

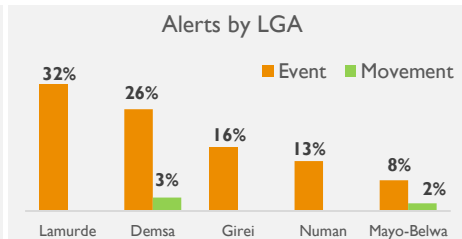
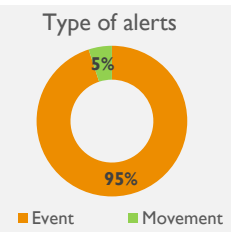
The transhumance practice is a longstanding ancestral tradition along the Sahel of Africa where herders migrate seasonally with their livestock in search of grazing land as a result of the long dry season and/or low rainfall, animals and human population increment as well as escalated insecurity and insurgency in some parts of Africa. Over the years, the combination of these factors has shrunk the available resources and increased competition for natural resources, with the attendant conflicts between transhumant and sedentary farmers. Such clashes have threaten the adaptability and sustainability of the two communities, while the escalated tensions between these communities sometimes result in deadly conflicts.

To better understand trends in transhumance movements, assess the impact of conflicts, mitigate transhumant herders and sedentary farmers' conflicts in Adamawa and Taraba states in Nigeria, the Transhumance Tracking Tools, as a component of the IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) and supported by a network of community key informants, operationalised the Early Warning System in 5 Local Government Areas (LGAs) of Adamawa state out of the selected 9 LGAs in 2 states (7 and 2 LGAs of Adamawa and Taraba state respectively).

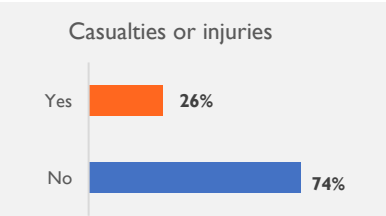
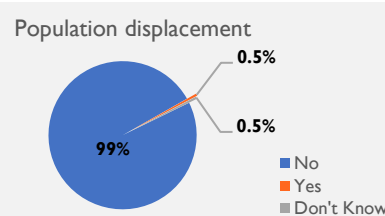
The triangulated alerts comprise 193 (95%) event alerts across 41 wards and 11 (5%) movement alerts across the Adamawa state including the 5 project operationalised LGAs. The largest number of reported alerts is in Lamurde LGA (32%) followed by Demsa LGA (29%), Girei (16%), Numan LGA (13%) and Mayo-Belwa LGA (10%). The disaggregated alerts show the highest reported event alerts in Gereng ward (8%), Bille ward (7%) and Waduku ward (7%) located respectively in Girei, Demsa and Lamurde LGAs.

Approximately 1 per cent of events alerts lead to population displacement, while 26 per cent result in casualties or injuries.

TYPE OF ALERTS



CONSEQUENCES OF EVENTS

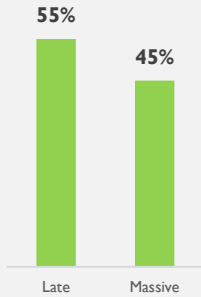


Series of intra-community tensions and farmers-herders conflicts top the list of reported event alerts at 47 and 37 per cent respectively, followed by inter-community tensions at 15 per cent and disaster at 1 per cent. The events alerts related to transhumance are reportedly caused by farm encroachment and destructions (51%), kidnappings, robberies, accidents and attacks including killing of stray animals (18%), cattle rustling and animal theft (15%), cattle route blockages and lack of access to infrastructures (4%), deforestation and bush burning (3%) and competitions around animal resources (1%) and other factors contributing to farmers-herders conflicts (3%). The local farmers and breeders make 57 per cent of the key actors involved in event alerts, 43 per cent involve community members, 5 per cent involve non-state armed groups, 3 per cent are national and/or local authorities, 2 per cent are related to pastoral groups in transhumance, 1 per cent are foresters, while 23 per cent of the event alerts mentioned other instances of key actors such as community youth, kidnappers, unknown persons. As of the end of May 2023, 43 per cent of the reported event alerts were resolved with the involvement of community leaders (84%), local and/or national authorities (65%), pastoral organizations (41%), humanitarian organizations (13%), religious leaders (4%) and customary chiefs (2%). However, 55 per cent of the reported events are not resolved while the status of 2 per cent is unknown.

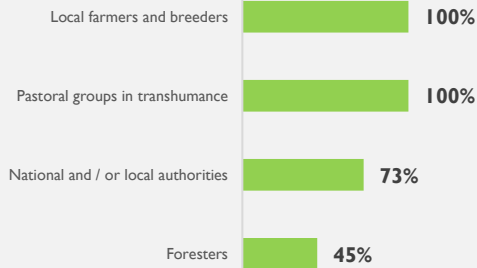
Of the movement alerts, 55 per cent are related to late movements of cattle, while 45 per cent relate to massive movements (of greater than 500 livestock). Also, suggested is the probability of the movements to lead to late or massive movements of pastoral groups (100%), damages in surrounding fields by pastoral groups (82%), a rise in the competition around animal resources (82%), changes to market prices (18%) and non-use of official transhumance corridors (9%). According to the reported alerts for the month under review, the local farmers and breeders, as well as the pastoral groups in transhumance, are likely to be involved in all cases of preventive alerts, the national and/or local authorities may be involved in 73 per cent of all cases while the foresters may be involved in 45 per cent of all cases.

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

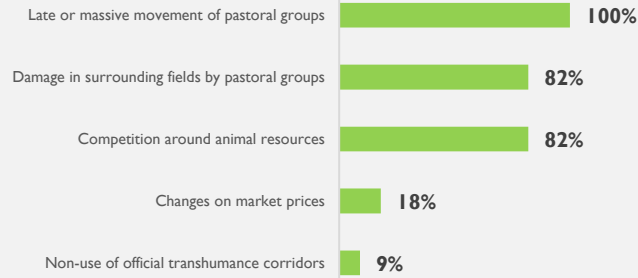
Types of movements



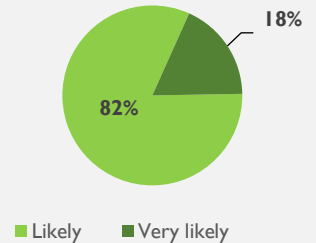
Actors who may be involved in a potential future events *



Likely consequences *

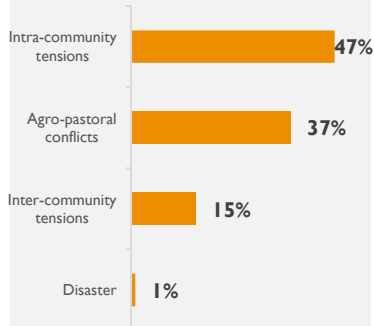


Probability of risks materialization

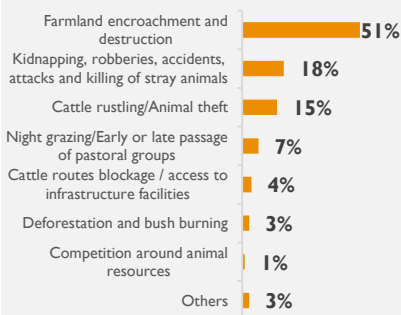


EVENT ALERTS (* data consisting of multi-choice options)

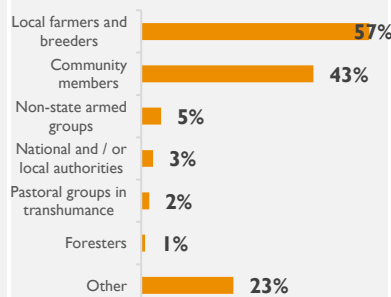
Types of events



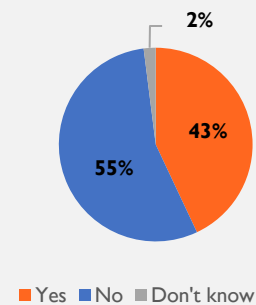
Causes of agro-pastoral conflicts *



Actors involved in the events*



Are the events resolved?

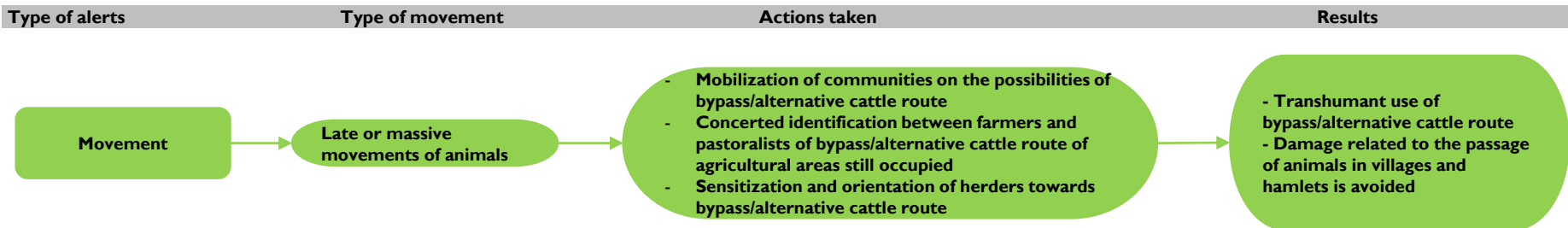


Actors involved in conflict management *



Subject to the type of alerts in the month under review, corresponding actions are taken to resolve or prevent transhumant movement-related conflicts. Various local actors participated in resolving and providing responses to mitigate or appease the situation in response to the transmission of alerts by key informants to the focal persons in Demsa, Girei, Lamurde, Mayo-Belwa and Numan LGAs. 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 acts of violence for instance. Some courses of action taken to register and resolve alert types are highlighted in the table below. There are few reported cases of farm destruction and other farmer pastoralist related issues with the onset of the rainy season and completion of the dry season.

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. 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 (NRMC), 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.