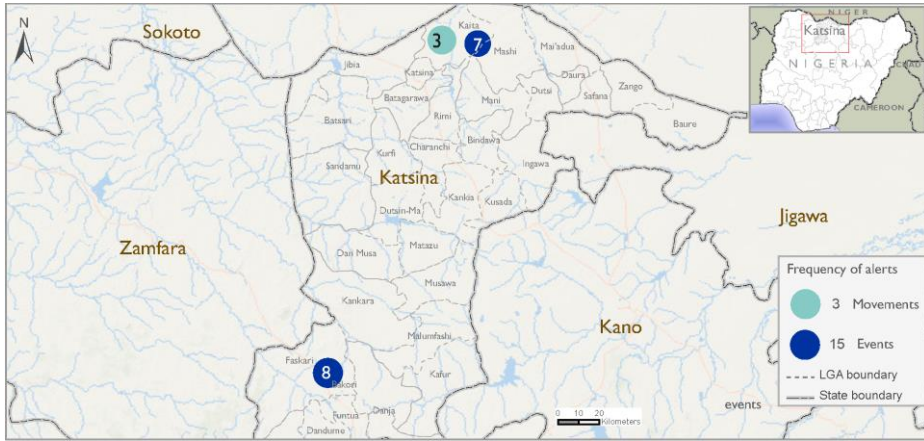


Map 1: Kachia and Kaura LGAs showing frequency of movement and event alerts



Map 2: Faskari and Kaita LGAs showing frequency of movement and event alerts

These maps are 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 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 is composed of four components including an early warning system that detects and identifies transhumance-related events which could cause conflicts between herders and farmers (event alert) as well as massive, early, late or unexpected movements of herds (movement alert) which often lead to conflicts. These conflicts are often related to the use of natural resources or agro-pastoral practices. The system helps prevent conflicts and support their resolution and mitigation by informing 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 early warning tool for the month of August 2024 in Kaduna and Katsina states. 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 August 2024, the TTT early warning and early response tool captured 54 alerts in Faskari and Kaita LGAs of Katsina State, Kachia and Kaura LGAs of Kaduna State. The triangulated alerts recorded events (52%) and movements (48%) during the period. Bondog and Kaura wards located in Kaura LGA and Gidan Tagwai ward located in Kachia LGA shared the highest number of recorded event alerts in these locations.

TYPES OF ALERTS



CONSEQUENCES OF THE EVENTS



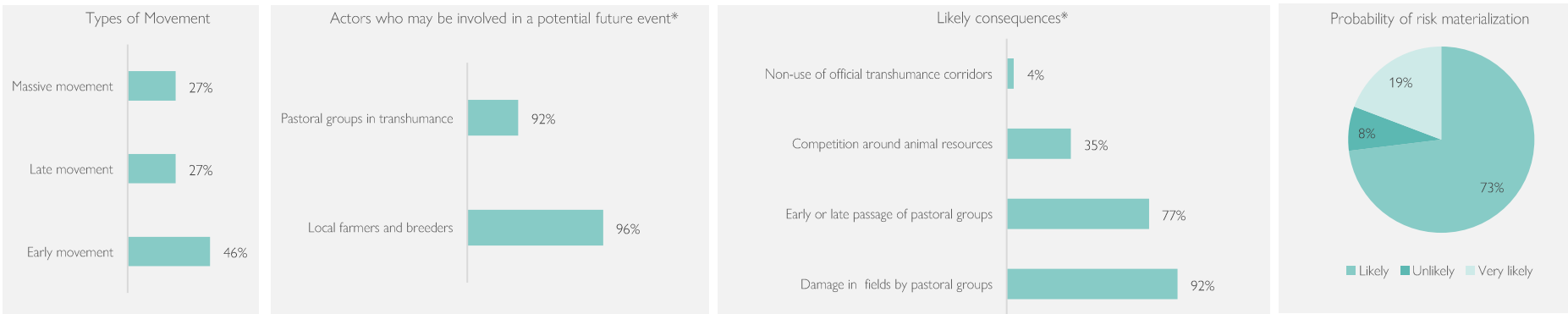
The movement alerts for August indicated that 46 per cent of the movements reported were related to early movements and 27 per cent were categorized as massive/late movements. These movements involved 12,925 livestock and all the transhumance movements recorded were within Nigeria. The probability of the reported movement alerts resulting to damage in surrounding fields by pastoral groups was 92 per cent with 77 per cent likelihood of causing early or late passage of pastoral groups. Additionally, there was 35 per cent concern that these movements may lead to competition around animal resources and four per cent possibility of non-use of official transhumance corridors. The probability of risk materialization was 92 per cent and eight per cent unlikely.

Eighty-nine per cent of the total primary event alerts were related to herder-farmer conflict. This was followed by intra-community tensions (7%). The agro-pastoral conflict related to transhumance movement were reportedly caused by farm/crop destruction (60%), farmland encroachment (52%), banditry/kidnapping (24%), damage in fields by pastoral groups at (20%), competition around animal resources (8%) and non-use of official transhumance corridors (4%). Among the key actors involved in the event alerts were local farmers and breeders (96%) and pastoral groups in transhumance (24%).

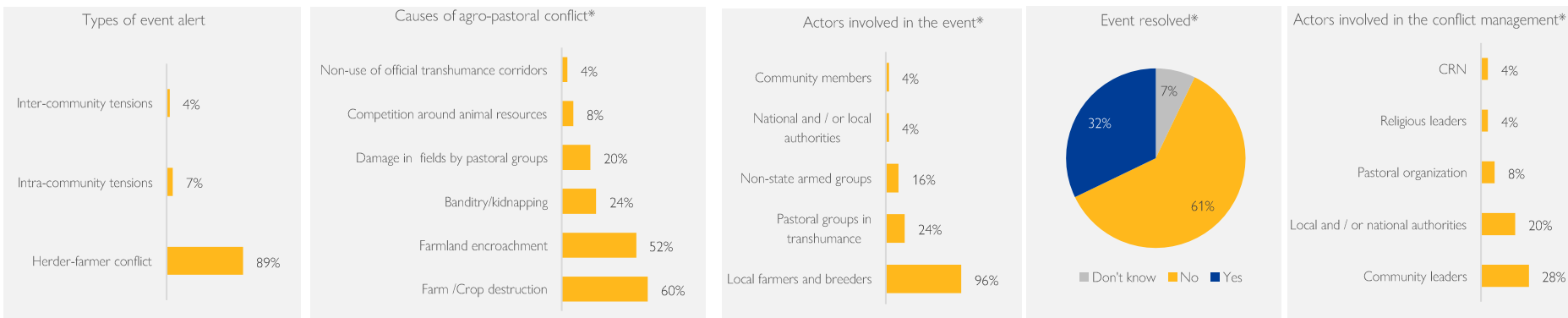
Among the key actors involved in conflict management were the community leaders (28%) local and/or national authorities (20%) and pastoral organization (8%). Notwithstanding, 32 per cent of the events that occurred were resolved and 68 per cent were not resolved.

MOVEMENT ALERTS

Data consisting of multi-choice options*



EVENT ALERTS

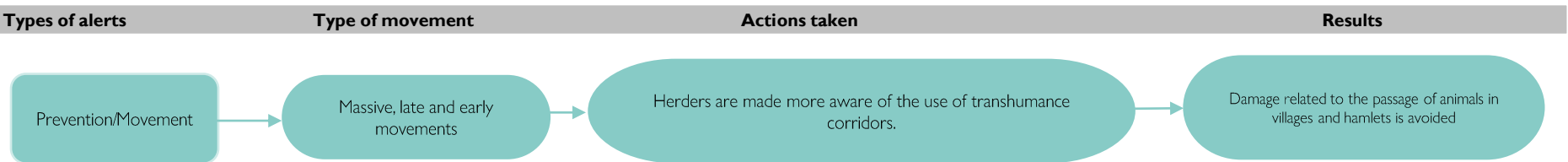


In response to the transmission of alerts by key informants and investigators to focal persons in the LGAs of Kaduna and Katsina State, actions were undertaken by different local actors for conflict resolution. Responses were provided to mitigate the situation indicated by the "event alerts" and to avoid 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. 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 community leaders, CRN and local and/or national authorities 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.

DISCLAIMER

The opinions expressed in the report are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The designations employed and the presentation of material throughout the report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IOM concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning its frontiers or boundaries. IOM is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society. As an intergovernmental organization, IOM acts with its partners in the international community to: assist in the meeting of operational challenges of migration; advance understanding of migration issues; encourage social and economic development through migration; and uphold the human dignity and well-being of migrants.