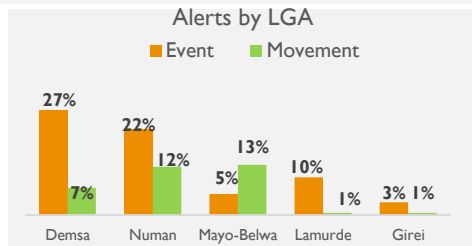
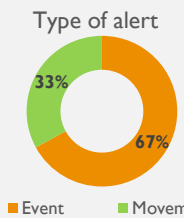


Farmers and herders communities in Nigeria have historically lived in a peaceful relationship that developed through mutual support. However, tensions have grown over the past decade with reports of violent clashes becoming more frequent. In recent years, disputes over crop damage, livestock theft, and water pollution have increasingly turned violent. Conflict between farmers and herders, which emanate from competing claims to natural resources is compounded as a result of factors such as population growth, expanding human settlements, land privatization, year-round farming, environmental degradation, weakened traditional conflicts resolving mechanism and climate change.

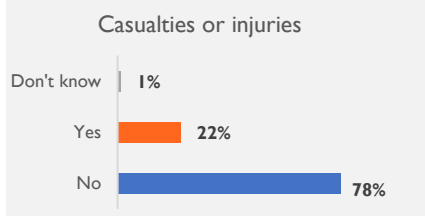
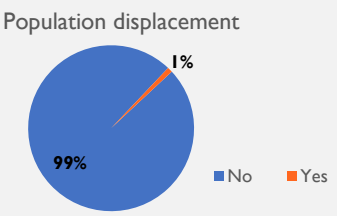
The TTT Early Warning identifies pattern of alerts related to the use of natural resources, agro-pastoral practices and herders' movements that is linked to events or massive/unexpected movement of livestock that could cause a conflict. It also helps understand the modes of resolution of conflicts and inform the competent authorities in order to reduce tensions. A network of Key informants selected from members of the Community Response Network (CRN) and LGA-based team leads were used for data collection.

During the month of February 2022, the TTT Early Warning tool captured 187 alerts. The triangulated alerts includes 125 (67%) events and 62 (33%) massive/sudden movements. The event alerts spread across 54 per cent of the wards in the 5 operational LGAs. Borrong and Demsa wards located in Demsa LGA share the highest number of recorded event alerts. This was primarily attributed to early or late passage of pastoral groups, damage in surrounding fields by pastoral groups and non-use of official transhumance corridors. Furthermore, key informants indicated that several localities outside of the TTT's operational areas, which frequently are subject to tensions between herders and farmers, might witness incidents, including Madagali, Maiha, Fufore, Hong, Jada, Ganye and Yola South LGAs. These are important watch out areas to closely follow-up and report early and massive movements of transhumance to mitigate potential agro-pastoral conflicts.

TYPES OF EVENTS



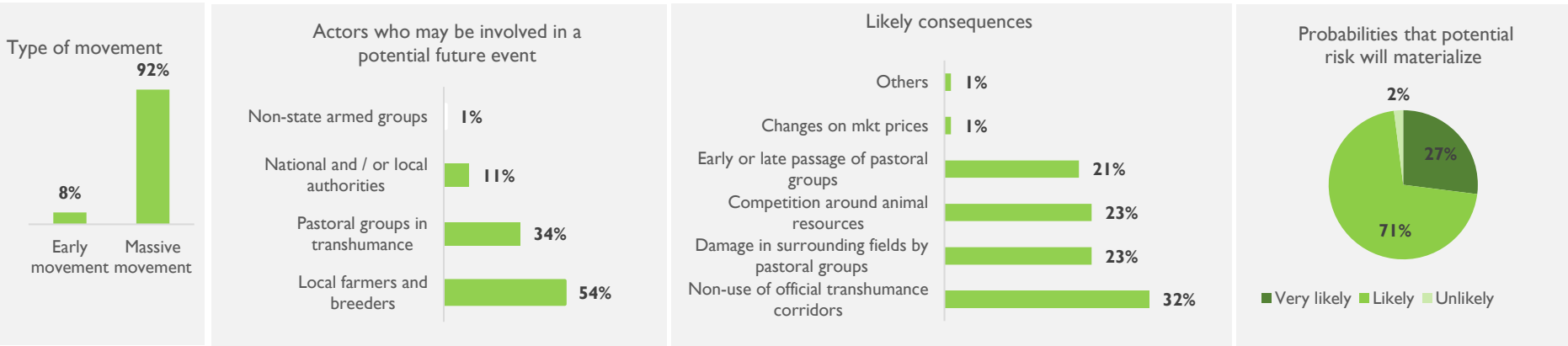
CONSEQUENCES OF EVENTS



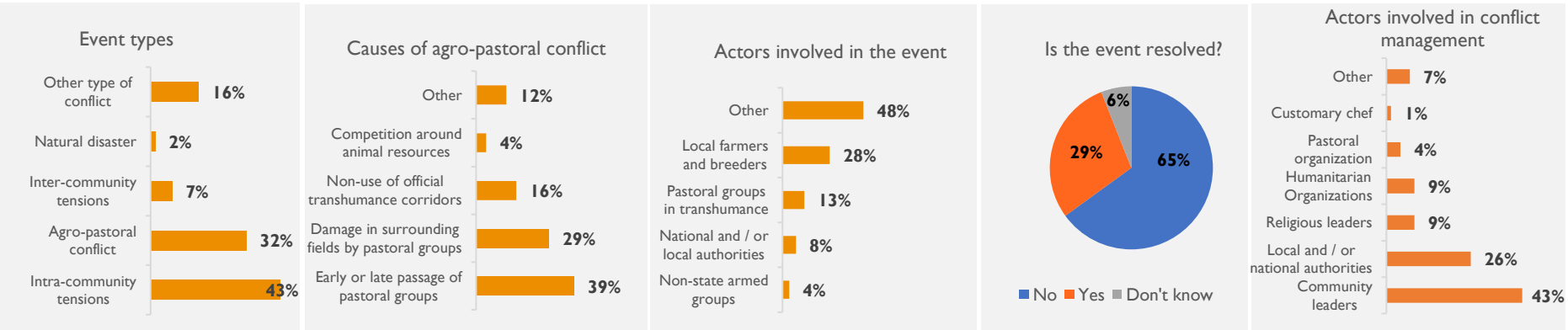
Regarding movement alerts, the data for February 2022 indicates that 92 per cent relate to mass movements of cattle and the remaining 8 per cent relate to early movements. It was indicated that mass and early movements could lead to non-use of official transhumance corridors (32%), damage to surrounding fields by pastoral groups (23%), competition around animal resources (23%), early or late passage of pastoral groups (21%) and changes on market prices and others (2%). To this end, local farmers and breeders (54%), and pastoral groups in transhumance (34%) are the major actors who may be involved in a potential future event. The data further indicates that these movements could potentially lead to agro-pastoral conflicts (74%) and inter and intra- community tensions (26%). The likelihood that the potential risk will materialize is high at 71 per cent. 60 per cent of all the movements reported were internal to Nigeria whereas the remaining 40 per cent were cross-border movements (including 27% from Nigeria to Cameroon, 5% from Cameroon to Nigeria, 5% from Chad and Niger to Nigeria and the remaining 3% from Cameroon and Niger to Nigeria then to Cameroon).

Meanwhile, 67 per cent of the alerts were transhumance-related events. The occurrence of events by local government areas (LGAs) indicates that most (40%) were observed in Demsa LGA, followed by Numan (33%), Lamurde (14%), Mayo-Belwa (8%), and Girei (5%). Intra-community tensions and agro-pastoral conflict were the predominant event types reported, constituting 43 per cent and 32 per cent respectively. Agro-pastoral conflicts were mainly caused by early or late movements of pastoral groups (39%), damage to surrounding fields by pastoral groups (29%), and non-use of official transhumance corridors (16%). As of the end of February, 29 per cent of the events were resolved with the involvement of community leaders, local and/or national authorities, pastoral organizations, religious leaders, humanitarian organizations, and customary chiefs. However, 65 per cent of the events are not yet resolved and require a concerted effort of all of the actors involved in conflict management. Twenty-two per cent of reported events resulted in casualties or injuries, while 1 per cent of events led to displacements of populations.

MOVEMENT ALERTS

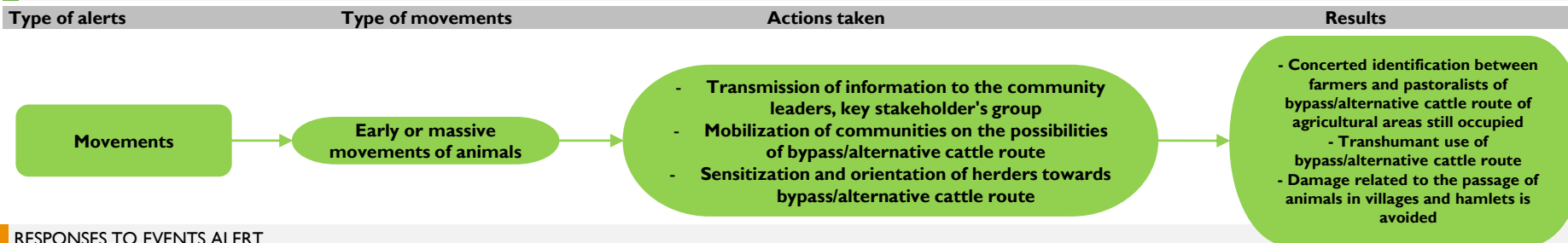


EVENT ALERTS

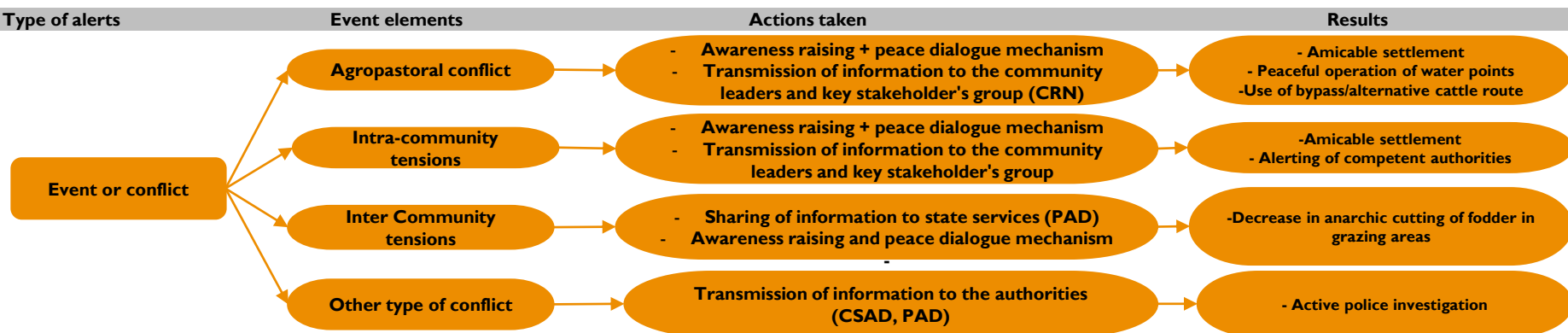


In response to the transmission of alerts by key informants and investigators to pastoral organization focal points in Demsa, Girei, Lamurde, Mayo-Belwa and Numan LGAs, actions are undertaken by different local actors to provide a response to mitigate or appease a conflict situation indicated by the "event alerts" and to avoid an imminent inter-community conflict or tension indicated by the "movements alerts". Thus, depending on the type of alerts, corresponding actions are taken to resolve or prevent conflicts related to transhumant movements. Other types of alerts may or may not be agro-pastoral related such as kidnapping, armed robbery, sexual-based violence etc. Some of the actions taken to alerts are highlighted below.

RESPONSES TO MOVEMENTS ALERT



RESPONSES TO EVENTS ALERT



The 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 displacement of populations with regard to movement alerts. As for conflict-related alerts, actors mitigated the effects of certain conflict events related to transhumance through peaceful dialogue, awareness raising and reporting of conflict risks to the Community Response Network (CRN) and Natural Resource Committees (NRC) at communities level, the establishment of Community Security Architecture Dialogues (CSAD) and the Peace Architecture Dialogue (PAD) platform at the five targeted Local Government Areas (LGAs) and Adamawa State level respectively. In addition, stakeholders adopted a 'follow-up and report back' committee for all reported event with quick action plan strategies. Actions are still underway in order to have satisfactory results on the resolution of all conflicts reported by the "events" alerts and all the movements identified by the "prevention" alerts.

29 per cent of reported tensions/conflicts were resolved through the above frameworks and mechanisms, while 65 per cent of reported events are unresolved. Identified cases of crop destructions in Borrong ward in Demsa LGA and Bolki, Bare and Imburu wards in Numan LGA have been addressed by CRN members valuing the damages in monetary terms. Indiscriminate use of a dam at Gongoshi grazing reserve in Mayo-Belwa LGA by some groups of herders and community members was reported. At CSAD, the district head enlisted conditions for the use of the dam while CRN members at Ndikong ward sensitized the herder communities as well as the transhumance on the new conditions for the use of the dam.