

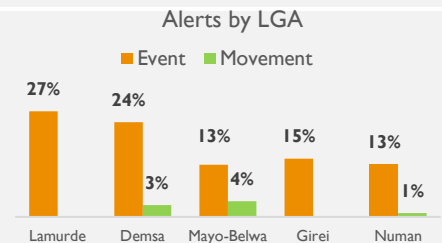
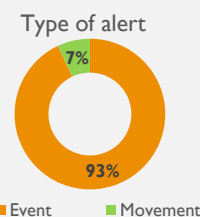
Farmers-Herdsmen conflicts in Adamawa in North-East Nigeria as in other Sahel regions are boosted by multicausal factors including, desertification, climate change, inadequate rainfall, shrinking grazing lands, banditry and insurgency. The situation is further escalated by the population increment and the attendant need for more food, shelter and security for humans and animals also increases the competition over the existing scarce but inelastic natural resources. In recent years, sedentary farmers continue to migrate to more fertile land along cattle routes, while transhumant insist on perpetuating the seasonal cum generational right of passage over such cattle routes. Arising from these are incidents of crop/farm damage, livestock theft, and water pollution which have increasingly turned violent from both sides.

As a component of the IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), the Transhumance Tracking Tool (TTT) Early Warning System, with support from community focal points and key informants, collects information on alerts relating to transhumance activities and movements in 5 Local Government Areas in Adamawa State (Demsa, Girei, Lamurde, Numan and Mayo-Belwa).

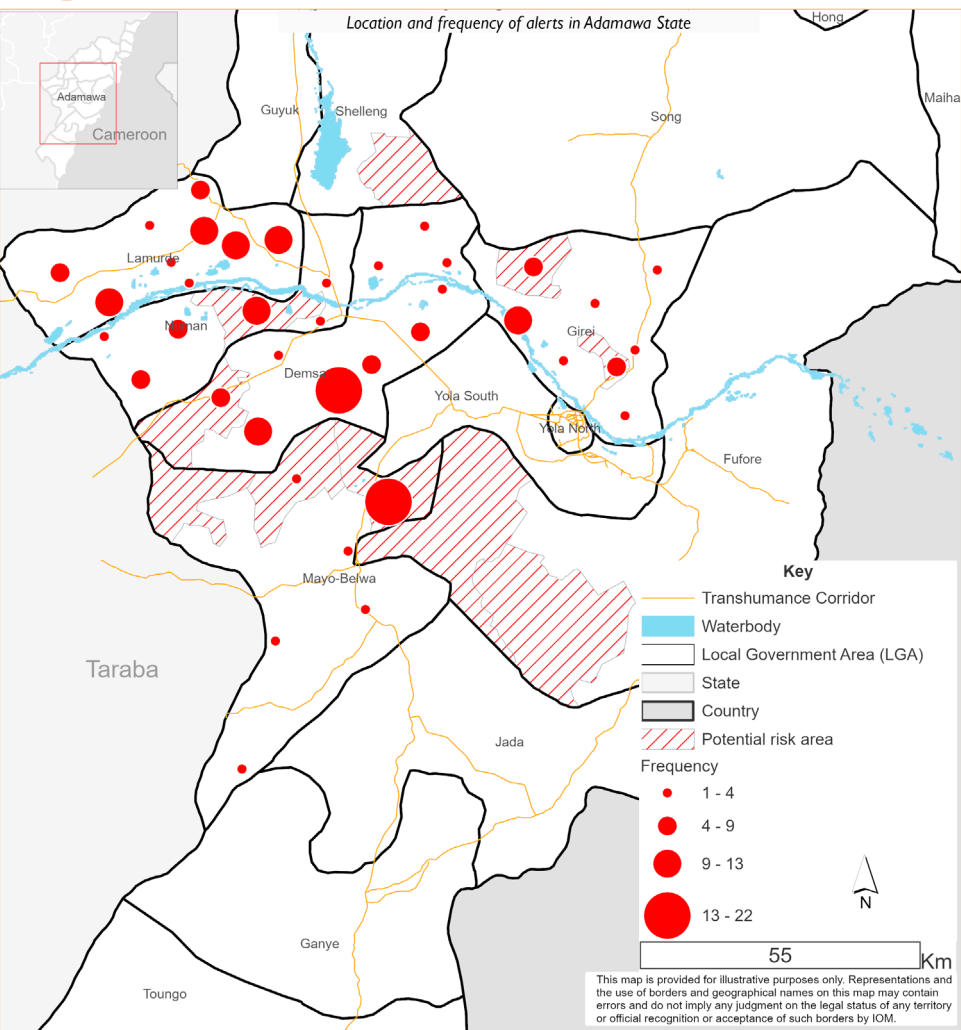
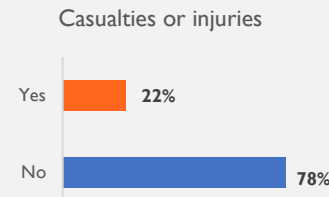
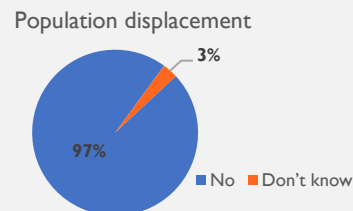
During this period, 248 alerts were recorded. These alerts consist of 230 events (93%) and 18 movements (7%). The reported events are instances that are related to agro-pastoral conflicts, inter and inter-community tensions, violent clashes, kidnapping for ransom, cattle rustling, robberies etc. Demsa and Lamurde LGA recorded the highest number of alerts occurred in at 27 per cent each, while Mayo-Belwa, Girei and Numan LGAs recorded 17, 15 and 14 per cent, respectively. Disaggregated data at the ward level suggested that Ndikong ward in Mayo-Belwa LGA and Nassarawo Demsa ward in Demsa LGA recorded a high number of 10 and 8 per cent of the total alerts, respectively. Of the total alerts, 22 per cent resulted in casualties or injuries. None of the reported events resulted to population displacements.

Also identified from the November 2022 TTT early warning data, are potential areas that are related to transhumance, that are prone to conflicts. Some of these localities are in Demsa, Fufore, Girei, Lamurde, Mayo-Belwa, Numan, and Shelling LGAs.

### TYPES OF EVENTS



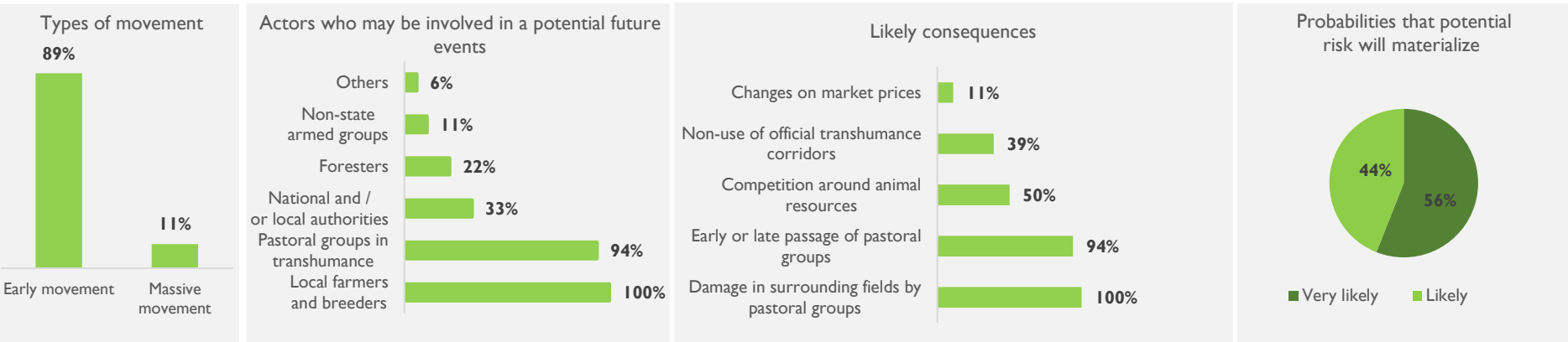
### CONSEQUENCES OF EVENTS



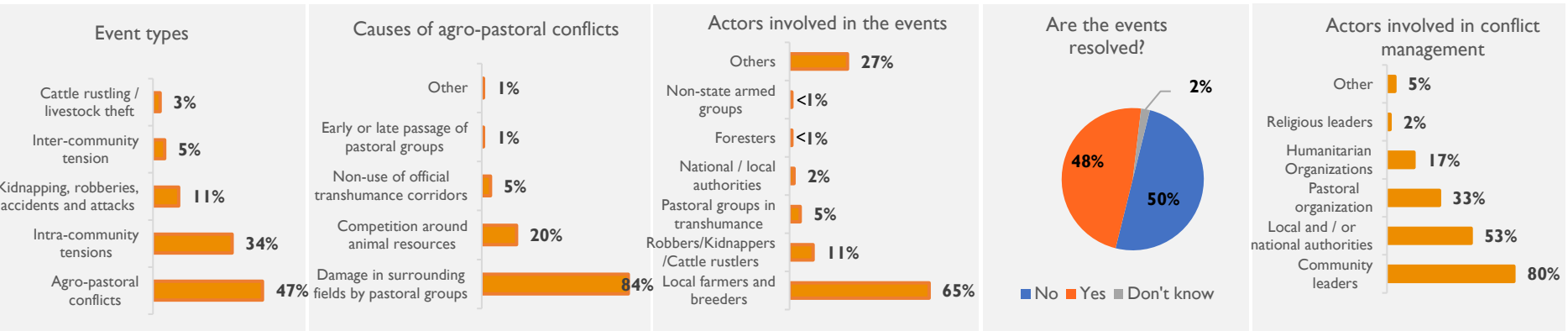
Of the month under review, TTT movement alerts indicated that 89 per cent are related to the early movements of cattle, while 11 per cent are related to massive movements. Of the movements reported, 94 per cent were internal to Nigeria whereas 6 per cent were cross-border from Nigeria to Cameroon. Also suggested from the data is the probability that all instances of movements could lead to proportionate damage in surrounding fields by pastoral groups (100%), early or late passage of pastoral groups (94%), competition around animal resources (50%), non-use of official transhumance corridors (39%) and changes on market prices (11%). To this end, the projected major actors who may be involved in a future event alert are local farmers and breeders (100%), pastoral groups in transhumance (94%), National and/or local authorities (33%), Foresters (22%), non-state actors (11%) and others (6%). The likelihood that the potential risk is very likely to materialize is estimated at 56 per cent while it is moderate likely to materialize is 44 per cent

During the reporting month, agro-pastoral conflicts and intra-community tensions constitutes the highest recorded events at 47 and 34 per cent, respectively. These are followed by kidnapping, robberies, accidents, and attack incidents (11%), inter-community tension (5%) and cattle rustling (3%). The agro-pastoral conflicts that are related to transhumance movements are reportedly caused by damage to the surrounding fields by pastoral groups (84%), competition around animal resources (20%), non-use of official transhumance corridors (5%) and early movements of pastoral groups (1%). The 65 per cent of key actors involved in event alerts include the local farmers and breeders, while 5 per cent involves pastoral group in transhumance, 11 per cent involves cattle rustlers, kidnappers and armed robbers, 2 per cent of events involved national and/or local authorities, foresters and non-state actors are less than 1 per cent each, whereas among others such as unknown gunmen constitute 27 per cent. 48 per cent of the event alerts reported were resolved while 50 per cent are not resolved and the status of the outstanding 2 per cent is unknown. Contributing to resolve the conflicts are the community leaders (80%), local and/or national authorities (53%), pastoral organizations (33%), humanitarian organizations (17%), religion leaders (2%), while others (5%) were resolved by groups such as youth, associations and market leaders.

**MOVEMENT ALERTS**

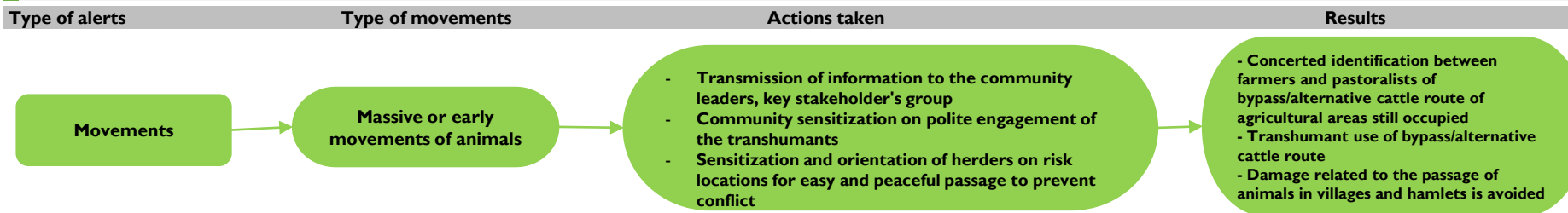


**EVENT ALERTS**

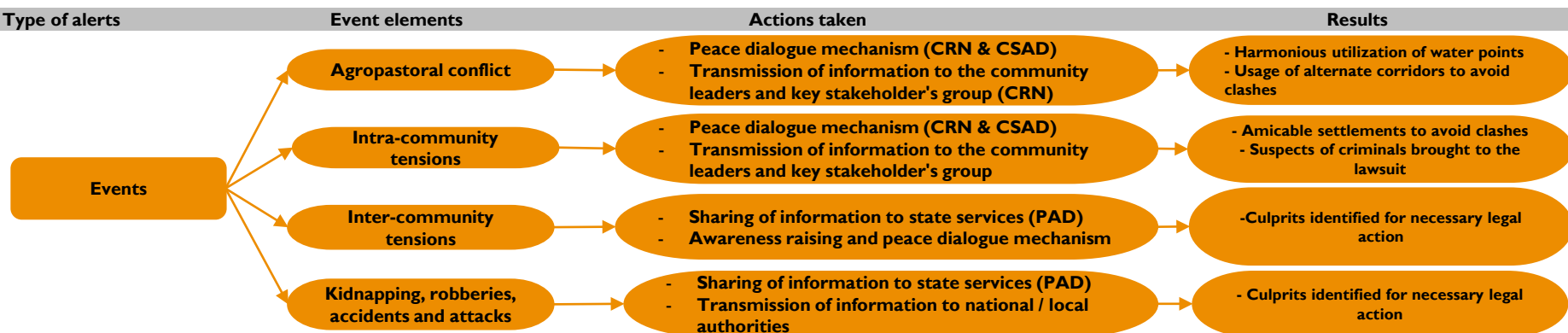


Different actors participated in resolving the TTT alerts emanating from different key informants in Demsa, Girei, Lamurde, Mayo Belwa and Numan LGAs during the month under review. Of the resolved events alerts reported in the operational LGAs, Lamurde LGA with 40 per cent has the highest resolved cases of alerts, followed Demsa LGA with 30 per cent, Numan LGA at 15 per cent, while Girei and Mayo-Belwa LGA has the least number at 8 and 7 per cent, respectively. Further actions are taken to continue the monitoring of transhumant related alerts and highlighted below are some courses of action taken to register and resolve alert types.

RESPONSES TO MOVEMENTS ALERT



RESPONSES TO EVENTS ALERT



With dry season setting in, there are reported few cases of dry season farming along cattle routes and other farmer pastoralist-related issues in Adamawa state. Alerts relating to farmers' and herders' conflicts are discussed during meetings of Community Response Network (CRN), Peace Architecture Dialogue (PAD) and Community Security Architecture Dialogue (CSAD) and committee(s), that are set up with support from Search for Common Ground (SFCG), to follow meeting discussions, report back to the platform on the outcome of the follow-up activities. The status was enhanced by the active participation of representatives of farmers and herders' communities. CRN peace dialogue continued to intervene in community issues, no major incident was reported that threatened the peace of the community.

However, in Demsa LGA there are reported cases of farm destruction caused by groups of transhumance while accessing their route at Lawaru and Nassarawo Demsa community. In Lamurde local government area, cases of cattle rustling intra-community conflicts and land disputes were reported to the Dubange wards and the village head in turn convene the community leaders, farmers' representatives and herders' representatives to resolve the conflicts that would have resulted in crisis between farmers' and herders' communities. Also reported in Lamurde LGA are cases of activities of dry farming that are encroaching on the route to the water point. Also, reported in Mayo-Belwa LGA are instances of cattle rustling, and kidnapping in Gengle, Jereng and Ndikong wards. In the Bwalki ward of Numan LGA, herders were asked to leave the territory until proper arrangements are made to contain the rising tensions because of herders' activities. Whereas in Kodomti and Vulpi wards, the pastoral group is working to see that the concerned authorities approve their activities and communication with the traditional rulers has been initiated, relating to time frame within which herders are to commence activities. This cattle grazing which is scheduled for February, along with complaints of cattle route blockage which is resulting in herders' inability to access water and other natural resources is currently under review by the traditional council.