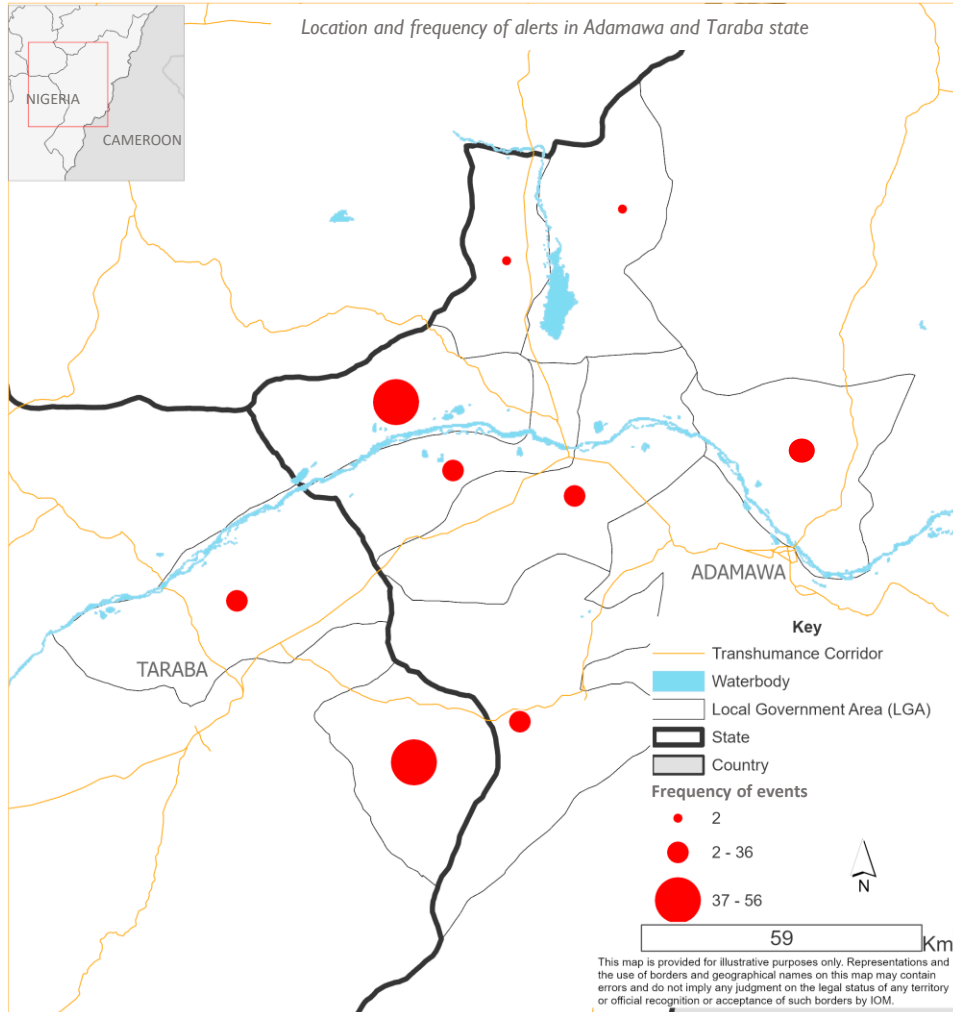




Location and frequency of alerts in Adamawa and Taraba state



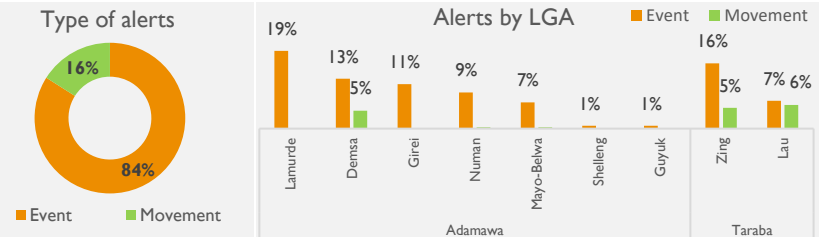
In northern Nigeria and other Sahel regions, the escalation of hostility and violent conflicts between transhumance herders and farmers are linked to several key factors. One of the main contributors is the competition over natural resources, which is exacerbated by the low rainfall, insecurity, insurgency, growing population and the attendant land-intensive demands for both farming and transhumance activities. Additionally, year-round farming and the conventional methods of land allocation to farming and herding activities add to the tensions, as farmers may encroach on designated grazing areas and routes, and herders in turn resort to destructive practices such as trespassing on farmlands, causing crop destruction and polluting water sources to feed their cattle. These factors sometimes result in deadly conflicts.

To better understand trends in transhumance movements, assess impact of conflicts and mitigate the transhumance herders and sedentary farmers conflicts, the Transhumance Tracking Tools (TTT) as a component of the IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) and supported by a network of community key informants, operationalised the Early Warning System in the selected 9 LGAs in the adjoining states of Adamawa and Taraba. The triangulated 287 alerts were those that are linked to events or massive/unexpected transhumance movements that resulted from farmers-herders conflicts in the two states (7 and 2 LGAs of Adamawa and Taraba state respectively).

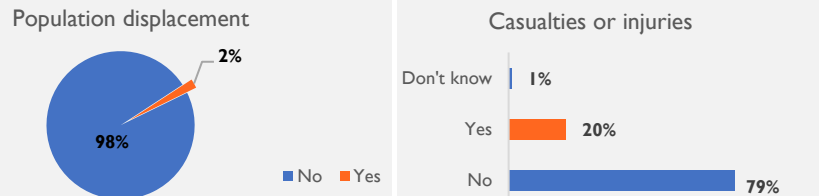
For the month under review, the triangulated alerts comprise of 240 (84%) events and 47 (16%) movement alerts. Of the reported alerts, the largest number are in Zing LGA in Taraba state (21%), followed by Larmurde and Demsa LGA of Adamawa at 19 and 18 per cent respectively. The disaggregated ward event alerts in the two states show the highest reported events of 5 per cent each for Kodomti, Ndikong and Waduku wards of Numan, Mayo-Belwa and Lamurde LGA of Adamawa respectively, as well as Monk in ward within Zing LGA in Taraba state.

The alerts resulted to 2 per cent instances of population displacement, while 20 per cent instances resulted in casualties or injuries.

TYPE OF ALERTS



CONSEQUENCES OF EVENTS



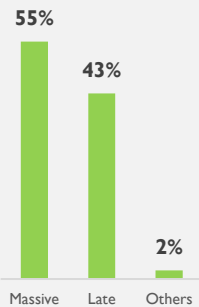
The movement alerts reported for the reviewed month suggest that 55 per cent are characterized as massive movements involving more than 500 livestock, and 43 per cent are late movements, while 2 per cent are related to other types of movements such as pastoralist groups moving to alternative resting sites within the same ward due to security concerns. The movements within Nigeria comprise 89 per cent of the total, while 7 per cent involve cross-border movements from Nigeria to Niger and 2 per cent are transiting from Cameroon through Nigeria to Cameroon, while 2 per cent of inflow movements take place from Cameroon to Nigeria. Likelihood that the reported movement alerts result in damages to surrounding fields is 98 per cent, while late or massive movements of pastoral groups is 89 per cent, increased competition over animal resources is 79 per cent, avoidance of official transhumance corridors is 45 per cent and alterations in market prices is 19 per cent. Local farmers and breeders are projected to be involved in all instances of future movement alerts and transhumant pastoral groups are likely to engage in 87 per cent of them, while foresters' participation is expected at 43 per cent. National and/or local authorities may be involved in 38 per cent and non-state armed groups at 15 per cent of all instances.

Of the reported instances of TTT event alerts for the month of July, agro-pastoral conflict emerges as the predominant cause at 42 per cent. Followed by intra-community tensions at 37 per cent, while inter-community tensions account for 13 per cent. Disaster and terrorist-related events respectively make up 5 and 2 per cent of the reported incidents, with the remaining 1 per cent attributed to other causes. The data also suggests that transhumance-related event alerts are attributed to farm encroachment and destruction (69%), cattle rustling/animal theft (23%), cattle route blockage or lack of access to infrastructures (16%), night grazing/massive or late passage of pastoral groups (9%), kidnapping, robberies, accidents, and attacks (7%) and other causes (1%).

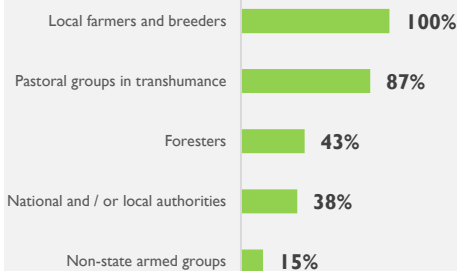
Among the key actors involved in the event alerts are the local farmers and breeders (61%), followed by national and/or local authorities (25%), non-state armed groups (16%), pastoral groups in transhumance (10%) and foresters (<1%). The remaining 28 per cent of the event alerts involve other actors such as community youth, kidnappers, and unknown persons. Of the reported event alerts, 49 per cent of the reported event alerts were resolved with the participation of community leaders (75%), local and/or national authorities (44%), pastoral organizations (17%), humanitarian organizations (12%), customary chiefs (5%), religious leaders (4%), and other figures such as market leaders and community youth leaders (13%).

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

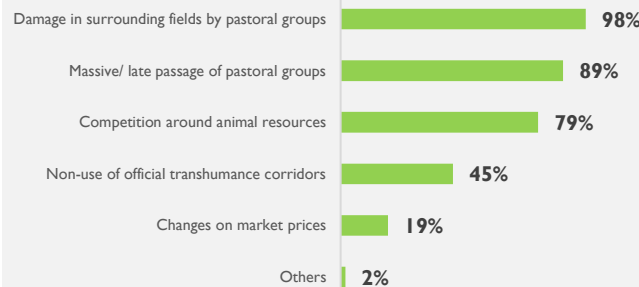
Types of movements



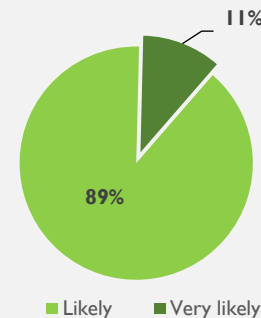
Actors who may be involved in a potential future events *



Likely consequences *

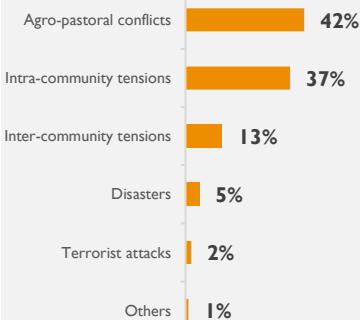


Probability of risks materialization

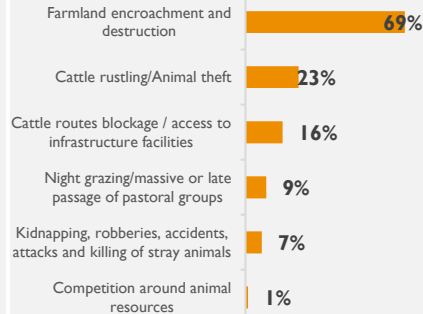


EVENT ALERTS (* data consisting of multi-choice options)

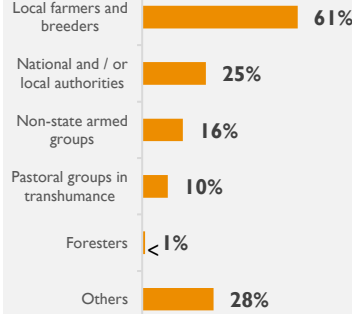
Types of events



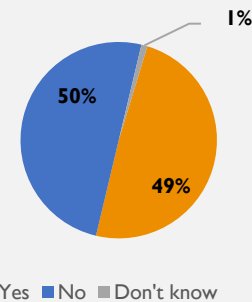
Causes of agro-pastoral conflicts *



Actors involved in the events*



Are the events resolved?

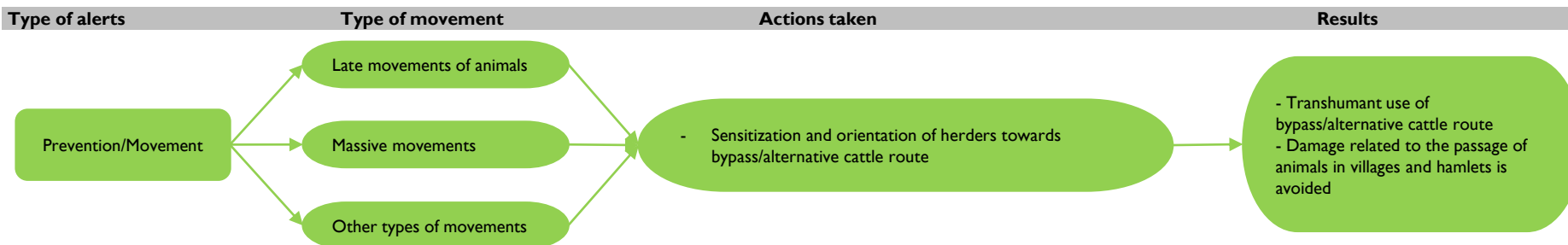


Actors involved in conflict management *



In response to the transmission of alerts by key informants and triangulated by focal persons in the operational LGAs in Adamawa and Taraba state for the month under review, corresponding actions were taken to resolve or prevent transhumance movement-related conflicts. Various local actors participated in resolving and providing responses to mitigate the situation in response to the transmitted alerts from key informants. Some courses of action taken to register and resolve alert types are highlighted in the table below. There are reported cases of farm destruction and other farmer pastoralist-related issues with the yearly rainy season at its peak.

RESPONSES TO MOVEMENT ALERTS



RESPONSES TO EVENT ALERTS



The information gathered from IOM's TTT alerts and shared with Search for Common Ground (SFCG) have supported the deliberations among key actors within the project wards and LGAs. The primary objective of the peace platforms established within the communities (CRN, CSAD, PAD), is to effectively relay timely information to local authorities, village leaders, and community figures in the project operational area. Conflict resolution and peace platforms have taken proactive measures to avert conflicts and the resultant population displacements. Specifically, is the proactively responses to alerts related to transhumance-linked conflicts. These actions encompass a range of strategies, including compensating victims, employing social intermediaries, and implementing adaptive approaches to both address and prevent such conflicts from arising.

The active involvement of local conflict management entities Adamawa and Taraba has been instrumental in resolving and mitigating these situations. Their participation hinges on the alerts transmitted by key informants to designated focal individuals, underscoring a collaborative effort to manage and minimize conflicts