

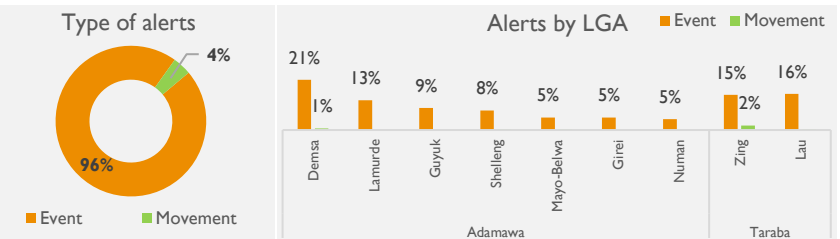
One of the factors resulting to conflicts between farmers and herders in Adamawa and Taraba states as well as other Sahel regions in Africa, is the competition over natural resources in the face of increasing population and the attendant need to cultivate more land and breed more livestock. Hence, transhumance and sedentary farmers are pushed to share diminishing resources. To further exacerbate the situation is the climate change, limited availability of natural resources that is critical for both farmers and/or herders' activities, environmental degradation and all-year-round farming among others. 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 interplay of these situations, often resulted in hostility and violent attacks between transhumant herders and farmers.

The Transhumance Tracking Tool (TTT) within the framework of IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) utilizes information provided by community Key Informants through a designated focal person to record alerts related to transhumance activities. This report showcases the early warning alerts collected by TTT in 9 Local Government Areas (LGAs) across Adamawa and Taraba states for September 2023.

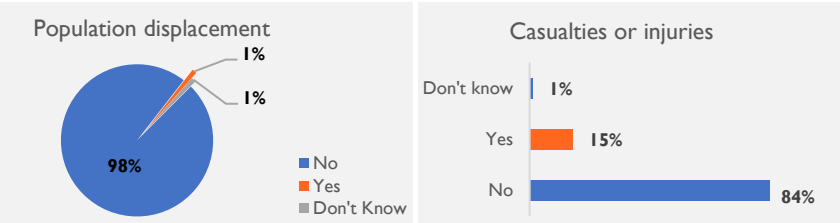
The triangulated 303 alerts linked to transhumance related events for September 2023 comprises of 292 (96%) events and 11 (4%) movement alerts. The largest number of alerts were reported in Demsa LGA in Adamawa state (22%), followed by Zing LGAs (17%) and Lau (16%) in Taraba state. The disaggregated event alerts in the two states reveal that the highest reported events occurred in Monkin ward of Zing LGA in Taraba state, accounting for 6.5 per cent of the total. This was followed by Gwamba and Nassarawo Demsa wards in Demsa LGA of Adamawa, at 4.8 per cent each, and Zing ward in Zing LGA of Taraba state, which reported 4.1 per cent of the total event alerts.

The reported alerts suggested the instance of 1 per cent population displacement, while 15 per cent of the instances resulted in casualties or injuries.

TYPE OF ALERTS



CONSEQUENCES OF EVENTS



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.

The movement alerts reported for the reviewed month suggest that 55 per cent are characterized as late movements, and 45 per cent are categorized as early movements. Due to the movements restriction on transhumance during the peak harvest season, all reported movements have taken place either within or across the state boundaries in Nigerian. The distribution of these movements is as follows: Inter-state movements observed in both Adamawa and Taraba, comprise of 18 per cent each of the total reported movements. Also, 28 per cent of the movements originate from Adamawa to Taraba state while 18 per cent are from Taraba to Adamawa state, with another 9 per cent each going from Adamawa to Borno and Gombe states. There is a 73 per cent concern that these movements could result in the non-use of official transhumance corridors, a 55 per cent likelihood that the reported movement alerts could lead to early or late movements of pastoral groups, and a 55 per cent chance of causing damage to neighboring fields. Furthermore, there is a 55 per cent probability of heightened competition for animal resources. It is anticipated that pastoral groups in transhumance, local farmers and livestock breeders will be involved in all future instances of movement alerts, while national and/or local authorities are expected to be involved in 64 per cent of cases, while non-state armed groups and foresters may be engaged in 55 per cent of instances, respectively.

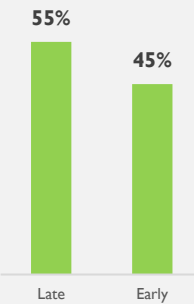
From the reported events alerts, agro-pastoral conflicts emerge as the primary cause, constituting 58 per cent of the total, followed by intra-community tensions at 34 per cent. Disaster-related events and inter-community tensions account for 4 per cent and 3 per cent, respectively. The data also indicates that transhumance-related event alerts can be attributed to various factors, with farm encroachment and destruction being the most prevalent at 67 per cent. Other contributing factors include banditry, kidnapping, robberies, and attacks (13%), cattle rustling and animal theft (12%), night and underage grazing (10%), cattle route blockage or lack of access to infrastructure (5%), deforestation and bush burning (3%), drug abuse (2%), and other miscellaneous causes (5%).

Among the primary participants in the event alerts, local farmers and breeders account for 76 per cent, followed by national and/or local authorities at 37 per cent, non-state armed groups at 14 per cent, pastoral groups in transhumance at 9 per cent, and foresters at 2 per cent. The remaining 20 per cent of event alerts involve various other actors, including community youth, kidnappers, and unidentified individuals. Of the reported event alerts, 57 per cent were successfully resolved with the involvement of community leaders (78%), local and/or national authorities (48%), pastoral organizations (19%), customary chiefs (11%), humanitarian organizations (7%), religious leaders (2%), and other figures such as market leaders and community youth leaders (22%).

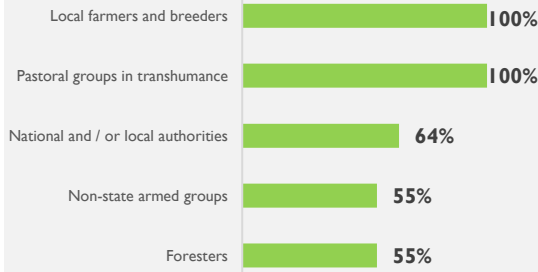
MOVEMENT ALERTS

(* data consisting of multi-choice options)

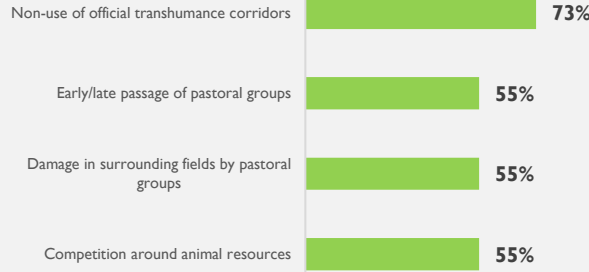
Types of movements



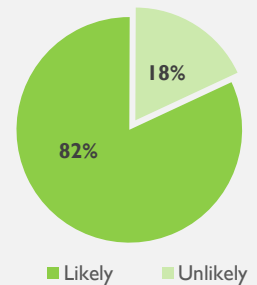
Actors who may be involved in a potential future events *



Likely consequences *



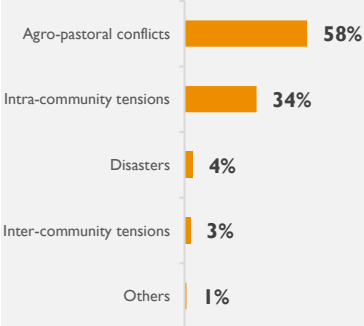
Probability of risks materialization



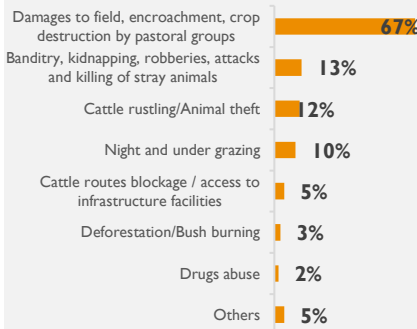
EVENT ALERTS

(* data consisting of multi-choice options)

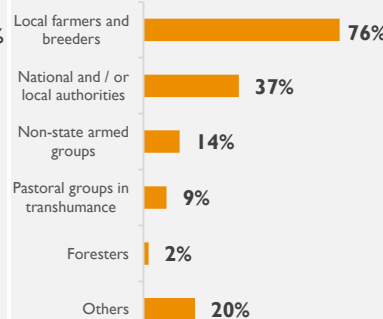
Types of events



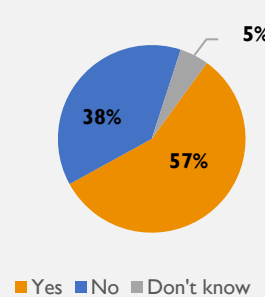
Causes of agro-pastoral conflicts *



Actors involved in the events*



Are the events resolved?

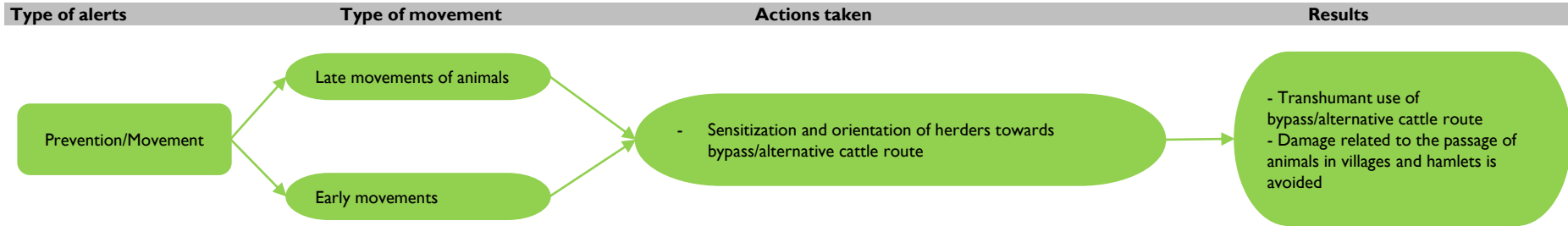


Actors involved in conflict management *

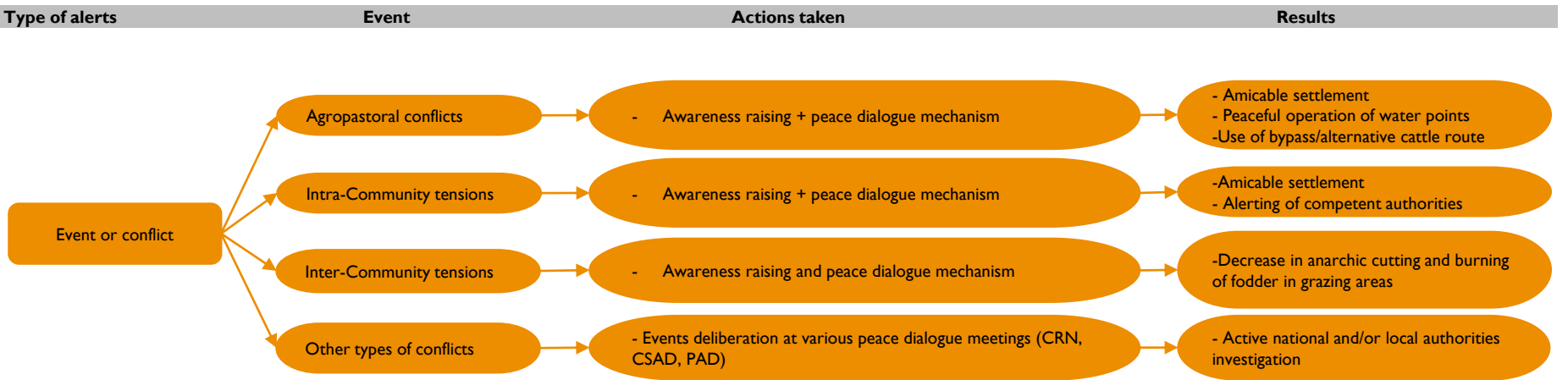


In response to the alerts provided by key informants and triangulated by focal persons in the operational Local Government Areas (LGAs) within Adamawa and Taraba states during the month under review, appropriate measures were put in place to mitigate or prevent conflicts linked to transhumance movements. Many local stakeholders were actively engaged in addressing and/or responding to mitigate the situation in accordance with the alerts provided by key informants. The table below outlines specific actions taken to document and resolve various types of alerts. Additionally, reported incidents of farm crop theft and other concerns regarding the interactions between farmers and pastoralists have arisen, particularly during the peak of the farm crop harvesting season.

RESPONSES TO MOVEMENT ALERTS



RESPONSES TO EVENT ALERTS



The information collected through IOM's TTT alerts and shared with Search for Common Ground (SFCG) has played a pivotal role in fostering 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 implementation approach of activities by the COMITAS consortium organizations. Furthermore, the establishment of peace platforms in these communities, including NRMCS, CRN, CSAD, and PAD, serves the primary purpose of swiftly conveying timely information to local authorities, village leaders, and influential community members within the project's operational areas. These platforms assume a critical role in proactively averting conflicts and the resulting displacement of populations, especially in response to alerts related to transhumance. These proactive measures encompass a variety of strategies, including compensating victims, engaging social intermediaries, facilitating dialogues and negotiations, and implementing adaptable approaches to address and preempt such conflicts.

The active participation of local conflict management entities in Adamawa and Taraba states has been indispensable in resolving and mitigating these situations. The periodic exchange of data and responses to alerts within the COMITAS consortium underscores the collaborative endeavors aimed at effectively managing and alleviating conflicts in Adamawa and Taraba states.