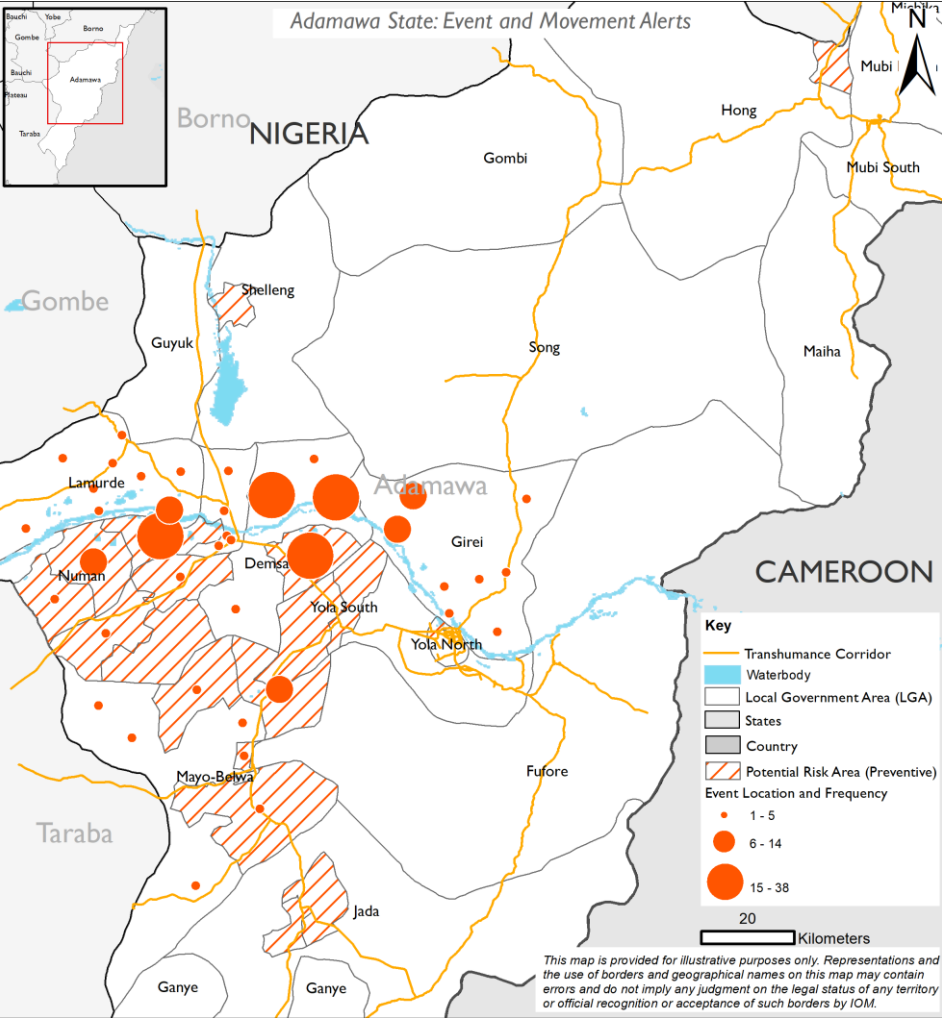


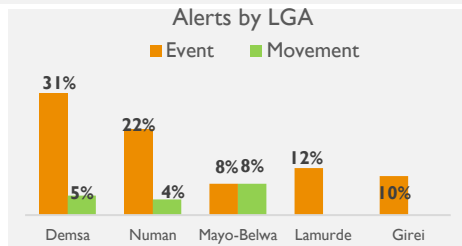
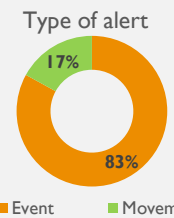
In Nigeria, the conflict between farmers and herders, which emanate from competing claims to natural resources is compounded as a result of factors such as population growth, expanding human settlements, land privatization, year-round farming, environmental degradation, weakened traditional conflict resolving mechanism and climate change. The Transhumance Tracking Tool (TTT) collects key data on transhumance in Adamawa state, with the aim of providing information related to the internal and cross-border movements along the official and unofficial corridors.

The TTT Early Warning identifies pattern of alerts related to the use of natural resources, agro-pastoral practices and herders' movements that is linked to events or massive/unexpected movement of livestock that could cause a conflict. It also helps understand the modes of resolution of conflicts and inform the competent authorities in order to reduce tensions or prevent conflict. A network of Key informants selected from members of the Community Response Network (CRN) and LGA-based team leads were used for data collection.

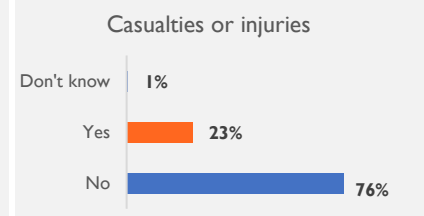
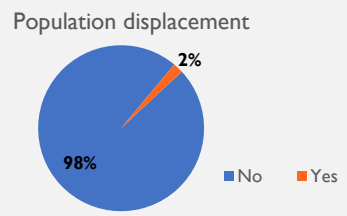
During the month of March 2022, the TTT Early Warning tool captured 262 alerts. The triangulated alerts include 218 (83%) events and 44 (17%) massive/sudden movements. The event alerts spread across 79 per cent of the wards in the 5 operational LGAs. Kodomti and Borrong wards located in Numan and Demsa LGAs respectively, share the highest number of recorded event alerts. This was primarily attributed to early or late passage of pastoral groups, damage in surrounding fields by pastoral groups, non-use of official transhumance corridors and competition around animal resources. Furthermore, key informants indicated that several localities outside of the TTT's operational areas, which frequently are subject to tensions between herders and farmers, might witness incidents, including Hong, Jada, Shelling and Yola North LGAs. These presents an important early warning opportunity of monitoring events that are related to early or massive movements of transhumance and to mitigate potential farmers-herders' conflicts in these locations.



TYPES OF ALERTS



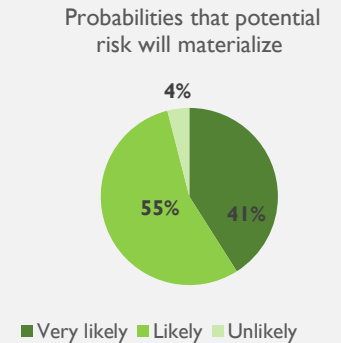
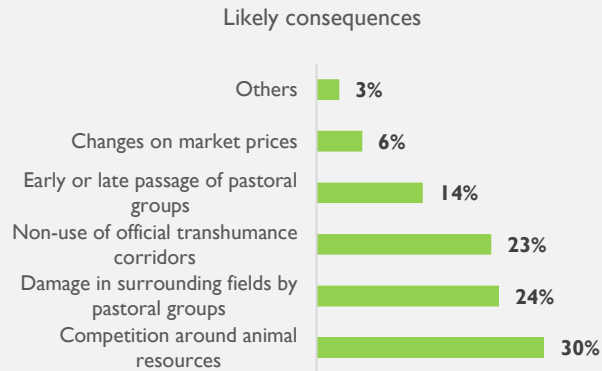
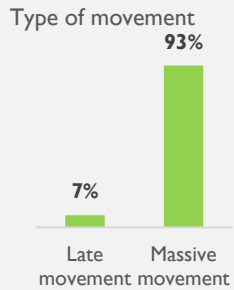
CONSEQUENCES OF EVENTS



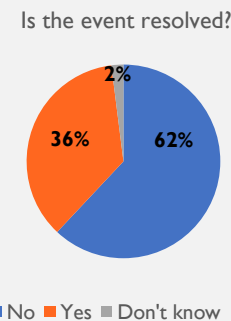
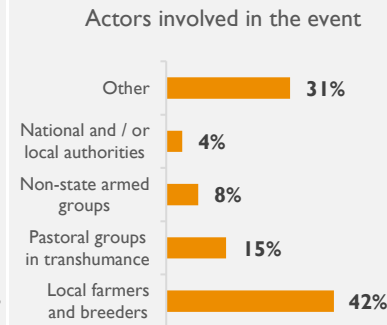
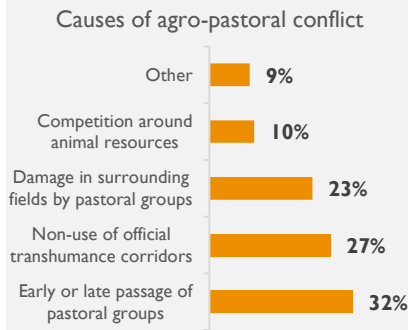
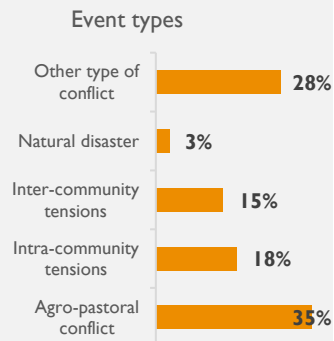
The movement alerts for the month under review indicates that 93 per cent relate to mass movements of cattle and the remaining 7 per cent relate to late movements. Also, indicated is the probability of the mass and late movements could lead to rise in competition around animal resources (30%), damage in surrounding fields by pastoral groups (24%), and non-use of official transhumance corridors (23%) among others. To this end, local farmers and breeders (50%), and pastoral groups in transhumance (38%) are the major actors who may be involved in a potential future event. The likelihood that the potential risk will materialize is 55 per cent. Regarding the movements reported, 77 per cent were internal to Nigeria whereas the remaining 23 per cent were cross-border.

Predominant among the reported alerts are the agro-pastoral conflicts and intra-community tensions at 35 per cent and 18 per cent respectively. The agro-pastoral conflicts related to transhumance movements are reportedly caused by early or late movements of pastoral groups (32%), non-use of official transhumance corridors (27%), damage to surrounding fields by pastoral groups (23%) and competition around animal resources (10%). Among the key actors involved in the event alerts were 42 the local farmers and breeders (42%) and the pastoral group in transhumance (15%). Also, non-state armed group and national and/or local authorities were the other actors involved in the event alerts. As of the end of March 2022, 36 per cent of the event alerts reported were resolved with the involvement of local and/or national authorities, community leaders, pastoral organizations, humanitarian organizations, customary chiefs, and religious leaders. However, 62 per cent of the events are not yet resolved and may require a concerted effort of all the actors involved in conflict management. Twenty-three per cent of the reported events resulted in casualties or injuries, while two per cent of events led to displacements of populations.

MOVEMENT ALERTS

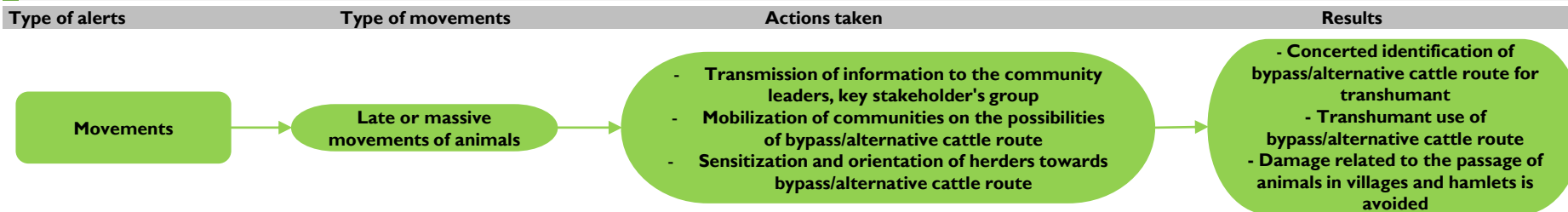


EVENT ALERTS

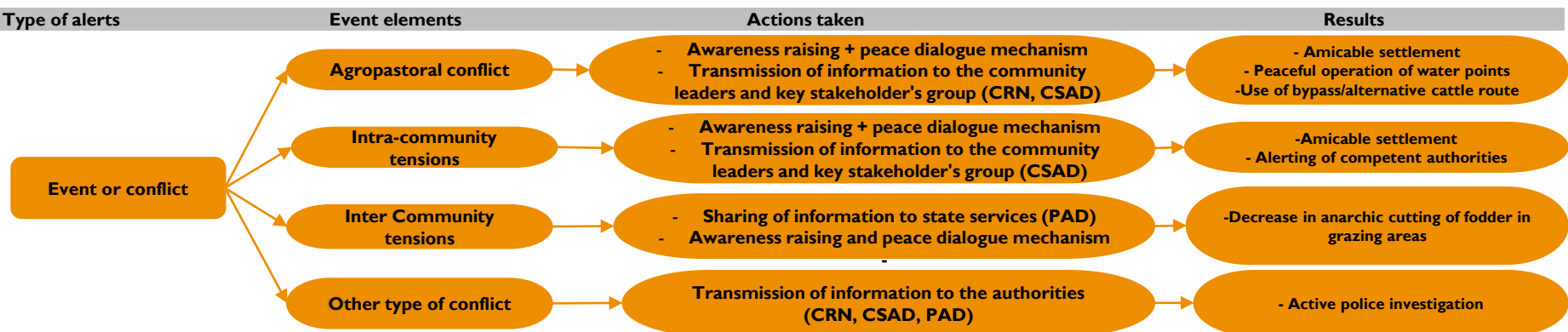


Based on the transmission of alerts by key informants and investigators to pastoral organization focal points in Demsa, Girei, Lamurde, Mayo-Belwa and Numan LGAs, actions are undertaken by different local actors to provide a response to mitigate or prevent a conflict situation indicated by the "event alerts" and to avoid an imminent inter-community conflict or tension indicated by the "movements alerts". Thus, depending on the type of alerts, corresponding actions are taken to resolve or prevent conflicts related to transhumant movements. Some of the actions taken to alerts are highlighted below.

RESPONSES TO MOVEMENTS ALERT



RESPONSES TO EVENTS ALERT



The February early warning dashboard was presented at the joint session convened for Adamawa Forum for Farmers and Herders Relations (AFFAHR), Governor's Committee on Farmer-Herder Conflicts in Adamawa state, Peace Architecture Dialogue (PAD), and Community Security Architecture Dialogue (CSAD). Stakeholders in attendance included the Consortium partners (Search for Common Ground and Mercy Corps), the Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Livestock and Aquaculture Development, Ministry of information, the office of the Secretary to the Government of Adamawa State, security agencies, religious groups, media organizations, and key religious and traditional leaders, academia, civil society groups, technocrats, think tanks, Miyetti Allah Cattle Breeders Association of Nigeria (MACBAN), and All Farmers' Association of Nigeria (AFAN). These platforms discussed the early warning alerts linked to the use of natural resources, agro-pastoral practices, and herders' movement that has the potential of causing conflicts.

Of the outstanding unresolved events for the month of February, 57 per cent were resolved during the month under review. The resolved events spread across Demsa (42%), Girei (24%), Lamurde (18%), Mayo-Belwa (8%) and Numan (8%) LGAs. The resolved events were related to intra-community tensions (45%), Agro-pastoral conflict (22%), inter-community tensions (10%), natural hazards or disasters (2%) and other type of events (21%). Community leaders (41%), local and/or national authorities (39%) and pastoral organization (20%) constitute key actors involved in resolving the events. In recent weeks, there have been reported cases of crop destruction by herders across different villages in Kodomti ward of Numan local government area. It was reported that the return of the herders to their former settlements has raised fresh concerns for farmers who in recent years, had not recorded a significant loss of crops by cattle. The CRN had in many instances intervened in some of the issues but the reaction from the community members suggests there is a need to sensitize the community members on peaceful cohabitation between farmers and herders.