TRANSHUMANCE TRACKING TOOL (TTT)

ADAMAWA AND TARABA STATE, NIGERIA — EARLY WARNING

IOM UN MIGRATION | DTM IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

DASHBOARD #25

Data Collection: May 2024

Publication Date: June 2024

212 ALERTS | **180 EVENTS** | **32 MOVEMENTS**

136 ADAMAWA | **32 TARABA**

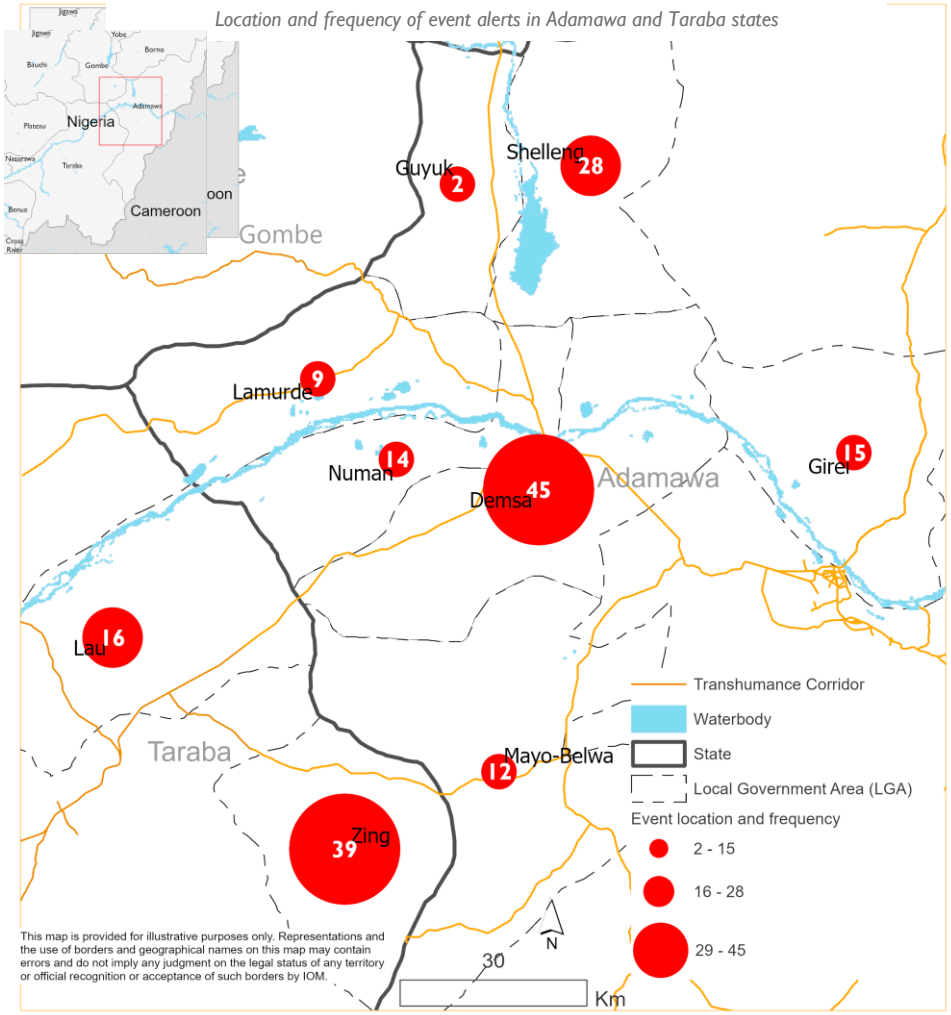
Conflicts between farmers and herders in North-East Nigeria and other Sahel regions are driven by a combination of environmental and demographic factors, including desertification, climate change impacts, and low rainfall which reduces the availability of suitable land for farming and transhumance activities. Rapid population growth further exacerbates these issues by increasing the demand for food, shelter, and security for both humans and livestock. This heightened competition for scarce natural resources often leads to incidents like farming on cattle routes, crop destruction, farm damage, and water pollution, which often escalate into violent confrontations between farming and herding communities.

The Transhumance Tracking Tool (TTT), a component of IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM with the support of community key informants) operationalized the Early Warning System in nine selected Local Government Areas (LGAs) in Adamawa and Taraba states. This system collects alerts related to farmer-herder conflicts.

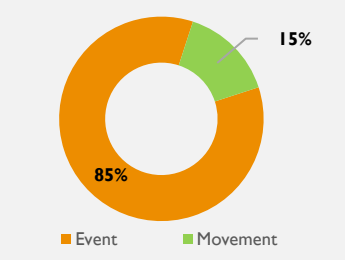
Of the 212 alerts recorded in May, 180 alerts (85%) were event-related, while 32 (15%) were related to movements. In Demsa, Lamurde, Girei, Shelleng, and Numan LGAs in Adamawa state, all instances of alerts were event-related. In Mayo-Belwa LGA, 92 per cent were event-related and 8 per cent were movement-related. Also, Guyuk LGA reported 17 per cent event-related alerts and 83 per cent movement-related. In Taraba state, Zing and Lau LGAs reported 83 per cent and 55 per cent event-related alerts, and 17 per cent and 45 per cent movement-related alerts, respectively. Disaggregated ward-level data indicates that Zing ward in Zing LGA in Taraba state and Kodompti ward in Numan LGA of Adamawa state reported the highest percentage of events, 8 and 7 per cent of the total alerts respectively.

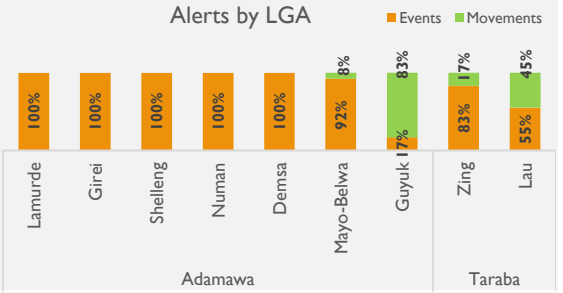
The alerts reported across all LGAs suggested a population displacement rate of 3 per cent, with 18 per cent of these alerts resulting in casualties or injuries.

Location and frequency of event alerts in Adamawa and Taraba states

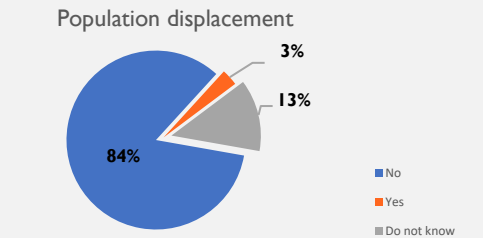


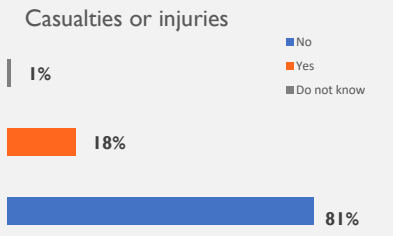
TYPE OF ALERTS





CONSEQUENCES OF EVENTS





COMITAS

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

Contact: https://migration.iom.int https://displacement.iom.int/nigeria https://dtm.iom.int/nigeria

TRANSHUMANCE TRACKING TOOL (TTT)

ADAMAWA AND TARABA STATE, NIGERIA — EARLY WARNING

DASHBOARD #25

Data Collection: May 2024

Publication Date: June 2024

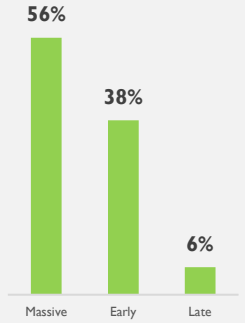
Transhumance patterns in Nigeria align closely with regional rainy seasons. During May, massive movements involving over 500 cattle accounted for 56 per cent of alerts, suggesting the full swing of northward migration of herders, while 30 per cent represented early movement from the south. Late movement of cattle toward the south, made up 39 per cent of all movements. These movements are anticipated to result in damage to surrounding fields and competition for animal resources each at 94 per cent. There is a 75 per cent chance of early or late passage of pastoral groups, 63 per cent likelihood of non-use of designated corridors and 28 per cent chance of market price fluctuations. All reported alerts involve pastoral groups in transhumance and are likely to implicate local farmers and breeders (88%), national or local authorities (84%), and foresters (22%). The likelihood of these alerts materializing is estimated at 89 per cent.

From the reported event alerts in the month, farmer and herder conflicts constitute 41 per cent of the total instances of alerts. Followed by intra-community tensions at 40 per cent, disasters at 10 per cent and inter-community tensions at 6 per cent. Cattle rustling emerged as the primary cause of farmer-herder conflicts, constituting 41 per cent of all instances, followed by farm encroachment and crop destruction at 40 per cent. Banditry, kidnapping, robberies, and attacks accounted for 10 per cent, with drug abuse and non-use of official transhumance corridors by herders, and cattle route blockages each constituted 11per cent, while competition for animal resources stood at 1%, with other miscellaneous causes is 4 per cent. The reported alerts also indicate that transhumance-related event alerts can be attributed to various actors, with pastoral groups in transhumance involved in all incidents of event alert, local farmers and breeders involved in 68 per cent of instances, national and/or local authorities in 39 per cent, farmer-farmer (intra-conflicts within farmers community with potential to result for farmer-herder clashed) at 11 per cent, non-state armed groups (8%), community members (4%), foresters (2%), herder-herder (intra-conflicts with potential to result to farmer-herder clashed) is 1 per cent, and other actors such as unknown persons are involved in 7 per cent of the total event alerts. The report shows that community leaders were involved in 69 per cent of all instances of farmer-herder conflict management, local and/or national authorities in 46 per cent, humanitarian organizations in 23%, pastoral organizations in 19 per cent, religious leaders in 3 per cent, and customary chiefs in 1 per cent. Other entities, such as market leaders and trade unions, were involved in 5 per cent of all instances of farmer-herder conflict management which resulted in 30 per cent of event alerts being resolved, 67 per cent remaining outstanding and unresolved, while the status of 3 per cent cannot be determined.

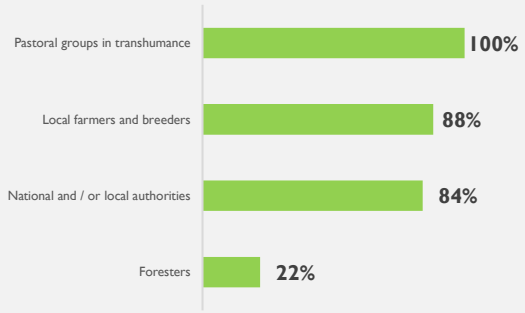
MOVEMENT ALERTS

(data consisting of multi-choice options)*

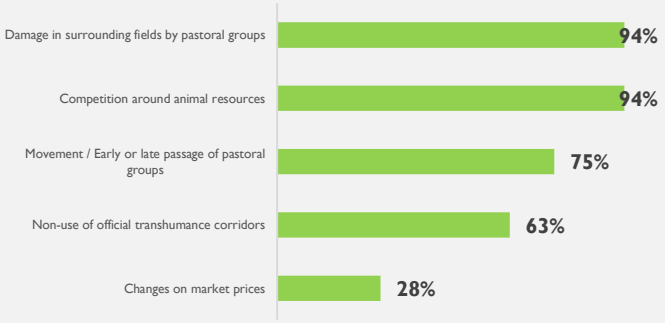
Type of movements



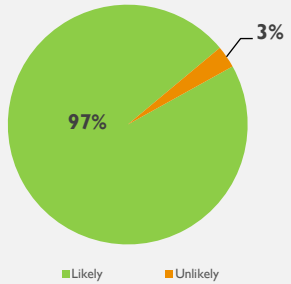
Actors who may be involved in potential future events *



Likely consequences *



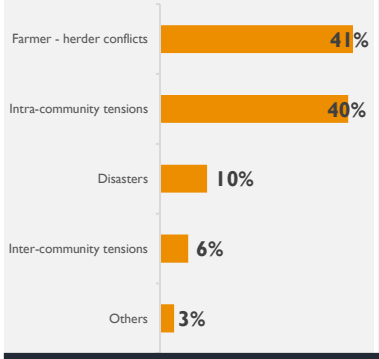
Probability of risks materialization



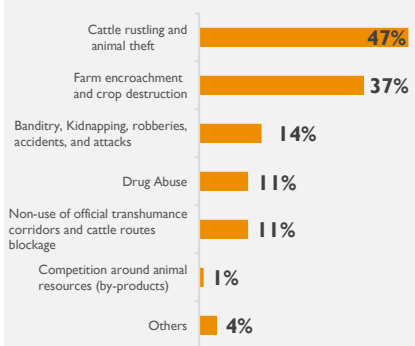
EVENT ALERTS

(data consisting of multi-choice options)*

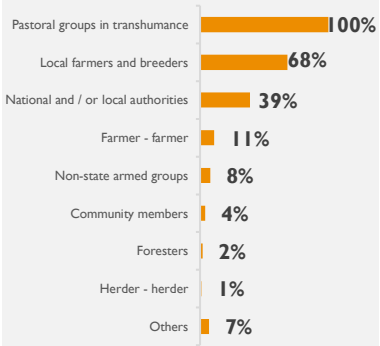
Types of event



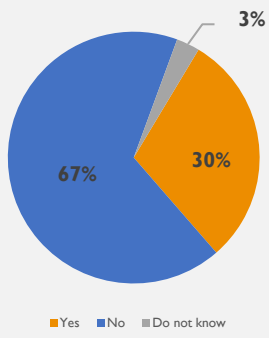
Causes of farmer-herder conflicts *



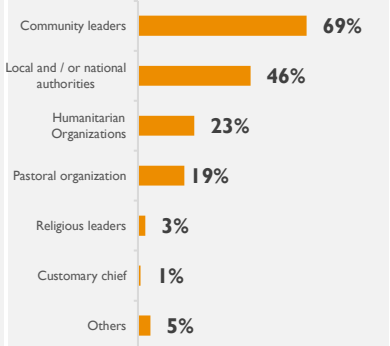
Actors involved in the events*



Are the events resolved?



Actors involved in conflict management *



COMITAS

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

Contact: https://migration.iom.int https://displacement.iom.int/nigeria https://dtm.iom.int/nigeria

TRANSHUMANCE TRACKING TOOL (TTT)

ADAMAWA AND TARABA STATE, NIGERIA — EARLY WARNING

DASHBOARD #25
Data Collection: May 2024
Publication Date: June 2024

During the TTT EWER alerts reporting period, a series of proactive measures were implemented to mitigate or prevent conflicts arising from transhumance movements. These measures were driven by alerts from key informants and verified by designated focal persons in the operational Local Government Areas (LGAs). Key informants who had previously been trained were supported to enhance their ability to report data accurately. This support ensured that informants could effectively report, using mobile data collection tools. Reported alerts were regularly discussed in meetings of various committees, including Natural Resource Management Committees (NRMCs), Community Response Networks (CRNs), Community Security Architecture Dialogues (CSADs), and Peace Architecture Dialogues (PADs). These discussions facilitated the proposal of suitable interventions aimed at reducing tensions and conflicts within the affected communities. The table provided in the report details actions taken in response to different types of alerts. These actions include the stakeholders' interventions to address and resolve the issues. Through these comprehensive measures, the program aimed to create a more peaceful and cooperative environment amidst the challenges posed by transhumance movements.

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 established COMITAS project consortium peace platforms for the farmers and herders in the operational communities include Neighborhood Response Management Committees (NRMCs), Community Response Networks (CRNs), Conflict Sensitivity and Awareness Committees (CSADs), and Peace and Development Committees (PADs). These platforms aim to disseminate timely information to local authorities, community leaders, and members within the project's operational areas, especially in response to transhumance-related alerts. Proactive measures include compensation, engagement of social intermediaries, facilitation of dialogues and negotiations, and flexible approaches to conflict prevention and resolution. The provided flow diagram illustrates the involvement of local conflict management committees in Adamawa and Taraba states, outlining the sequence of steps taken to resolve and mitigate various situations. Ongoing collaboration and data exchange among the COMITAS consortium emphasizes efforts to manage conflicts between transhumance groups and farmers in Adamawa and Taraba states effectively. Improved data reporting through IOM's Transhumance Tracking Tools, achieved via continuous training of key informants and facilitated data sharing with partners such as Search for Common Ground (SFCG) and Mercy Corps, has promoted dialogue among established mitigation, peace platforms, and other stakeholders in operational Local Government Areas (LGAs). The shared data, analysis, and reports have been crucial in guiding the planning and implementation of activities conducted by organizations within the COMITAS consortium.