

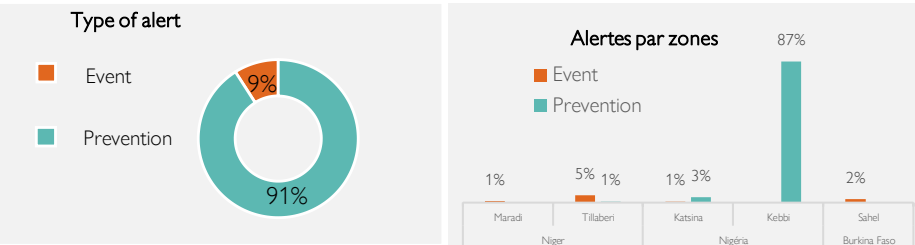
The transhumant livestock system is an ancient practice of migratory pastoralism between Sahelian countries towards coastal ones. These Sahelian countries are faced with vulnerability factors (security crisis, irregular rainfall, competition over natural resources) that threaten their sustainability, 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 (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.

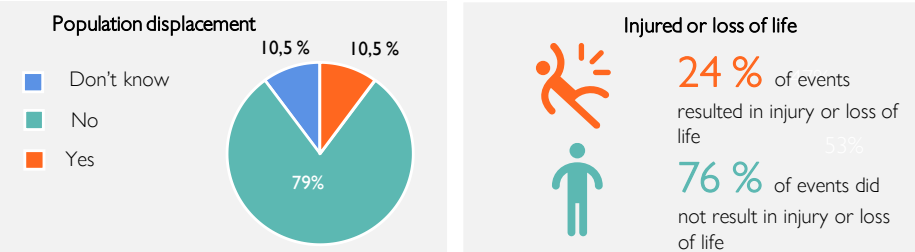
In the framework of this project, the TTT provides an understanding of the dynamics of cross-border transhumance between Burkina Faso, Niger, Nigeria and Mali by combining three components: mapping, counting and alerting.

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 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 November to December 2022.

## TYPES OF ALERTS



## CONSEQUENCES OF EVENTS



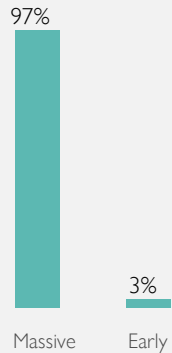
The maps provided in this document are for illustrative purposes only. The representations and use of boundaries and geographical names on this map may include errors and do not imply any judgment on the legal status of any territory or official endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries by IOM.

Of all "prevention" alerts, 97 percent of recorded alerts were classified as massive movements, compared to 3 percent for early movements. According to key informants, these movements could lead immediately to early or late movement of pastoral groups (99%) (for reasons of insecurity or in search of pasture or water, transhumant herders move before the fields are released, hence the term "early movement", or move at a later time according to the transhumance calendar, hence the term "late movement"), damage in the fields (98 %). This could potentially lead to agro-pastoral conflicts and inter-community tensions, to the non-use of official transhumance corridors (96%), to competition for animal resources (95%), and to an increase in market prices (79%). For all movements observed, the risk of these consequences occurring is estimated to be 97 percent probable. In addition, 4 percent of all movements observed were internal, including in Niger (1%) and Nigeria (3%), compared with 3 percent cross-border from Burkina Faso to Nigeria, 3 percent cross-border from Mali to Nigeria, 68 percent cross-border from Niger to Nigeria, 21 percent cross-border from Niger to Benin, 1 percent cross-border from Nigeria to Niger, and 1 percent cross-border from Nigeria to Benin.

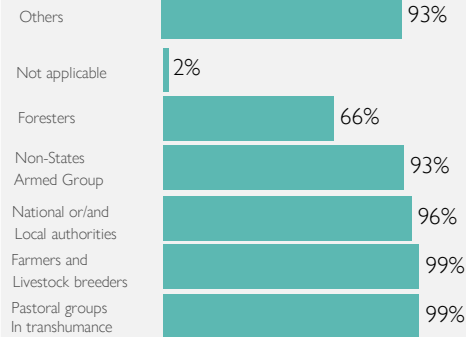
The "event" alerts received mainly concern attacks by non-state armed groups (66 percent). These attacks can be characterized by cattle rustling, population displacement, loss of life, illegal tax collection, and intimidation of the population through threats of assassination. Agro-pastoral conflicts accounted for 14 percent of the event alerts recorded. These conflicts are due to the early or late movement of pastoral groups (100%) and the non-use of official transhumance corridors (25%). To date, 10 percent of conflicts have been resolved with the involvement of pastoral organizations (67%), local and/or national authorities (33%), and community leaders (33%), particularly through social mediation and assistance from the community surrounding the event.

### PREVENTION ALERTS

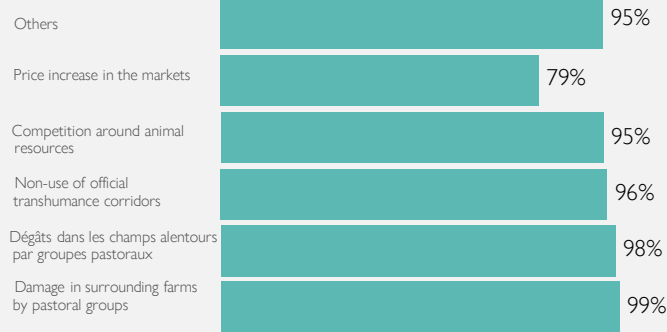
#### Type of Movement



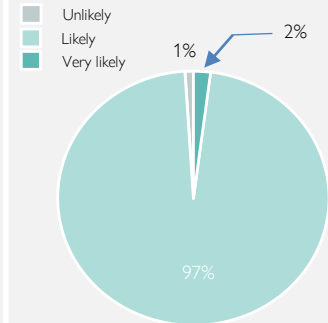
#### Actors who may be involved in potential future events



#### Probable consequences of transhumants movements

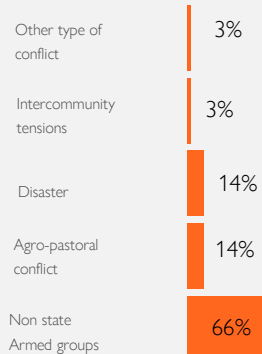


#### Probability that this potential risk will Materialize as a result of transhumant movement

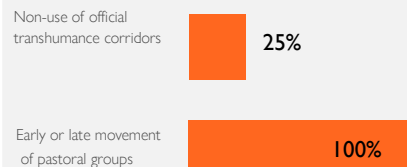


### EVENT ALERTS

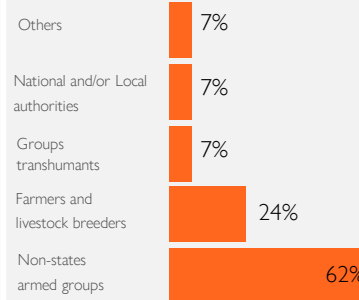
#### Type of event



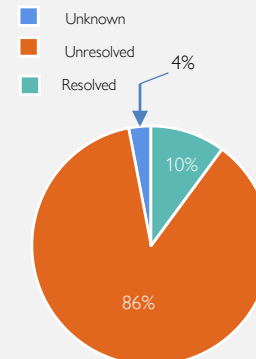
#### Causes of agro-pastoral conflict



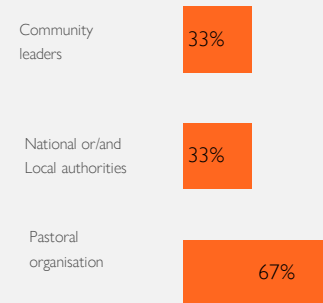
#### Actors involved in events



#### Status of resolution of events



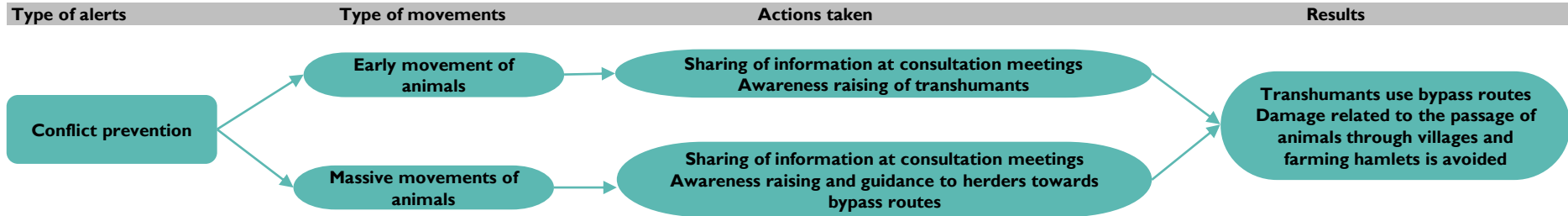
#### Actors involved in the resolution of the conflict



### METHODOLOGY

The early warning system reports accurate information in a timely manner on transhumance related events and unexpected movements of livestock 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 involved in the resolution of conflicts 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, where cyanide pollution resulting from gold mining activities has led to deadly conflicts in the Liptako Gourma tri-border area.

With respect to "movement" alerts, following the sharing of information by sentinels (members of pastoral organizations), 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.