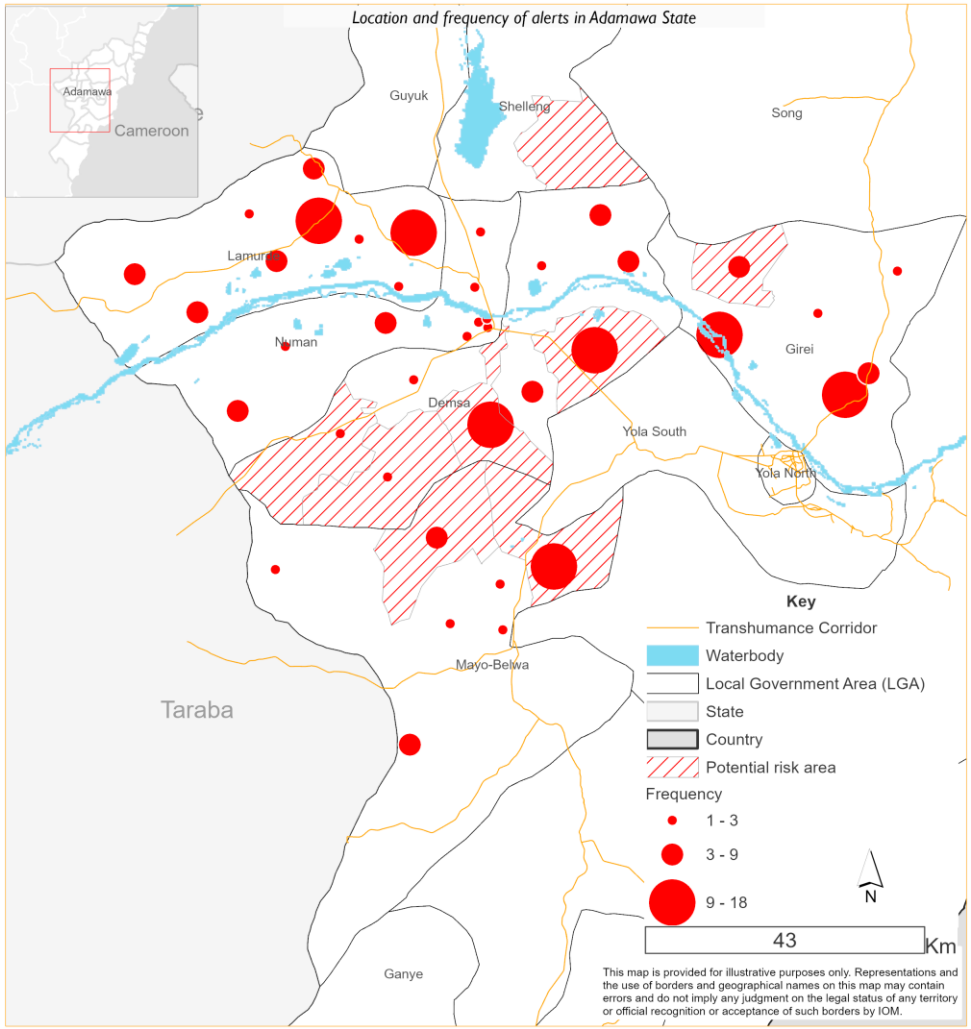
TRANSHUMANCE TRACKING TOOL (TTT)
ADAMAWA STATE, NIGERIA — EARLY WARNING

DASHBOARD #10
Data Collection: October 2022
Publication Date: November 2022

214 ALERTS | **203 EVENTS** | **11 MOVEMENTS**

56	53	44	41	20
LAMURDE	DEMSA	MAYO–BELWA	GIREI	NUMAN



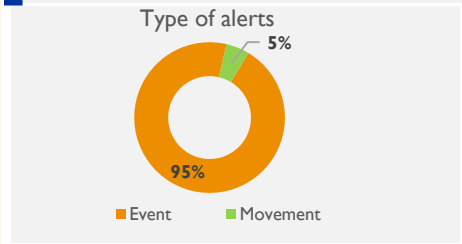
One of the factors that are culminating to Farmers-Herdsmen conflicts is limited resources in the face of increasing population and the attendant need to cultivate more land and breed more livestock. Hence, transhumance and sedentary farmers are pushed to share diminishing resources. To further exacerbate the situation is all-year-round farming and the inelasticity of land portion to farmers and herders. Herders, in order to feed their cattle, often destroy crops, pollute water sources and trespass on the farmland, while farmers often encroach on the designated grazing land or expropriated the designated grazing areas and cattle passages. Over the decades, the situation has mostly resulted in hostility and violent attacks between transhumant herders and farmers in Adamawa state, Nigeria like other Sahel regions.

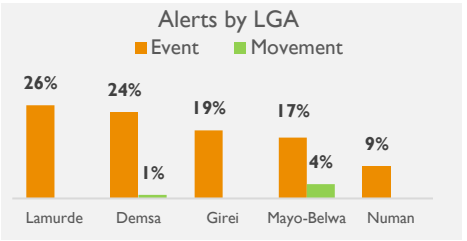
Early Warning System of Transhumance Tracking Tool (TTT) as a component of the IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) aided by community Key Informants record through the focal person, related alerts to transhumance activities. This report presents TTT Early Warning alerts collected in five LGAs of Adamawa State (Demsa, Girei, Lamurde, Numan and Mayo-Belwa) for October 2022.

214 alerts were recorded for the period under review, including 203 events and 11 movement alerts that represent 95 and 5 per cent of alerts, respectively. Lamurde LGA recorded the highest number of alerts at 26 per cent, followed by Demsa LGA at 25 per cent, while Mayo-Belwa, Girei and Numan LGAs recorded 21, 19 and 9 per cent respectively. Of the disaggregated data in October 2022, the Ndikong ward in May-Belwa LGA recorded the highest numbers at 9 per cent of the total event alerts, followed by Nassarawo Demsa in Demsa LGA at 7 per cent. Events alerts include farmers-herders conflict, farm destruction, cattle rustling/livestock theft, kidnappings, robberies, accidents, violent attacks, intra-and inter-community tensions as well as disasters due to natural hazards.

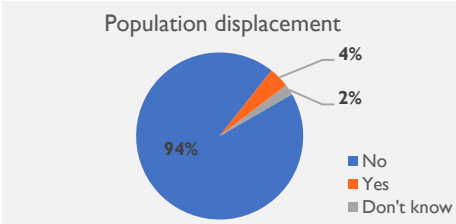
Some of the potential conflict-prone risk areas identified for the month under review are Demsa, Girei, Mayo-Belwa and Shelleng LGAs. Transhumance movements and the TTT early warning platform supported the identification of these potential conflict-prone risk areas.

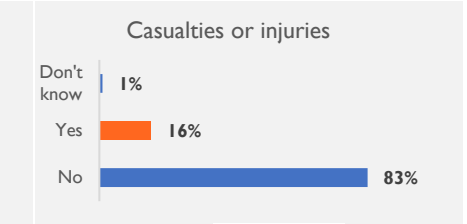
TYPE OF ALERTS





CONSEQUENCES OF EVENTS





COMITAS

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION FOR MIGRATION – UN MIGRATION (OIM – UN MIGRATION)
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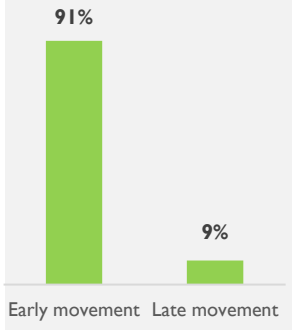
TTT data collected for September 2022 analysis suggests that 5 per cent of the total alerts represent preventive alerts, of which 91 per cent and 9 per cent are the late and early movements of cattle, respectively. 91 percent of these movements are internal to Nigeria, of which 80 per cent are inter-state from Adamawa to Taraba state, 10 per cent are from Bauchi to Adamawa state, and 10 per cent are movements within Adamawa state. 9 per cent of cross-border movements were recorded from Adamawa state to Diffa region of Niger. Late passage and damage created in the surrounding fields by pastoral groups were assessed to be the likely consequence for every transhumance movement alert, while 36 per cent of movements is likely to result in the non-use of official corridors, 18 per cent is likely to result in competition around animal resources and 9 per cent to changes in market prices.

Suggested from the TTT data for the month, is that 50 per cent of the event alerts resulted from agro-pastoral conflicts, 20 per cent are from intra-community tensions, while 7 per cent are related to kidnappings, robberies, accidents and violent attacks. Also, disasters are responsible for 7 per cent. 6 per cent are rooted in cattle rustling and 5 per cent resulted from inter-community tensions, while 5 per cent of events alerts are related to others such as sexual assaults and drug abuse. 80 per cent of all agro-pastoral conflicts involve damages to surrounding fields, 20 per cent result from competition around animal resources, 9 per cent from the non-use of official transhumance corridors and 5 per cent are rooted in movement (early or late passage)of pastoral groups. Actors involved in the event alerts are the local farmers and breeders (63%), national/local authorities and non-state armed groups (6%), livestock and cattle rustlers (3%), robbers (2%) and pastoral groups (1%). Other actors (63%) include cattle rustlers, kidnappers and unknown gunmen.

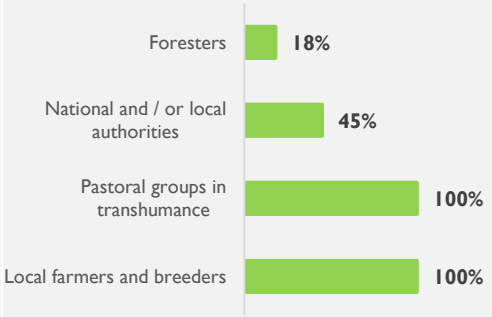
Reported for the month under review, is that 16 per cent of the events alerts resulted in casualties or injuries, while 4 per cent led to displacements of populations. 39 per cent of the events alerts were recorded as resolved while 58 per cent were unresolved for the month under review. Key actors contributing to the resolution of events alerts are community leaders (58%), local and/or national authorities (52%), pastoral organizations (38%), humanitarian organizations (23%) and religious leaders (3%). Other actors, such as community youth groups, market leadership and associations also participated in the management of conflicts in 6 per cent of instances.

MOVEMENT ALERTS

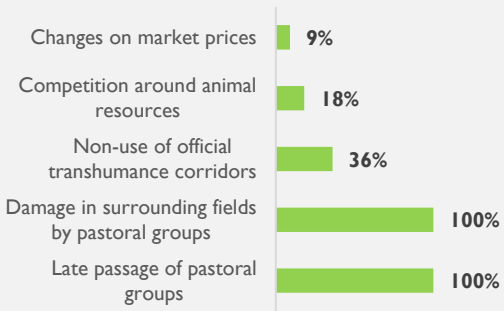
Type of movement



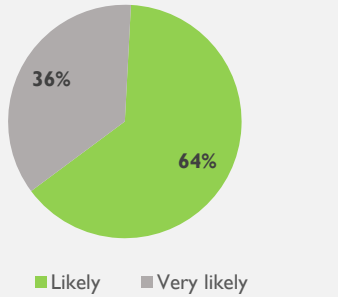
Actors who may be involved in a potential future events



Likely consequences

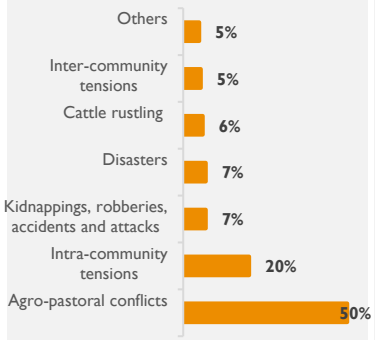


Probabilities that potential risk will materialize

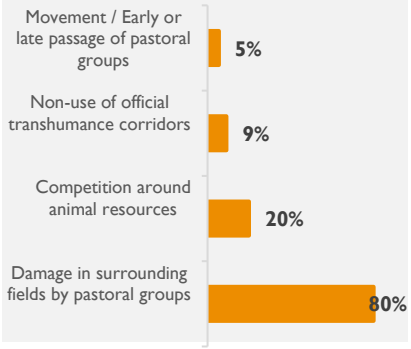


EVENT ALERTS

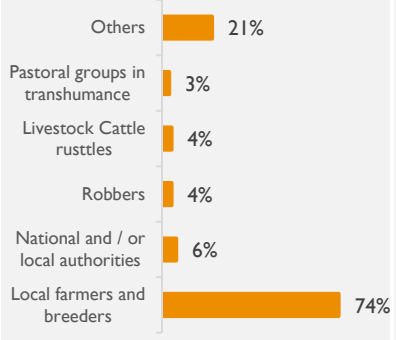
Event types



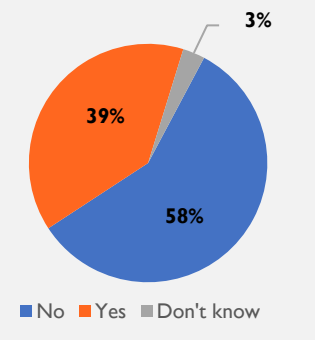
Causes of agro pastoral conflict



Actors involved in the events



Are the events resolved?



Actors involved in conflict management

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RESPONSES TO MOVEMENTS ALERT

Type of alerts	Type of movements	Actions taken	Results
Movements	Early or late movements of animals	– Transmission of information to the community leaders on farmers' encroachment or cattle routes blockage – Community sensitization on the cattle route's encroachment and blockage implications on the herders' and farmers' communities	– Encroached or blocked cattle routes identified – Bypass/alternative cattle route demarcated – Transhumant use of bypass/alternative cattle route – 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) – Activation of Peace dialogue mechanism (CRN & CSAD) – Compensation agreed and paid for destroyed crops	– Harmonious utilization of agricultural resources and infrastructures – Usage of alternate corridors to avoid clashes – Tensions avoided among communities
	Intra-community tensions	– Sharing of information to the community leaders, traditional council and key stakeholder's group – Peace dialogue mechanism (CRN & CSAD)	– Community leaders opt for settlement to avoid a clash
	Inter-community tensions	– Sharing of information to state services (PAD) – Awareness raising and peace dialogue mechanism – Peace dialogue outcome shared with traditional council	– Culprits identified for necessary legal action – 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

During the month of October 2022, TTT alerts transmitted from key informants in Demsa, Girei, Lamurde, Mayo-Belwa and Numan LGAs show that different actors participated in resolving the alerts. The highest number of resolved events were recorded in Lamurde (28%) followed by Demsa (25%), Girei (20%), Mayo-Belwa(18%) and Numan (10%), respectively.

During the Community Response Network (CRN), Community Security Architecture Dialogue (CSAD) or Peace Architecture Dialogue (PAD) meeting, alerts relating to farmers' and herders' conflicts are discussed and committee(s) are set up to follow up, mediate and report back to the platform, the mediation' outcome. As the harvest season approaches, cases of farm destruction are on the rise. The community leaders are planning for sensitization to both the herders and farmers. Also discussed is the rising incidences of flood leading to the displacement of some communities. Also, of concern is the destruction of crops that is almost at the stage of cultivation and the limited movement of animals for grazing and cattle. People and animals are been cluttered together and increasing tension between communities due to the limited natural resources. Increased incidents of crop destruction by transhumant were resolved and in most cases, compensations were awarded. The active participation of representatives of farmers and herders' communities in the Search for Common Ground peace architecture platforms; CRN, CSAD and PAD enhanced the current peace status.

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.

COMITAS

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