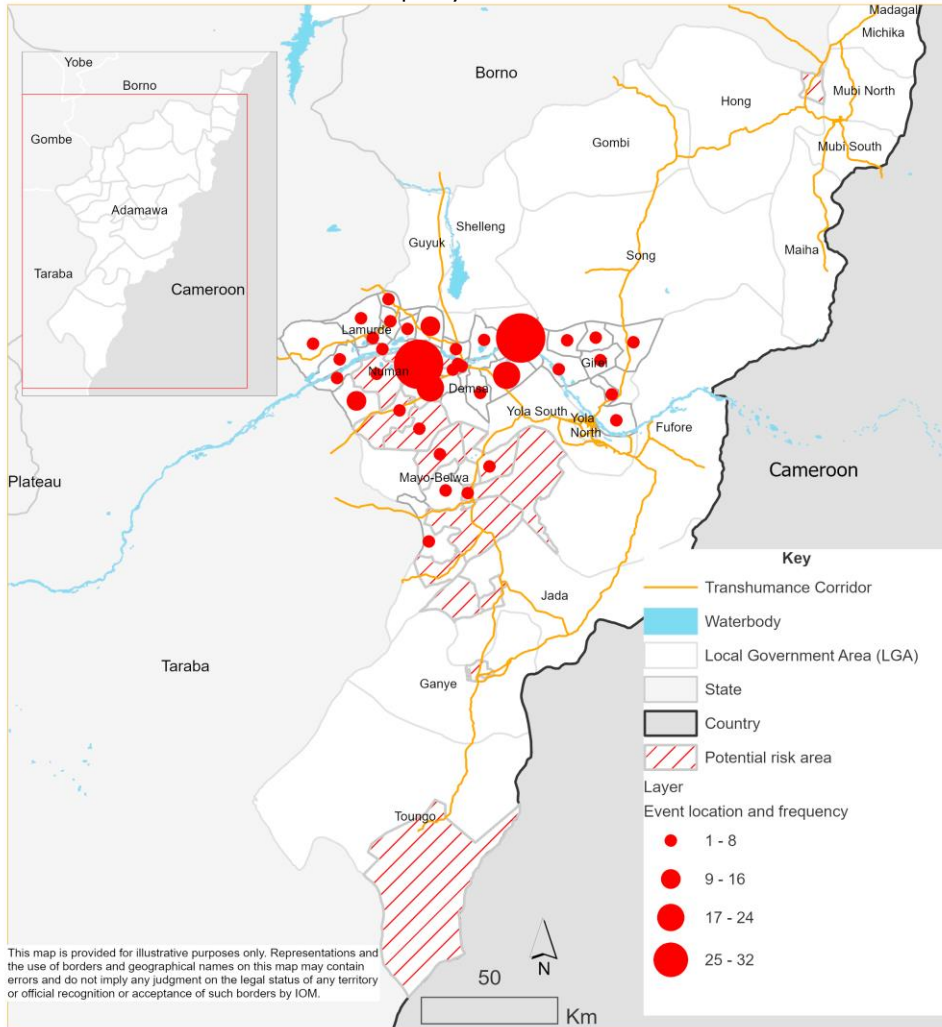




Location and frequency of alerts in Adamawa State



In recent years, competing claims to natural resources have grown with reports of violent clashes between farmers and herders communities in Adamawa state of Nigeria. The TTT Early Warning monitors transhumant movements and identifies the pattern of alerts that are related to the use of natural resources between farmers and herders. The TTT data collection engages a network of selected Key informants from the Community Response Network (CRN) and LGA-based team leads.

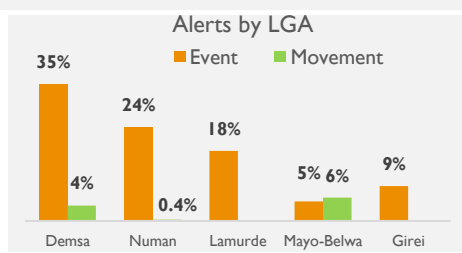
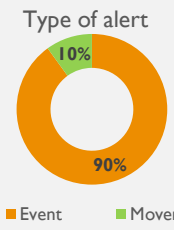
During the month of April 2022, the TTT Early Warning tool captured 285 alerts. The triangulated alerts include 257 (90%) events and 28 (10%) massive/late movements. The recent event alerts were compounded by the rise in the incidences of the burning of farmlands after harvest to create a scarcity of pasture for grazing as well as to discourage the herders grazing on farmland, potentially leading to conflict in the LGAs such as Demsa.

The event alerts spread across 73 per cent of the wards in the 5 operational LGAs. The percentages of the event alerts in each LGAs are Demsa (35%), Numan (24%), Lamurde (18%), Girei (9%), and Mayo-Belwa (5%). For instance, in Lamurde and Numan LGAs, there are reported cases of crop destruction and underage-herders grazing respectively. It is also reported that 9 per cent of the events resulted in casualties or injuries, while less than one per cent of events led to displacements of populations. The highest number of casualties or injuries are reported from Girei followed by Demsa and Lamurde LGAs.

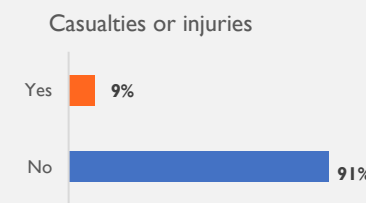
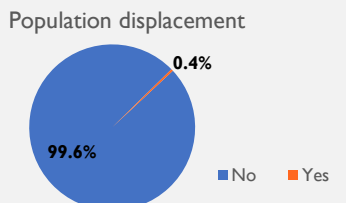
The early warning data indicated some localities where the potential event could occur. As shown on the map, Demsa, Fufore, Jada, Ganye, Hong, Mayo-Belwa, Numan, Toungo, and Yola South LGAs are the potential risk areas in relation to late and massive movements. In Mayo-Belwa LGA more movement alerts were reported than other operational LGAs, mainly because Mayo-Belwa is traversed by the major North-south axis transhumance corridor. In addition, transhumant groups use the Gongoshi grazing reserve as a resting point on their way to and from Toungo LGA where they stay during dry season grazing.

The reported alerts were in many cases, identified, discussed, and on many instances intervened upon during the Community Response Network (CRN), Community Security Architecture Dialogue (CSAD), and Peace Architecture Dialogue (PAD) meetings in order to diffuse escalating tensions and conflicts in the affected community areas.

TYPES OF EVENTS



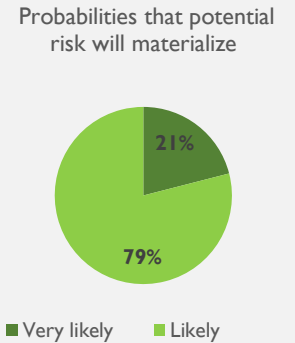
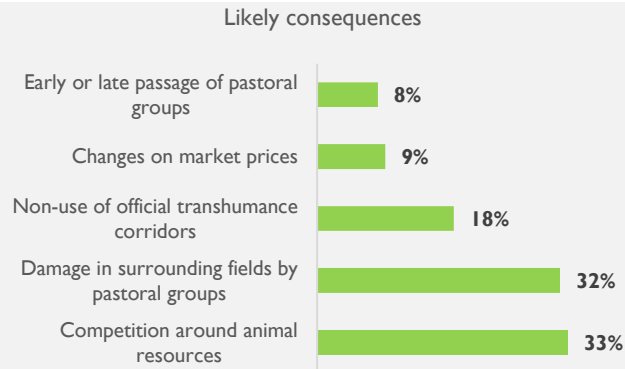
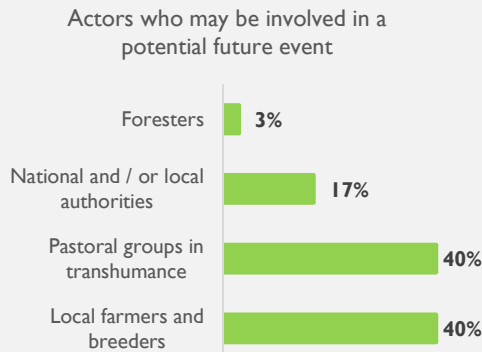
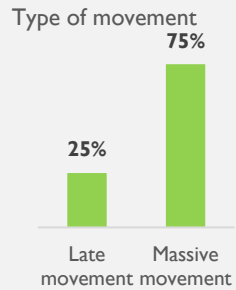
CONSEQUENCES OF EVENTS



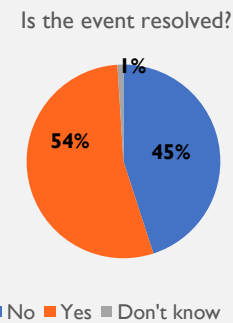
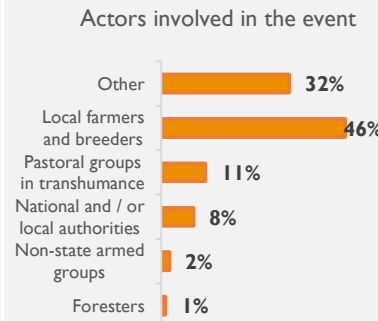
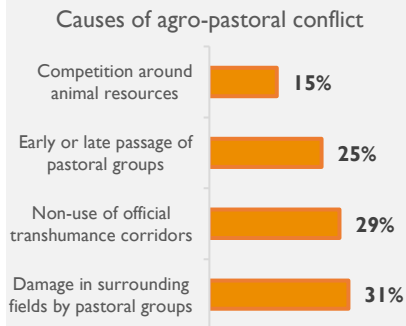
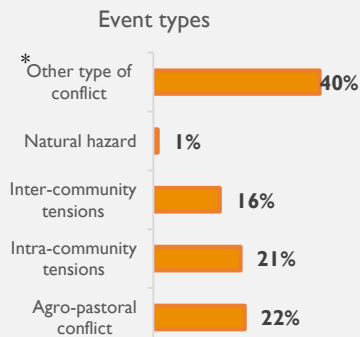
For the month under review, it is indicated that 75 per cent of the movement alerts relate to mass movements of cattle and the remaining 25 per cent relate to late movements. Of the reported movements, 68 per cent were internal to Nigeria whereas the remaining 32 per cent were cross-border from Cameroon and Chad. The movement alert also suggests that mass and late movements could result in competition around animal resources (33%), damage to surrounding fields by pastoral groups (32%), non-use of official transhumance corridors (18%), changes in market prices (9%), and early or late passage of pastoral groups (8%). The movement alerts further suggest that local farmers and breeders (40%), and pastoral groups in transhumance (40%) are the major actors who may be involved in a potential future event. The likelihood that the potential risk will materialize is 79 per cent.

Agro-pastoral conflicts and intra-and inter-community tensions comprised more than half of the event alerts recorded during the reporting month. Agro-pastoral conflicts related to transhumance movements are reportedly caused by damage to surrounding fields by pastoral groups (31%), non-use of official transhumance corridors (29%), early or late movements of pastoral groups (25%), and competition around animal resources (15%). The key actors involved in the event alerts were local farmers and breeders (46%) and the pastoral group in transhumance (11%), while 33 per cent of the reported alerts were related to other actors such as cattle rustlers, kidnappers, armed robbers, and unknown gunmen among others. Of the period under review, 54 per cent of the event alerts reported were resolved whereas 45 per cent of the events are not yet resolved. Community leaders, local and/or national authorities, pastoral organizations, humanitarian organizations, customary chiefs, and religious leaders involved in conflict management. A concerted effort of conflict management actors is required for the resolution of event alerts unresolved.

MOVEMENT ALERTS



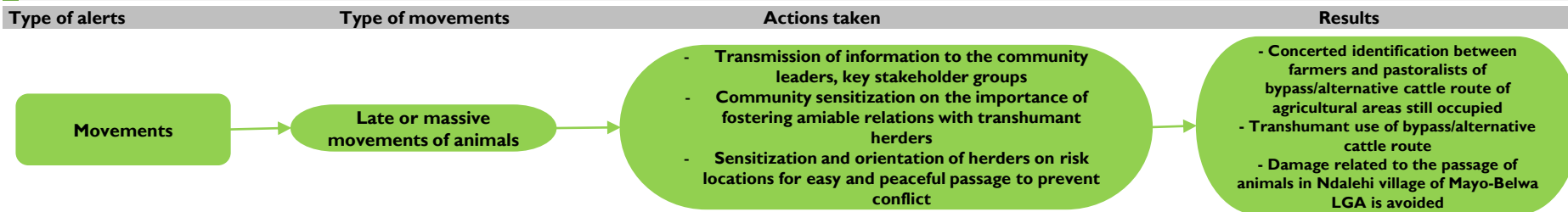
EVENT ALERTS



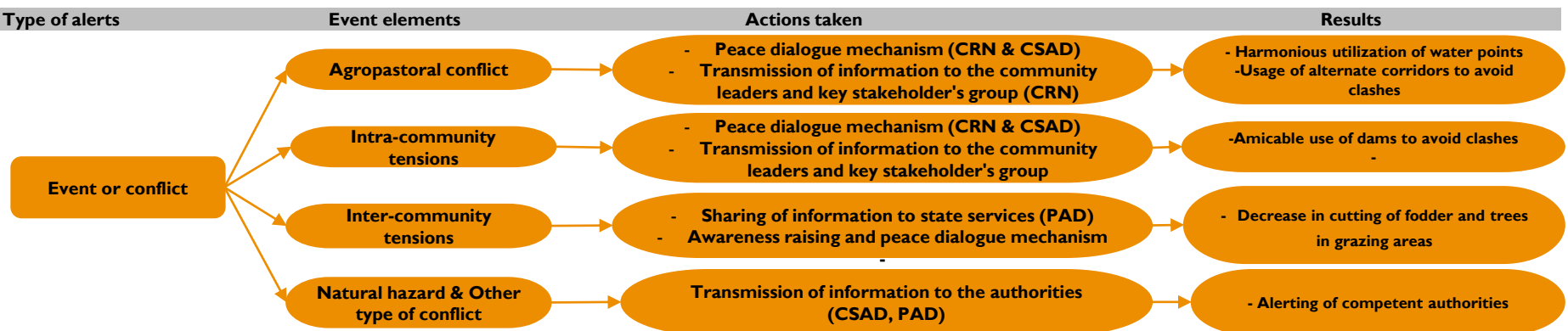
* The major ones include armed robbery, cattle rustling, kidnapping, and theft.

During the month under review, the early warning alerts linked to the use of natural resources, agro-pastoral practices, and herders' movements that have the potential of causing conflicts were presented at the joint session convened for the Peace Architecture Dialogue (PAD), Community Security Architecture Dialogue (CSAD), and Community Response Network (CRN). These contributed to the timely resolution of 54 per cent of events that spread across Demsa (18%), Girei (4%), Lamurde (18%), Mayo-Belwa (2%) and Numan (12%) LGAs. Further, corresponding actions are taken to resolve or prevent conflicts related to transhumant movements as highlighted below.

RESPONSES TO MOVEMENTS ALERT



RESPONSES TO EVENTS ALERT



In Gyawana, Lafiya, Waduku, and Suwa wards of Lamurde local government area, farm encroachment, herders attacks, cattle rustling, and land disputes were reported to the existing CRN and CSAD structures. In response, community leaders, farmer representatives, herder representatives, and security personnel were involved in the resolution of events that would have escalated into a conflict between farmers' and herders' communities. Identified cases of crop destruction at Tikka and Mbulaci villages of Borrong ward and Loh and Sabong villages of Dilli ward (both wards in Demsa LGA) were resolved by respective village heads and leaders of the various communities at the places. After negotiation, to compensate the damages, herders paid in monetary terms. The events reported in Tambo and Gereng wards of Girei LGA are mostly between local farmers and herders including crop destruction, theft, robbery, kidnapping, and illegal tree cutting. 48 per cent of the events in Girei LGA are resolved through the relentless effort of the traditional council, CRN, and CSAD members of the community.

Similarly, a prevention alert was shared with a community leader at Ndalehi village on the massive movement of transhumance along Gongoshi corridor in Mayo-Belwa local government area. To this response, a member of MACBAN from the communities communicated with the transhumant group leader about risk areas where farmers cultivated dry season crops encroaching the corridor. As a result, an alternate stock route was used by the transhumant group to avoid confrontation with the farmers. The actions also aimed at preventing potential conflicts and the resulting displacement of populations with regard to mass or late movements.