IOM UN MIGRATION | **DTM** IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

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

DASHBOARD #18
Data Collection: October 2023
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317 ALERTS — **273 EVENTS** — **44 MOVEMENTS**
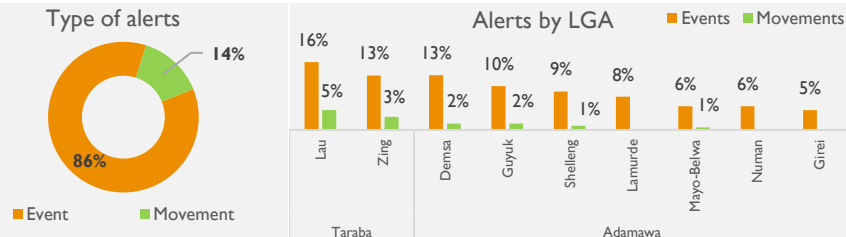
200 ADAMAWA — **117 TARABA**

The tensions between farmers and herders in North-East Nigeria and other Sahel regions have been fueled by a range of factors, including desertification, the impacts of climate change, insufficient rainfall, and the shrinking availability of suitable land for both farming and transhumance activities, among other contributing factors. The situation is further intensified by a geometric rate of population increment, and the attendant demand for food, shelter and security for both humans and livestock. The increased demand further intensifies the competition for the already limited natural resources. The resulting competition over natural resources often leads to incidents such as crop destruction, farm damage, and water pollution, which often escalate into violent confrontations between farming and herding communities.

The Transhumance Tracking Tool (TTT) Early Warning System as a component of the IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), with the support of community key informants, operationalized the Early Warning System in the selected 9 LGAs in the adjoining states of Adamawa and Taraba to collect alerts that are related to farmer-herder conflicts in the two states.

During the month under review, 317 alerts were reported, comprising 273 events (86%) and 44 movements (14%). The reported event alerts encompass agro-pastoral conflicts, inter and intra-community tensions, violent clashes, kidnappings for ransom, cattle rustling, and robberies, among others. Lau and Zing LGAs recorded the highest number of alerts at 21 and 16 per cent respectively. At the same time, Demsa, Guyuk, Shelleng, Lamurde, Mayo-belwa, Numan and Girei LGAs reported 15, 12, 10, 8, 7, 6, and 5 per cent respectively. Disaggregated data at the ward level suggested that Kodomti ward in Numan LGA of Adamawa state reported the highest number of alerts at the ward administrative level, accounting for 7 per cent. Additionally, the Chikila ward in Guyuk LGA of Adamawa state, and Monkin and Zing LGAs in Taraba state each reported 5 per cent of the alerts.

The reported event alerts indicated a 5 per cent instance of population displacement, while 15 per cent of the alerts resulted in casualties or injuries.

Location and frequency of alerts in Adamawa and Taraba states

Map legend:
- Transhumance Corridor
- Waterbody
- State
- Local Government Area (LGA)
- Event location and frequency: 18 – 29, 30 – 40, 41 – 51

This map is provided for illustrative purposes only. Representations and the use of borders and geographical names on this map may contain errors and do not imply any judgment on the legal status of any territory or official recognition or acceptance of such borders by IOM.

TYPE OF ALERTS

Type of alerts
- Event: 86%
- Movement: 14%

Alerts by LGA
Events / Movements

LGA	Events	Movements
Lau (Taraba)	16%	5%
Zing (Taraba)	13%	3%
Demsa (Adamawa)	13%	2%
Guyuk (Adamawa)	10%	2%
Shelleng (Adamawa)	9%	1%
Lamurde (Adamawa)	8%	
Mayo-Belwa (Adamawa)	6%	1%
Numan (Adamawa)	6%	
Girei (Adamawa)	5%	

CONSEQUENCES OF EVENTS

Population displacement
- No: 95%
- Yes: 5%

Casualties or injuries
- Don't know: 1%
- Yes: 15%
- No: 84%

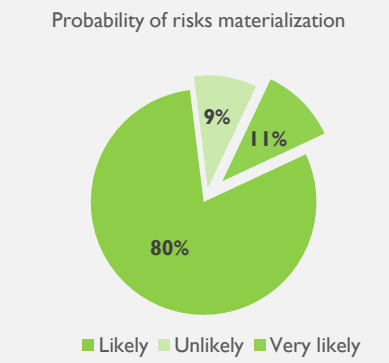Search for Common Ground — Trust, Collaboration, Breakthroughs | MERCY CORPS
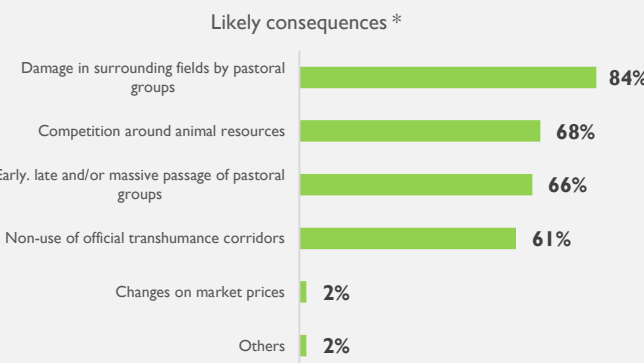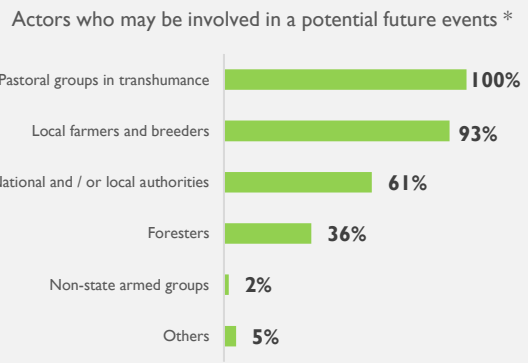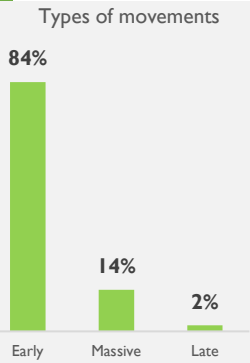
During the review period, reported movements accounted for 65, 33, and 3 per cent in Taraba, Adamawa, and Gombe states respectively. In Adamawa state, data indicate that 73 per cent of movements were towards Taraba, 5 per cent to Gombe, and 23 per cent involved intra-state movements between Local Government Areas (LGAs). Additionally, 50 per cent of movements from Taraba targeted both Adamawa and Taraba states. All movements from Katsina, Sokoto, and Zamfara are destined for Taraba, while all movements from Yobe are destined for Adamawa. Of cross-border movements from Chad, 50 per cent are destined for Taraba state Nigeria and other regions in Cameroon each. From Cameroon, 50 per cent target Benue state in Nigeria, while the remaining 50 per cent are in transit to the Centre region of Cameroon. These movements may likely result in damage to surrounding fields (84%), increased competition around animal resources (68%), early/late and/or massive passage of pastoral groups (66%), and non-use of official transhumance corridors (61%), while changes on market prices and and others are likely to be 2 per cent each. It is anticipated that pastoral groups will engage in all future instances of movements and 93 per cent are likely to involve local farmers and livestock breeders. National and/or local authorities are projected to be involved in 61 per cent of cases, with foresters and non-state armed groups involvement at 36 and 2 percent respectively while other groups may constitute 5 per cent.

From the reported event alerts, agro-pastoral conflicts emerge as the primary cause, constituting 58 per cent of the total, followed by intra-community tensions at 23 per cent. Disaster-related events account for 11 per cent, While inter-community tensions and other event alerts constitute 4 per cent each. The data also indicates that transhumance-related event alerts can be attributed to various factors, with farm encroachment and destruction being the most prevalent at 84 per cent. Other contributing factors include banditry, kidnapping, robberies, and attacks (11%), drug abuse (6%), cattle rustling and animal theft (5%), cattle route blockage or lack of access to infrastructure (4%), early, late or massive movements (2%), and other miscellaneous causes (5%).

Local farmers and breeders account for 80 per cent of key participants in events alerts, followed by national and/or local authorities at 35 per cent, pastoral groups in transhumance at 15 per cent, non-state armed groups at 12 per cent, community members at 7 per cent and foresters at 1 per cent. Other actors, including community youth, kidnappers, and unidentified individuals are involved in the remaining 8 per cent of event alerts. Of the reported event alerts, 50 per cent were successfully resolved with the involvement of community leaders (79%), local and/or national authorities (43%), humanitarian organizations (15%), CRN members (12%), customary chiefs (11%), pastoral organizations (10%), religious leaders (3%), and other entities such as market leaders and community youth leaders (16%).
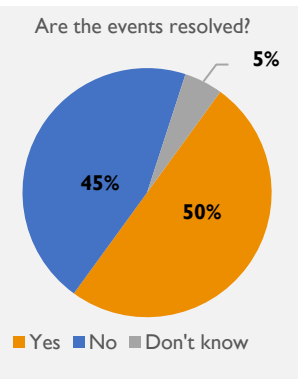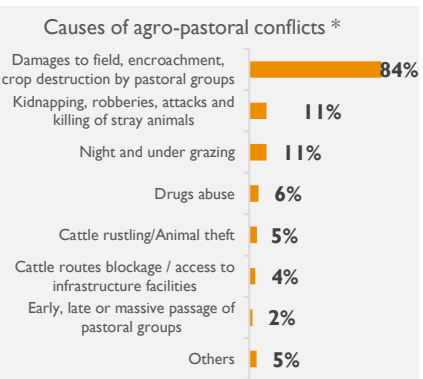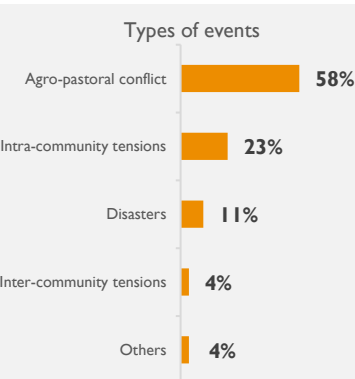
MOVEMENT ALERTS   *(* data consisting of multi-choice options)*

Types of movements

- Early: 84%
- Massive: 14%
- Late: 2%

Actors who may be involved in a potential future events *

- Pastoral groups in transhumance: 100%
- Local farmers and breeders: 93%
- National and / or local authorities: 61%
- Foresters: 36%
- Non-state armed groups: 2%
- Others: 5%

Likely consequences *

- Damage in surrounding fields by pastoral groups: 84%
- Competition around animal resources: 68%
- Early. late and/or massive passage of pastoral groups: 66%
- Non-use of official transhumance corridors: 61%
- Changes on market prices: 2%
- Others: 2%

Probability of risks materialization

- Likely: 80%
- Unlikely: 9%
- Very likely: 11%

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

Types of events

- Agro-pastoral conflict: 58%
- Intra-community tensions: 23%
- Disasters: 11%
- Inter-community tensions: 4%
- Others: 4%

Causes of agro-pastoral conflicts *

- Damages to field, encroachment, crop destruction by pastoral groups: 84%
- Kidnapping, robberies, attacks and killing of stray animals: 11%
- Night and under grazing: 11%
- Drugs abuse: 6%
- Cattle rustling/Animal theft: 5%
- Cattle routes blockage / access to infrastructure facilities: 4%
- Early, late or massive passage of pastoral groups: 2%
- Others: 5%

Actors involved in the events*

- Local farmers and breeders: 80%
- National and / or local authorities: 35%
- Pastoral groups in transhumance: 15%
- Non-state armed groups: 12%
- Community members: 7%
- Foresters: 1%
- Others: 8%

Are the events resolved?

- Yes: 50%
- No: 45%
- Don't know: 5%

Actors involved in conflict management *

- Community leaders: 79%
- Local and / or national authorities: 43%
- Humanitarian Organizations: 15%
- CRN members: 12%
- Customary chief: 11%
- Pastoral organization: 10%
- Religious leaders: 3%
- Others: 16%

COMITAS

Search for Common Ground — Trust, Collaboration, Breakthroughs
MERCY CORPS

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In response to the alerts conveyed by key informants and cross-verified by designated focal individuals in the operational Local Government Areas (LGAs) within Adamawa and Taraba states during the month of October, proactive measures were implemented to address or prevent conflicts associated with transhumance movements. Among such measures is the active participation of local stakeholders in addressing and responding to these alerts in alignment with the information provided by key informants. The table provided below details specific actions taken to document and resolve various types of alerts. Furthermore, reported incidents of crop theft and other concerns related to interactions between farmers and pastoralists have emerged, particularly during the peak of the crop harvesting season.

RESPONSES TO MOVEMENT ALERTS

Type of alerts	Type of movement	Actions taken	Results
Movements	Late movements of animals · Early movements · Massive movements	- Sensitization of herders on the harvest status of farming activities along the cattle grazing route - Sensitization and orientation of herders towards bypass/alternative cattle route	- Transhumant use of bypass/alternative cattle route - Damage related to the passage of transhumance is avoided

RESPONSES TO EVENT ALERTS

Type of alerts	Event	Actions taken	Results
Events	Agropastoral conflicts	- Awareness raising + peace dialogue mechanism	- Amicable settlement - Peaceful operation of water points - Use of bypass/alternative cattle route
	Intra-Community tensions	- Awareness raising + peace dialogue mechanism	- Amicable settlement - Alerting of competent authorities
	Inter-Community tensions	- Awareness raising and peace dialogue mechanism	- Decrease in anarchic cutting and burning of fodder in grazing areas
	Others	- Deliberation at various peace dialogue meetings (CRN, CSAD, PAD)	- Active national and/or local authorities intervention

The alerts gathered through IOM's Transhumance Tracking Tool and shared with Search for Common Ground (SFCG) have played a pivotal role in promoting dialogues among consortium partners and other key stakeholders in the project's wards and Local Government Areas (LGAs). This data has guided the design and execution of activities by the organizations within the COMITAS consortium.

Additionally, the establishment of peace platforms in these communities, including NRMCs, CRN, CSAD, and PAD, serves the primary purpose of swiftly disseminating timely information to local authorities, village leaders, and key community members within the project's operational areas. The peace platforms continue to play a critical role in proactively preventing conflicts and the attendant population displacement, especially in response to alerts related to transhumance. These proactive measures encompass various strategies, such as compensating victims, involving social intermediaries, facilitating dialogues and negotiations, and implementing flexible approaches to address and preempt such conflicts.

The active involvement of local conflict management entities in Adamawa and Taraba states has been essential in resolving and mitigating these situations. The ongoing exchange of transhumance tracking tool data and responses to alerts within the COMITAS consortium highlights the collaborative efforts aimed at effectively managing and mitigating conflicts in Adamawa and Taraba states.