

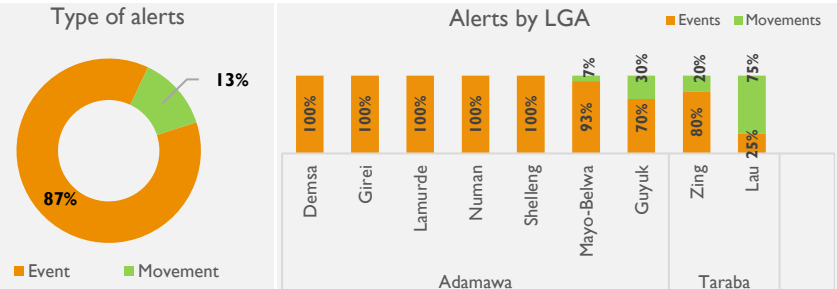
The conflicts between farmers and herders in North-East Nigeria and other parts of the Sahel region stem from a complex interplay of environmental and socio-economic challenges. Factors such as desertification, climate change, and erratic rainfall patterns have significantly reduced the amount of arable land and viable pastures for both agriculture and livestock activities. Additionally, the geometric population growth further exacerbates these pressures, culminating in competition for essential resources like land and water. As a result, disputes often arise over issues such as the encroachment of farmlands on traditional cattle routes, the destruction of crops by livestock, and the right to water sources. These disputes frequently escalate into violent clashes between farming and herding communities, further destabilizing the region.

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.

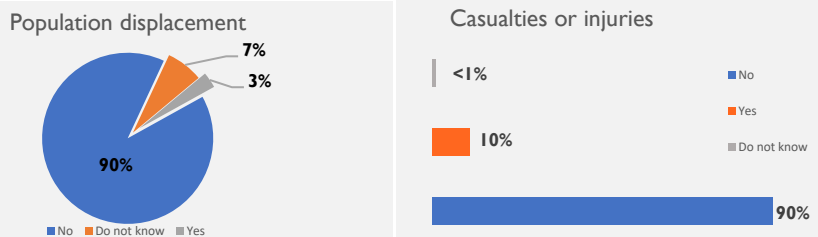
In August, a total of 243 alerts were recorded, with 212 (87%) being event-related and 31 (13%) relating to movements. In Adamawa State, all alerts in Demsa, Girei, Lamurde, Numan, and Shelleng LGAs were event-related. In Mayo-Belwa LGA, 93 per cent of the alerts were event-related, while 7 per cent were movement-related. Guyuk LGA reported 70 per cent event-related alerts and 30 per cent movement-related alerts. In Taraba State, Zing and Lau LGAs reported 80 per cent and 25 per cent event-related alerts, and 20 per cent and 75 per cent movement-related alerts, respectively. Disaggregated ward-level data indicates that Kodomti ward in Numan LGA of Adamawa State reported the highest percentage of events at 8. Dwan ward of Demsa LGA and Talum ward in Shelleng LGA of Adamawa state with Lama ward in Zing LGA of Taraba state each represent 6 per cent of the total alerts.

Less than 1 per cent of the reported alerts displacement status are unknown, while 10 per cent of the event alerts resulted in casualties or injuries.

TYPE OF ALERTS



CONSEQUENCES OF EVENTS



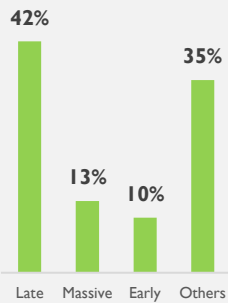
The northward transhumance movement continues with the resumption of the seasonal rain after a short break. Late movements toward the north accounted for 42 per cent of alerts, 13 per cent represented massive movements of 500 cattle and above, while 10 per cent represented out-of-season early movement toward the south as a result of the escalation of insurgency and banditry in some neighboring states. There is a significant proportion of other type movements, such as forceful eviction or relocation to nearby better grazing areas due to increment in rainy season-induced farming activities, account for 35 per cent. All movements are expected to result in increased competition for animal resources, while 97 per cent are likely to result in damage in surrounding fields, with 94 per cent likelihood of early or late passage of pastoral groups. In addition, there is a 58 per cent chance that official transhumance corridors will not be used, and a 23 per cent likelihood of fluctuations in market prices. All reported alerts will likely involve pastoral groups in transhumance, national or local authorities (94%), local farmers and breeders (84%), foresters (23%), and non-state armed groups (7%). There is a 90 per cent likelihood of these movement alerts materializing.

Conflicts between farmers and herders accounted for 59 per cent of all event alerts. Intra-community tensions followed at 23 per cent, while disasters such as rainstorms, and flooding made up 15 per cent. Inter-community tensions were reported in 1 per cent of the alerts. The primary drivers of farmer-herder conflicts were farmland encroachment, crop destruction, and damage to fields by pastoral groups, accounting for 62 per cent of all instances of conflicts. Followed by Night and underage grazing at 14 per cent, cattle rustling, animal theft and the killing of stray animals constituted 9 per cent of incidents. Cattle route blockage and the non-use of designated transhumance routes and the early or late passage of pastoral groups each accounted for 5 per cent alongside competition around animal resources at 2 per cent. Deforestation and drug abuse each represents 1 per cent and others such as grazing too close to farmland and theft of farm produces represent 4 per cent of all instances of underlying causes of all farmer-herder conflicts. Transhumance-related events implicated various actors. Pastoral groups were involved in all incidents, with local farmers and breeders involved in 79 per cent, national or local authorities in 31 per cent of cases, intra-fighting of farmer-farmer in 9 per cent. The foresters and non-state actors each involved in 4 per cent while others such as community members are involved in 3 per cent of all instances of event alerts. Actors involved in conflict management include local and/or national authorities at 58 per cent of all instances, community leaders at 55 per cent and pastoral organizations at 31 per cent. Humanitarian organizations played a role in 13 per cent, customary leaders in 7 per cent and religious leaders in 6 per cent. Consequently, 34 per cent of alerts were resolved, while 59 per cent remained unresolved, and the status of 7 per cent could not be determined as of the reporting date.

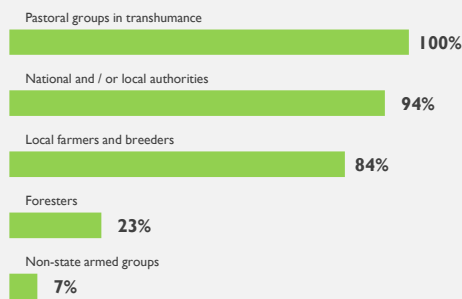
MOVEMENT ALERTS

(* data consisting of multi-choice options)

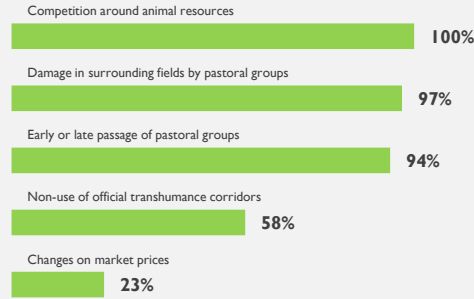
Type of movements



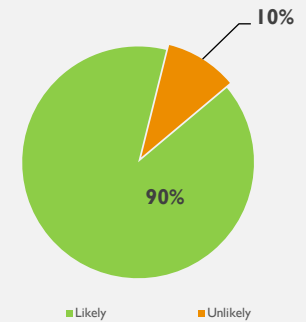
Actors who may be involved in potential future events *



Likely consequences *



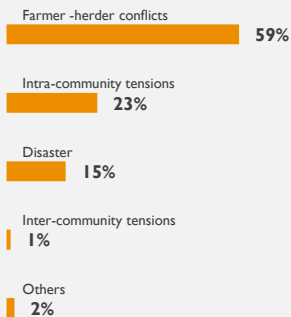
Probability of risks materialization



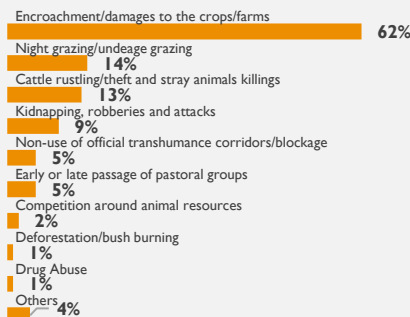
EVENT ALERTS

(* data consisting of multi-choice options)

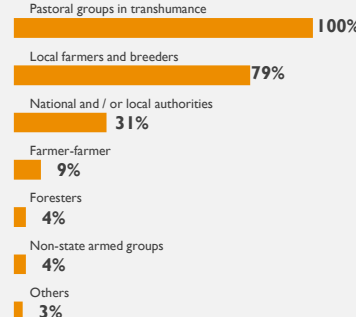
Types of events



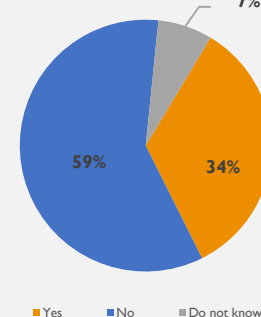
Causes of farmer-herder conflicts *



Actors involved in the events*



Are the events resolved?

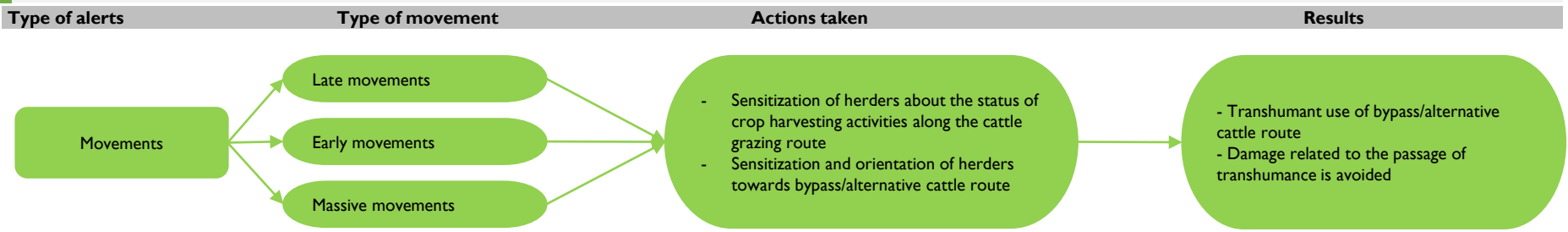


Actors involved in conflict management *

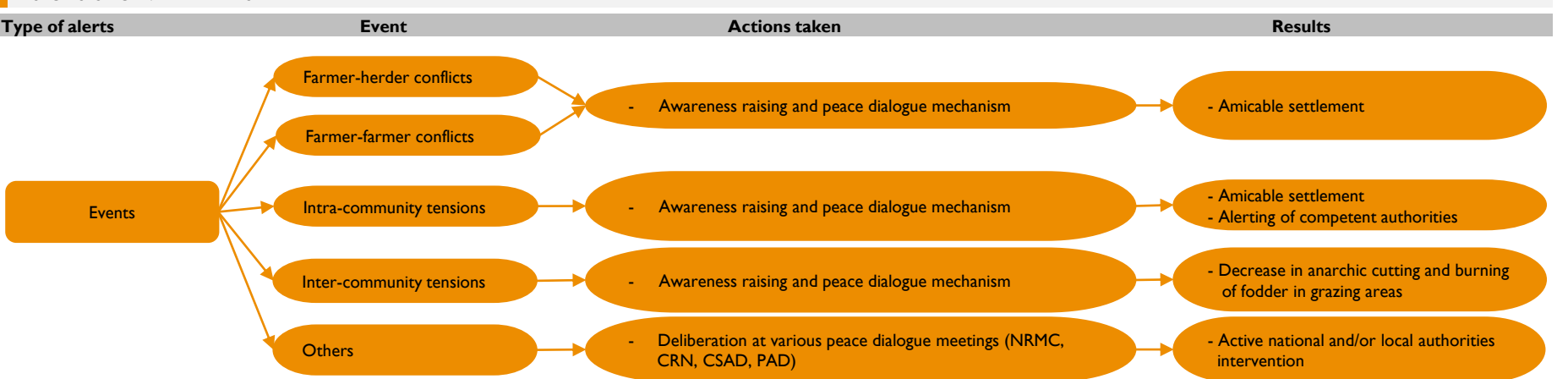


During the TTT EVER alerts reporting period, several proactive steps were taken to mitigate or prevent conflicts associated with transhumance movements. These efforts were guided by alerts from trained key informants and verified by designated focal persons in the operational Local Government Areas (LGAs). To improve reporting accuracy, key informants received ongoing support, enabling them to effectively utilize mobile data collection tools. The alerts reported were regularly discussed in various committee meetings, including those of the Natural Resource Management Committees (NRMCs), Community Response Networks (CRNs), Community Security Architecture Dialogues (CSADs), and Peace Architecture Dialogues (PADs). These discussions resulted in proposed interventions aimed at reducing tensions and conflicts in the affected communities. The flow diagram below details the actions taken in response to different alerts, highlighting the interventions by stakeholders to address and resolve the issues. Through these coordinated efforts, the program aimed to promote a more peaceful and cooperative environment amidst the challenges posed by transhumance movements.

RESPONSES TO MOVEMENT ALERTS



RESPONSES TO EVENT ALERTS



The COMITAS project consortium has established peace platforms in operational communities to address conflicts between farmers and herders. These platforms include Neighborhood Response Management Committees (NRMCs), Community Response Networks (CRNs), Conflict Sensitivity and Awareness Committees (CSADs), and Peace and Development Committees (PADs). Their primary goal is to provide timely information to local authorities, community leaders, and members, particularly in response to transhumance-related alerts. Proactive strategies such as compensation, engagement of social intermediaries, facilitated dialogues, and flexible approaches to conflict prevention and resolution are employed. The flow diagram illustrates the involvement of local conflict management committees in Adamawa and Taraba states, detailing the steps taken to resolve and mitigate conflicts.

Furthermore, the ongoing collaboration and data sharing among the COMITAS consortium underscore the commitment to managing conflicts between transhumance groups and farmers in these states. Enhanced data reporting through IOM's Transhumance Tracking Tools, supported by continuous training of key informants and data sharing with partners like Search for Common Ground (SFCG) and Mercy Corps, has fostered dialogue among established peace platforms and other stakeholders in operational Local Government Areas (LGAs). The shared data, analysis, and reports have been instrumental in guiding the planning and implementation of activities by organizations within the COMITAS consortium.