DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT
TRACKING MATRIX

TRANSHUMANCE TRACKING TOOL (TTT)
KADUNA AND KATSINA STATES, NIGERIA — EARLY WARNING

DASHBOARD #7
Data Collection: February 2024
Publication Date: March 2024

139 ALERTS   **36 EVENTS**   **103 MOVEMENTS**

20 FASKARI   **13 KAITA**   **44 KACHIA**   **62 KAURA**

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 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 conflicts between herders and farmers. The 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/movement alert) which often leads to conflicts. These conflicts are 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 results from the alert tool for the month of February 2024. A network of key informants selected from members of the Community Response Networks (CRNs) and Local Government Area (LGAs) - based team leads, were employed for data collection.

In February 2024, the TTT early warning tool captured 139 alerts in Faskari and Kaita LGAs of Katsina State, Kachia and Kaura LGAs of Kaduna State. The triangulated alerts included events (26%) and sudden movements (74%) during the period. Bondog ward located in Kaura LGA and Gidan Tagwai ward located in Kachia LGA shared the highest number of recorded event alerts in these locations.

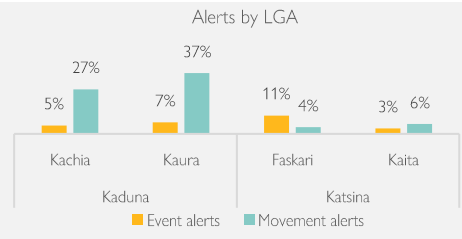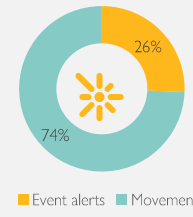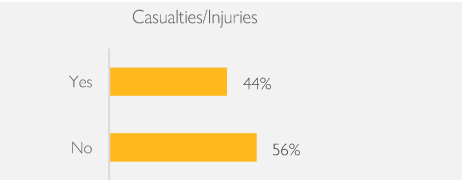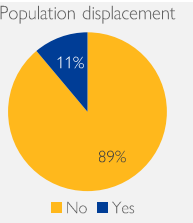Map1: Kachia and Kaura LGAs showing frequency of event alerts

Frequency of alerts
- 89 Movements
- 17 Events
- --- LGA boundary
- State boundary

Map 2: Faskari LGAs showing frequency of event alerts

Frequency of alerts
- 14 Movements
- 19 Events
- --- LGA boundary
- State boundary

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.

TYPES OF ALERTS

26%
74%

■ Event alerts ■ Movement alerts

Alerts by LGA

	Kaduna		Katsina	
	Kachia	Kaura	Faskari	Kaita
Event alerts	5%	7%	11%	3%
Movement alerts	27%	37%	4%	6%

■ Event alerts ■ Movement alerts

CONSEQUENCES OF THE EVENTS

Population displacement

11%
89%

■ No ■ Yes

Casualties/Injuries

Yes — 44%
No — 56%

The movement alerts for February indicated that 59 per cent of the movement reported related to 'other movements' and 41 per cent were categorized as 'massive movements.' These movements involved 65,368 live stocks and all the transhumance movements recorded were within Nigeria. The probability of the reported movement alerts resulting to other movements of herders-farmers groups was 21 per cent with 68 per cent likelihood of causing damage in fields by pastoral groups. Additionally, the probability of risk materialization was 50 per cent likelihood and 50 per cent unlikelihood.
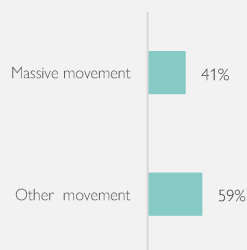
Fifty-five per cent of the total primary event alerts were related to kidnapping and banditry. This was followed by farmer-herder conflicts (29%), terrorist attacks (6%), intra-community tensions (3%), inter-community tensions (3%) and natural disasters (3%). The herders-farmers conflicts related to transhumance movement were reportedly caused by competition around animal resources (by product), deforestation, abuse of cultural value and religious issues. Among the key actors involved in the event alerts were local farmers and breeders (89%) and pastoral groups in transhumance (89%).

Among the key actors involved in conflict management were the community leaders (33%), community response network (33%) and local and/or national authorities (11%). Notwithstanding, 78 per cent of the events that occurred were resolved, while 22 per cent were not resolved.
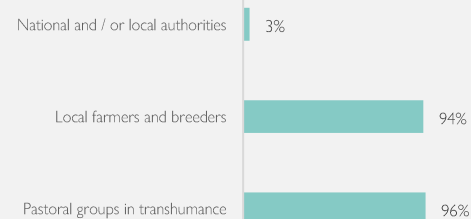
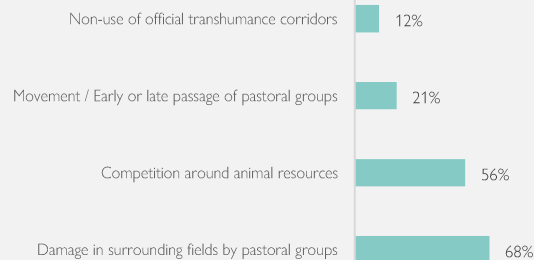## MOVEMENT ALERTS

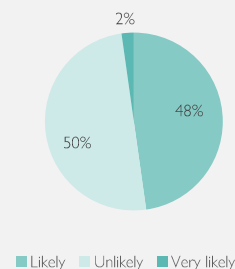*Data consisting of multi-choice options**

Types of Movement
- Massive movement: 41%
- Other movement: 59%

Actors who may be involved in a potential future event*
- National and / or local authorities: 3%
- Local farmers and breeders: 94%
- Pastoral groups in transhumance: 96%

Likely consequences*
- Non-use of official transhumance corridors: 12%
- Movement / Early or late passage of pastoral groups: 21%
- Competition around animal resources: 56%
- Damage in surrounding fields by pastoral groups: 68%

Probability of risk materialization
- 2%
- 48%
- 50%
Legend: ■ Likely ■ Unlikely ■ Very likely

EVENT ALERTS

Types of event alert
- Natural disaster: 3%
- Intra-community tensions: 3%
- Inter-community tensions: 3%
- Terrorist attack: 6%
- Farmer-herder conflict: 29%
- Banditry and Kidnapping: 55%
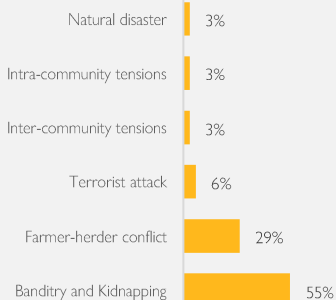
Causes of agro-pastoral conflict*
- Religious issues: 11%
- Abuse of cultural value: 11%
- Deforestation: 11%
- Competition around animal resources: 11%

Actors involved in the event*
- Pastoral groups in transhumance: 89%
- Local farmers and breeders: 89%

Events resolved
- 22%
- 78%
Legend: ■ No ■ Yes
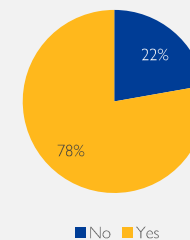
Actors involved in the conflict management*
- Local and / or national authorities: 11%
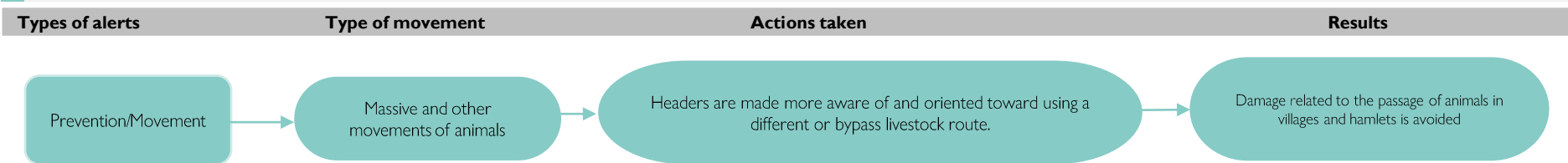- CRN: 33%
- Community leaders: 33%

In response to the transmission of alerts by key informants and investigators to focal persons in Kaura LGA of Kaduna 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. Highlighted below are some course of actions taken to register and resolve alert types.

RESPONSES TO EVENTS ALERT

Type of alerts	Event elements	Actions taken	Results
Event or conflict	Farmer-herder conflict	Transmission of information to the local and/ or national authorities	Amicable settlement
	Inter-community tensions	Events deliberation at various peace dialogue meetings	Active national and local authorities investigation.
	Intra-community tensions		
	Banditry and kidnapping	Awareness raising and peace dialogue mechanism	Decrease in anarchic cutting of fodder in grazing areas

RESPONSES TO MOVEMENT ALERT

Types of alerts	Type of movement	Actions taken	Results
Prevention/Movement	Massive and other movements of animals	Headers are made more aware of and oriented toward using a different or bypass livestock route.	Damage related to the passage of animals in villages and hamlets is avoided

There were active involvement of the local /and or national authorities, local farmers and breeders and pastoral groups in transhumance in the resolution of all the conflicts signaled by the alerts in Kaduna and Katsina states. The members of these communities responded to certain conflict related alerts by providing appropriate solutions to promote peaceful transhumance in the states.

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