

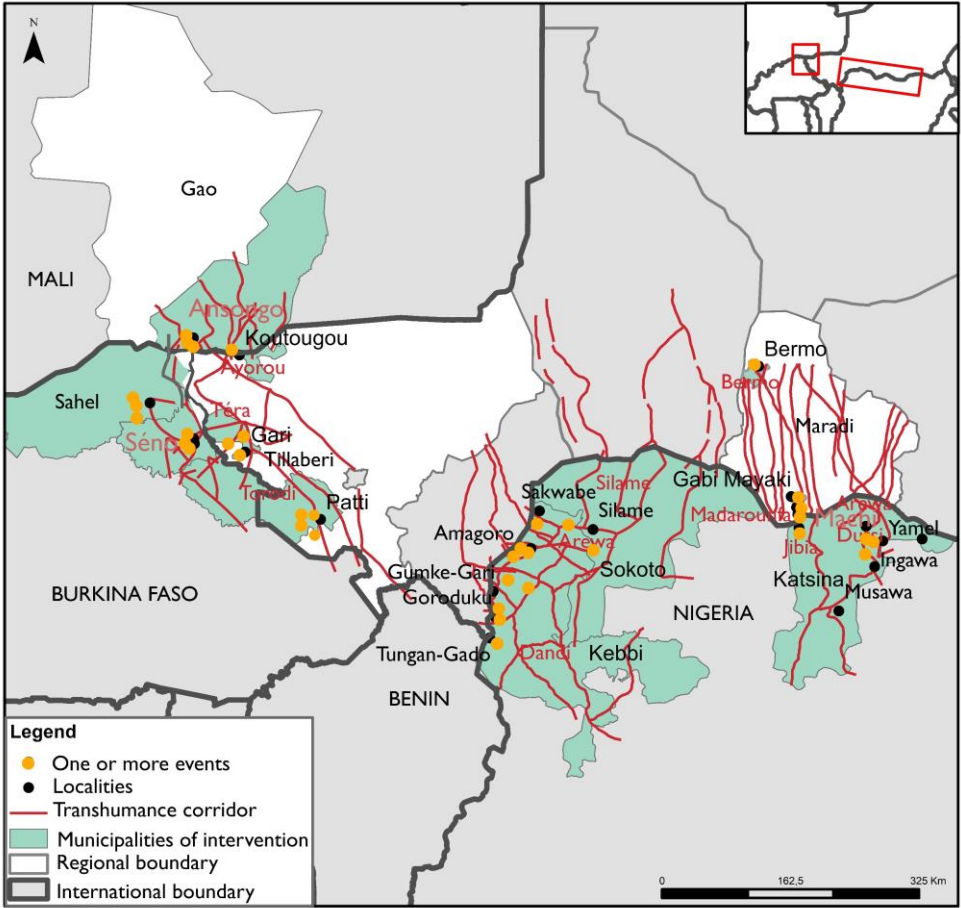


The transhumant livestock system is an ancestral practice of livestock breeders between Sahelian countries and coastal countries. These Sahelian countries are confronted with vulnerability factors (security crisis, irregular rainfall, competition over natural resources) that threaten its sustainability, weaken its capacity to adapt and provoke tensions between communities that sometimes result in deadly conflicts.

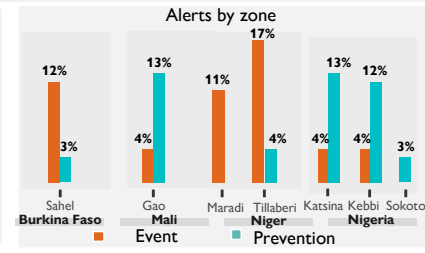
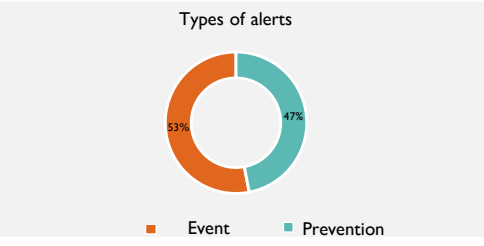
To better understand transhumant movement trends and the impact of vulnerabilities on transhumant communities, IOM has deployed the Transhumance Tracking Tool (TTT), through its Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), with the Bilital Maroobe Network (RBM) and its pastoralist organization branches to monitor transhumance in cross-border areas in countries where RBM operates.

The TTT provides an understanding of the dynamics of cross-border transhumance between Burkina Faso, Niger, Nigeria and Mali by combining three components: mapping, counting and alerting.

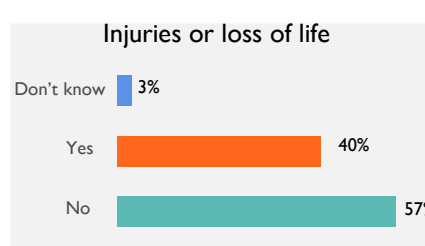
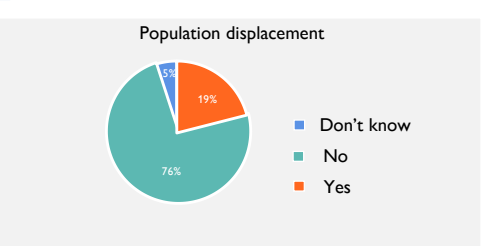
The purpose of the alert system is to identify events related to the use of natural resources, agro-pastoral practices, and disasters in the cross-border area of different countries, to understand the existing conflict resolution methods, and to inform competent authorities in order to reduce tensions in the municipalities of intervention. 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 conflict. 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 months of May through June 2022.



### TYPES OF ALERTS



### CONSEQUENCES OF ALERTS



The maps provided in this document are for illustrative purposes only. The depictions and use of boundaries and geographical names on this map may include errors and do not imply any judgment on the part of IOM concerning the legal status of any territory or the official recognition or acceptance of such boundaries.

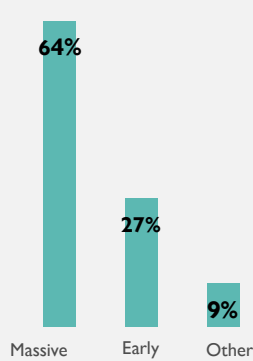


64 percent of the "prevention" alerts were recorded for massive movements, compared to 27 percent for early movements and 9 percent for other types of movements (unexpected movement, movement due to a reduction in grazing areas following the installation of a military base in the locality of Yassine Gorou located 25 km from Ayerou in the Tillabéry region). According to key informants, these movements immediately lead to the non-use of official transhumance corridors (76%), early or late movement of pastoral groups (64%) [due to insecurity or the search for pasture or water, transhumants herders move prior the clearing of fields (hence early movement), or move later than the transhumance calendar (hence late movement)], competition over animal resources (61%), and damage to fields (58%), which could potentially lead to agro-pastoral conflicts and water shortages. For all movements observed, the risk of consequences occurring is estimated at a likelihood of 40 percent. In addition, 79 percent of all observed movements were internal to Mali (30 percent), Niger (37 percent), and Nigeria (12 percent), compared to 12 percent cross-border from Niger to Nigeria, 3 percent cross-border from Niger to Burkina Faso, 3 percent cross-border from Mali to Burkina Faso, and 3 percent cross-border from Burkina Faso to Niger.

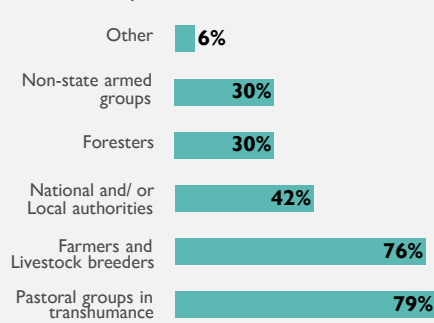
The "event" alerts received mainly concern attacks by armed groups (41%). These attacks can be characterized by theft of livestock, collection of illegal taxes, and intimidation of the population through threats of assassination or even murder. Agro-pastoral conflicts were recorded in 16 percent of the event alerts registered. They were due to damage to fields by livestock (83%), non-utilization of official transhumance corridors (17%), early or late movement of pastoral groups (33%), use of natural resources (17%), and competition over animal resources (17%). To date, 24 percent of conflicts are resolved with the involvement of community leaders, pastoral organizations, traditional or customary chiefs through social mediation and assistance from the community surrounding the event.

### PREVENTION ALERTS

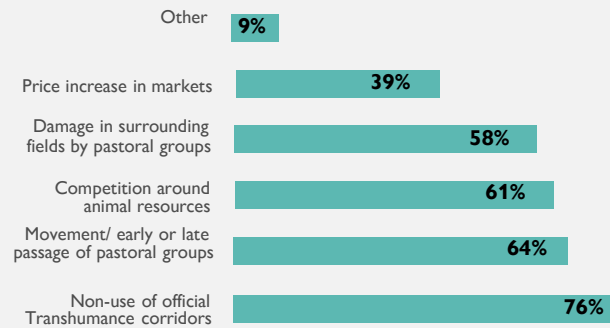
Type of movement



Actors who may be involved in potential future event

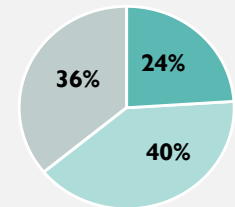


Probable consequences



Probability of potential risk materializing

Unlikely Likely Very likely

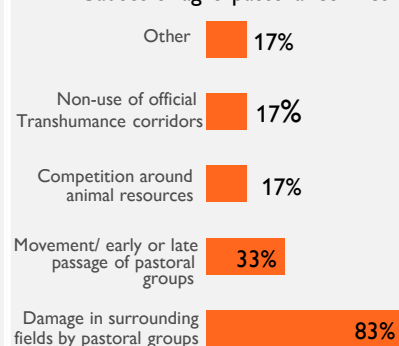


### EVENT ALERTS

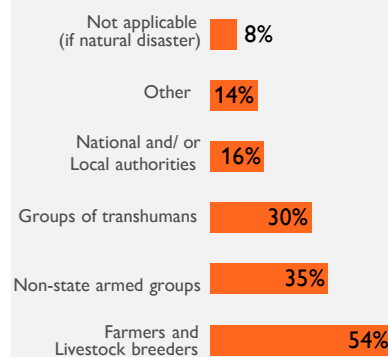
Type event



Causes of agro-pastoral conflict

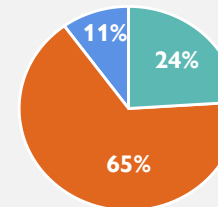


Actors involved in event



Status of resolution

Don't know Unresolved Resolved

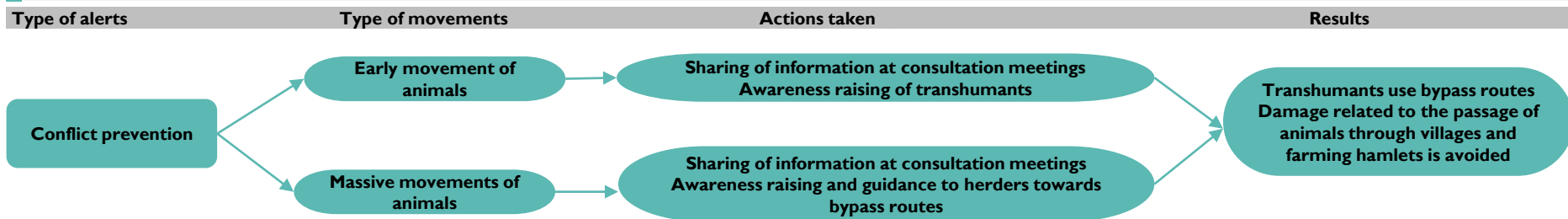


Actors involved in Managing the conflict



Following the transmission of alerts by the monitors to the focal points of the pastoral organizations (CRUS, AREN, BILPAM, MYHETI ALLAH and TASSAGHT) and to the RBM through its focal points, and after verification of these alerts, actions are undertaken by various local actors to provide a response in order to mitigate or calm a confrontation indicated by "event alerts" and to avoid an imminent conflict or tension indicated by "prevention alerts". Thus, depending on the type of alert, there are actions to resolve or prevent conflicts related to transhumant movements. These actions constitute the responses to the alerts.

### RESPONSES TO "PREVENTION" ALERTS



Data collected on the alerts allowed pastoral organizations in the Sahel region of Burkina Faso (CRUS), Tillabéri, Dosso, Tahoua, and Maradi in Niger (AREN), Gao in Mali (TASSAGHT), and Katsina, Sokoto and Kebbi in Nigeria (BILMIPAN and MIYETI ALLAH) to report accurate information in a timely manner to local and traditional authorities, pastoral communities and community leaders in the intervention municipalities to enable implementation of preventive and mitigative actions.

The actors involved have initiated actions that aim to prevent conflicts and the resulting displacement of populations. As for alerts related to conflict events, actors have mitigated the effects of certain conflicts related to transhumance by compensating victims, social mediation, raising awareness about the risks of conflict and implementing adaptive strategies. Actions are still underway in order to achieve satisfactory results in the resolution of all conflicts reported by the "events" alerts and the anticipation of all movements reported by the "prevention" alerts.

It should be noted that pastoral organizations, in consultation with local authorities, contribute to the resolution of conflicts reported by "event" alerts and to the anticipation of all movements reported by "prevention" alerts. Indeed, members of pastoral organizations respond to certain alerts related to conflicts by providing appropriate solutions in order to promote peaceful transhumance in the regions.