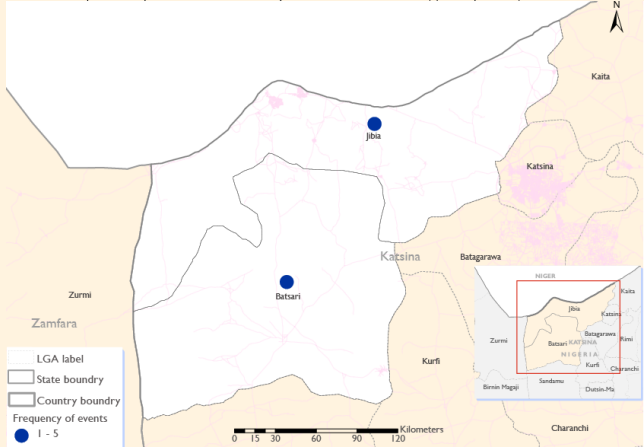
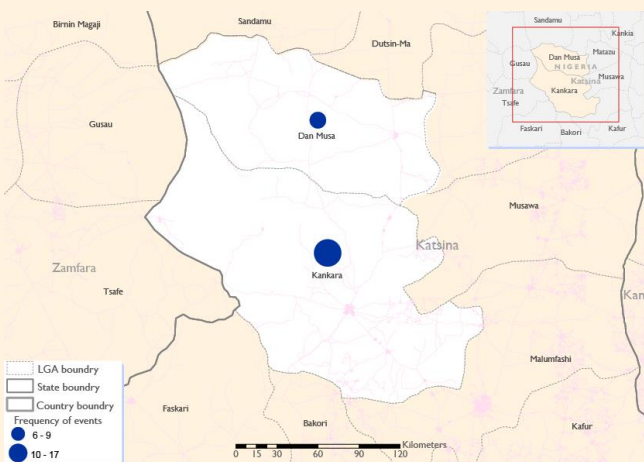




Map 1: Map of Batsari and Jibia LGAs showing frequency of event alerts



Map 2: Map of Dan Musa and Kankara LGAs showing frequency of event alerts



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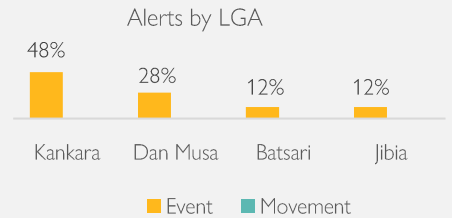
The Transhumance Tracking Tool (TTT) collects key data on transhumance movements in Katsina State, with the aim of providing the information needed for the implementation of support programs for populations on the official and unofficial transhumance corridors.

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.

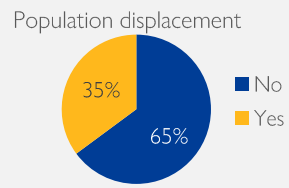
This report presents data from the alert tool for the month of September 2023. A network of key informants selected from members of the Community Response Networks (CRNs) and LGA-based team leads were used for data collection.

During the month of September 2023, the TTT Early Warning tool captured 33 alerts in Batsari, Dan Musa, Jibia and Kanakara LGAs of Katsina State. The triangulated alerts included 33 (100%) events, no (0%) massive/sudden movements were recorded during the period. The event alerts spread across 52 per cent of the wards in the four operational LGAs. Dan Musa, Bugaje, Kankara and Gatakawa wards in the LGAs respectively, share the highest number of recorded event alerts.

TYPES OF ALERTS



CONSEQUENCES OF EVENTS



78% of events resulted in injury or loss of life. 22% of events did not result in injury or loss of life.

109 injuries were reported. 17 fatalities were reported.

The event alerts for September indicates that 64 per cent of the events reported related to armed banditry and kidnapping, and 21 per cent were a result of agro-pastoral conflicts between sedentary farmers. 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 farmland encroachment (in 21% of the communities affected by agro-pastoral conflicts), farmland encroachment and farm/crop destruction (44% respectively), damage in surrounding fields by pastoral group, kidnapping and banditry (42% respectively) amongst other triggers. Among the key actors involved in the event alerts non-state armed groups and foresters (58%), national and, or local authorities (20%), local farmers and breeders (13%) and pastoral groups in transhumance (10%).

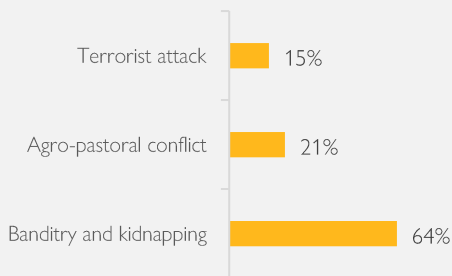
As of the end of September 2023, 21 per cent of the event alerts reported as a result of agro-pastoral conflicts were resolved with the involvement of local and/or national authorities, community leaders, pastoral organizations, humanitarian organizations, customary chiefs, and religious leaders. However, 57 per cent of the events are not yet resolved and may require a concerted effort of all the actors involved in conflict management. Seventy-eight per cent of the reported events resulted in casualties or injuries, meanwhile, 35 per cent of events led to displacements of populations.

Notwithstanding the resolution of 43 per cent of the events that occurred, there is a risk of reprisal in 76 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 12 per cent of the communities, while in 88 per cent of the communities, the severity of risk of reprisal is medium and low.

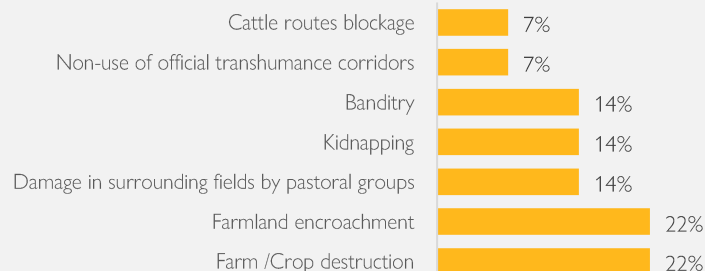
EVENT ALERTS

* data consisting of multi-choice options

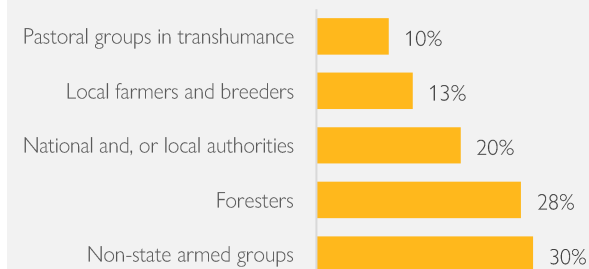
Types of event alert



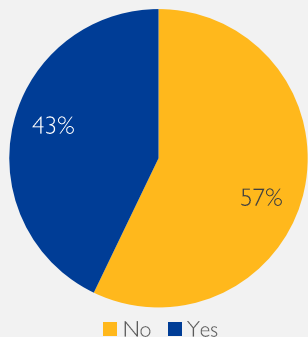
Causes of agro-pastoral conflicts*



Actors involved in alert*



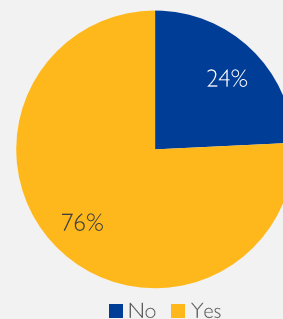
Events resolved



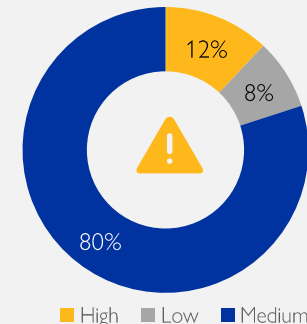
Actors involved in conflict management



Risk of reprisal or resumption of conflict

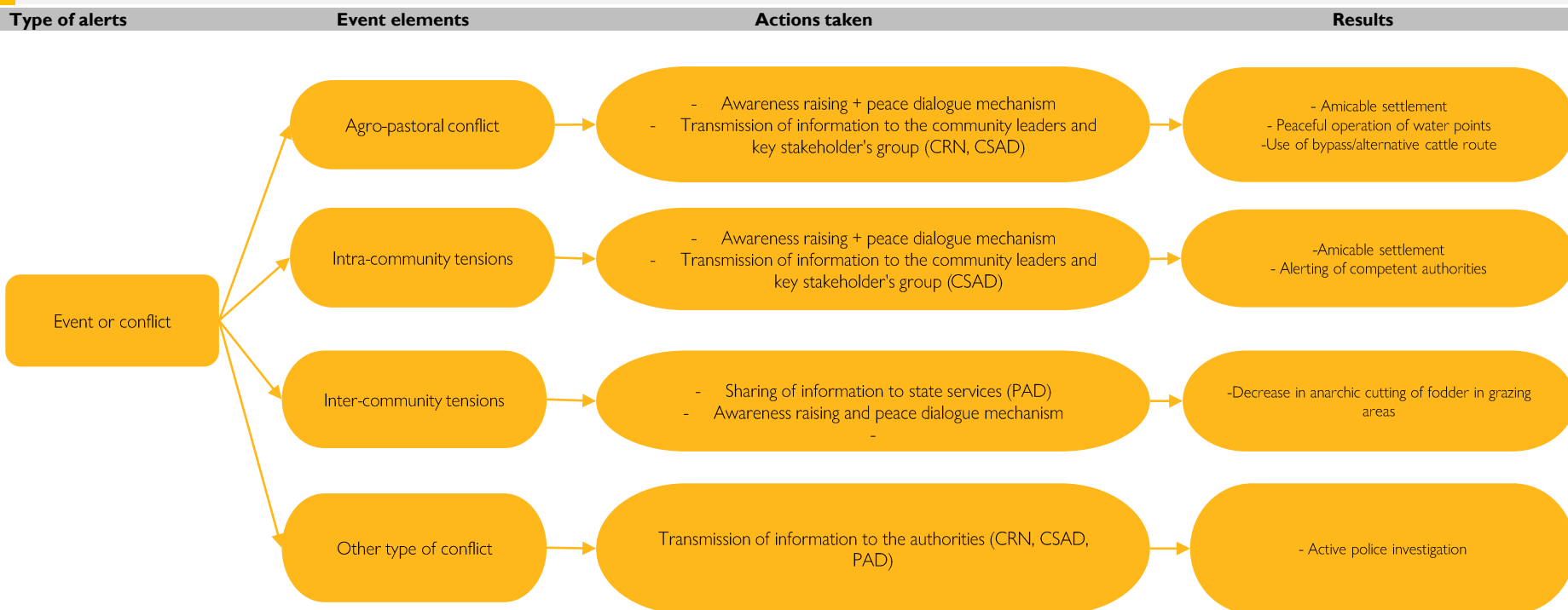


Severity of risk



In response to the transmission of alerts by key informants and investigators to focal persons in Batsari, Dan Musa, Jibia and Kanakara LGAs of Katsina 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



DISCLAIMER

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