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

DASHBOARD #5

Data Collection: December 2023
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DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT
TRACKING MATRIX

179 ALERTS

40 EVENTS

139 MOVEMENTS

20 FASKARI

50 KAITA

27 KACHIA

82 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 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 results 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 employed for data collection.

In December 2023, the TTT early warning tool captured 179 alerts in Faskari and Kaita LGAs of Katsina State, and Kachia and Kaura LGAs of Kaduna State. The triangulated alerts included events (22%) and sudden movements (78%) during the period. Agunu, Gidan Tagwai and Manchok wards located in Faskari, Kaita and Kaura LGAs shared the highest number of recorded event alerts in these locations.
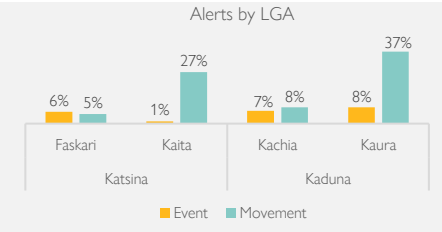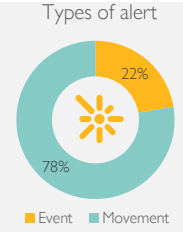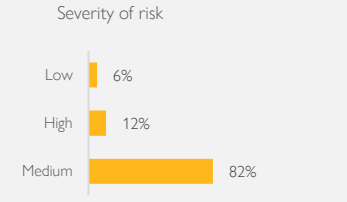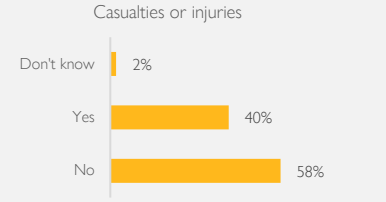

Map1: Kachia and Kaura LGAs showing frequency of event alerts

Frequency of alerts
- 82 Movements
- 27 Events
- LGA boundary
- State boundary

Map 2: Faskari LGAs showing frequency of event alerts

Frequency of alerts
- 57 Movements
- 13 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

Types of alert

- 22%
- 78%

■ Event ■ Movement

Alerts by LGA

	Faskari	Kaita	Kachia	Kaura
Event	6%	1%	7%	8%
Movement	5%	27%	8%	37%

Katsina | Kaduna

■ Event ■ Movement

CONSEQUENCES OF EVENTS

Casualties or injuries

- Don't know 2%
- Yes 40%
- No 58%

Severity of risk

- Low 6%
- High 12%
- Medium 82%

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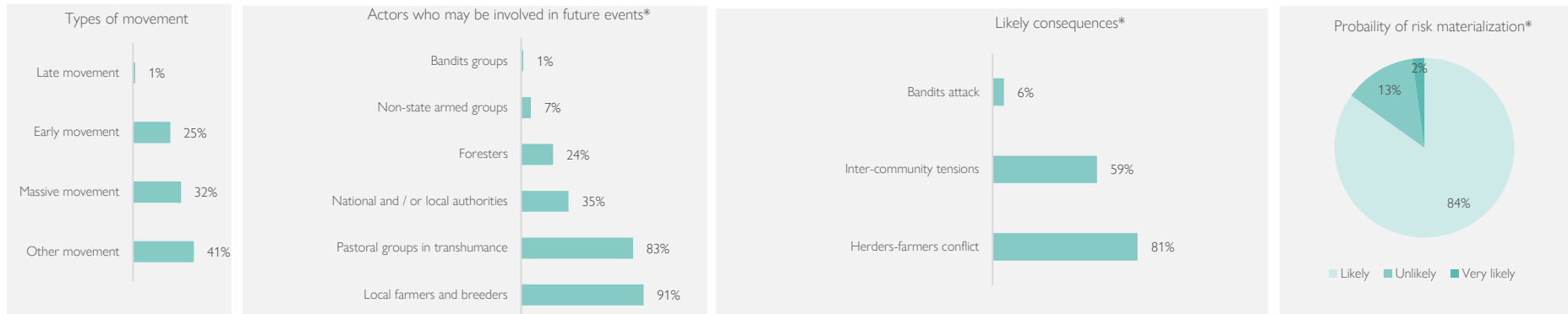
DTM — IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

The movement alerts for December indicated that 41 per cent of the movement reported related to other movements and 32 per cent were categorized as massive movements. These movements involved 56,329 livestock and all transhumance movements recorded were within Nigeria. The probability of the reported movement alerts resulting to massive or late movements of herders-farmers groups was 91 per cent with 81 per cent likelihood of causing herders-farmers conflict. Additionally, the probability of risk materialization was 86 per cent likelihood and 13 per cent unlikelihood.

Forty-eight per cent of the total primary event alerts were related to kidnapping and banditry. This was followed by herders-farmers conflict (35%), terrorist attack (15%) and inter-community tensions (3%). 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. Among the key actors involved in the event alerts were community members/kidnappers (53%), local farmers and breeders (45%), pastoral groups in transhumance (45%), non-state armed groups (30%), and national or local authorities (8%).
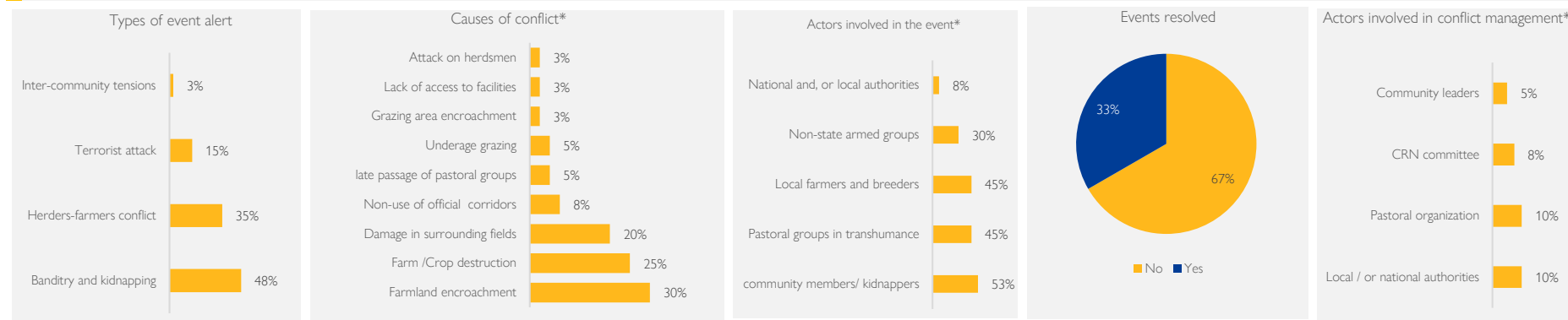
Among the key actors involved in conflict management were the local and/or national authorities (10%), pastoral organization (10%) and CRN committee (8%). Notwithstanding, 67 per cent of the events that occurred were resolved, while 33 per cent were not resolved.

MOVEMENT ALERTS

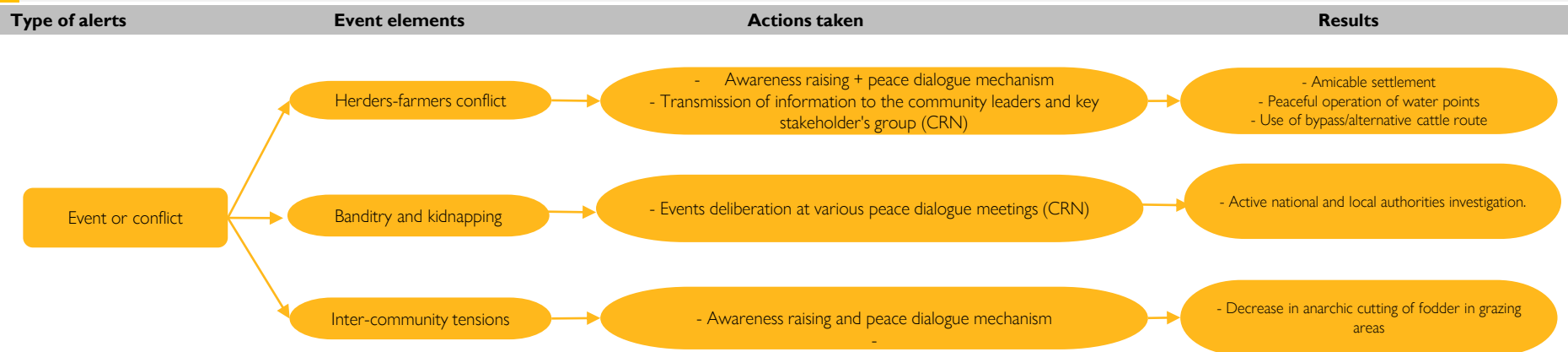*Data consisting of multi-choice options**

Types of movement

Late movement	1%
Early movement	25%
Massive movement	32%
Other movement	41%

Actors who may be involved in future events*

Bandits groups	1%
Non-state armed groups	7%
Foresters	24%
National and / or local authorities	35%
Pastoral groups in transhumance	83%
Local farmers and breeders	91%

Likely consequences*

Bandits attack	6%
Inter-community tensions	59%
Herders-farmers conflict	81%

Probality of risk materialization*

2%
13%
84%

Likely — Unlikely — Very likely

EVENT ALERTS

Types of event alert

Inter-community tensions	3%
Terrorist attack	15%
Herders-farmers conflict	35%
Banditry and kidnapping	48%

Causes of conflict*

Attack on herdsmen	3%
Lack of access to facilities	3%
Grazing area encroachment	3%
Underage grazing	5%
late passage of pastoral groups	5%
Non-use of official corridors	8%
Damage in surrounding fields	20%
Farm /Crop destruction	25%
Farmland encroachment	30%

Actors involved in the event*

National and, or local authorities	8%
Non-state armed groups	30%
Local farmers and breeders	45%
Pastoral groups in transhumance	45%
community members/ kidnappers	53%

Events resolved

33% Yes
67% No

No — Yes

Actors involved in conflict management*

Community leaders	5%
CRN committee	8%
Pastoral organization	10%
Local / or national authorities	10%

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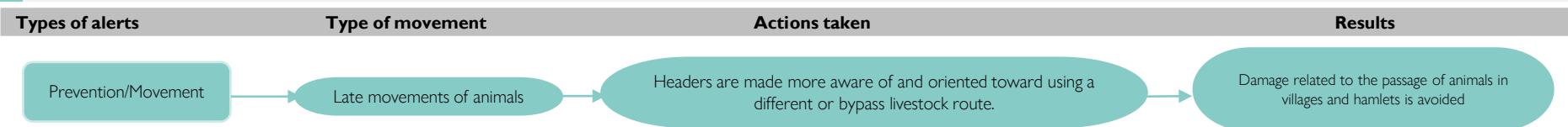
In response to the transmission of alerts by key informants and investigators to focal persons in Kaura LGA of Kaduna State, actions were undertaken by different local actors for conflict resolution. Responses were provided to mitigate the situation indicated by the "event alerts" and to avoid an imminent 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	Herders-farmers conflict	- Awareness raising + peace dialogue mechanism - Transmission of information to the community leaders and key stakeholder's group (CRN)	- Amicable settlement - Peaceful operation of water points - Use of bypass/alternative cattle route
	Banditry and kidnapping	- Events deliberation at various peace dialogue meetings (CRN)	- Active national and local authorities investigation.
	Inter-community tensions	- 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	Late 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 CRNs in the resolution of all the conflicts signaled by the alerts Kaduna and Katsina states. 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 responded to certain conflict related alerts by providing appropriate solutions to promote peaceful transhumance in the states.

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