IOM — UN MIGRATION | DTM — IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

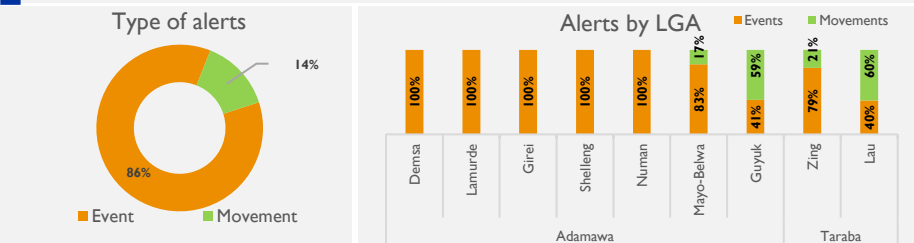| 277 ALERTS | 238 EVENTS | 39 MOVEMENTS | 233 ADAMAWA | 44 TARABA |

The conflicts between farmers and herders in Adamawa and Taraba states, North-East Nigeria, as well as in other Sahel regions, stem from various factors. These include desertification, unfavorable climate change, insufficient rainfall, and diminishing land available for farming and transhumance activities, amidst competing human engagements. This situation is exacerbated by rapid population growth and increased demands for food, shelter, and security for both humans and livestock. The above intensifies competition for limited natural resources, often leading to violent clashes between sedentary farmers and pastoralist transhumance. Instances of these farmer-herder conflicts often lead to deaths, injuries, economic hardship, and forced displacement, among others.

For February 2024, the Transhumance Tracking Tool (TTT), as a component of the International Organization for Migration's (IOM) Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), utilizes information from community Key Informants via the Local Government Area (LGA) team leads to record the transhumance early warning alerts across the 9 COMITAS project operational LGAs in Adamawa and Taraba states.
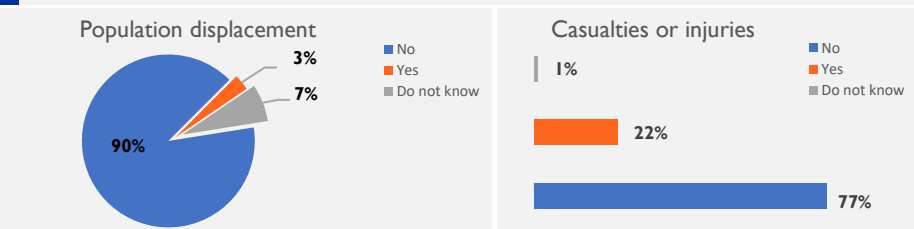
Of reported data in February 2024, there were 277 alerts reported alerts, with 238 (86%) classified as events and 39 (14%) as movement alerts. In Adamawa state, Demsa, Lamurde, Girei, and Shelleng LGAs reported event alerts in all instances of reported alerts in the LGAs. Conversely, no movement alerts were reported in these LGAs. In Mayo-belwa LGA, 83 per cent of reported alerts were events-related, while 17 per cent of alerts were attributed to movements. In Guyuk LGA, 41 per cent of alerts were associated with events, while 59 per cent were linked to movements. In Taraba state, Zing LGA predominantly reported 79 per cent of event alerts, while movements-related alerts constituted 21 per cent of the total. Similarly, Lua LGA reported 40 per cent of alerts as events-related and 60 per cent as movements-related. Disaggregated ward-level data reveals that Kodompti ward in Numan LGA of Adamawa state reported the highest percentage of events, accounting for 9 per cent of the total incidents across the LGAs.

The cumulative reported alerts across all LGAs suggest population displacement at 3 per cent and 22 per cent of incidents resulting in casualties or injuries.

Location and frequency of event alerts in Adamawa and Taraba states

Event location and frequency (map markers): Guyuk 15, Shelleng 25, Lamurde 37, Numan 21, Demsa 77, Girei 24, Lau 6, Mayo-Belwa 10, Zing 23

Legend:
- Transhumance Corridor
- Waterbody
- State
- Local Government Area (LGA)

Event location and frequency
- 6 - 15
- 16 - 37
- 38 - 77

This map is provided for illustrative purposes only. Representations and the use of borders and geographical names on this map may contain errors and do not imply any judgment on the legal status of any territory or official recognition or acceptance of such borders by IOM.

TYPE OF ALERTS

Type of alerts
- Event 86%
- Movement 14%

Alerts by LGA
(Events / Movements)

LGA	Events	Movements
Demsa	100%	
Lamurde	100%	
Girei	100%	
Shelleng	100%	
Numan	100%	
Mayo-Belwa	83%	17%
Guyuk	41%	59%
Zing	79%	21%
Lau	40%	60%

Adamawa: Demsa, Lamurde, Girei, Shelleng, Numan, Mayo-Belwa, Guyuk
Taraba: Zing, Lau

CONSEQUENCES OF EVENTS

Population displacement
- No 90%
- Yes 3%
- Do not know 7%

Casualties or injuries
- No 77%
- Yes 22%
- Do not know 1%

COMITAS | Search for Common Ground — Trust, Collaboration, Breakthroughs | MERCY CORPS

TRANSHUMANCE TRACKING TOOL (TTT)
DASHBOARD #22
ADAMAWA AND TARABA STATE, NIGERIA — EARLY WARNING
Data Collection: February 2024
Publication Date: March 2024

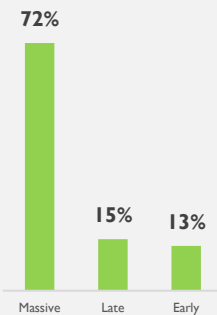IOM UN MIGRATION · DTM IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

The onset of the rainy season impacts water and pasture availability, consequently influencing the timing and directions of transhumance flow, which align with different rainy seasons across various regions in Nigeria. With rainfall varying from south to north, each transhumance direction mirrors the timing of the regional rainfall season. Of the reported movements reported for February, 72 per cent were massive movements of over 500 cattle, 15 per cent were late movements from north to south, and 13 per cent were early return movements from south to north. It is projected that the movement may result in damages to surrounding fields (90%), early or late passage of pastoral groups (79%), competition for animal resources (46%), non-utilization of official transhumance corridors (36%), and changes in market prices (8%). All potential movement alerts were expected to involve pastoral groups in transhumance and 97 per cent of all instances are likely to involve the local farmers and breeders, 38 per cent were likely to involve the National and/or local authorities and foresters are likely to be involved in 13 per cent of all instances of potential future events. There is a 95 per cent likelihood that the preventive alert would materialize.

Farmer-herder conflicts and Intra-community tensions emerge as the primary causes of event alerts, constituting 47 and 42 per cent of the total instances. Inter-community tensions, disasters, and others each constitute 3 per cent. The dataset suggested that farm/crop destruction and encroachment by transhumance groups constitute 36 per cent of conflicts between farmers and herders. Also of concern are incidences of cattle rustling and animal theft accounting for 24 per cent, kidnapping, robberies, accidents, and attacks, representing 21 per cent, deforestation/bush burning at 7 per cent, non-use of official transhumance corridors due to cattle route encroachment representing 6 per cent of the reported conflicts. Underage/night grazing of animals and drug abuse are responsible for 2 and 1 per cent respectively, with other causes constituting the remaining 6 per cent of farmer-herder conflicts.
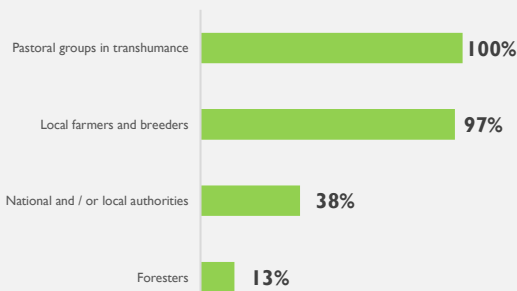
Pastoral groups in transhumance were involved in all instances of events alerts, while local farmers and breeders comprise 66 per cent of key actors in event alerts, National and/or local authorities follow these at 26 per cent. and non-state actors, community members, farmer – farmers and foresters account for 9, 7, 5 and 3 per cent respectively, while others such as unknown persons and community youths make up 6 per cent of the total event alerts. Community leaders were involved in 70 per cent of all instances of farmer-herder conflict management, local and/or national authorities in 46 per cent, pastoral organizations in 9 per cent, humanitarian organizations in 6 per cent, customary chiefs in 3 per cent and religious leaders in 1 per cent of all instances. Other entities such as community youth leaders are involved in 7 per cent of all instances of farmer-herder conflict management. Unresolved events alerts remain at 67 per cent while the status of 4 per cent is unknown.

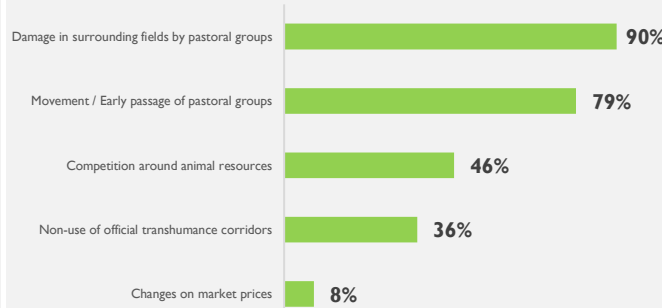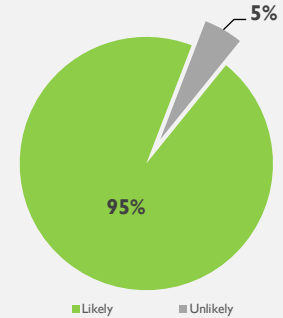## MOVEMENT ALERTS _(* data consisting of multi-choice options)_

Types of movements

- Massive: 72%
- Late: 15%
- Early: 13%

Actors who may be involved in potential future events *

- Pastoral groups in transhumance: 100%
- Local farmers and breeders: 97%
- National and / or local authorities: 38%
- Foresters: 13%

Likely consequences *

- Damage in surrounding fields by pastoral groups: 90%
- Movement / Early passage of pastoral groups: 79%
- Competition around animal resources: 46%
- Non-use of official transhumance corridors: 36%
- Changes on market prices: 8%

Probability of risks materialization

- 95% Likely
- 5% Unlikely

EVENT ALERTS _(* data consisting of multi-choice options)_

Types of event

- Farmer - herder conflicts: 47%
- Intra-community tensions: 44%
- Inter-community tensions: 3%
- Disasters: 3%
- Others: 3%

Causes of farmer-herder conflicts *

- Farm /Crop destruction and encroachment: 36%
- Cattle rustling and animal theft: 24%
- Kidnapping, robberies, accidents, and attacks: 21%
- Deforestation/Bush burning: 7%
- Non-use of official transhumance corridors and cattle routes…: 6%
- Night grazing and underage grazing: 4%
- Drug Abuse: 2%
- Competition around animal resources (by-products): 1%
- Others: 6%

Actors involved in the events*

- Pastoral groups in transhumance: 100%
- Local farmers and breeders: 66%
- National and / or local authorities: 26%
- Non-state armed groups: 9%
- Community members: 7%
- Farmer - farmer: 5%
- Foresters: 3%
- Others: 6%
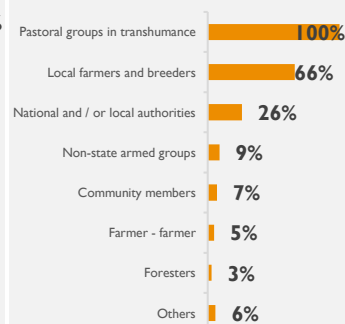
Are the events resolved?

- Yes: 29%
- No: 67%
- Do not know: 4%
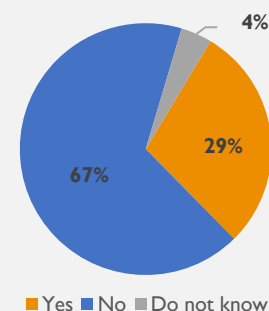
Actors involved in conflict management *

- Community leaders: 70%
- Local and / or national authorities: 46%
- Pastoral organization: 9%
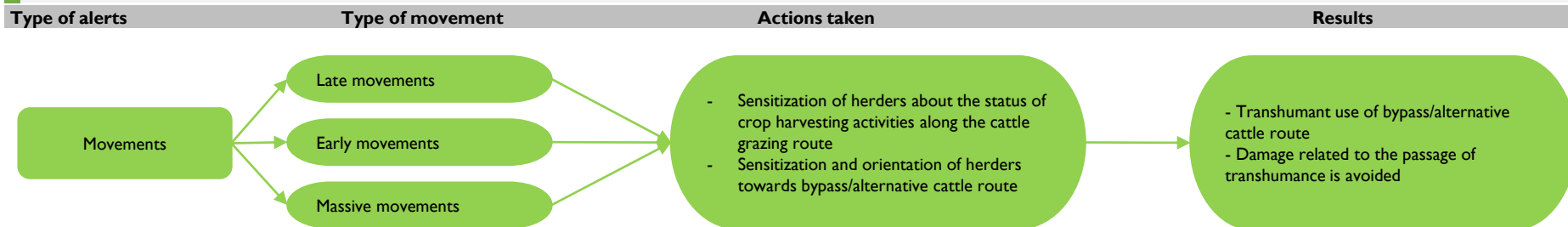- Humanitarian Organizations: 6%
- Customary chief: 3%
- Religious leaders: 1%
- Others: 7%

Throughout the reporting period, proactive measures were undertaken to mitigate or prevent conflicts associated with transhumance movements, based on alerts received from key informants and corroborated by designated focal individuals in operational Local Government Areas (LGAs) in Adamawa and Taraba states. These measures encompassed active training and retraining sessions on Transhumance Tracking Tool (TTT) data reporting, utilizing mobile data collection tools such as KoboCollect, and engaging local stakeholders to respond promptly to alerts provided by key informants. Reported alerts were routinely identified and deliberated upon during meetings of Natural Resource Management Committees (NRMCs), Community Response Networks (CRNs), Community Security Architecture Dialogues (CSADs), and Peace Architecture Dialogues (PADs), where suitable interventions were proposed to mitigate or deescalate tensions and conflicts within affected communities. The provided table outlines specific actions taken to document and address various types of alerts. Additionally, incidents of crop theft and other issues arising from interactions between farmers and herders were reported, particularly during the peak of the crop harvesting season.

RESPONSES TO MOVEMENT ALERTS

Type of alerts	Type of movement	Actions taken	Results
Movements	Late movements / Early movements / Massive movements	- Sensitization of herders about the status of crop harvesting activities along the cattle grazing route - Sensitization and orientation of herders towards bypass/alternative cattle route	- Transhumant use of bypass/alternative cattle route - Damage related to the passage of transhumance is avoided

RESPONSES TO EVENT ALERTS

Type of alerts	Event	Actions taken	Results
Events	Farmer-herder conflicts	- Awareness raising and peace dialogue mechanism	- Amicable settlement - Peaceful operation of water points - Use of bypass/alternative cattle route
	Intra-community tensions	- Awareness raising and peace dialogue mechanism	- Amicable settlement - Alerting of competent authorities
	Inter-community tensions	- Awareness raising and peace dialogue mechanism	- Decrease in anarchic cutting and burning of fodder in grazing areas
	Others	- Deliberation at various peace dialogue meetings (NRMC, CRN, CSAD, PAD)	- Active national and/or local authorities intervention

The ongoing data exchange facilitated by the Transhumance Tracking Tools within the COMITAS consortium underscores collaborative endeavors focused on efficiently managing and alleviating conflicts between transhumance groups and farmers in Adamawa and Taraba states. Enhanced data reporting from IOM's Transhumance Tracking Tools, made possible through continuous training of key informants and facilitated data sharing with Search for Common Ground (SFCG) and Mercy Corps, has significantly contributed to fostering dialogue among consortium partners, peace platforms, and other pertinent stakeholders in the project's operational Local Government Areas (LGAs). This shared data has been pivotal in informing the design and execution of activities conducted by organizations within the COMITAS consortium.

Moreover, the establishment of peace platforms in the project's operational communities, including Neighborhood Response Management Committees (NRMCs), Community Response Networks (CRNs), Conflict Sensitivity and Awareness Committees (CSADs), and Peace and Development Committees (PADs), primarily aims to expeditiously disseminate timely information to local authorities, community leaders, and members within the project's operational areas. These peace platforms remain integral in proactively addressing conflicts and associated population displacement, particularly in response to alerts related to transhumance. Proactive measures encompass various strategies, such as victim compensation, engagement of social intermediaries, facilitation of dialogues and negotiations, and adoption of flexible approaches to address and preempt conflicts. The provided flow diagram illustrates the engagement of local conflict management committees in Adamawa and Taraba states, depicting the sequence of steps or actions undertaken to resolve and mitigate various situations.