TRANSHUMANCE TRACKING TOOL (TTT)

ADAMAWA AND TARABA STATE, NIGERIA — EARLY WARNING

DASHBOARD #24

Data Collection: April 2024

Publication Date: May 2024

288 ALERTS | **260 EVENTS** | **28 MOVEMENTS**

207 ADAMAWA | **81 TARABA**

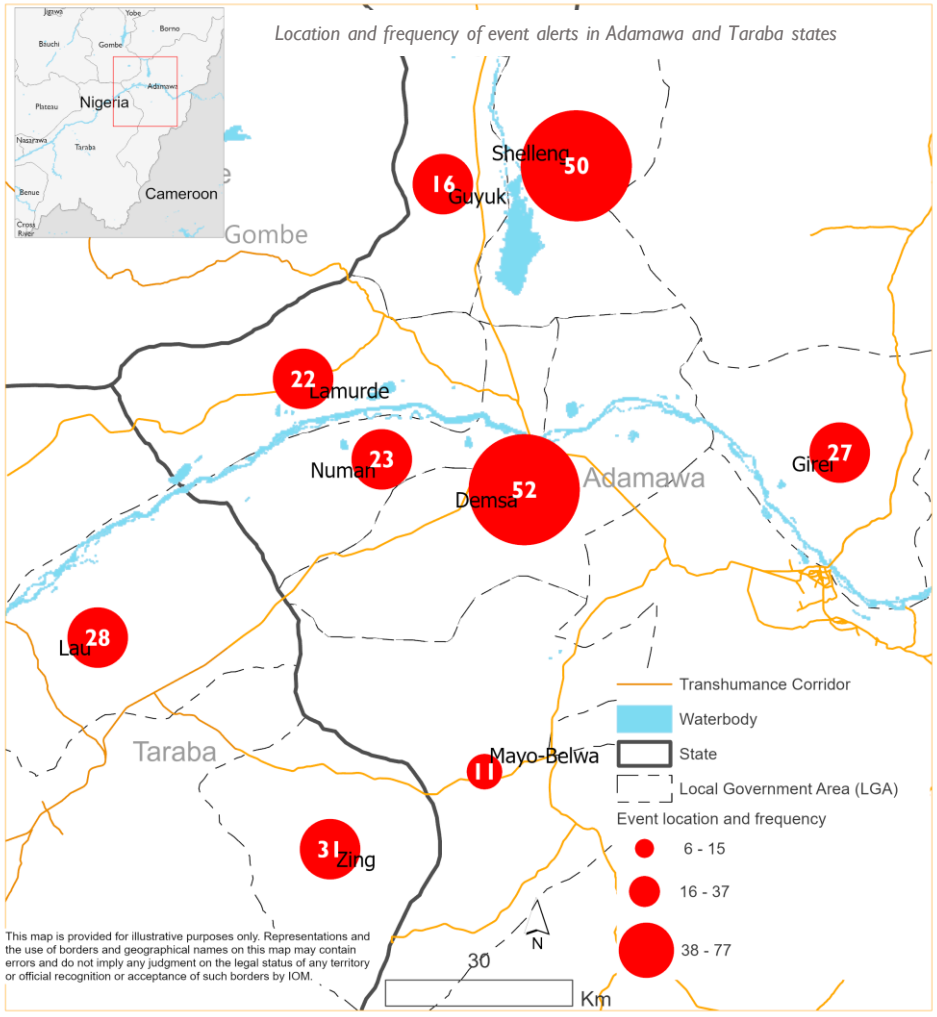
Conflicts between farmers and herders in North-East Nigeria and other Sahel regions are rooted in many factors such as desertification, climate change impacts, low rainfall, and competition over suitable land for farming and transhumance activities. These issues are exacerbated by rapid population growth, which drives demand for food, shelter, and security for both humans and livestock. Consequently, competition for scarce natural resources intensifies, leading to incidents like farming on cattle routes, crop destruction, farm damage, and water pollution among others, which often escalate into violent confrontations between the farmer and herder 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.

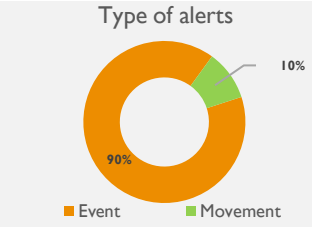
Of the 288 alerts recorded in April, 260 (90%) are event-related while 28 (10%) are related to movements. Specifically, Demsa, Girei, Lamurde, Numan and Shelleng LGAs in Adamawa state reported solely event-related alerts, while in Guyuk LGA, 89 per cent were event-related and 11 per cent were movement-related. Similarly, Mayo-belwa LGA reported 73 per cent event-related alerts and 27 per cent movement-related. Also in Taraba state, Lau LGA reported 74 per cent of event-related alerts and 26 per cent are movement-related alerts while Zing LGA reported 72 per cent of movement-related alerts and 28 per cent are event-related. Disaggregated ward-level data indicates that Kodompti, Talum and Demsa wards in Numan, Shelleng and Demsa LGAs of Adamawa state reported the highest percentage of events, cumulatively encompassing 20 per cent of the total alerts.

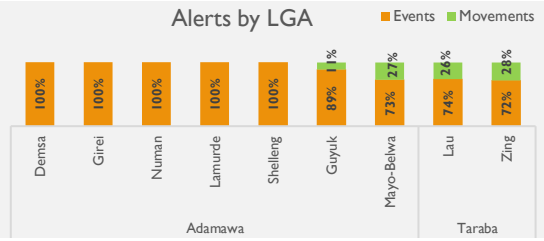
The event alerts reported across all LGAs suggested a population displacement rate of 2 per cent, with 17 per cent of instances of alerts resulting in casualties or injuries.

Location and frequency of event alerts in Adamawa and Taraba states

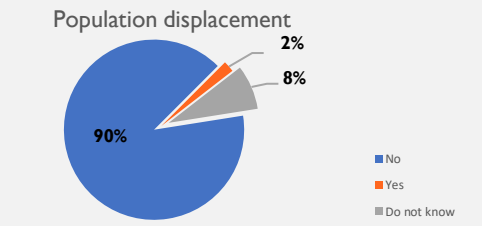


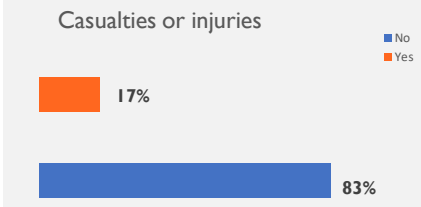
TYPE OF ALERTS





CONSEQUENCES OF EVENTS





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Transhumance patterns in Nigeria closely align with regional rainy seasons. In April, early movements constituted 50 per cent of alerts and signify the onset of northward migration of herders, while 7 per cent represented late southward migrations. Massive livestock movements of over 500 cattle represent 39 per cent of all movements, with another 4 per cent denoting other important migratory events. It is anticipated that these movements will result in damage to surrounding fields, the likelihood of competition for animal resources, and non-use of designated corridors, each at 89 per cent. There is a 57 per cent likelihood of early or late passage of pastoral groups and a 32 per cent chance of market price fluctuations. All reported alerts involve pastoral groups in transhumance and will likely implicate national or local authorities (86%), with 82 per cent likely involving local farmers and breeders, 43 per cent involving foresters, and 14 per cent of instances likely to involve non-state actors. The likelihood of these alerts materializing is estimated at 89 per cent.

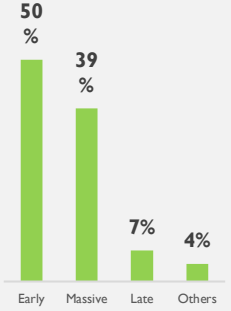
From the reported event alerts in April, farm encroachment and crop destruction emerged as the major cause of farmer–herder conflicts, constituting 47 per cent of all instances, followed by cattle rustling at 39 per cent. Banditry, kidnapping, robberies, and attacks accounted for 16 per cent, with night grazing and underage grazing (ie person that head the herd is below 18 years old) at 5 per cent each. Drug abuse and non-use of transhumance corridors by the herders, along with cattle route blockage, each constituted 4 per cent. The competition around animal resources and deforestation/bush burning each stood at 1 per cent, with other miscellaneous causes making up 5 per cent. The data also indicates that transhumance-related event alerts can be attributed to various actors, with local farmers and breeders accounting for 74 per cent, national and/or local authorities at 40 per cent, pastoral groups in transhumance at 15 per cent, community members and farmer-farmer (sedentary farmers attack non-native farmers, including those temporarily displaced.) each at 5 per cent, herder-herder (herders attacking headers from different nationality) at 2 per cent, and other actors constituting 6 per cent.

Local farmers and breeders were involved in 74 per cent of all instances of event alerts, national and/or local authorities participated in 40 per cent of all instances, while 15 per cent of event alerts involved the pastoral group in transhumance. Community members/leaders, non-state actors, and farmer-farmers (i.e. from disputes over arable land resources) each account for 5 per cent, herder-herder accounts for 2 per cent respectively, while others such as unknown persons make up 6 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 per cent, pastoral organizations in 19 per cent, religious leaders in 3 per cent, and customary chiefs in 1 per cent of all instances. Other entities such as market leaders and trade unions are involved in 5 per cent of all instances of farmer-herder conflict management. Of the event alerts, 32 per cent were resolved, 62 per cent were unresolved, while the status of 3 per cent cannot be determined.

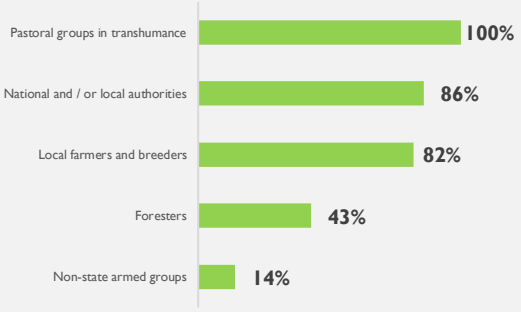
MOVEMENT ALERTS

(data consisting of multi-choice options)*

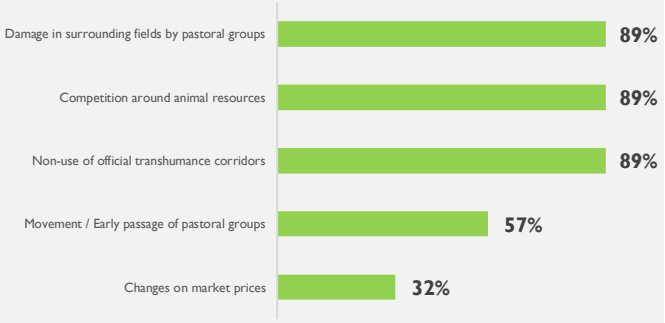
Type of movements



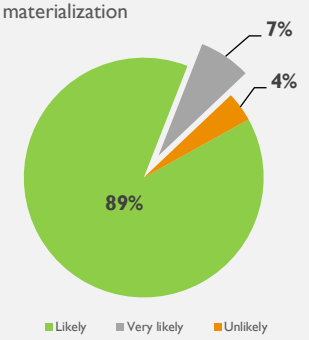
Actors who may be involved in potential future events *



Likely consequences *



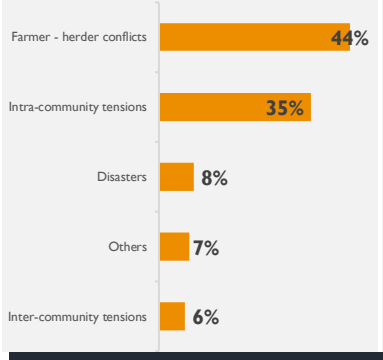
Probability of risks materialization



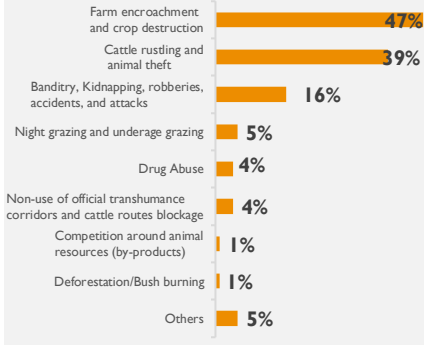
EVENT ALERTS

(data consisting of multi-choice options)*

Types of event

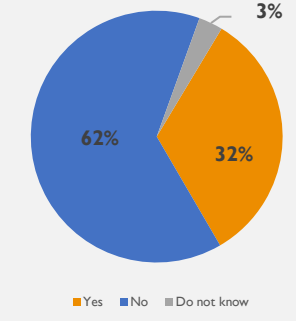


Causes of farmer-herder conflicts *



Actors involved in the events*

Are the events resolved?



Actors involved in conflict management *

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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 shared by key informants and triangulated by designated focal persons in the operational Local Government Areas (LGAs). Activities included training key informants 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 COMITAS' project consortium has established peace platforms in operational communities, comprising 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 swiftly 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 victim 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.

Furthermore, 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, have 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.

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