



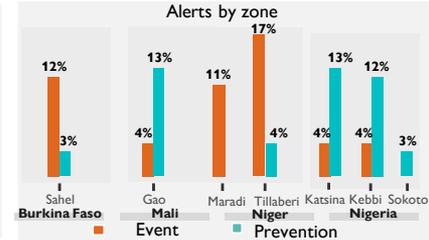
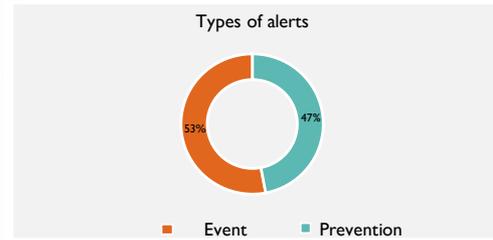
The transhumant livestock system is an ancestral practice of livestock breeders between Sahelian countries and coastal countries. These Sahelian countries are confronted with vulnerability factors (security crisis, irregular rainfall, competition over natural resources) that threaten its sustainability, 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 members, the pastoralist organizations, to monitor transhumance in cross-border areas in countries where RBM operates.

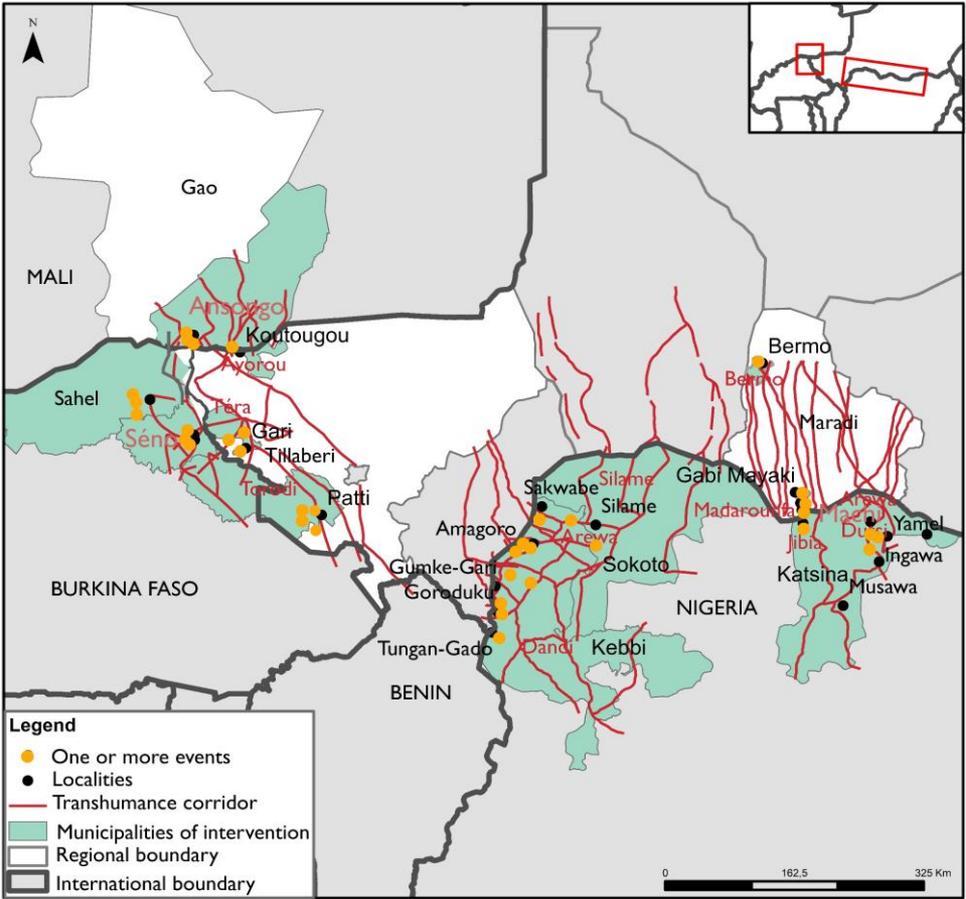
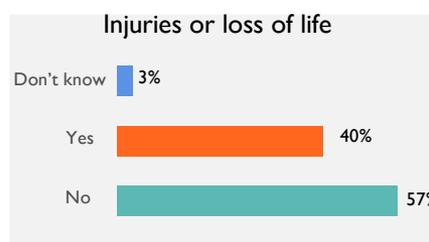
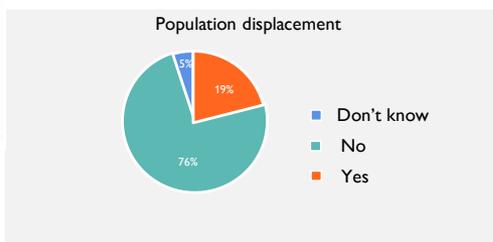
In the framework of this project, the TTT provides an understanding of the dynamics of cross-border transhumance between Burkina Faso, Niger, Nigeria and Mali by combining three components: mapping, counting and alerting.

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



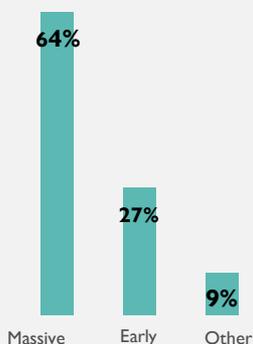
The maps provided in this document are for illustrative purposes only. The depictions and use of boundaries and geographical names on this map may include errors and do not imply any judgment on the part of IOM concerning the legal status of any territory or the official recognition or acceptance of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

For prevention alerts, 64 percent of the “prevention” alerts related to mass movements of cattle, while 27 per cent represented early movements and 9 percent other types of movements such as unexpected movements, movements due to a reduction in grazing areas following the installation of a military base in the locality of Yassine Gorou in the Tillaberi region. According to key informants, these movements might possibly 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 may move prior the clearing of fields (hence early movement), or might move later than the transhumance calendar (hence late movement)], competition over animal resources (61%), and damage to fields (58%), which could subsequently lead to agro-pastoral conflicts and water shortages. For all movements observed, the risk of these events occurring is estimated to be either likely or very likely in 64 per cent of cases. In addition, 79 percent of all observed movements were internal to Mali (30 percent), Niger (37 percent), and Nigeria (12 percent), compared to merely 21 percent of transboundary movements, primarily observed from Niger to Nigeria (12%) and from Niger to Burkina Faso (3%).

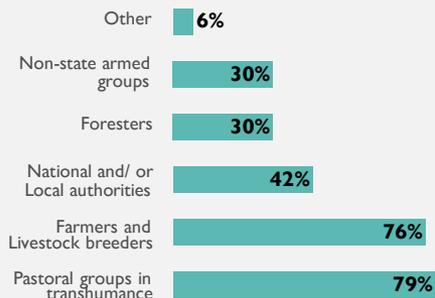
The “event” alerts received mainly concern attacks by armed groups (41%). These attacks are systematically characterized by theft of livestock, collection of illegal taxes, and intimidation of the population through threats of assassination or even murder. Incidents involving armed groups observed through the early warning system were characterised by violence, with 40 percent of recorded events leading to loss of life or injuries. Meanwhile, 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 have been 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

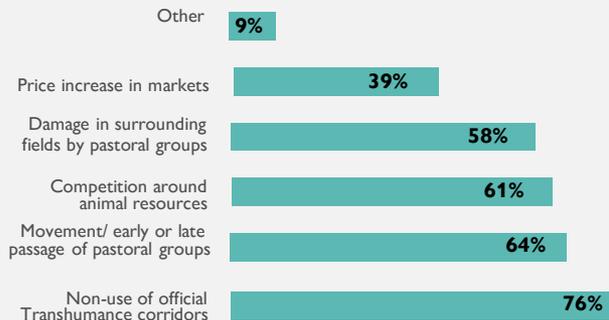
Type of movement



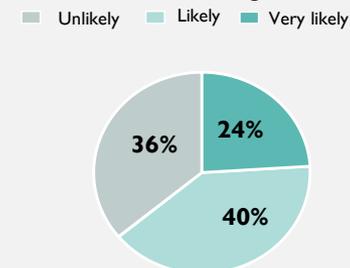
Actors who may be involved in potential future event



Probable consequences

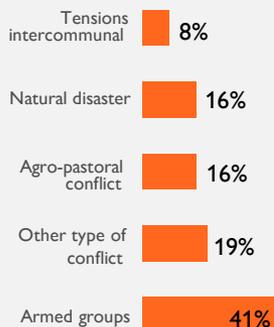


Probability of potential risk materializing

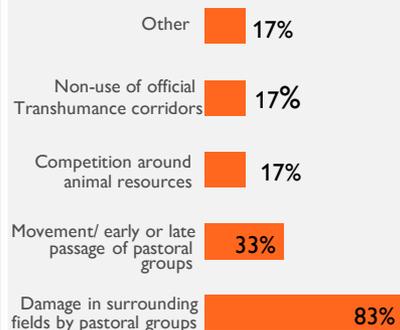


EVENT ALERTS

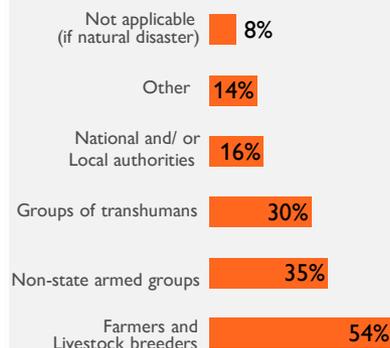
Type event



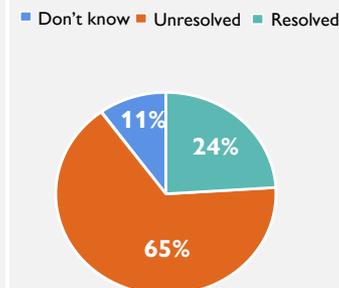
Causes of agro-pastoral conflict



Actors involved in event



Status of resolution

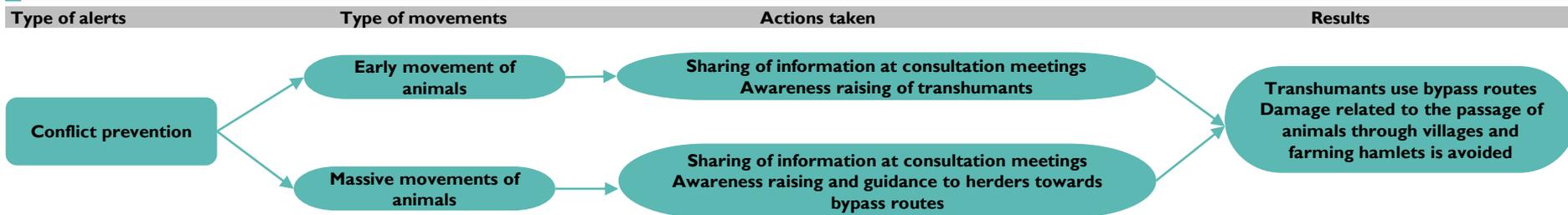


Actors involved in Managing the conflict



The early warning system reports accurate information in a timely manner on transhumance related events and unexpected movements of cattle to local and traditional authorities, pastoral communities and community leaders in target areas, allowing for the implementation of preventive and mitigative actions. Following the transmission of alerts by enumerators to pastoral organizations focal points (CRUS, AREN, BILMPAN, MIYETI ALLAH and TASSAGHT) and to RBM via its focal points, and after verification of these alerts, actions are undertaken by local stakeholders to provide a response in order to mitigate the impacts and consequences of "event" alerts and to avoid an imminent conflict or tension indicated by "prevention" alerts. These actions constitute the responses to the alerts.

RESPONSES TO "PREVENTION" ALERTS



Actors involved in events such as local communities, leaders and authorities, 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, through social mediation, raising awareness about the risks of conflict and implementing adaptive strategies to ensure proper mediation and resolution of future conflicts. In addition, local actors developed a system to offer financial compensation, livelihood- or psychosocial support to households and communities affected by the conflicts. An indicator of the early warning system's positive impact implicated an agreement with gold miners involved in a conflict with agropastoralists, to take action to reduce cyanide pollution resulting from gold panning activities, which led to deadly conflicts in the Liptako Gourma's tri-border area.

With respect to "movement" alerts, following the sharing of information by TTT focal points and enumerators local leaders took timely action by holding councils and meetings with transhumant herding communities to discuss the risks and potentiality of conflicts with farming communities further along transhumance routes. These consultations concluded in agropastoralists using bypass routes, upon guidance from local leaders and authorities, thereby avoiding potential damage to farmland and preventing a possible conflict.

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 and farming communities, 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 these communities respond to certain alerts related to conflicts by providing appropriate solutions in order to promote peaceful transhumance in the regions.