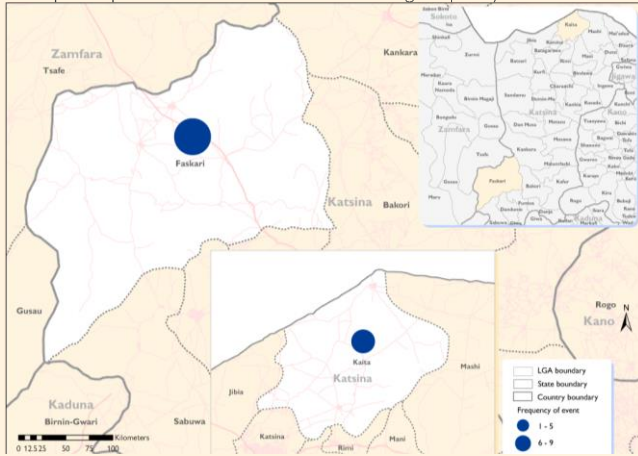
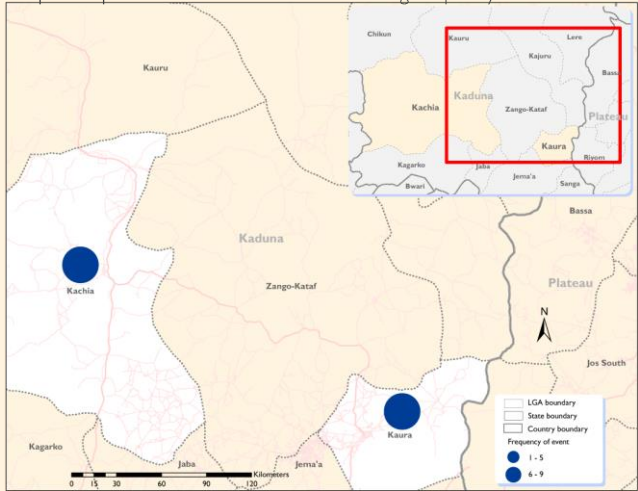




Map 1: Map of Faskari and Kaita LGAs showing frequency of event alerts



Map 2: Map of Kachia and Kaura LGAs showing frequency of event alerts



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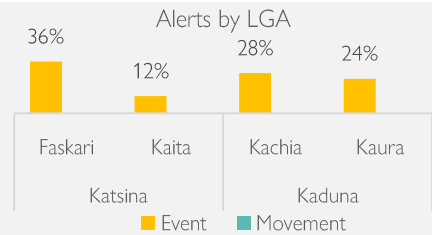
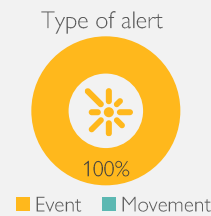
The Transhumance Tracking Tool (TTT) collects key data on transhumance movements in Katsina State, with the aim of providing the information needed for the implementation of support programs for populations on the official and unofficial transhumance corridors.

To better understand transhumance movements trends and the impact of vulnerabilities on transhumant communities, IOM has developed the Transhumance Tracking Tool (TTT) through its displacement tracking matrix (DTM). The purpose of the early warning alert system is to identify events 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. To understand existing conflict resolution methods, and to inform competent authorities to reduce tensions in the affected areas of intervention. This system makes it possible to identify alerts related to a conflict event (event alert) or to a massive, early, late or unexpected movement of livestock (prevention alert) that could lead to conflict. These alerts, once transmitted to the various actors, are used for conflict prevention or actions towards resolutions.

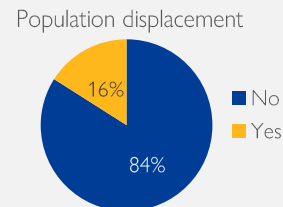
This report presents data from the alert tool for the month of August 2023. A network of key informants selected from members of the Community Response Networks (CRNs) and LGA-based team leads were used for data collection.

During the month of August 2023, the TTT Early Warning tool captured 25 alerts in Faskari and Kaita LGAs of Katsina State, and Kachia and Kaura LGAs of Kaduna State. The triangulated alerts included 25 (100%) events, no (0%) massive/sudden movements were recorded during the period. Abdallawa and Malagum wards located in Kaita and Kaura LGAs respectively, share the highest number of recorded event alerts. conflicts in these locations.

### TYPES OF ALERTS



### CONSEQUENCES OF EVENTS



The event alerts for August indicates that 60 per cent of the events reported related to armed banditry and kidnapping, 36 per cent were a result of agro-pastoral conflicts between sedentary farmers, and 4 per cent of the event alerts were triggered by inter-community tensions. According to key informants, multiple factors could trigger event alerts, and specifically agro-pastoral conflicts in a community. The agro-pastoral conflicts related to transhumance movements were reportedly caused by damage in surrounding fields by pastoral groups (in 75% of the communities affected by agro-pastoral conflicts), followed by farmland encroachment and farm/crop destruction (63% respectively) amongst other triggers. Among the key actors involved in the event alerts were local farmers and breeders (75%), armed bandits/non-state armed groups (54%), pastoral groups in transhumance (33%) and national/local authorities (21%).

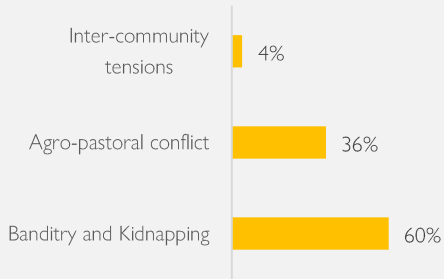
As of the end of August 2023, 63 per cent of the event alerts reported as a result of agro-pastoral conflicts were resolved with the involvement of local and/or national authorities, community leaders and pastoral organizations, humanitarian organizations, customary chiefs, and religious leaders. Community leaders were involved in conflict management in all the communities affected by agro-pastoral conflicts, while pastoral organizations and national and/or local authorities engaged in conflict management in 80 per cent of the affected communities. However, 37 per cent of the events are not yet resolved and may require a concerted effort of all the actors involved in conflict management. 36 per cent of the reported events resulted in casualties or injuries, meanwhile, 16 per cent of events led to displacements of population.

Notwithstanding the resolution of 63 per cent of the events that occurred, there is a risk of reprisal in 60 per cent of the communities affected by agro-pastoral conflicts. Regarding the risk of reprisal or resumption of the conflict, the severity is high in 27 per cent of the communities, the severity of risk of reprisal is medium in 60 per cent of the communities while in 13 per cent of the communities, the severity of risk of reprisal is low.

### EVENT ALERTS

*\*data consisting of multi-choice options*

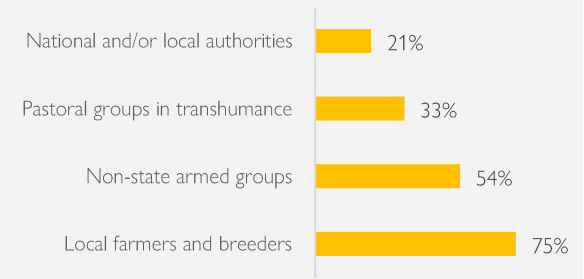
Types of event alert



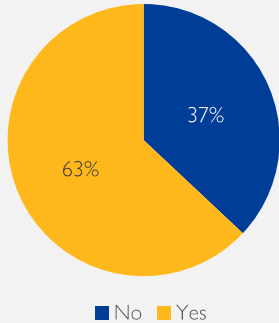
Causes of agro-pastoral conflicts\*



Actors involved in the event\*



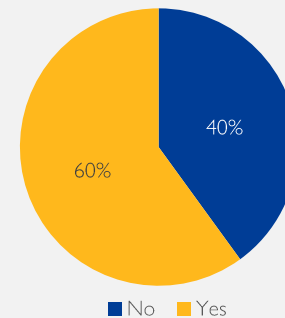
Events resolved



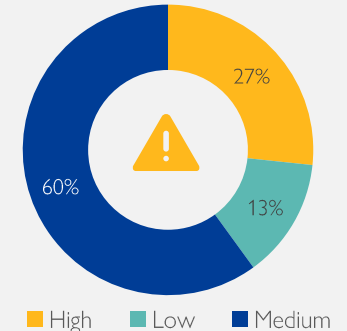
Actors involved in conflict management\*



Risk of reprisal or resumption of conflict

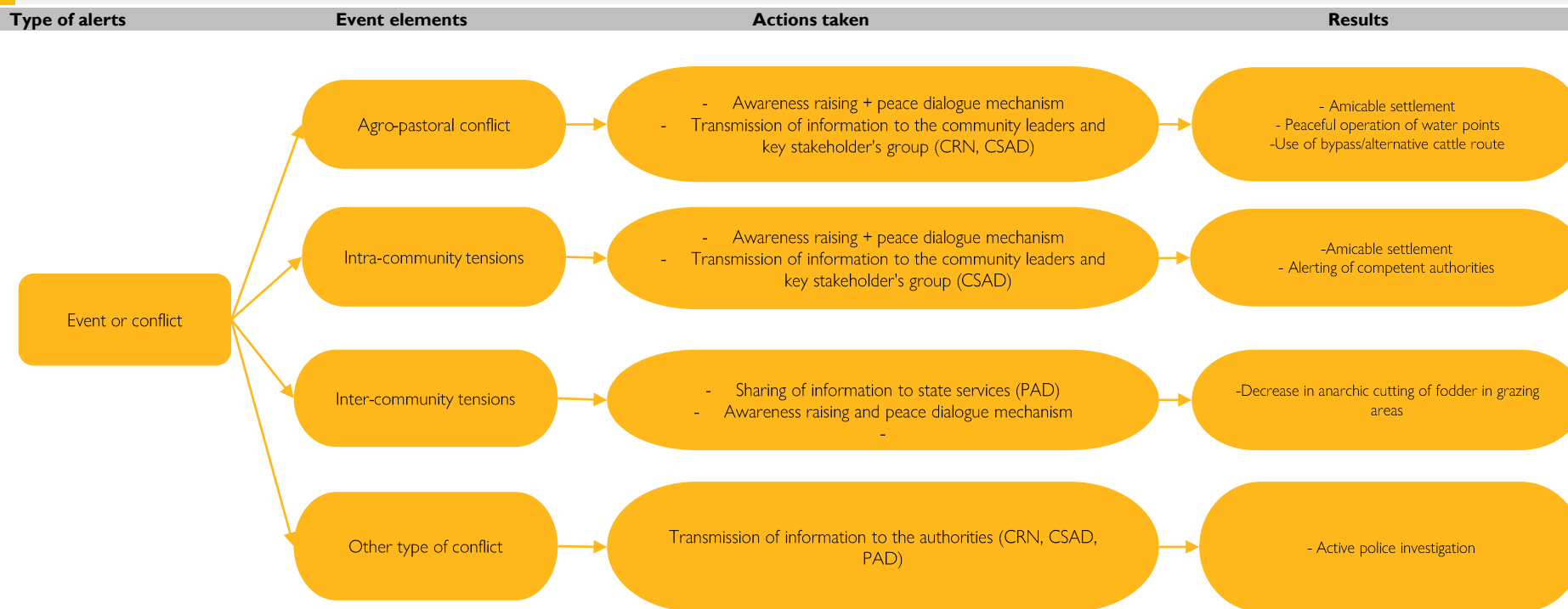


Severity of risk



In response to the transmission of alerts by key informants and investigators to focal persons in Faskari and Kaita LGAs of Katsina State, and Kachia and Kaura LGAs of Kaduna State, actions are undertaken by different local actors to resolve and 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, subject to the type of alerts, corresponding actions are taken to resolve or prevent conflicts related to transhumant movements. There are other alert types that may or may not be transhumance related such as kidnapping, armed robbery, sexual-based violence etc. Highlighted below are some course of actions taken to register and resolve alert types.

### RESPONSES TO EVENTS ALERT



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