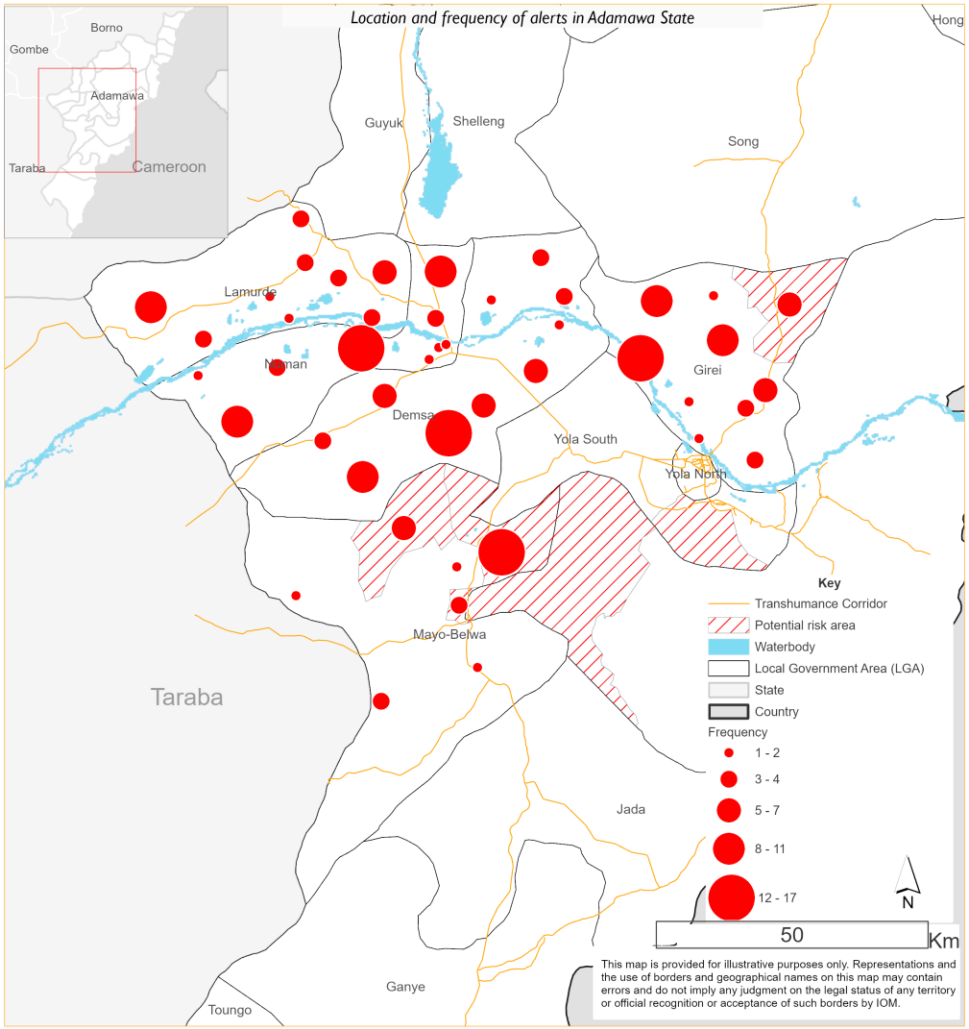
TRANSHUMANCE TRACKING TOOL (TTT)
ADAMAWA STATE, NIGERIA — EARLY WARNING

DASHBOARD #9
Data Collection: September 2022
Publication Date: October 2022

232 ALERTS | **228** EVENTS | **4** MOVEMENTS | **59** GIREI | **55** DEMSA | **45** NUMAN | **37** MAYO-BELWA | **36** LAMURDE

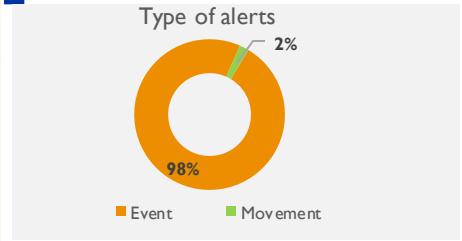


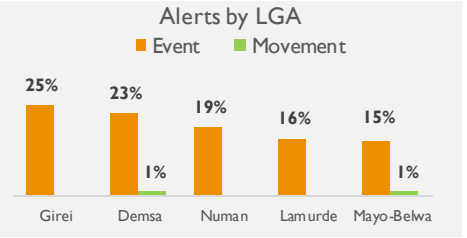
A transhumance is a practice of pastoralism while sedentary farming activities are usually a method of agriculture in which the same land is farmed every year. Both practices represent two of the main ancestry and extensive economic activities within the West and Central Africa Sahel region. Traditionally, In Adamawa state, the farmers' and herders' livelihoods have complemented each other and the instance of conflicts was addressed by the established conflict resolution mechanisms and the traditional institutions. However, over the past few decades, a wide range of factors have resulted in tensions often ending in deadly violent conflicts between the two groups. Factors such as 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.

Key informants, through the community focal person, submit alerts relating to transhumance activities that support the Early Warning System of Transhumance Tracking Tool (TTT) as a component of the IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM). This report presents TTT Early Warning alerts collected in five LGAs of Adamawa State (Demsa, Girei, Lamurde, Numan and Mayo-Belwa) for September 2022. During this period under review, 232 alerts were recorded, including 228 events and 4 movements representing 98 and 2 per cent, respectively. Girei LGA recorded the highest number of alerts at 25 per cent, followed by Demsa LGA at 24 per cent and Numan at 19 per cent while Lamurde and Mayo-Belwa LGAs are16 per cent each. Disaggregated data suggested that Ndikong and Gereng wards in Mayo-Belwa LGAs, respectively recorded high numbers at 7 per cent each of the total event alerts for the month. Events alerts include agro-pastoral conflict, intra-and inter-community tensions, Kidnappings, robberies, accidents, and attacks, disasters due to natural hazard, cattle rustling/livestock theft, etc.

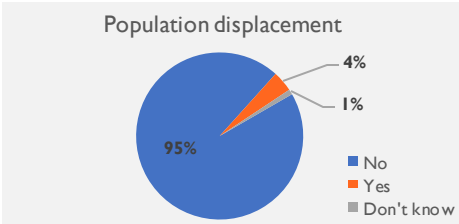
Some conflict-prone potential risk areas from preventive alerts were identified for the month under review in Fufore LGA (Mayo-Inne ward), Girei LGAs (Wuro Dole ward), Mayo-Belwa LGA (Gengle, Mbilla and Ndikong wards) and Yola South LGA (Bole Yolde Pate ward).

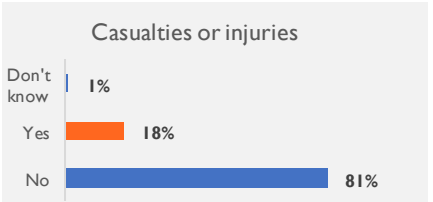
TYPE OF ALERTS





CONSEQUENCES OF EVENTS





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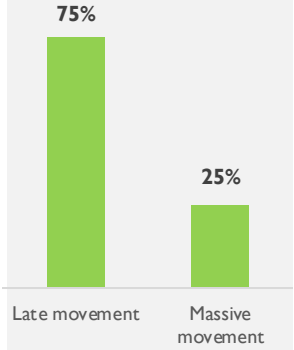
Analysis of TTT data from September 2022 suggests that 2 per cent of the total alerts are preventive alerts, of which 75 per cent and 25 per cent are the late and massive movements of cattle, respectively. Also, all movements recorded are internal to Nigeria. The associated potential risks, relative to the total preventive transhumance movement alerts were assessed; the highest number of reported risks is the late passage of pastoral groups and the damage in the surrounding fields by pastoral groups (100%) each, with the non-use of official corridors (50%), competition around animal resources (25%) and changes to market prices (25%).

TTT alerts in September 2022 suggest that 37 per cent of the event alerts are caused by agro-pastoral conflicts, 21 per cent resulted from intra-community tensions, 10 per cent are related to kidnappings, robberies, accidents and attacks, 7 percent are rooted in inter-community tensions, 5 per cent are due to livestock theft and cattle rustling while disasters due to natural hazards are 17 per cent. Others such as sexual assaults, drug abuse constitute 3 per cent of events alerts. Also suggested from the data, is that 55 per cent of agro-pastoral conflicts were caused by the damages to surrounding fields, 41 per cent by competition around animal resources, 18 per cent by the non-use of official transhumance corridor, and 6 per cent by other causes. The key actors who participated in the event alerts were the local farmers and breeders (63%), while national/local authorities are involved in 6 per cent of events. While robbery incidents are responsible for 3 per cent of events, pastoral groups in transhumance and non-state armed groups are involved in 2 per cent and 1 per cent of events, respectively. Lastly, 36 per cent of the reported alerts were related to other actors such as cattle rustlers, kidnappers, thieves, and unknown gunmen among others.

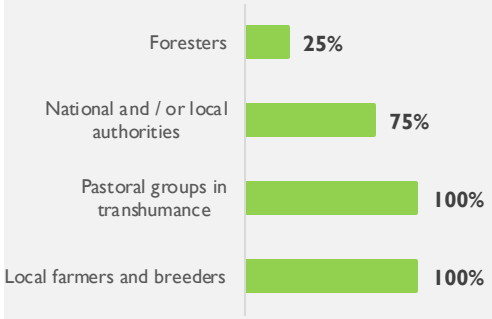
It is reported that 18 per cent of the events alerts resulted in casualties or injuries, while 4 per cent resulted in population displacements. Besides, 39 per cent of the events alerts were reported as resolved, while 58 per cent were reported as unresolved and the status of 3 per cent of events are unknown. The actors involved in the resolution of events alerts were the community leaders (66%), local and/or national authorities (42%), pastoral organizations (37%), humanitarian organizations (8%), and religious leaders (2%). Other actors (8%) such as groups like community youth leaders, market leadership and associations among others also participated in conflict management.

MOVEMENT ALERTS

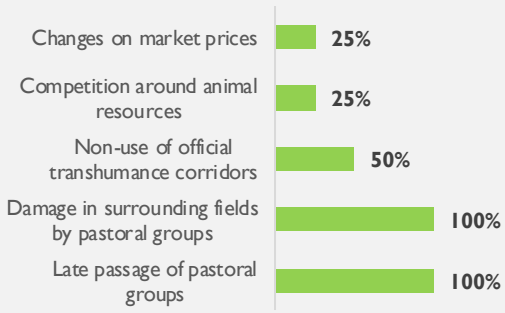
Types of movement



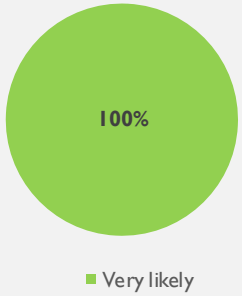
Actors who may be involved in potential future events



Likely consequences

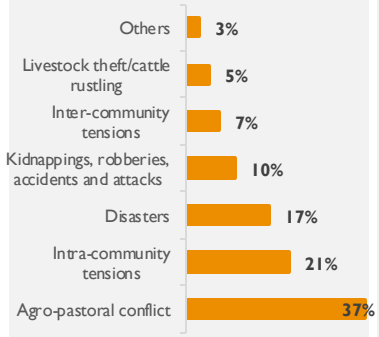


Probabilities that potential risk will materialize

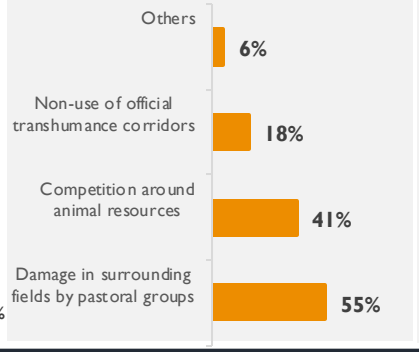


EVENT ALERTS

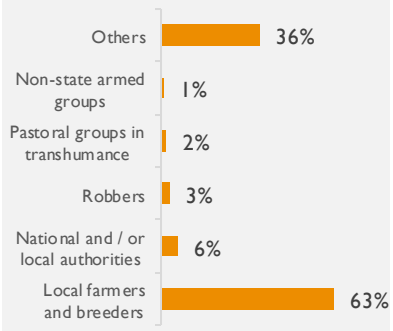
Event types



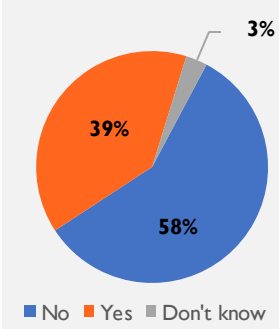
Causes of agro pastoral conflict



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	– 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) – Compensation agreed and paid for destroyed crops	– Harmonious utilization of agricultural resources and infrastructures – Usage of alternate corridors to avoid clashes – Tensions avoided among communities
	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
	Disasters due to natural hazards	– Transmission of information to the authorities and state Disaster management agencies.	– Disaster Management agencies continue to monitor the situations

Alerts relating to agro-pastoral conflicts are discussed during every Community Response Network (CRN), Community Security Architecture Dialogue (CSAD) or Peace Architecture Dialogue (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 compensation for crop destruction and other farmer-pastoralist-related issues in Demsa, Lamurde and Numan LGAs, with the rainy season at the peak and planting season mid-way. Also, identified factors for crop destruction are the cases of teenage-herders and night grazing in Mayo-Belwa LGA. 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 five operational LGAs and communities. Also reported are the incidence of farmland and cattle root flooding are on the increase in Demsa and Girei LGA, where herders are forced being forced to seek alternate routes through farmlands

The TTT alerts transmitted from key informants in Demsa, Girei, Lamurde, Mayo-Belwa and Numan LGAs show that during the month of September 2022, the highest number of resolved events were recorded in Demsa LGA (31%), Girei LGA (27%) and Lamurde LGAs (17%), followed by Numan LGA (15%) and Mayo-Belwa LGAs (10%). The propensity of Local farmers and breeders and pastoral ground in transhumance involvement in potential future events relative to other actors is 100 per cent, while the likelihood of national/local authorities and foresters' involvement is 75 per cent and 25 per cent, respectively.

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