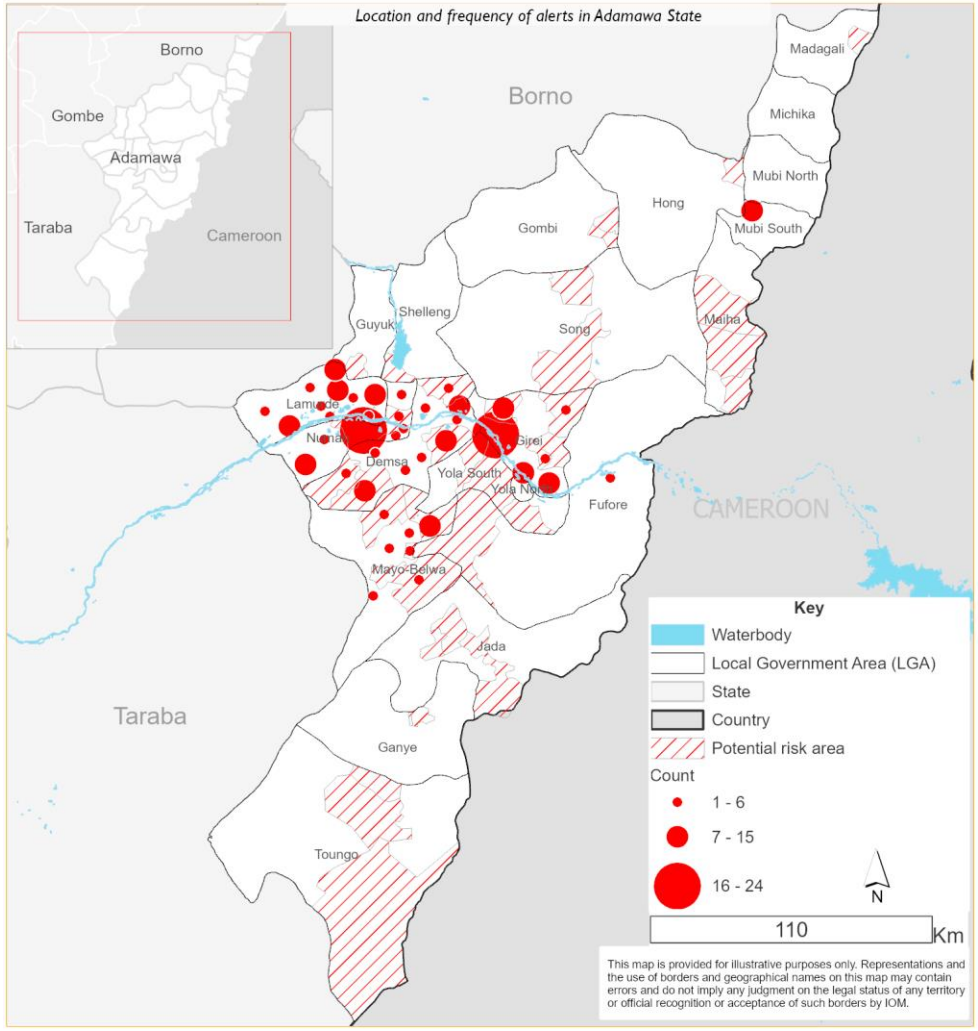
TRANSHUMANCE TRACKING TOOL (TTT)
ADAMAWA STATE, NIGERIA — EARLY WARNING

DASHBOARD #7
Data Collection: July 2022
Publication Date: August 2022

290 ALERTS — **247 EVENTS** — **43 MOVEMENTS**

75 LAMURDE	71 DEMSA	55 GIREI	48 NUMAN	41 MAYO-BELWA

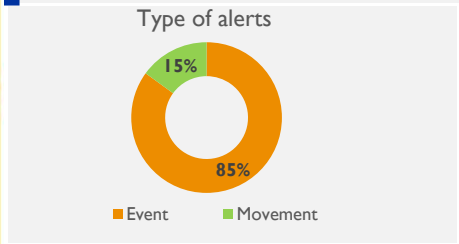


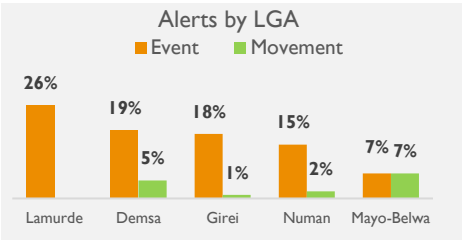
Herders in search of forage and water migrate from other Sahel regions southward to Adamawa state. In contrast, sedentary farmers migrate to more fertile land along cattle routes fertilised for generations by cattle droppings. Some of these farmers lay traditional claims along government-gazetted cattle routes. At the same time, the herders' claims to these cattle routes originated from the easement right over the land with their cattle for many generations. In addition, population increment, desertification, climate change, inadequate rainfall and shrinking grazing lands have worsened the already delicate situation. These factors arguably lead to competition over the inelastic scarce natural resources and often set the stage for violent conflicts that contribute to the cause of farmer-herder conflicts in Adamawa.

The Transhumance Tracking Tool (TTT) Early Warning System, as a component of the IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), with support from community focal points and key informants, collects information on alerts relating to transhumance activities and movements in Adamawa state. This report presents TTT Early Warning data collected in July 2022 in five LGAs of Adamawa State (Demsa, Girei, Lamurde, Numan and Mayo-Belwa). During this period, 290 alerts were recorded, including 247 events (85%) and 43 movements (15%). Events alerts have conflict, clashes, kidnapping for ransom, cattle rustling, robberies etc. The most significant number of alerts occurred in Lamurde LGA (26%), followed by Demsa LGA (24%), Girei LGA (19%), Numan LGA (17%) and Mayo-Belwa LGA (14%). Disaggregated data at the ward level suggested that Kodompti ward in Numan LGA and Gereng ward in Girei LGA recorded high numbers of alerts in July 2022 (each ward at 10% of all alerts respectively)

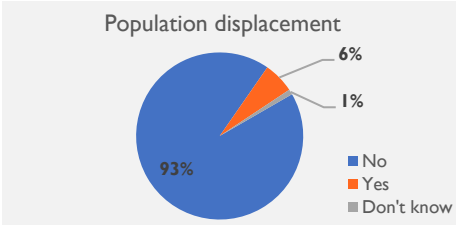
During the assessment period, some conflict-prone potential risk areas were identified. Demsa, Fufore, Ganye, Girei, Gombi, Guyuk, Hong, Jada, Madagali, Maiha, Mayo-Belwa, Numan Shelleng, Song, Toungo and Yola South LGAs. These potential risk areas are identified through monitoring transhumance movements and the TTT early warning platform.

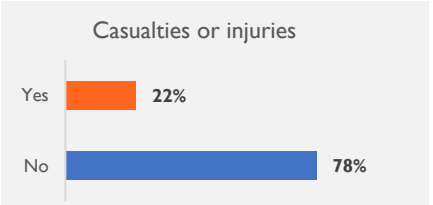
TYPE OF ALERTS





CONSEQUENCES OF EVENTS





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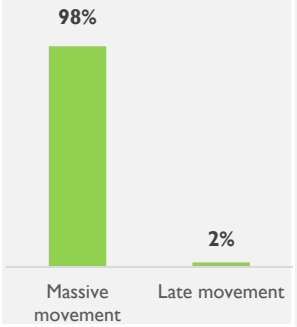
Analysis of the data collected for July 2022 suggests that 15% of the total alerts are preventive alerts; from the mass movements of cattle (98%) and late movement (2%) of the preventive alerts. Of the preventative movements reported, 72 per cent are internal movements within Nigeria whereas 28 per cent of recorded mass movements represents cross-border transhumant going from Nigeria to Cameroon (12%), Nigeria to Chad (9%) and Nigeria to Niger (7%). Each potential risk associated with transhumance movement were assessed relative to the total preventive alerts; the most reported risk is the damage created in the surrounding fields by pastoral groups (100%), followed by the non-use of official transhumance corridors (63%) and competition around animal resources (40%) in addition to late passage of pastoral groups (37%), change in market prices (21%) and others (2%).

TTT data for July 2022 indicates that relative to the total number of recorded events alerts, 80 per cent are rooted in farm encroachment by pastoral groups, 75 per cent in damages to surrounding fields, 20 per cent in transhumance corridors encroachment, 10 per cent in non-use of official transhumance corridors and 8 per cent in competition around human resources. Of the total participation of actors relative to the event alerts, local farmers and robbers are involved in every event alert (100%), while local farmers and breeders is 54 per cent, national and local authorities is 6 per cent, non-state armed group is 5 per cent and pastoral group in transhumance is 4 per cent. Other actors (28%) includes cattle rustlers, kidnappers, thieves, and unknown gunmen.

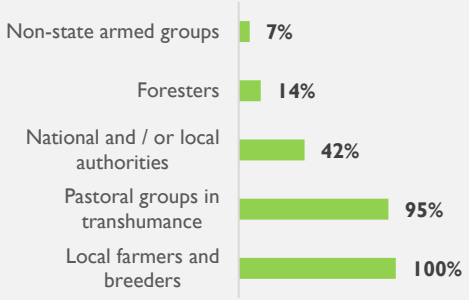
An equal proportion of the events alerts (48%) were recorded as resolved and unresolved respectively for the month under review. It is reported that 22 per cent of the events resulted in casualties or injuries, while 6 per cent of events led to displacements of populations. The key actors relative to the event alert resolution are the community leaders (76%), local and/or national authorities (39%), pastoral organizations (26%), humanitarian organizations (15%), religious leaders (2%) and customary chief (1%). Others such as community youth groups, market leadership and associations etc. constitute 17 per cent of actors that are involved in the conflict management

MOVEMENT ALERTS

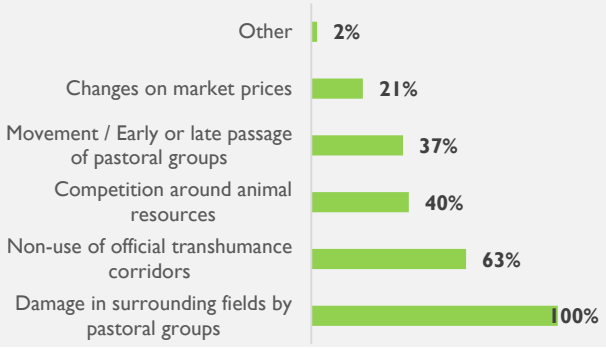
Type of movement



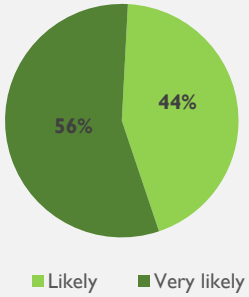
Actors who may be involved in a potential futures events



Likely consequences

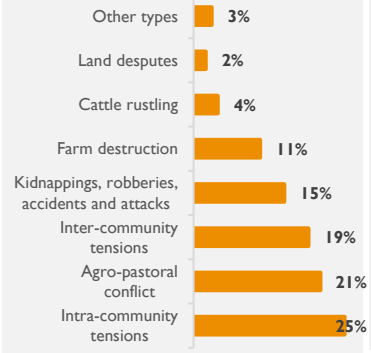


Probabilities that potential risk will materialize

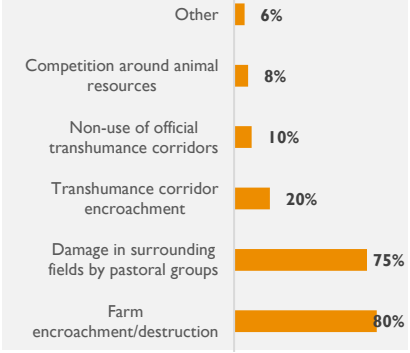


EVENT ALERTS

Event types

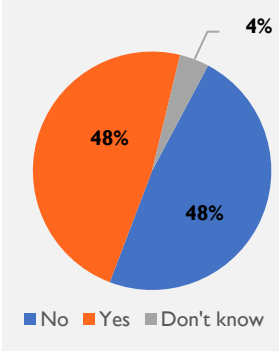


Causes of events



Actors involved in the events

Are the events resolved?



Actors involved in conflict management

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RESPONSES TO MOVEMENTS ALERT

Type of alerts	Type of movements	Actions taken	Results
Movements	Massive or late movements of animals	– Transmission of information to the community leaders on farmers' encroachment or cattle routes blockage – Community sensitization on the cattle route's encroachment and blockage implications on the herders' and farmers' communities – Registration of transhumants and orientation on routes for easy and peaceful passage	– Encroached or blocked cattle routes identified – Bypass/alternative cattle route demarcated – Transhumant use of bypass/alternative cattle route – Damage related to the passage of animals on farmland in villages and hamlets is avoided

RESPONSES TO EVENTS ALERT

Type of alerts	Event elements	Actions taken	Results
Events	Farmer-Herder conflicts	– Transmission of information to the community leaders, traditional council and key stakeholder's group (CRN) – Activation of Peace dialogue mechanism (CRN & CSAD)	– Harmonious utilization of agricultural resources and infrastructures – Usage of alternate corridors to avoid clashes
	Intra-community tensions	– Sharing of information to the community leaders, traditional council and key stakeholder's group – Peace dialogue mechanism (CRN & CSAD)	– Community leaders opt for settlement to avoid a clash
	Inter-community tensions	– Sharing of information to state services (PAD) – Awareness raising and peace dialogue mechanism – Peace dialogue outcome shared with traditional council	– Culprits identified for necessary legal action – Increased security agencies' presence in the communities
	Other type of conflicts	– Transmission of information to the authorities (Security Agencies etc)	– Culprits identified for necessary legal action

The TTT alerts emanating from different key informants in Demsa, Girei, Lamurde, Mayo-Belwa and Numan LGAs show that during the month of July 2022, different actors participated in resolving the alerts. The highest number of resolved events were recorded in Lamurde LGA (39%), followed by Demsa LGA (25%) and Numan LGA (17%). Girei and Mayo-Belwa LGAs counted the least number of resolved events of 13 and 6 per cent respectively. The likelihood of Local farmers and breeders involvement in potential future events relative to other actors is 39 per cent, followed by pastoral ground at 37 per cent, while national/local authorities, foresters and non-state group likely involvement is 16 per cent, 5 per cent and 3 per cent respectively. Further actions are taken to continue the monitoring of alerts related to transhumance.

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. Whereas there are few reported cases of crop destruction and other farmer-pastoralist-related issues with the rainy season at the peak and planting season mid-way in Adamawa state. 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.

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.

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