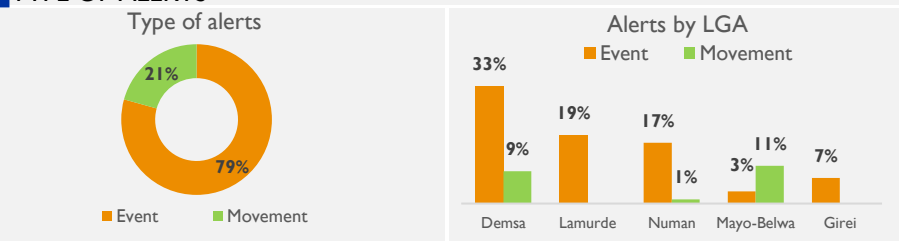


Similar to other regions in the Sahel, in the state of Adamawa, the population increase and growing numbers of livestock has resulted in the scarcity of arable land and water sources, which are essential to sustain both crop cultivation and cattle herding. The scarcity of land and water has generated farmer-herder conflicts as both communities fight for control of these resources. Encroachment by farmers on grazing land and the blockage of cattle routes have shifted the designated grazing areas and cattle passages. On the other hand, herders regularly destroy crops, pollute water sources and trespass on farms in an attempt to feed their cattle. In addition, growing farmer, herder and cattle population, droughts, environmental degradation, desertification of the Sahel Savannah have further exacerbated scarcity of arable land.

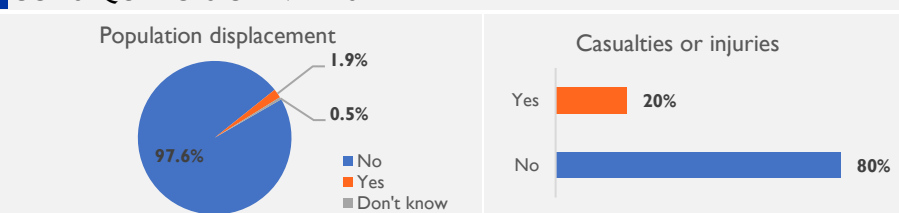
IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), through the Transhumance Tracking Tool (TTT) Early Warning System, collects information on alerts relating to transhumance activities and movements in Adamawa. Data is collected with support from community focal points and key informants. This report presents TTT Early Warning data collected in June 2022 in five LGAs of Adamawa State (Dema, Girei, Lamurde, Numan and Mayo-Belwa). During this period, 266 alerts were recorded. These alerts consist of 211 events (79%) and 55 mass movements (21%). Events may include situations of conflict, clashes, confrontations, abductions, cattle rustling, and robberies. The largest number of alerts occurred in Demsa LGA (42%), followed by Lamurde LGA (19%) and Numan LGA (18%). When disaggregating the data at ward level, it is to be noted that Kodompti ward in Numan LGA and Demsa ward in Demsa LGA recorded high numbers of alerts in June 2022 (14% and 10% of all event alerts, respectively). It is also important to note that most alerts recorded in Mayo-Belwa LGA were movements alerts. This is mainly because Mayo-Belwa is traversed by the major North-south axis transhumance corridor.

During the period of the assessment, a number of potential risk areas were identified that are prone to conflict and confrontation related to transhumance. As indicated on the map, the majority of these zones are located within the Demsa, Girei, Mayo-Belwa and Fufore LGAs. These areas of potential risk are identified through the monitoring of transhumance movements and the TTT early warning platform.

TYPE OF ALERTS



CONSEQUENCES OF EVENTS

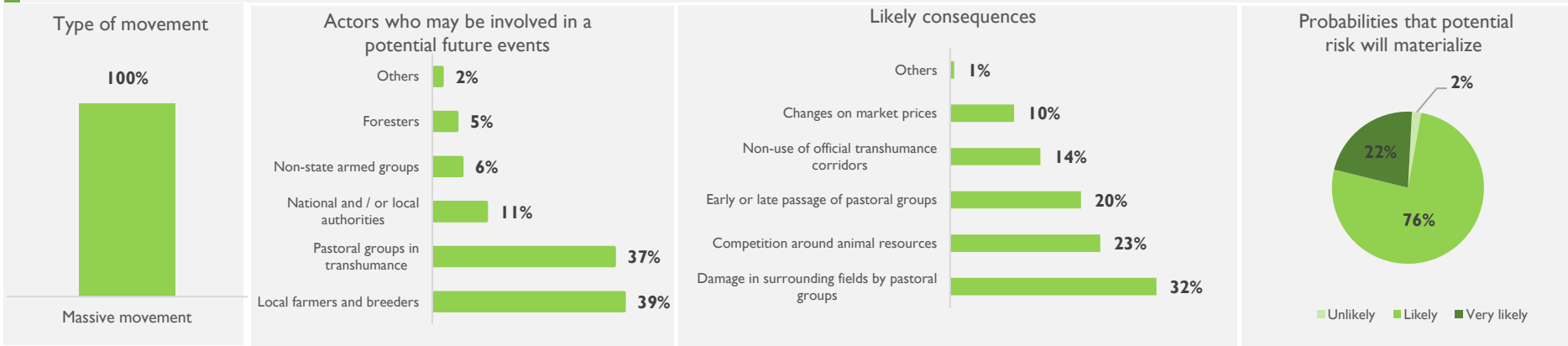


Analysis of the data collected for the month of June 2022 indicates that all of the preventative alerts (21% of the total alerts) are related to the mass movements of cattle. Of the movements reported, 93 per cent are movements internal to Nigeria whereas cross-border movements represent 7 per cent of recorded mass movements, going from Cameroon to Nigeria (3%), Nigeria to Chad (2%) and Nigeria to Niger (2%). Additionally, the potential risk associated with mass transhumance movement were assessed. The most reported risk is the damage created in the surrounding fields by pastoral groups (32%). Damage of farming land is followed by competition around resources (23%) and the early or late passage of pastoral groups (20%).

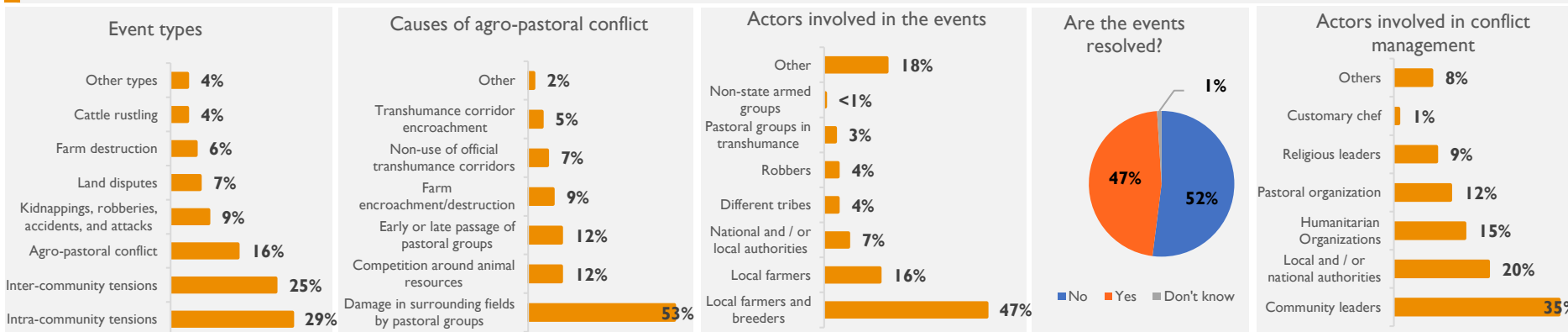
The TTT data for June 2022 indicates that 53 per cent of agro-pastoral conflicts are caused by damage to surrounding fields by pastoral groups. Competition around animal resources and early or late movements of pastoral groups are both responsible for 12 per cent of agro-pastoral conflicts. Other causes included: farm encroachments/destructions, the non-use and encroachment of official transhumance corridors. Information provided through the early warning system shows that local farmers and breeders (47%), local farmers (16%), and national and local authorities (7%) were the main actors involved in the events. Other actors (30%) included pastoral groups in transhumance, different tribes, cattle rustlers, kidnappers, thieves, armed robbers, and unknown gunmen.

Forty-seven per cent of the events were resolved within the month under review, whereas 52 per cent of the events are not yet resolved. Furthermore, it is reported that 20 per cent of the events resulted in casualties or injuries, while a little less than 2 per cent of events led to displacements of populations. Key actors involved in the event alert resolution are the community leaders (35%), local and/or national authorities (20%), humanitarian organizations (15%), pastoral organizations (12%), religious leaders (9%) and customary chiefs (1%).

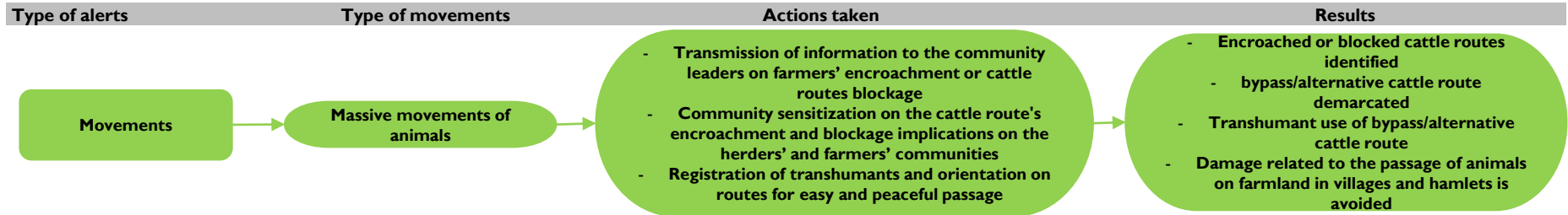
MOVEMENT ALERTS



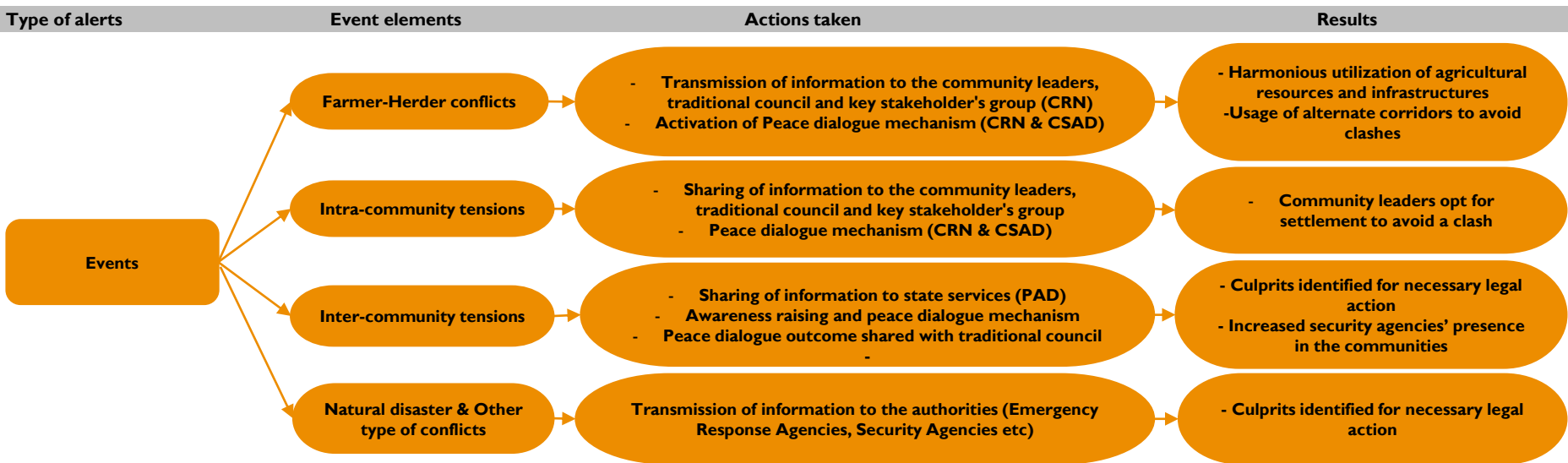
EVENT ALERTS



RESPONSES TO MOVEMENTS ALERT



RESPONSES TO EVENTS ALERT



Different actors participated in resolving the TTT alerts emanating from different key informants in Demsa, Girei, Lamurde, Mayo-Belwa and Numan LGAs during the month under review. The highest number of resolved events were recorded in Demsa LGA (40%). Demsa was followed by Lamurde LGA (32%) and Numan LGA (22%). Girei LGA counted the least number of resolved events (6%). Additionally, in June, a Community Response Network (CRN) was activated by Search for Common Ground (SFCG) in Girei LGA due to the number of unresolved alerts. Further actions are taken to continue the monitoring of alerts and events related to transhumance.

There are few reported cases of crop destruction and other farmer-pastoralist related issues with the onset of the rainy season and completion of the dry season harvest. The current status was enhanced by the active participation of representatives of farmers and herders' communities in the Search for Common Ground peace architecture platforms; CRN, CSAD and PAD. Alerts relating to farmers' and herders' conflicts are discussed during every CRN, CSAD or PAD meeting and committee(s) are set up to follow up and report back to the platform on the alerts' outcome.

CRN peace dialogue continued to intervene in community issues, no major incident was reported that threatened the peace of the community in the project operational LGAs.