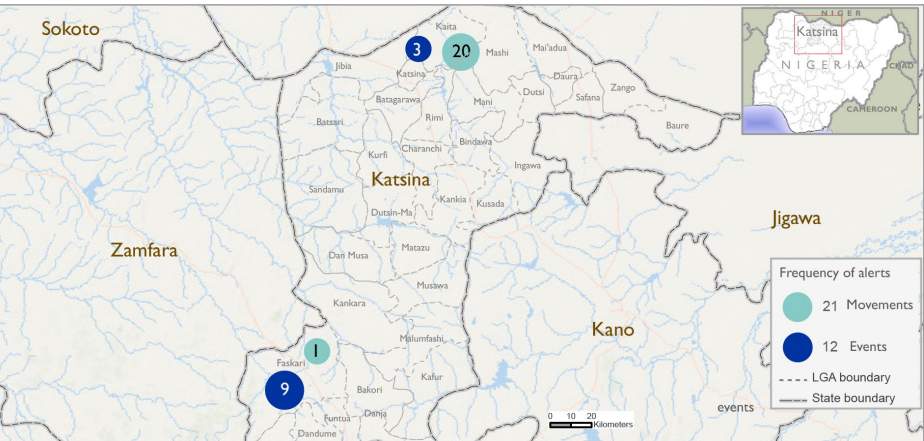


Map 1: Map of Kachia and Kaura LGAs showing frequency of event alerts



Map 2: Map of Faskari LGAs showing frequency of event alerts

This map is for illustration purpose only. The boundaries and names shown, and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the International Organization for Migration.

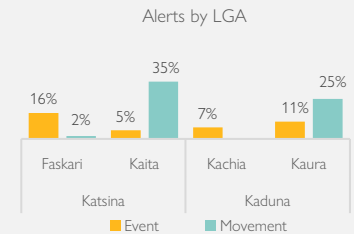
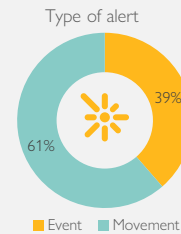
The Transhumance Tracking Tool (TTT) collects key data on transhumance movements in Kaduna and Katsina States, with the aim to provide the information needed for supporting peaceful transhumance.

To better understand transhumance movement 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 detect massive or unexpected movements of livestock as well as transhumance-related events which could cause conflicts between herders and farmers. 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 conflicts, which are often related to the use of natural resources or agro-pastoral practices. The system help to understand the existing conflict resolution methods, and to inform competent stakeholders to reduce tensions in the affected areas of intervention. These alerts, once transmitted to the various actors, are used for conflict prevention or actions towards resolutions.

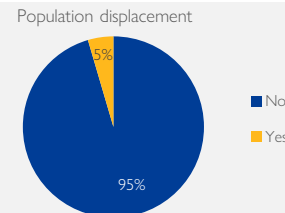
This report presents results from the alert tool for the month of November 2023. A network of key informants selected from members of the Community Response Networks (CRNs) and Local Government Area-based team leads were employed for data collection.

In November 2023, the TTT early warning tool captured 57 alerts in Faskari and Kaita LGAs of Katsina State, and Kachia and Kaura LGAs of Kaduna State. The triangulated alerts included events (35%) and sudden movements (65%) during the period. Abdallawa, Bondong and Yankara wards located in Faskari, Kaita and Kaura LGAs share the highest number of recorded event alerts in these locations.

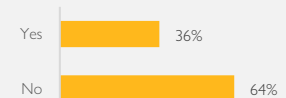
TYPES OF ALERTS



CONSEQUENCES OF EVENTS



Casualties or injuries



The movement alerts for November indicated that 91 per cent of the movement reported related to early movements and 9 per cent were categorized as massive movements involving more than 7,000 livestock. All transhumance movements recorded were within Nigeria. The probability of the reported movement alerts resulting to massive or late movements of pastoral groups was of 89 per cent with 89 per cent likelihood of causing damage in surrounding fields. Additionally, the probability of risk materialization was of 51 per cent likelihood and 34 per cent unlikelyhood.

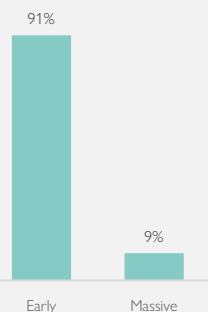
The events alerts indicated that 59 per cent was as a result kidnapping and banditry, 32 per cent were a result of herders-farmers conflict and 5 per cent were related to intra-community and inter-community tensions. The herders-farmers conflicts related to transhumance movement were reportedly caused by farm or crop destruction, farmland encroachment, non-use of official corridors and damages in surrounding fields (in all of the communities affected by agro-pastoral conflicts). Among the key actors involved in the event alerts were local farmers and breeders (50%), non-state armed groups (36%), kidnappers (32%), pastoral groups in transhumance (27%) and national or local authorities (9%).

Among the key actors involved in conflict management were the local farmers and breeders (50%), non-state armed groups (36%), kidnappers (32%), pastoral groups in transhumance (27%), national and or local authorities (9%) and foresters (5%). Notwithstanding, 67 per cent of the events that occurred were resolved, while 33 per cent were not.

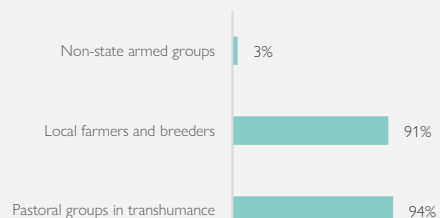
MOVEMENT ALERTS

Data consisting of multi-choice options

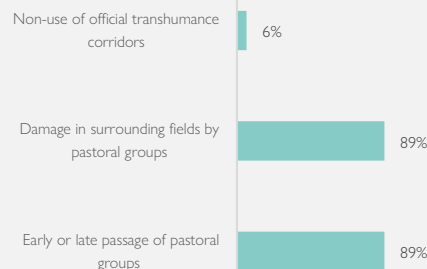
Types of movements



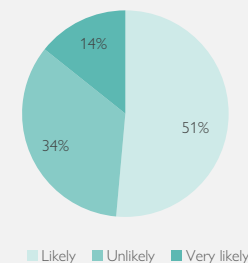
Actors who may be involved in potential future events



Likely consequences

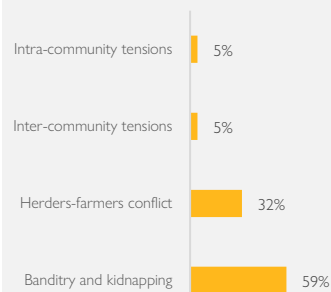


Probability of risks materialization

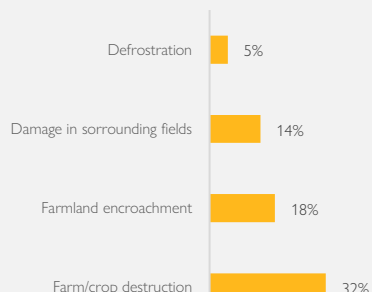


EVENT ALERTS

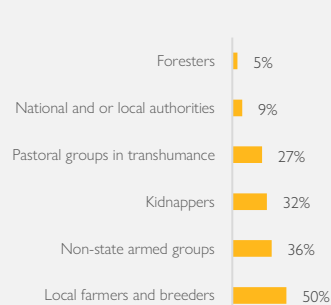
Types of event alert



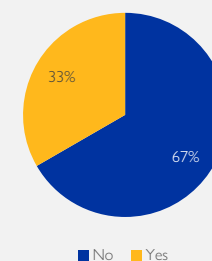
Causes of conflicts



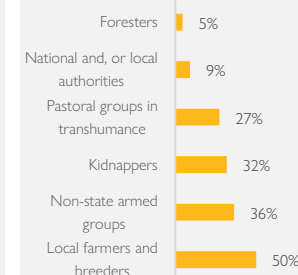
Actors involved in the event



Events resolved

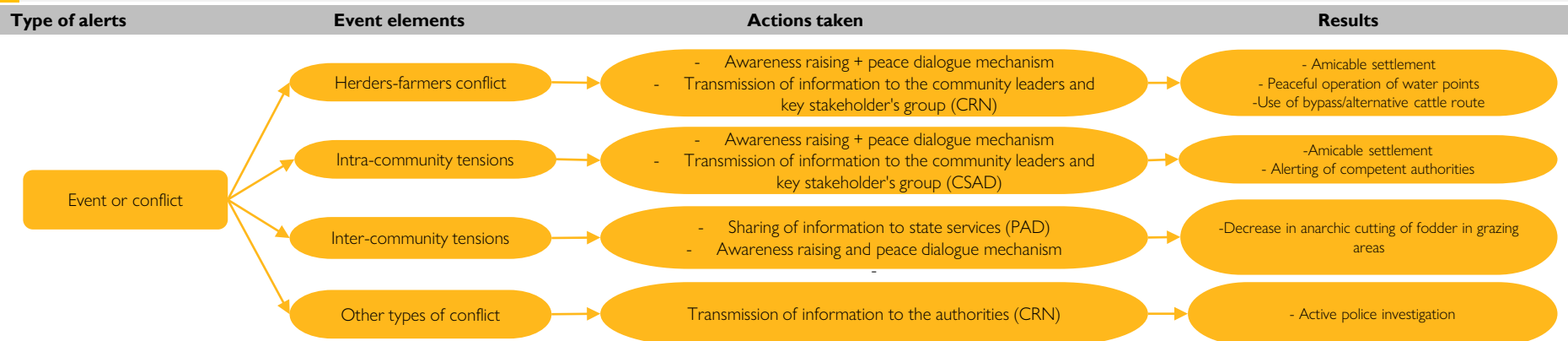


Actors involved in conflict management

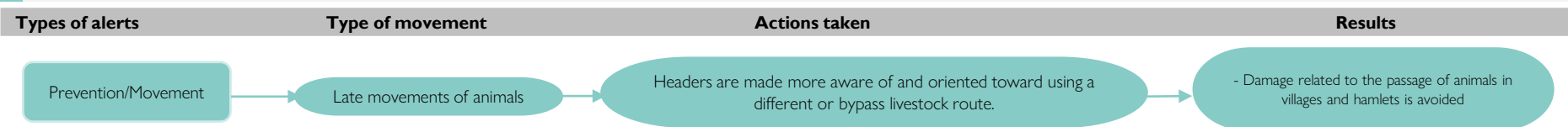


In response to the transmission of alerts by key informants and investigators to focal persons in Faskari LGA of Katsina State, actions were undertaken by different local actors for conflict resolution. Responses were provided to mitigate the situation indicated by the "event alerts" and to avoid an 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 were other alert types that may or may not be transhumance related such as kidnappings, armed robberies, gender-based violence for instance. Highlighted below are some course of actions taken to register and resolve alert types.

RESPONSES TO EVENTS ALERT



RESPONSES TO MOVEMENT ALERT



There were active involvement of the CRNs in the resolution of all the conflicts signaled by the alerts. It should be noted that pastoral organizations and farming communities, in consultation with local authorities contributed to the resolution of conflicts and the anticipated movement as reported by alerts. The members of these communities respond to certain conflict related alerts by providing appropriate solutions to promote peaceful transhumance in the state.

DISCLAIMER

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