMC) in ten communities, Community Security Architecture Dialogues (CSAD) in the five targeted Local Government Areas (LGAs) and the Peace Architecture Dialogue (PAD) platform Adamawa State level are taking up certain alerts related to conflicts and providing appropriate solutions to promote peaceful transhumance in the Adamawa State.