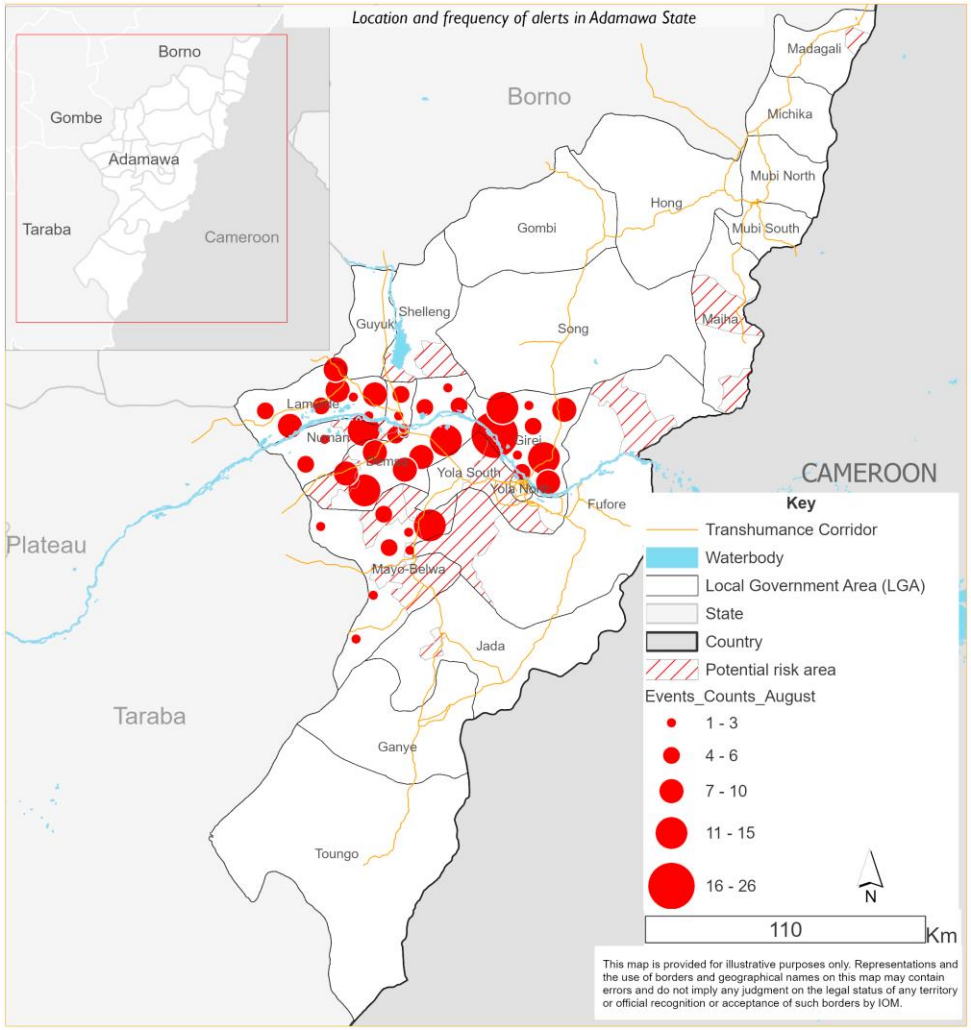
# TRANSHUMANCE TRACKING TOOL (TTT)
## ADAMAWA STATE, NIGERIA — EARLY WARNING

**DASHBOARD #8**
*Data Collection:* August 2022
*Publication Date:* September 2022

**295 ALERTS** — **263 EVENTS** — **32 MOVEMENTS**

| 81 DEMSA | 77 GIREI | 49 LAMURDE | 49 MAYO-BELWA | 39 NUMAN |
|---|---|---|---|---|

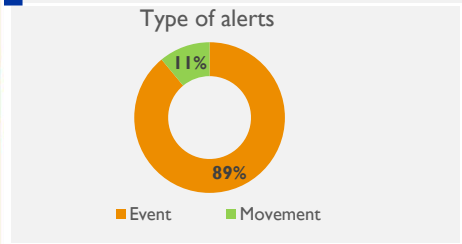


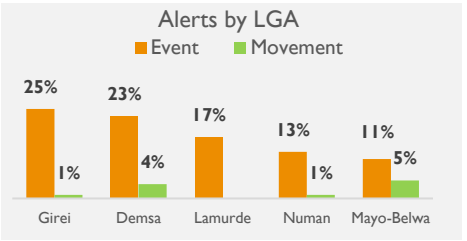

In Nigeria, transhumance is an established practice among cattle herders to overcome the constraints of the dry season, diseases and conflicts in the upper Sahel region. In recent years, competing claims to natural resources have grown with reports of violent clashes between farmers' and herders' communities in the Adamawa state of Nigeria. The conflicts between farmers and herders' communities are compounded by factors such as population growth, expanding human settlements, land privatization, year-round farming, environmental degradation, weakened traditional conflict resolving mechanisms and climate change.

The community focal points and key informants collect information on alerts relating to transhumance activities and movements in Adamawa state, to support the Transhumance Tracking Tool (TTT) Early Warning System as a component of the IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM). This report presents TTT Early Warning data collected in August 2022 in five LGAs of Adamawa State (Demsa, Girei, Lamurde, Numan and Mayo-Belwa). During this period under review, 295 alerts were recorded, including 263 events (89%) and 32 movements (11%). Events alerts include agro-pastoral conflict, intra-and inter-community tensions, Kidnappings, robberies, accidents, and attacks, disasters due to natural hazards, farm destruction, livestock theft, cattle rustling, etc. The highest number of alerts was recorded in Demsa LGA (27%), followed by Girei LGA (26%), Lamurde LGA (17%), Mayo-Belwa LGA (16%) and Numan LGA (14%). Disaggregated data at the ward level suggested that Gereng ward in Girei LGA and Ndikong ward in Mayo-Belwa LGA recorded high numbers at 10 per cent and 6 per cent of the total event alerts in August 2022, respectively

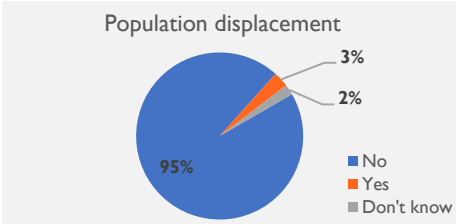
Some conflict-prone potential risk areas were identified for the month under review in Demsa, Fufore, Jada, Madagali, Maiha, Mayo-Belwa, Numan, Shelleng and Yola South LGAs. These potential risk areas are identified through monitoring transhumance movements and the TTT early warning platform.

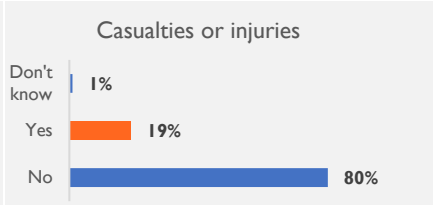
## TYPE OF ALERTS




## CONSEQUENCES OF EVENTS





COMITAS

**INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION FOR MIGRATION – UN MIGRATION (OIM – UN MIGRATION)**
**Contact:** https://migration.iom.int https://displacement.iom.int/nigeria https://dtm.iom.int/nigeria


For any information taken from this document, whether quoted paraphrased or used in any way, the source must be mentioned as follows: "Source: International Organization for Migration [September 2022] Transhumance Movement Tracking (TTT)".

# TRANSHUMANCE TRACKING TOOL (TTT)

## ADAMAWA STATE, NIGERIA — EARLY WARNING

**DASHBOARD #8**

*Data Collection: August 2022*

*Publication Date: September 2022*

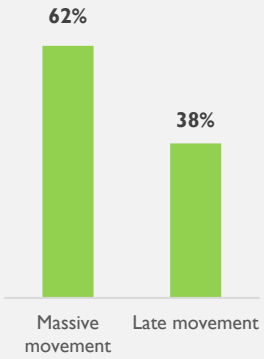
Analysis from data collected for August 2022 suggests that the preventive alerts are 11 per cent of the total alerts, while 62 per cent and 38 per cent of the preventive alerts are massive movements and late movement of cattle, respectively. Of the preventative movements reported, 84 per cent are internal movements within Nigeria whereas 16 per cent of recorded movements represents cross-border transhumant; Nigeria to Cameroon (10%), Nigeria to Chad (3%), Chad to Nigeria and back to Chad (3%). The associated potential risks that are relative to the total preventive transhumance movement alerts were assessed; the highest number of reported risks is the damage created in the surrounding fields by pastoral groups (91%) and late passage of pastoral groups (91%), with the competition around animal resources (47%), non-use of official corridors (28%) and changes in market prices (19%).

August 2022 TTT data indicate that 89 per cent of the total recorded alerts are rooted in agro-pastoral conflicts (23%), intra-community tensions (15%), kidnappings, robberies, accidents and attacks (12%), inter-community tensions (10%), disasters due to natural hazards (7%), farm destruction (6%), livestock theft and cattle rustling (5%). The agro-pastoral conflicts were caused by the damages to surrounding fields (66%), farm encroachment (25%), competition around animal resources (12%), non-use of official transhumance corridor (8%), Early or late passage of pastoral groups (3%) and other causes (1%). Of the actors' participation, relative to the event alerts, the local farmers and breeders are involved in 62 per cent of event alerts, while robbers, local farmers and pastoral groups are involved in 5 per cent each, while national/local authorities and non-state armed groups are 4 per cent and 1 per cent, respectively. Other actors (29%) include cattle rustlers, kidnappers, thieves, and unknown gunmen.

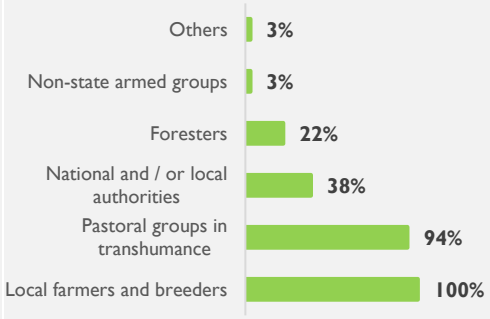
It is reported that 19 per cent of the events alerts resulted in casualties or injuries, while 3 per cent led to displacements of populations. 49 per cent of the events alerts were recorded as resolved, while 44 per cent were reported as unresolved for the month under review. The key actors that participated in the resolution of events alerts are the community leaders (78%), local and/or national authorities (44%), pastoral organizations (23%), humanitarian organizations (11%), religious leaders (4%) and customary chief (2%). Other actors (13%), such as community youth groups, market leadership and associations, etc. also participated in the conflict management.

## MOVEMENT ALERTS

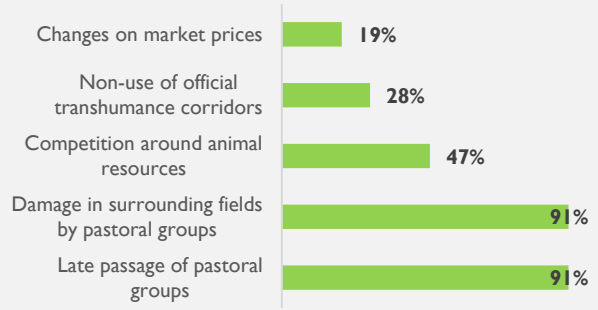
### Type of movement



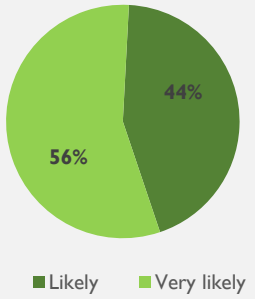

### Actors who may be involved in a potential future events




### Likely consequences

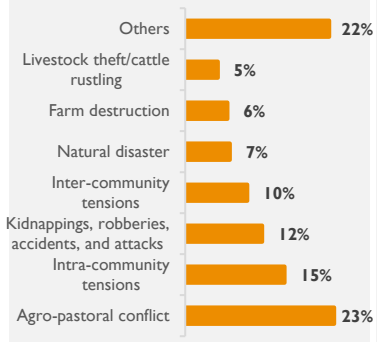



### Probabilities that potential risk will materialize

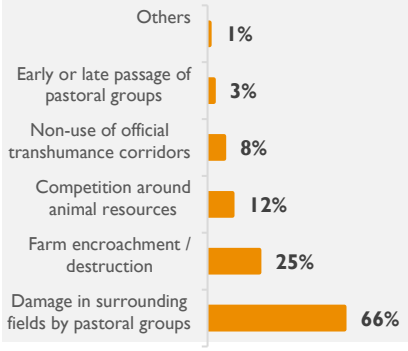



## EVENT ALERTS

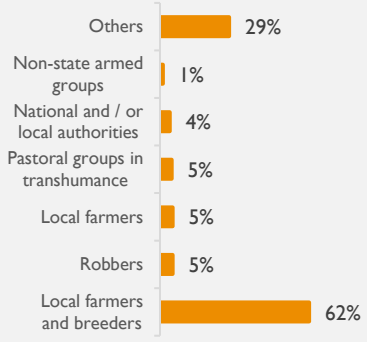
### Event types



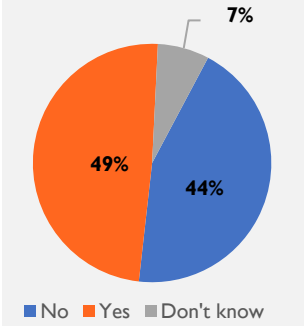

### Causes of agro pastoral conflict



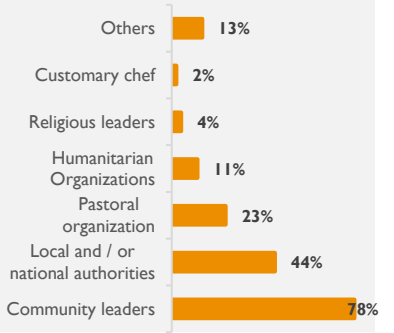

### Actors involved in the events




### Are the events resolved?




### Actors involved in conflict management





COMITAS

**INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION FOR MIGRATION – UN MIGRATION (OIM – UN MIGRATION)**

**Contact:** https://migration.iom.int https://displacement.iom.int/nigeria https://dtm.iom.int/nigeria



For any information taken from this document, whether quoted paraphrased or used in any way, the source must be mentioned as follows: "Source: International Organization for Migration [September 2022] Transhumance Movement Tracking (TTT)".

# TRANSHUMANCE TRACKING TOOL (TTT)

## ADAMAWA STATE, NIGERIA — EARLY WARNING

**DASHBOARD #8**

*Data Collection:* August 2022
*Publication Date:* September 2022

### RESPONSES TO MOVEMENTS ALERT

| Type of alerts | Type of movements | Actions taken | Results |
|---|---|---|---|
| Movements | Massive or late movements of animals | – Transmission of information to the community leaders on farmers' encroachment or cattle routes blockage<br>– Community sensitization on the cattle route's encroachment and blockage implications on the herders' and farmers' communities | – Encroached or blocked cattle routes identified<br>– Bypass/alternative cattle route demarcated<br>– Transhumant use of bypass/alternative cattle route<br>– Damage related to the passage of animals on farmland in villages and hamlets is avoided |

### RESPONSES TO EVENTS ALERT

| Type of alerts | Event elements | Actions taken | Results |
|---|---|---|---|
| Events | Farmer-Herder conflicts | – Transmission of information to the community leaders, traditional council and key stakeholder's group (CRN)<br>– Activation of Peace dialogue mechanism (CRN & CSAD)<br>– Compensation agreed and paid for destroyed crops | – Harmonious utilization of agricultural resources and infrastructures<br>– Usage of alternate corridors to avoid clashes<br>– Tensions avoided among communities |
| | Intra-community tensions | – Sharing of information to the community leaders, traditional council and key stakeholder's group<br>– Peace dialogue mechanism (CRN & CSAD) | – Community leaders opt for settlement to avoid a clash |
| | Inter-community tensions | – Sharing of information to state services (PAD)<br>– Awareness raising and peace dialogue mechanism<br>– Peace dialogue outcome shared with traditional council | – Culprits identified for necessary legal action<br>– Increased security agencies' presence in the communities |
| | Disasters due to natural hazards | – Transmission of information to the authorities and state Disaster management agencies. | – Disaster Management agencies continue to monitor the situations |

The TTT alerts transmitted from key informants in Demsa, Girei, Lamurde, Mayo-Belwa and Numan LGAs show that during the month of August 2022, different actors participated in resolving the alerts. The highest number of resolved events were recorded in Demsa, Girei and Lamurde LGAs (25%), followed by Numan and Mayo-Belwa LGAs at resolved events of 15 and 11 per cent, respectively. The likelihood of Local farmers and breeders' involvement in potential future events relative to other actors is 100 per cent, followed by pastoral ground in transhumance at 94 per cent, while national/local authorities, foresters and non-state groups likely involvement are 38 per cent, 22 per cent and 3 per cent, respectively. Further actions are taken to continue the monitoring of alerts related to transhumance.

Alerts relating to farmers' and herders' conflicts are discussed during every Community Response Network (CRN), Community Security Architecture Dialogue (CSAD) or Peace Architecture Dialogue (PAD) meeting and committee(s) are set up to follow up and report back to the platform on the alerts' outcome. Whereas there are few reported cases of compensation for crop destruction and other farmer-pastoralist-related issues in Demsa, Lamurde and Numan LGAs, with the rainy season at the peak and planting season mid-way. Also, identified factors for crop destruction are the cases of teenage-herders and night grazing in Mayo-Belwa LGA. The current status was enhanced by the active participation of representatives of farmers and herders' communities in the Search for Common Ground peace architecture platforms; CRN, CSAD and PAD.

CRN peace dialogue continued to intervene in community issues, no major incident was reported that threatened the peace of the community in the five operational LGAs and communities.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION FOR MIGRATION – UN MIGRATION (OIM – UN MIGRATION)
**Contact:** https://migration.iom.int https://displacement.iom.int/nigeria https://dtm.iom.int/nigeria
For any information taken from this document, whether quoted paraphrased or used in any way, the source must be mentioned as follows: "Source: International Organization for Migration [September 2022] Transhumance Movement Tracking (TTT)".