



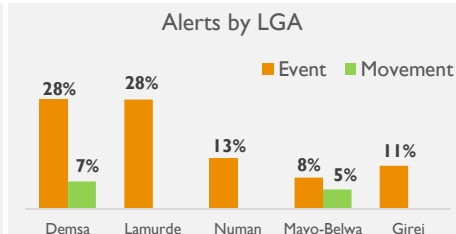
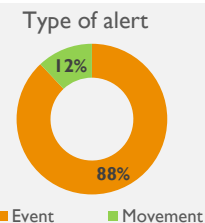
The transhumant livestock system, an ancestral practice throughout Sahel region of Africa, is faced with multi-adverse factors such as low rainfall, insecurity, insurgency in the Northeast, Nigeria, animals and human population increment. These factors has over the years shrunk the available resources for transhumance and sedentary farmers, and by extension increased competition for available natural resources with the attendant conflicts. Such clashes threaten and weakens the adaptability, sustainability and also escalated tensions between communities that sometimes result in deadly conflicts.

In order to better understand trends in transhumance movements, assess the impact of conflicts, mitigate transhumant and sedentary farmers' conflicts, the COMITAS-Phase II project (Contributing to the mitigation of conflict over natural resources between farmer and herder communities in Adamawa and Taraba states, Nigeria) in continuation of the COMITAS project, operationalised the Early Warning and Early Response system. The data under review, cover alerts that are linked to events or massive/late transhumance movements that resulted from farmer-herder conflicts in 5 LGAs of Adamawa state out of the selected 9 LGAs in 2 states (7 and 2 LGAs of Adamawa and Taraba state respectively).

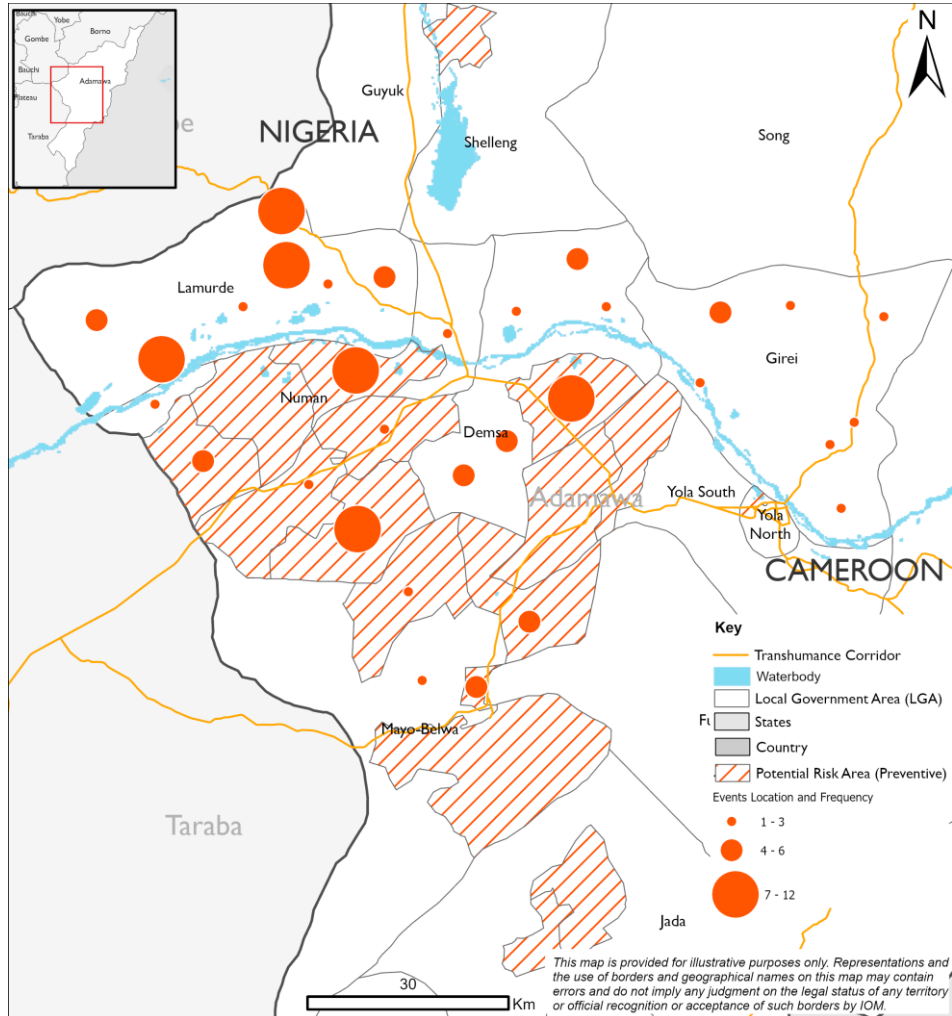
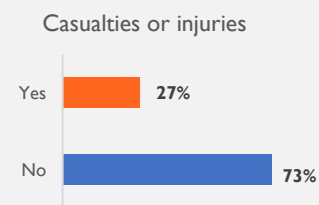
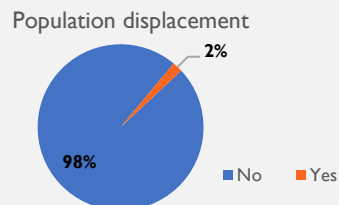
As a component of the IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), the Transhumance Tracking Tools supported by a network of community key informants, collected information on events relating to herders and farmers conflicts. The triangulated alerts comprises of 137 (88%) events and 18 (12%) movement alerts across 31 wards in the 5 LGAs.

The largest number of alerts occurred in Demsa LGA (35%) followed by Lamurde LGA (28%), Numan LGA (13%), Mayo-belwa (13%) and Girei (11%). The disaggregated alerts show the highest reports were made in Kodompti (9%) and Demsa (8%) wards located respectively in Numan and Demsa LGAs. Approximately 2 per cent of events alerts resulted in population displacement, while 27 per cent lead to causality or injuries.

TYPES OF EVENTS



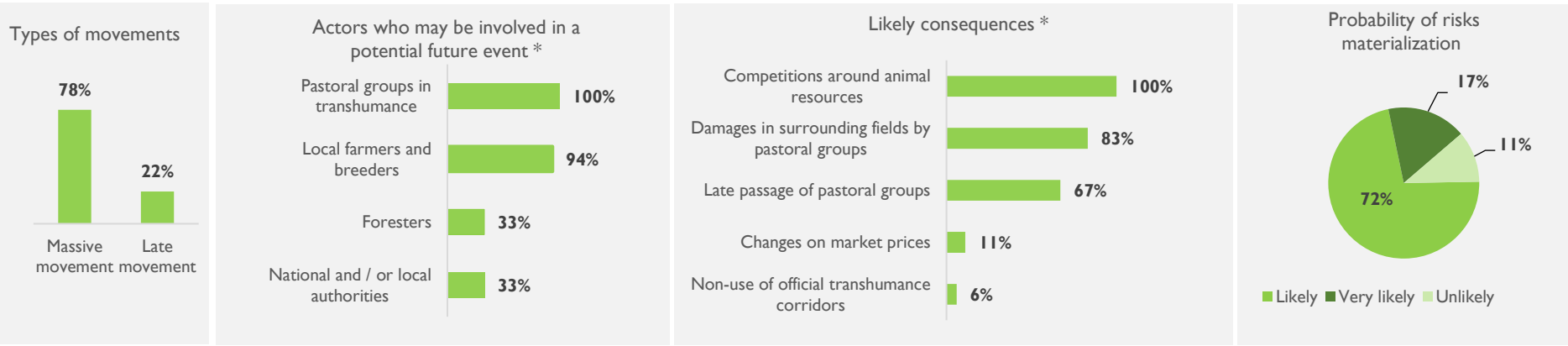
CONSEQUENCES OF EVENTS



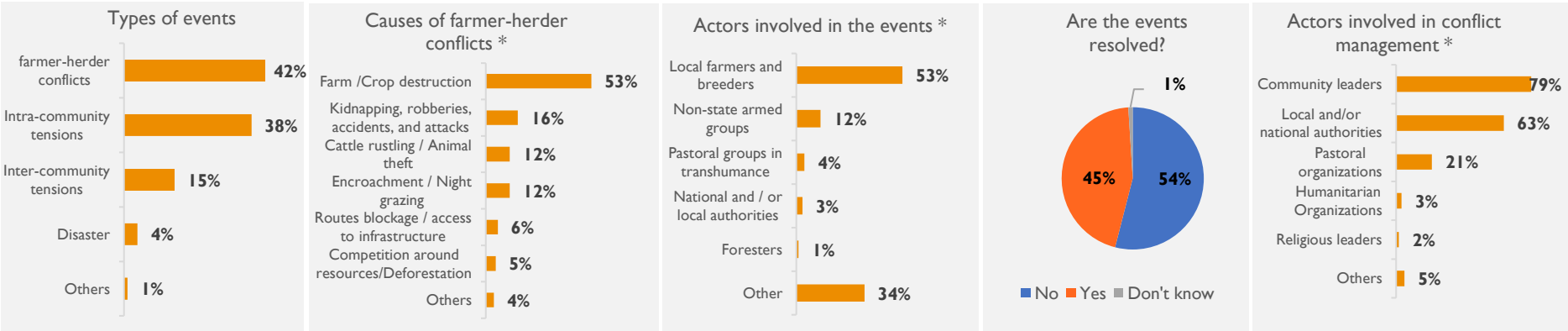
The conflicts between farmers and herders (42%) are the predominant reported event alerts, followed by intra-community tensions (38%), inter-community tensions (15%), disaster (4%) and other types of conflicts (1%). The events alerts related to transhumance are reportedly, caused by farm destructions (53%), kidnappings, robberies, accidents and attacks (16%), encroachments and night grazings (12%), cattle rustlings or animal thefts (12%), cattle routes blockages and lack of access to infrastructures (6%), competitions around natural resources and deforestation (5%) and others (4%). The local farmers and breeders make 53 per cent of the key actors involved in event alerts, 12 per cent involve non-state armed groups, 4 per cent are related to pastoral groups in transhumance, 3 per cent are national and/or local authorities, 1 per cent are foresters, while 34 per cent of the event alerts reported mention other key actors. As of the end of April 2023, 45 per cent of the reported event alerts were resolved with the involvement of community leaders (79%), local and/or national authorities (63%), pastoral organizations (21%), humanitarian organizations (3%), religious leaders (2%) and other actors (5%). However, 54 per cent of the events are not yet resolved and may require a concerted effort of all actors involved in conflict management.

The movement alerts for the month under review indicate that 78 per cent of the potential transhumant movements are related to massive movements of cattle, while 22 per cent relate to late movements. Also, the data suggests that the probability of the movements to materialize is of 72 to 89 per cent and could lead to a rise in the competition around animal resources (100%), damages in surrounding fields by pastoral groups (83%), late movements of pastoral groups (67%), changes to market prices (11%) and non-use of official transhumance corridors (6%). The probable key actors in the movements are the pastoral groups in transhumance (100%), the local farmers and breeders (94%), the national and/or local authorities (33%) and the foresters (33%).

MOVEMENT ALERTS (* data consisting of multi-choice options)

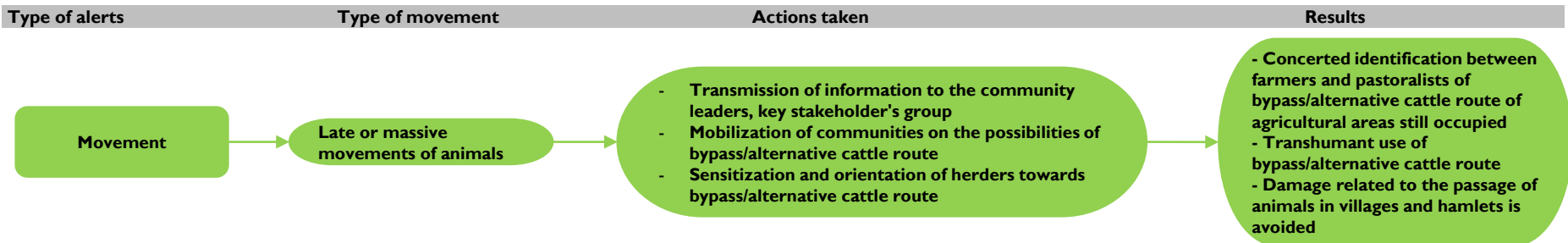


EVENT ALERTS (* data consisting of multi-choice options)



In response to the transmission of alerts by key informants and investigators to focal persons in Demsa, Girei, Lamurde, Mayo-Belwa and Numan LGAs, actions are undertaken by different local actors to resolve and provide a response to mitigate or appease a conflict situation indicated by the "event alerts" and to avoid imminent farmers-herders clashes and douse the inter and intra-community tensions indicated by movements alerts. Thus, subject to the type of alerts, corresponding actions are taken to resolve or prevent conflicts related to transhumant movements. There are other alert types that may or may not be transhumance-related such as kidnappings, robberies, land disputes, accidents, political, religious and drug abuse-fueled violences etc. Some courses of actions taken to register and resolve alert types are highlighted in the table below.

RESPONSES TO MOVEMENT ALERTS



RESPONSES TO EVENT ALERTS



The early warning data collected on transhumance related events enabled pastoral organizations in Adamawa State, Nigeria, through their different communities at the Local Government Area, to report the alerts properly and in time to local authorities, village and community leaders of the communities involved in or affected by the events. These actors, initiated actions aimed at preventing conflicts and the resulting consequences. Key actions by conflicts management actors mitigated the effects of certain conflict events through peaceful dialogue and reporting to the Community Response Network (CRN) and Natural Resource Committees (NRC), Community Security Architecture Dialogues (CSAD) and the Peace Architecture Dialogue (PAD) platform at the five targeted communities, LGAs and State level respectively. In addition, stakeholders adopted a 'follow-up and report back' committee for all reported event with quick action plan strategies. Members of the Community Response Network (CRN) and Natural Resource Management Committees (NRM), Community Security Architecture Dialogues (CSAD) and the Peace Architecture Dialogue (PAD) platform are taking up certain alerts related to conflicts and providing appropriate solutions to promote peaceful coexistence of farmers and transhumant in the state.