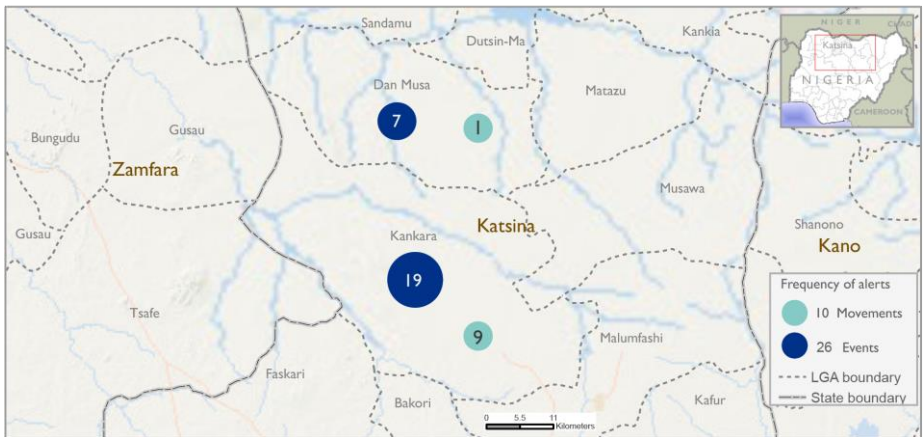


Map 1: Batsari and Jibia LGAs showing frequency of event alerts



Map 2: Dan Musa and Kankara 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.

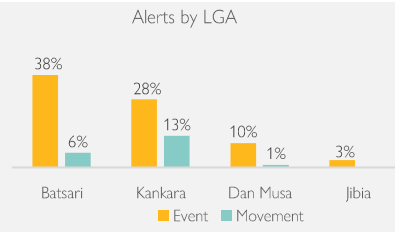
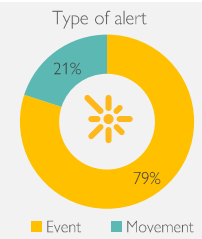
The Transhumance Tracking Tool (TTT) collects key data on transhumance movements in Katsina State, with the aim of providing the information needed for the implementation of support programs for populations on the official and unofficial transhumance corridors.

To better understand the 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 TTT forms a part of an early warning system that detect massive or unexpected movements of livestock as well as transhumance-related events which could cause conflict between herders and farmers. This system makes it possible to identify alerts related to a conflict event (event alert) or a massive, early, late or unexpected movement of livestock (prevention/movement alert) which could lead to conflicts, often related to the use of natural resources or agro-pastoral practices. The system helps 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.

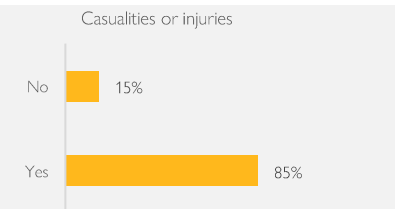
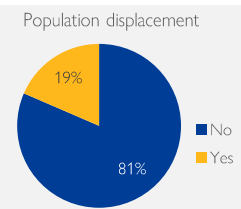
This report presents data from the alert tool for the month of December 2023. A network of key informants selected from members of the Community Response Networks (CRNs) and Local Government Area-based team leads were used for data collection.

In December 2023, the TTT Early Warning tool captured 68 alerts in Batsari, Dan Musa, Jibia and Kanakara LGAs of Katsina State. The triangulated alerts included events (79%) and massive/sudden movements (21%) were recorded during the period. The event alerts spread across 85 per cent of the wards in the four operational LGAs. Kankara, Batsari and Ruma wards in Kankara and Batsari LGAs, shared the highest number of recorded event alerts.

TYPES OF ALERTS



CONSEQUENCES OF EVENTS



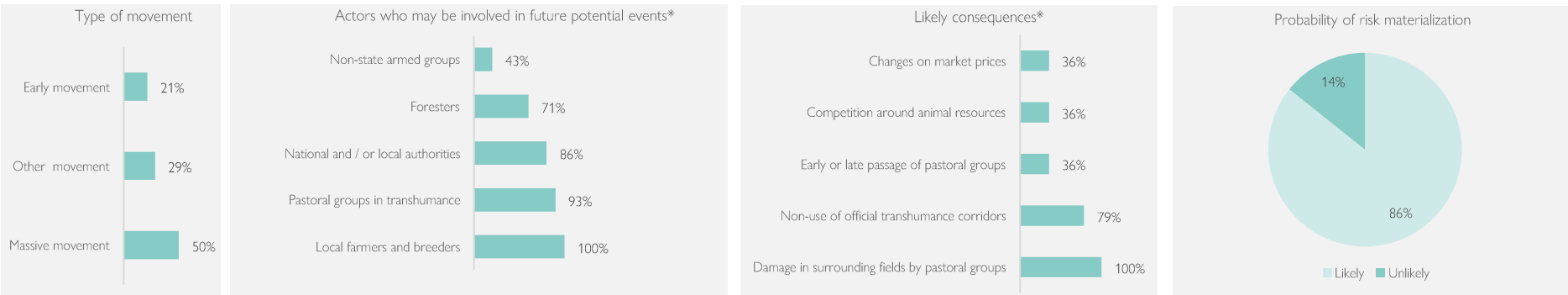
The movement alerts for December indicated that 50 per cent of the movements were reported related to massive movements and 29 per cent were categorized as other movements. These movements involved 4,116 livestock and were within Nigeria. The probability of the reported movement alerts resulting to massive movements of pastoral groups was 100 per cent and 100 per cent likelihood of causing damage in surrounding fields. Additionally, the probability of risk materialization resulting to 86 per cent likelihood and 14 per cent unlikelihood.

Eighty-five percent of the total primary event alerts were related to armed banditry and kidnapping. This was followed by terrorist attack (9%) and herders - farmers conflicts (4%). According to the key informants, multiple factors could trigger event alerts related to conflicts. The triggers included damage in surrounding fields by herders, non-use of official transhumance corridors and cattle rustling all at (2%) respectively.

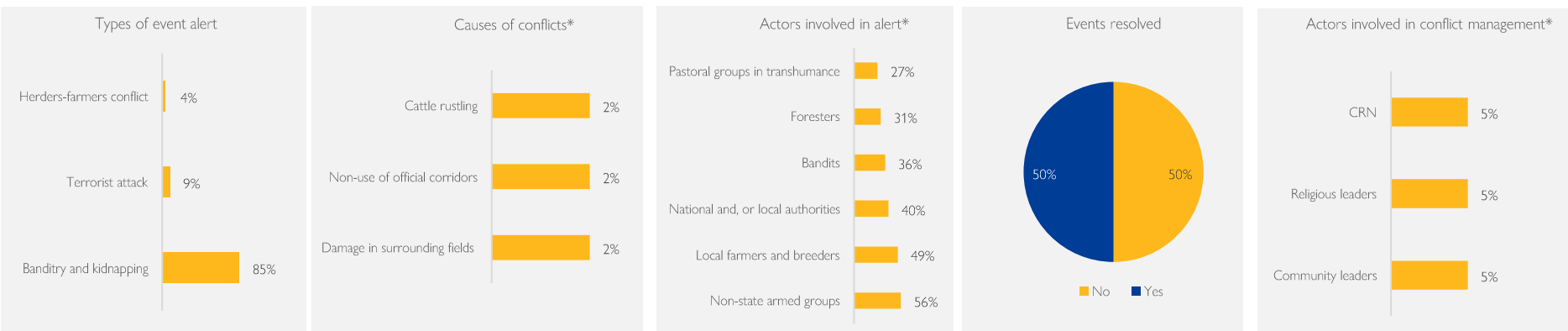
As of December 2023, fifty per cent of the event alerts reported were resolved with the involvement of the community leaders, community response network (CRN), and religious leaders. However, 50 per cent of the events were not be resolved and may require a concerted effort from all the actors involved in conflict management. Eighty-five per cent of the reported events resulted in casualties or injuries. In addition, nineteen per cent of events led to displacements of populations.

MOVEMENT ALERTS

Data consisting of multi-choice options*

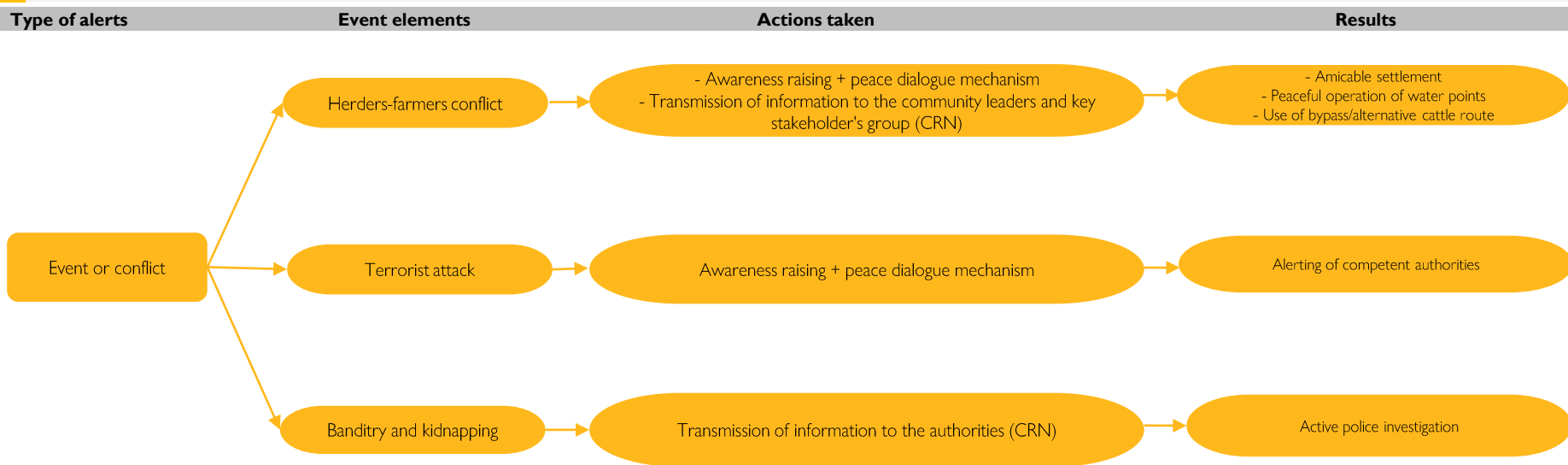


EVENT ALERTS

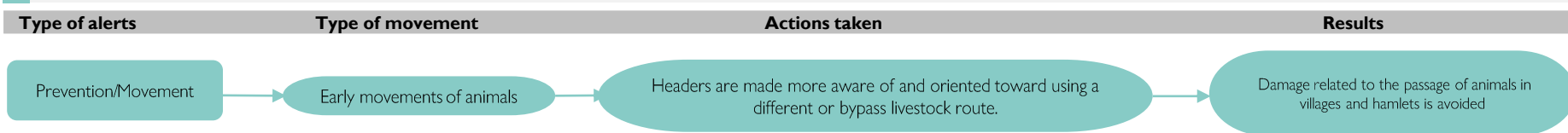


In response to the transmission of alerts by key informants and investigators to focal persons in Batsari, Dan Musa, Jibia and Kanakara LGAs of Katsina State, actions were undertaken by different local actors for conflict resolution. Responses were provided to mitigate the situation indicated by the "event alerts" and to avoid herders-farmers conflict or tension indicated by the "movements alerts". Thus, subject to the type of alerts, corresponding actions were 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 and terrorist attack. Highlighted below are some course of actions taken to register and resolve alert types.

RESPONSES TO EVENTS ALERT



RESPONSES TO MOVEMENT ALERT



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