

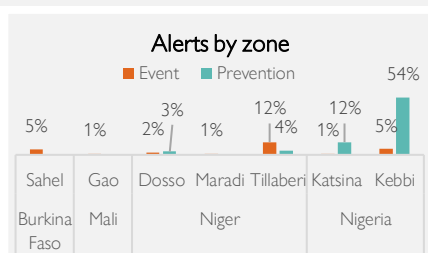
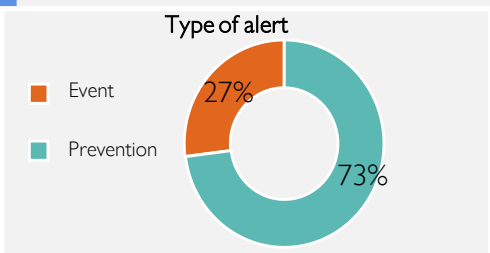
The transhumant livestock system is an ancestral practice of pastoralists between Sahelian countries towards coastal countries. These Sahelian countries are faced with vulnerability factors (security crisis, irregular rainfall, competition over natural resources) that threaten their sustainability, weaken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

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

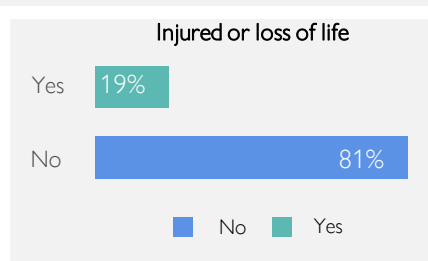
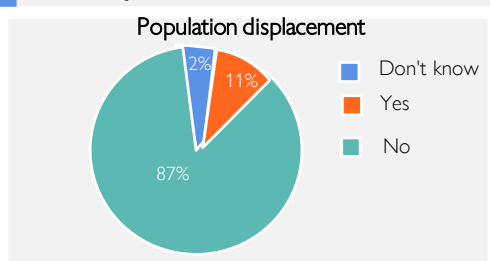
In the framework of this project, the TTT provides an understanding of the dynamics of cross-border transhumance between Burkina Faso, Niger, Nigeria and Mali by combining three components: mapping, counting and alerting.

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 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 July to August 2022

TYPES OF ALERTS



CONSEQUENCES OF EVENTS

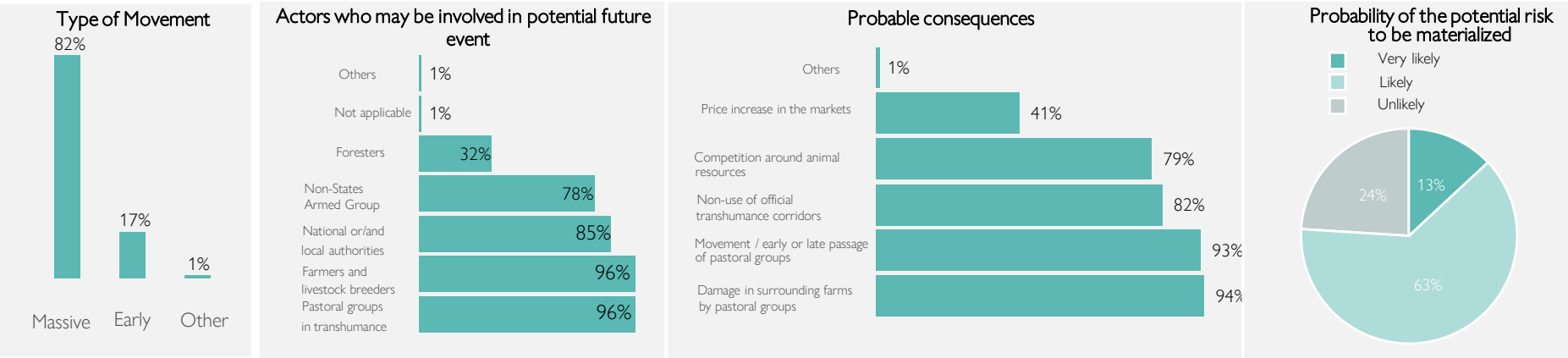


The maps provided in this document are for illustrative purposes only. The representations and use of boundaries and geographical names on this map may include errors and do not imply any judgment on the legal status of any territory or official endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries by IOM.

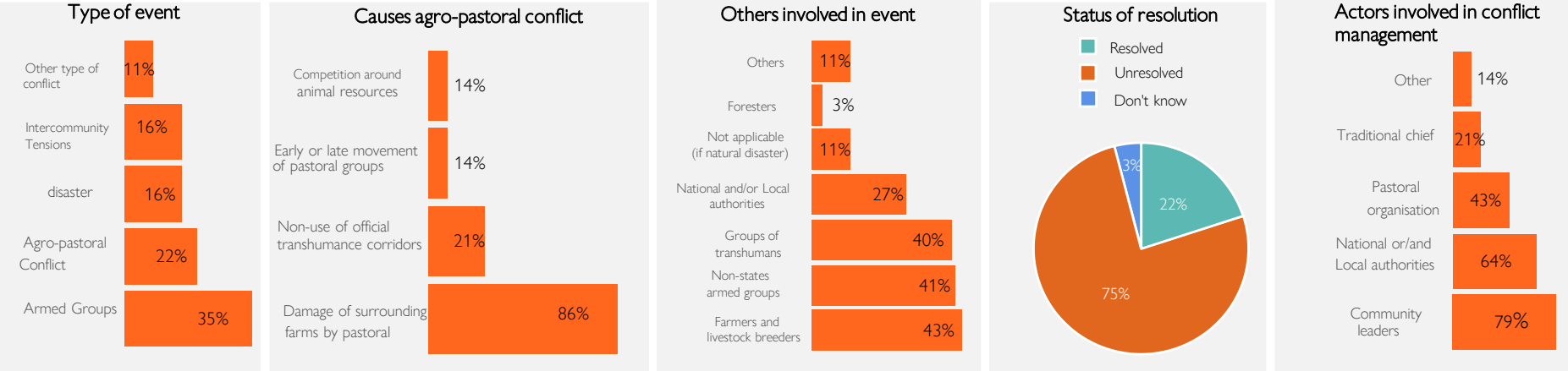
Regarding the "prevention" alerts, 82 percent of the alerts reported were massive movements against 17 percent early movements and 1 percent other types of movements (late movement to the grazing reserve, movement of an entire settlement of Ruggar Bafashi (Ruggar Yeldu) towards Cameroon due to insecurity and harassment of farmers in the area. They sent their herds of animals and intend to follow the animals with their households after the harvest.). According to the key informants, these movements could immediately lead to damage in the farms (94%), which could potentially lead to agro-pastoral conflicts and/or inter-community tensions, early or late movement of pastoral groups (93%) (for insecurity reasons or search for grazing or water, the transhumants move before the liberation of the farms these movements are considered as early movements or move at an exceeded time according to the transhumance calendar which are late movements in this case), non-use of official transhumance corridors (82%), competition over animal resources (79%), increased market prices (41%). Overall, the observed movements, the risk of these consequences to occur is probably estimated at 63 percent. In addition, 28 percent of all movements observed were internal, in Mali (1%), Niger (11%) and Nigeria (16%) against 2 percent cross-border movement from Burkina Faso to Niger, 1 percent from Mali to Niger, 6 percent from Niger to Nigeria, 47 percent from Nigeria to Liptaka Gouma countries (Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger) and 16 percent from Benin to Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger and Nigeria.

As of the "event" alerts received, mainly concern attacks by armed groups (35%). They can be characterized by cattle rustling, displacement of people, loss of human life, levying of illegal taxes and intimidation of populations through threats of assassination. Agro-pastoral conflicts were recorded in the order of 22 percent of the alert events recorded. They were due to damage caused in the farms by livestock (86%), the non-use of official transhumance corridors (21%), early or late movement of pastoral groups (14%), and competition around animal resources (14%). To date, 75 percent of conflicts were resolved with the engagement of community leaders (79%), national and/or local authorities (64%), pastoral organizations (43%), traditional or customary chiefs (21%), in particular through the intermediation of the social support and the assistance from the community surrounding the event.

PREVENTION ALERTS

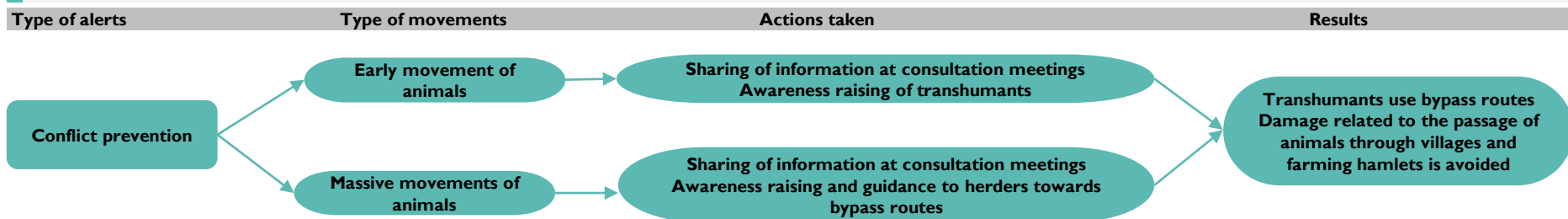


EVENT ALERTS



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 sentinels, 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.