

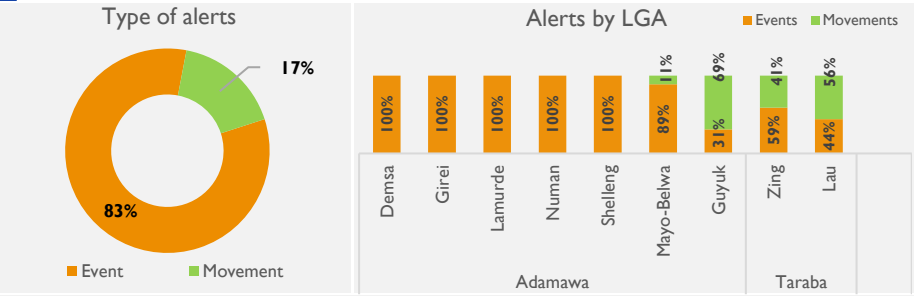
Conflicts between farmers and herders in North-East Nigeria and other Sahel regions arise from a combination of environmental and demographic factors, including desertification, the impacts of climate change, and low rainfall. These issues diminish the availability of suitable land for farming and transhumance activities. Rapid population growth intensifies the situation by increasing the demand for food, shelter, and security for both people and livestock. This heightened competition for scarce natural resources often results in incidents such as farming on cattle routes, crop destruction, encroachment on grazing reserves, and water pollution, which frequently escalate into violent confrontations between farming and herding communities.

The Transhumance Tracking Tool (TTT), a component of IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), operationalized the Early Warning System in nine selected Local Government Areas (LGAs) in Adamawa and Taraba states. This system, supported by community key informants, collects alerts that might affect the peaceful coexistence of herders' and farmers' communities, including pastoral mobility.

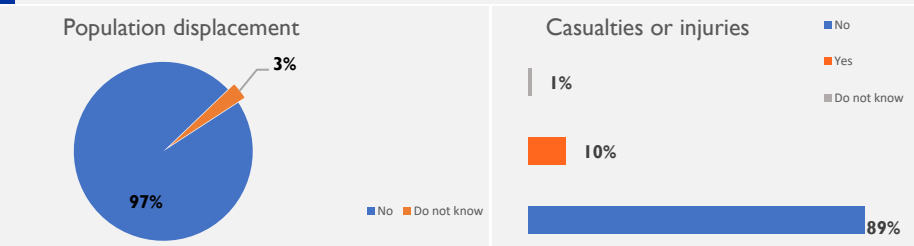
In June, 289 alerts were recorded. Of these, 241 alerts (83%) were event-related, while 48 alerts (17%) were related to movements. In Adamawa state, all alerts in Demsa, Girei, Lamurde, Numan, and Shelleng LGAs were event-related. In Mayo-Belwa LGA, 89 per cent were event-related and 11 per cent were movement-related. Guyuk LGA reported 31 per cent event-related alerts and 69 per cent movement-related. In Taraba state, Zing and Lau LGAs reported 59 and 44 per cent event-related alerts, and 41 and 56 per cent movement-related alerts, respectively. Disaggregated ward-level data indicates that Kodomti ward in Numan LGA and Talum ward in Shelleng LGA of Adamawa state reported the highest percentage of events of 8 and 6 per cent of the total alerts respectively. Follow by Bille and Dwan wards in Demsa LGA, each at 5 per cent.

The displacement status of 11 per cent of the reported alerts is unknown, while 11 percent of the event alerts resulted in casualties or injuries.

**TYPE OF ALERTS**



**CONSEQUENCES OF EVENTS**



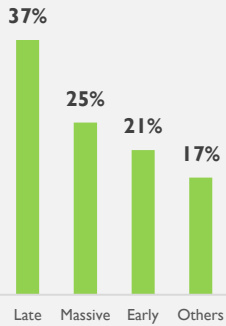
The northward transhumance movement continues as a result of the seasonal rain break. Late movements toward the north accounted for 37 per cent of alerts, 25 per cent represented massive movements of 500 cattle and above, while 21 per cent represented out of season early movement toward the south as a result of insurgency and banditry in some neighboring Borno and Yobe states. Other movements, such as forceful eviction or relocation to nearby better grazing areas, account for 17 per cent. These movements are anticipated to result in damage to surrounding fields (98%), competition for animal resources, and early or late passage of pastoral groups at 96 per cent each, non-use of officially designated cattle corridors at 67 per cent, and a 33 per cent chance of market price fluctuations. All reported alerts will likely involve pastoral groups in transhumance and local farmers and breeders, national or local authorities (94%), foresters (29%), and non-state armed groups (15%). There is an 83 per cent likelihood of these movement alerts materializing.

For the month under review, conflicts between farmers and herders accounted for 60 per cent of all event alerts. Intra-community tensions followed at 25 per cent, while disasters such as sandstorms, rainstorms, and flooding made up 9 per cent. Inter-community tensions were reported in 6 per cent of the alerts. The main drivers of farmer-herder conflicts were farmland encroachment, crop destruction, and damage to surrounding fields by pastoral groups, which accounted for 63 per cent of these conflicts. Cattle rustling, animal theft, and the killing of stray animals were significant issues as well, each constituting 24 per cent of the incidents, on par with conflicts over cattle route blockage and the non-use of officially designated transhumance routes. Night grazing and underage grazing accounted for 7 per cent, while competition over animal resources and drug abuse were each responsible for 3 per cent of the conflicts. Early or late passage of pastoral groups contributed to 2 per cent, and kidnapping, robberies, accidents, and attacks made up 1 per cent, with other causes making up 4 per cent. The reported alerts indicate that transhumance-related events involved various actors. Pastoral groups in transhumance were implicated in all incidents, with local farmers and breeders involved in 79 per cent of the cases. National and/or local authorities were involved in 28 per cent of the instances, non-state armed groups in 4 per cent, foresters in 1 per cent, and other actors, such as unknown persons, in 7 per cent of the alerts. The report highlights that community leaders were involved in 60 per cent of all instances of farmer-herder conflict management, local and/or national authorities in 52 per cent, and pastoral organizations in 42 per cent. Humanitarian organizations played a role in 15 per cent of these conflicts, while religious and customary chiefs were involved in 2 per cent of the cases each. Other entities, such as market leaders and trade unions, were involved in 13 per cent of the cases. As a result, 37 per cent of the event alerts were resolved, 58 per cent remained unresolved, and the status of 5 per cent could not be determined.

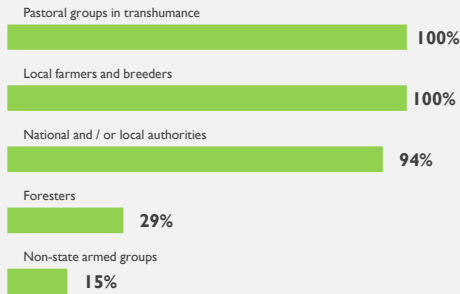
**MOVEMENT ALERTS**

(\* data consisting of multi-choice options)

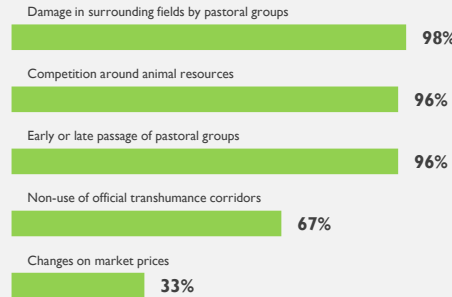
Type of movements



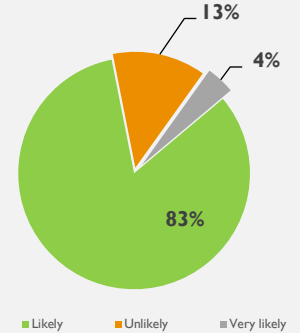
Actors who may be involved in potential future events \*



Likely consequences \*



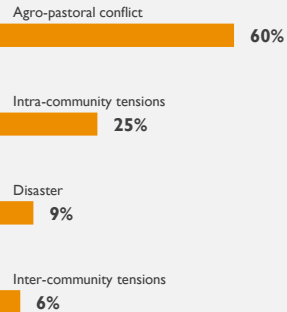
Probability of risks materialization



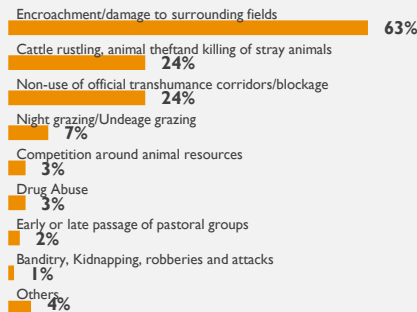
**EVENT ALERTS**

(\* data consisting of multi-choice options)

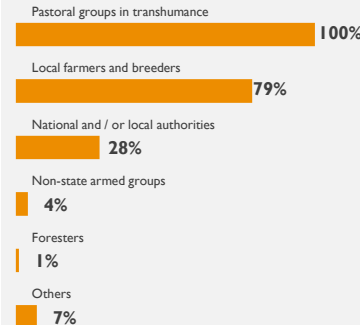
Chart Title



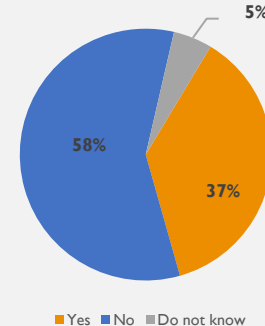
Causes of farmer-herder conflicts \*



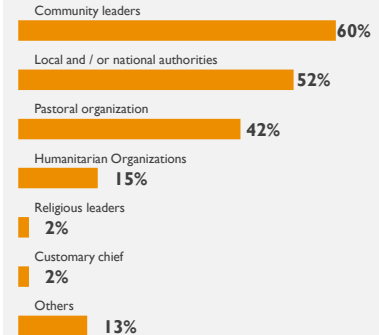
Actors involved in the events\*



Are the events resolved?

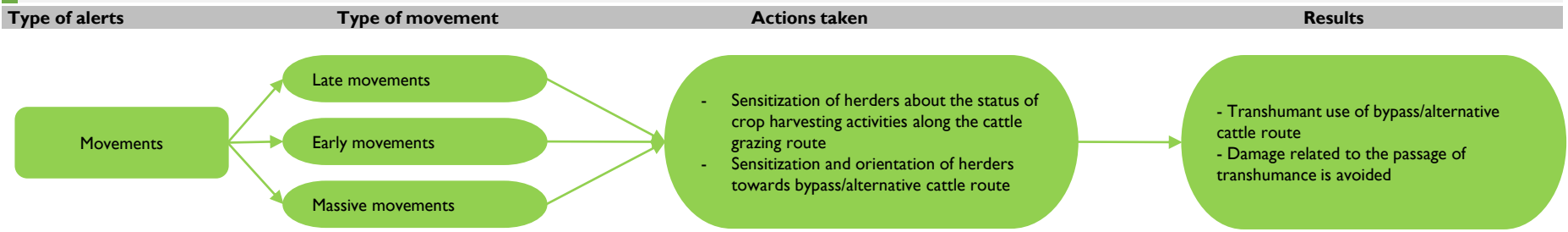


Actors involved in conflict management \*

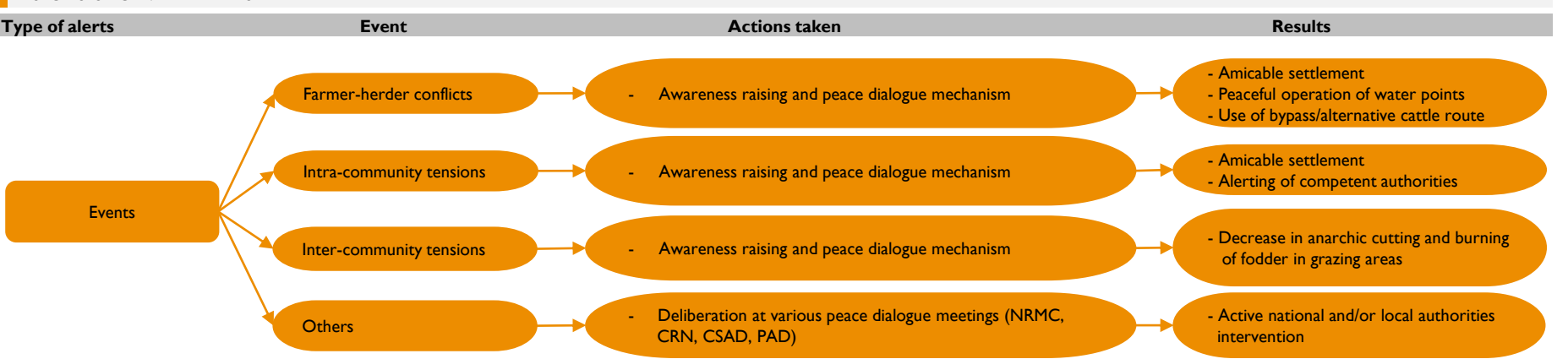


During the TTT EWER alerts reporting period, a series of proactive measures were implemented to mitigate or prevent conflicts arising from transhumance movements. These measures were informed by alerts from key informants and verified by designated focal persons in the operational Local Government Areas (LGAs). Key informants, previously trained, received support to enhance their reporting accuracy, ensuring they could effectively use mobile data collection tools. Reported alerts were consistently 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 led to the proposal of interventions aimed at reducing tensions and conflicts within the affected communities. The table provided in the report outlines the actions taken in response to different types of alerts, detailing the stakeholders' interventions to address and resolve the issues. Through these comprehensive measures, the program sought to foster a more peaceful and cooperative environment amidst the challenges posed by transhumance movements.

**RESPONSES TO MOVEMENT ALERTS**



**RESPONSES TO EVENT ALERTS**



The established COMITAS project consortium peace platforms for 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, particularly 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 effectively manage conflicts between transhumance groups and farmers in Adamawa and Taraba states. 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.