TRANSHUMANCE TRACKING TOOL (TTT)

ADAMAWA AND TARABA STATE, NIGERIA — EARLY WARNING

DASHBOARD #23

Data Collection: March 2024

Publication Date: April 2024

316 ALERTS | **283 EVENTS** | **33 MOVEMENTS**

255 ADAMAWA | **61 TARABA**

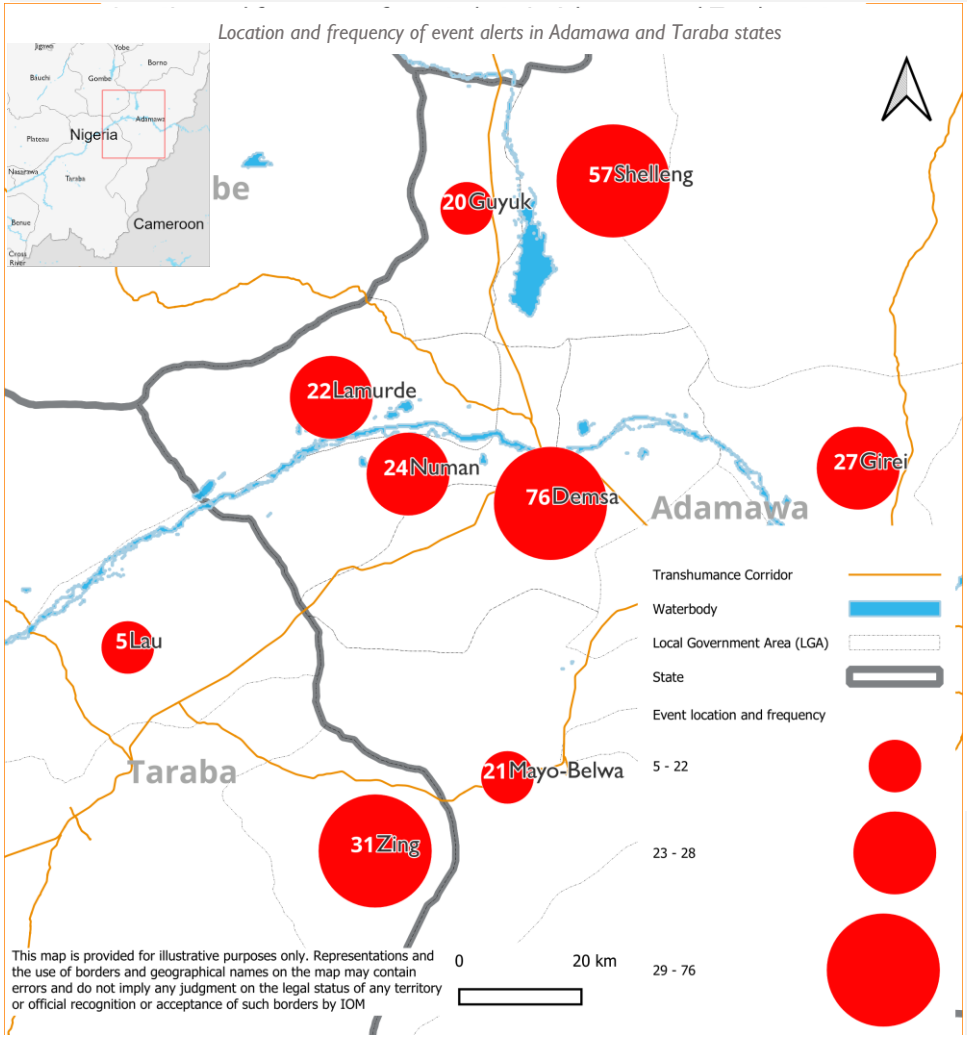
The conflicts between farmers and herders in North-East Nigeria and other Sahel regions are rooted in a range of factors, including desertification, the impacts of climate change, insufficient rainfall, and the shrinking availability of suitable land for both farming and transhumance activities, among other contributing factors. The situation is further escalated by rapid population growth and the consequential demand for food, shelter and security for both humans and livestock. The increased demand further intensifies the competition for the already limited natural resources. The resulting competition over natural resources often leads to incidents such as crop destruction, farm damage, and water pollution, which often escalate into violent confrontations between farming and herding communities.

The Transhumance Tracking Tool (TTT) as a component of the IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), with the support of community key informants, operationalized the Early Warning System in the selected 9 Local Government Area (LGA) in the adjoining states of Adamawa and Taraba to collect alerts that are related to farmer-herder conflicts in the two states.

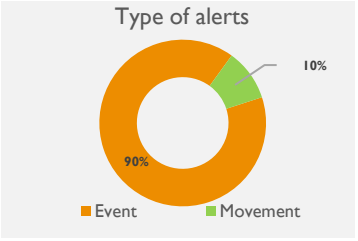
A total of 316 alerts were recorded in March 2024. Among these, 283 alerts (90%) were classified as events, while 33 (10%) related to movements. All alerts in Demsa, Lamurde, Girei, and Shelleng LGAs in Adamawa state were event-related. In Numan LGA, event alerts accounted for 96 per cent of reported alerts, while 4 per cent were movement alerts. Similarly, in Mayo-belwa LGA, event alerts comprised 95 per cent of alerts, while movement alerts constituted 5 per cent. In Guyuk LGA, 80 per cent of alerts were event-related, with the remaining 20 per cent credited to movement alerts. In Taraba state, Zing LGA reported 67 per cent of event-related alerts and 33 per cent are movement-related of cattle. Additionally, Lau LGA reported 67 per cent movement-related alerts and 33 per cent are event-related. Disaggregated ward-level data indicates that Kodompti and Demsa wards in Numan LGA and Demsa LGA of Adamawa state reported the highest percentage of events, each comprising 8 per cent of the total alerts.

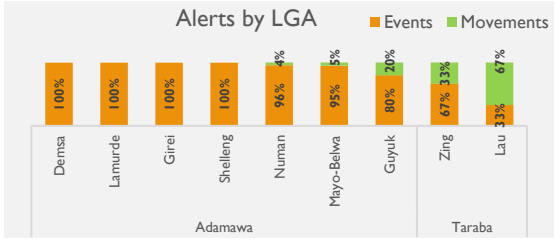
The alerts reported across all LGAs suggested a population displacement rate of 2 per cent, with 22 per cent of instances of alerts resulting in casualties or injuries.

Location and frequency of event alerts in Adamawa and Taraba states

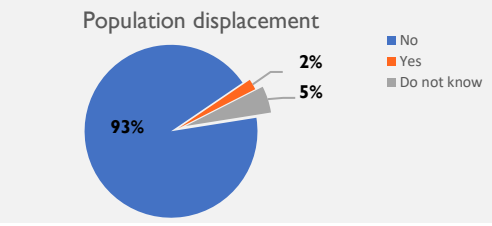


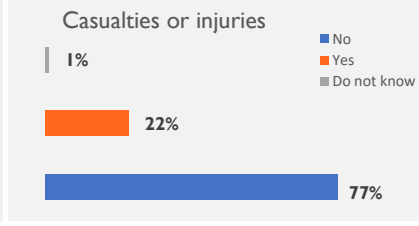
TYPE OF ALERTS





CONSEQUENCES OF EVENTS





COMITAS

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION FOR MIGRATION – UN MIGRATION (OIM – UN MIGRATION)

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The transhumance flow and timing align with rainy seasons across different regions in Nigeria. Of the reported movement alerts for March, early movements, accounting for 55 per cent of movement alerts, signify the beginning of the northward migration season while 12% of southward migration of transhumance are categorized as late movements. Massive movements, involving large-scale movement of livestock of over 500 cattle constitute 24 per cent of all movements. Other important movements, representing 9%, encompass other significant migratory events. It is expected that the movements could lead to 82 per cent damage to nearby fields and an equal percentage of competition for animal resources, 76 per cent non-utilization of official transhumance corridors, 61 per cent early or late passage of pastoral groups, and 36 per cent probability of market price fluctuations. 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.

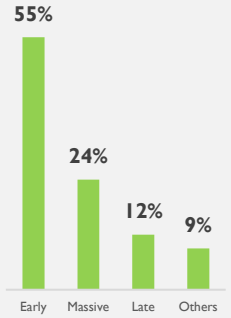
From the reported events alerts, intra-community emerged as the major cause, constituting 42 per cent of all instances of events and followed by farmer-herder conflicts at 41 per cent. Inter-community events account for 7 per cent, while disasters and other event alerts constitute 4 and 6 per cent respectively. The data also indicates that transhumance-related event alerts can be attributed to various factors, with farm encroachment and crop destruction being the most prevalent at 41 per cent. Other contributing factors include cattle rustling and animal theft (35%), kidnapping, robberies, and attacks (11%), cattle route blockage or lack of access to infrastructure (7%), night and underage grazing (6%), competition around animal resources (3%). Additionally, drug abuse and deforestation/bush burning each at 1 per cent with other miscellaneous causes at 10 per cent.

Local farmers and breeders were involved in 39 per cent of all instances of event alerts, national and/or local authorities participated in 31 per cent of all instances while 10 per cent events alerts involved the pastoral group in transhumance, community members/leaders at 9 per cent, non-state actors at 5 per cent, farmer–farmers and herder-herder account for 3 and 2 per cent respectively, while others such as unknown persons make up 6 per cent of the total event alerts. Report shows that community leaders were involved in 74 per cent of all instances of farmer-herder conflict management, local and/or national authorities in 47 per cent, pastoral organizations in 15 per cent, humanitarian organizations in 2 per cent, and customary chiefs in 1 per of all instances. Other entities such as community youth leaders are involved in 5 per cent of all instances of farmer-herder conflict management. 29 per cent of event alerts were resolved, unresolved events alerts remain at 66 per cent and the status of 5 per cent can not be determined.

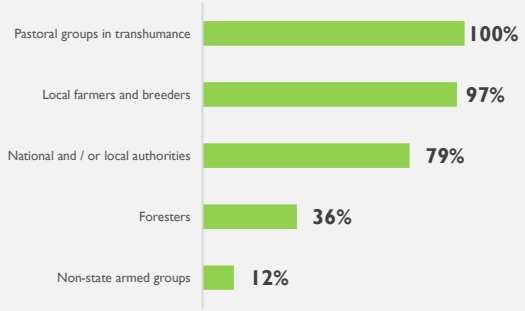
MOVEMENT ALERTS

(data consisting of multi-choice options)*

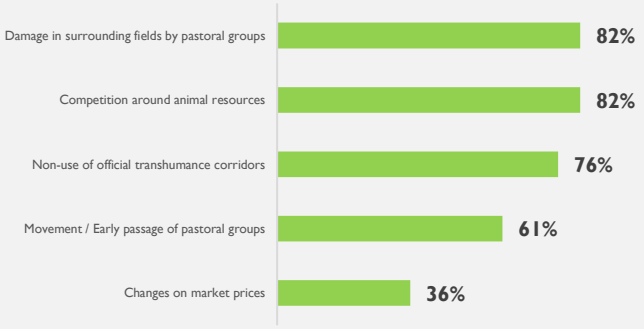
Type of movements



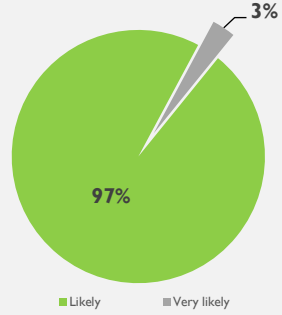
Actors who may be involved in potential future events *



Likely consequences *



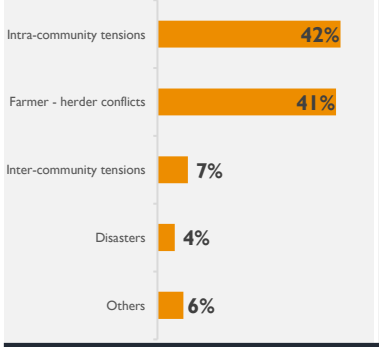
Probability of risks materialization



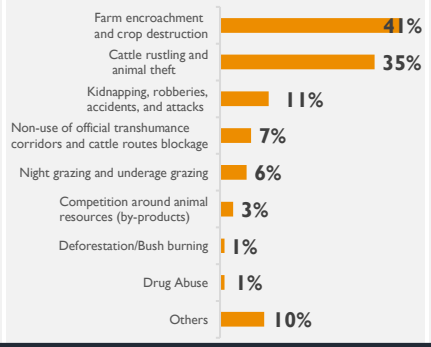
EVENT ALERTS

(data consisting of multi-choice options)*

Types of event

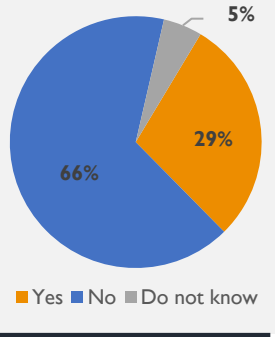


Causes of farmer-herder conflicts *

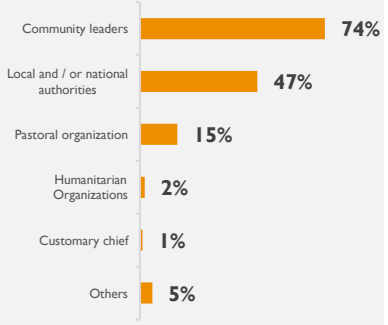


Actors involved in the events*

Are the events resolved?



Actors involved in conflict management *



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For the reporting period, proactive measures were implemented to mitigate or prevent conflicts related to transhumance movements. These measures were guided by alerts that are shared by key informants and triangulated by designated focal persons in the operational Local Government Areas (LGAs). Activities included key informants training on the Transhumance Tracking Tool (TTT) for data reporting, utilizing mobile data collection tools (KoboCollect), and engaging local stakeholders to respond promptly to alerts. Reported alerts were regularly discussed during meetings of various committees such as Natural Resource Management Committees (NRMCs), Community Response Networks (CRNs), Community Security Architecture Dialogues (CSADs), and Peace Architecture Dialogues (PADs). Suitable interventions were proposed to mitigate tensions and conflicts within affected communities. The provided table details specific actions taken to document and address different types of alerts.

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 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), aims primarily to swiftly disseminate timely information to local authorities, community leaders, and members within the project's operational areas. These peace platforms remain essential in proactively addressing conflicts and associated population displacement, particularly in response to alerts related to transhumance. Proactive measures include various strategies such as victim compensation, engagement of social intermediaries, facilitation of dialogues and negotiations, and the adoption of flexible approaches to address and prevent conflicts. The provided flow diagram illustrates the involvement of local conflict management committees in Adamawa and Taraba states, outlining the sequence of steps or actions taken to resolve and mitigate various situations.

Additionally, the ongoing collaboration and data exchange among the COMITAS consortium highlights efforts aimed at effectively managing and mitigating conflicts between transhumance groups and farmers in Adamawa and Taraba states. Improved data reporting through IOM's Transhumance Tracking Tools, achieved through continuous training of key informants and facilitated data sharing with partners; Search for Common Ground (SFCG) and Mercy Corps, have played a significant role in promoting dialogue among established mitigation, peace platforms, and other stakeholders in the project's operational Local Government Areas (LGAs). The shared data, analysis, and report have been crucial in guiding the planning and implementation of activities conducted by organizations within the COMITAS consortium.

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