

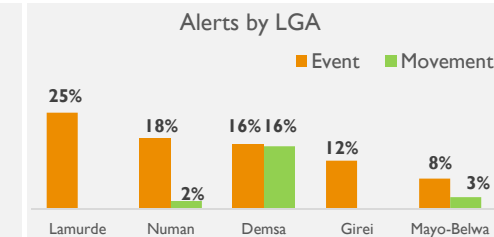
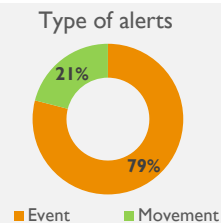
Transhumance is a longstanding ancestral adaptation strategy of humans and livestock to environmental variability in sub-Saharan Africa. Herders move their livestock across specific routes in search of grazing land during certain times of the year due to the extended dry season and/or lack of rainfall. This movement is also influenced by the growing number of animals and people, and at times, to escape heightened insecurity and unrest in certain areas of Africa. The combination of these factors has over the years shrunk the available resources and increased competition that often results in conflicts between transhumant and/or sedentary farmers/herders. The escalated tensions between these communities sometimes result in displacement, loss of animals/properties, injuries and fatalities that threaten adaptability and sustainability on the long run.

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) triangulated 219 alerts were across the 5-project operationalised LGAs in Adamawa state.

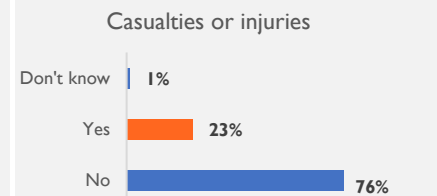
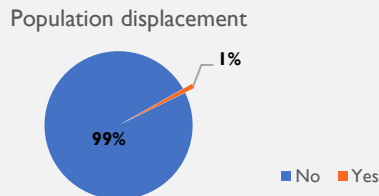
The triangulated alerts comprise 172 (79%) events and 47 (21%) movement alerts. The largest number of reported alerts is in Demsa LGA (32%) followed by Lamurde LGA (25%), Numan LGA (20%), Girei (12%), and Mayo-Belwa LGA (11%). The disaggregated alerts show the highest reported event alerts of 9 per cent each in the Gereng and Kodompti wards of Girei and Numan LGA respectively followed by Ndikong (7%) while 5 per cent alerts were reported for each ward of Bille in Demsa LGA, Waduku, Dubange, Gyawana, Lafiya, Lamurde wards in Lamurde LGA and Bwalki ward in Numan LGA.

The alerts resulted to population displacement in 1 per cent of instances, while 23 per cent result in casualties or injuries.

TYPE OF ALERTS



CONSEQUENCES OF EVENTS



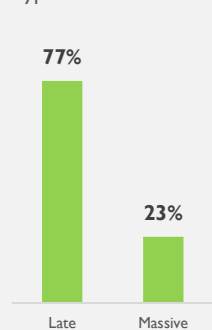
Of the reported movement alerts for the month under review, 77 and 23 per cent are late and massive movement (greater than 500 livestock) respectively. 70 per cent of the movements are internal within Nigeria while 30 per cent are from Nigeria to Chad. Also suggested is the probability that movement alerts may result in non-use of official transhumance corridors (96%), changes to market prices (94%), a rise in the competition around animal resources (81%), late or massive movements of pastoral groups (51%) and damages in surrounding fields by pastoral groups (19%). In 91 percent of cases, transhumant pastoral groups are likely to participate in movement alerts, with foresters following at a rate of 60 percent. National and/or local authorities may be involved in 36 percent of instances, while non-state armed groups have a minimal participation rate of 2 percent. There is 96 per cent probability of the movement alerts from these actors to occur.

According to TTT data reported for the month of June, agro-pastoral conflict emerges as the predominant cause of event alerts at 40 per cent of the total instances of event alerts. Followed by intra-community tensions at 38 per cent, while inter-community tensions account for 19 per cent. Disaster-related events make up 2 per cent of the reported incidents, with the remaining 1 per cent attributed to other causes. The data also suggests that transhumance-related incidents are predominantly attributed to farm encroachment and destruction, which account for 63 per cent of all events. Kidnappings, robberies, accidents, and attacks, including the killing of stray animals, contribute to 25 per cent of these incidents. Cattle rustling and animal theft make up 21 per cent, while night grazing/late passage of pastoral groups represent 7 per cent. Cattle route blockages and lack of access to infrastructures account for 6 per cent and competition around animal resources contributing to conflicts between farmers and herders account for 4 per cent.

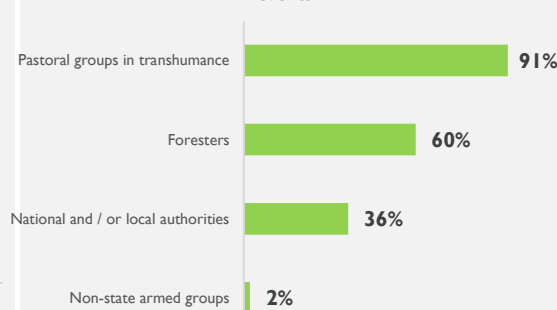
Among the key actors involved in the event alerts, local farmers and breeders constitute 67 per cent, followed by national and/or local authorities at 9 per cent. Non-state armed groups and pastoral groups in transhumance each account for 4 per cent, while foresters represent 1 per cent. The remaining 33 per cent of the event alerts involve other actors such as community youth, kidnappers, and unknown persons. By the end of June 2023, 41 per cent of the reported event alerts were resolved with the participation of community leaders (84%), local and/or national authorities (70%), pastoral organizations (36%), humanitarian organizations (20%), religious leaders (1%), and other figures such as market leaders and community youth leaders (3%).

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

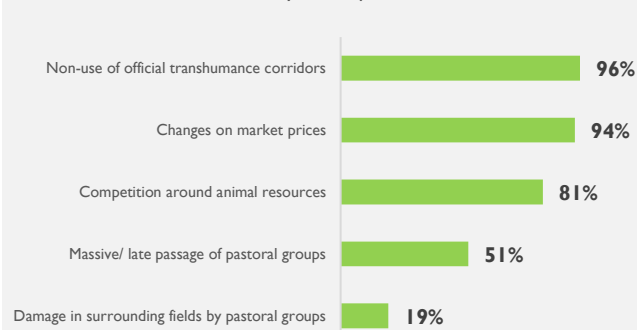
Types of movements



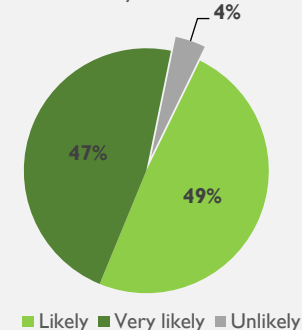
Actors who may be involved in a potential future events *



Likely consequences *

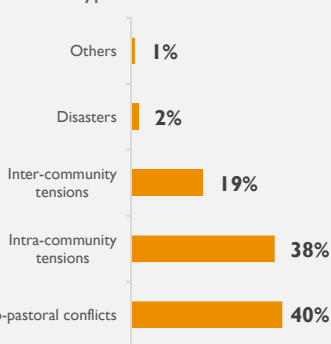


Probability of risks materialization

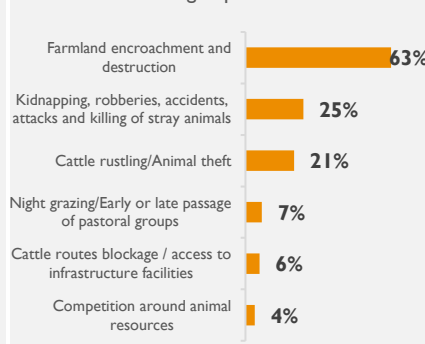


EVENT ALERTS (* data consisting of multi-choice options)

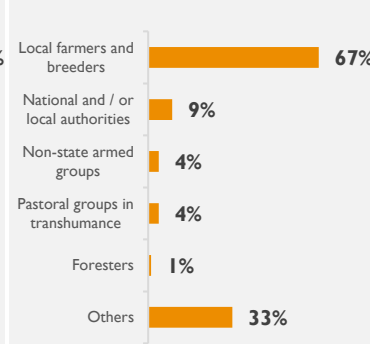
Types of events



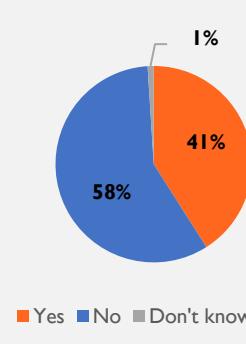
Causes of agro-pastoral conflicts *



Actors involved in the events*



Are the events resolved?

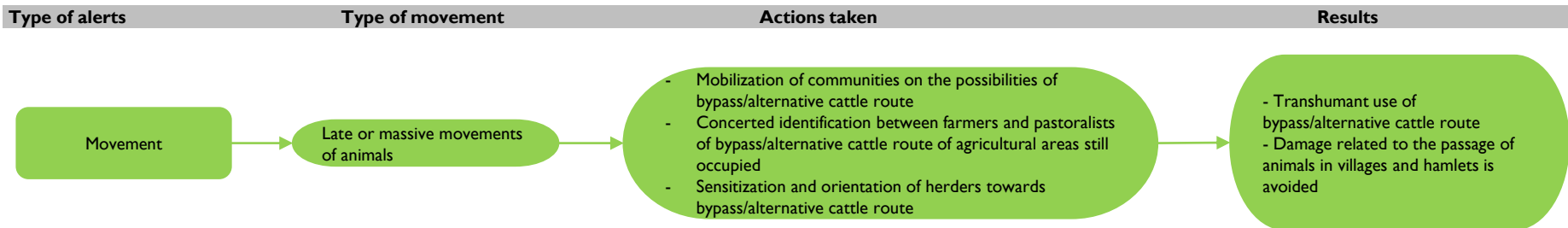


Actors involved in conflict management *

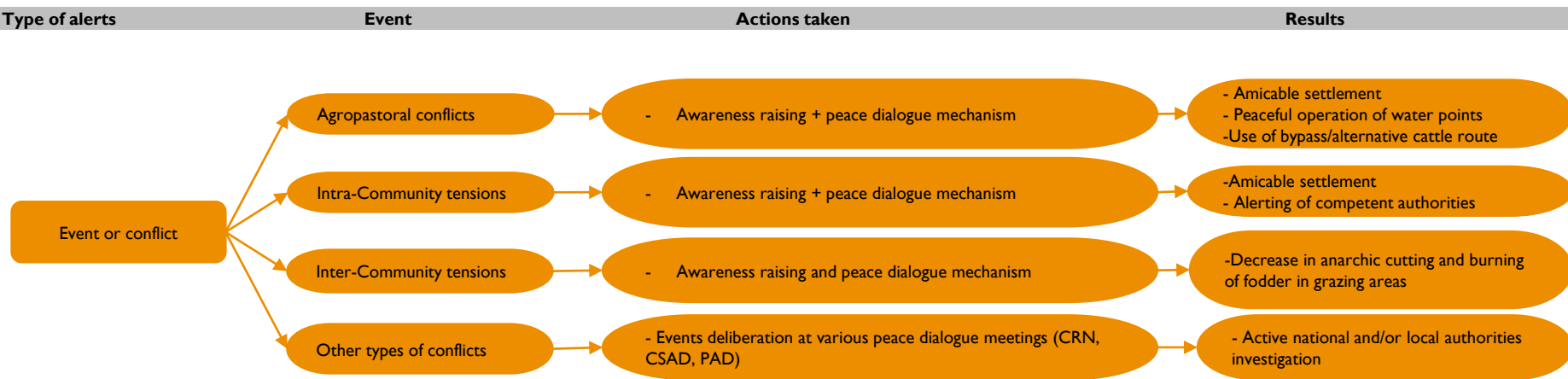


In response to the transmission of alerts by key informants and investigators to focal persons in Demsa, Girei, Lamurde, Mayo Belwa and Numan LGAs and subject to the type of alerts in the month under review, corresponding actions are taken to resolve or prevent transhumance movement-related conflicts. 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 the project-operationalized LGAs. 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 data collected on the alerts by IOM's TTT enabled Search for Common Ground to (SFCG) initiate discussion at the project operational wards of the LGA, through their various grassroots community's peace platforms (CRN, CSAD, PAD), to relay information appropriately and in time to local authorities, village and community leaders of the project area. These conflict peace platforms involved have initiated actions that aim, in terms of preventive measures, to avoid conflicts and the resulting population displacements. Alerts regarding conflicts associated with transhumance are mitigated by conflict management actor through various measures such as compensating victims, employing social intermediation, and implementing adaptive strategies to address and prevent such conflicts. Local conflict management actors from Demsa, Girei, Lamurde, Mayo-Belwa, and Numan LGAs actively participate in resolving and mitigating the situation based on the alerts transmitted by key informants to focal persons.