

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.

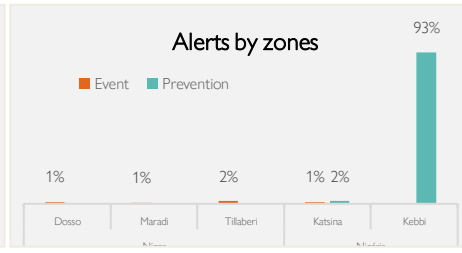
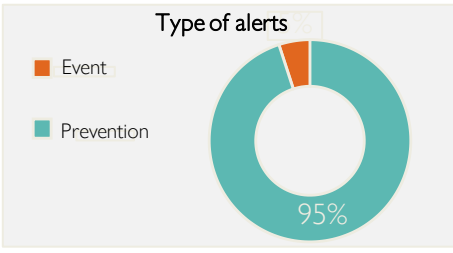
The transhumant livestock system is an ancient practice of migratory pastoralism between Sahelian countries towards coastal ones. These Sahelian countries are faced with vulnerability factors (security crisis, irregular rainfall, competition over natural resources) that threaten their sustainability,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

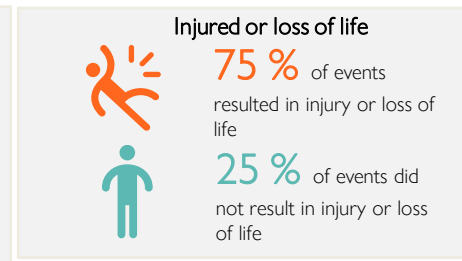
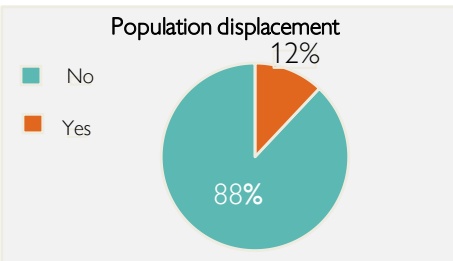
In the framework of this project, the TTT provides an understanding of the dynamics of cross-border transhumance between Burkina Faso, Niger, Nigeria and Mali by combining three components: mapping, counting and alerting.

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 January to February 2022.

TYPES OF ALERTS



CONSEQUENCES OF EVENTS

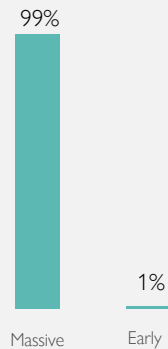


Of all "prevention" alerts, 99 percent of massive movements were reported among the alerts recorded against 1 percent of early movements. According to key informants, these movements could immediately lead to damage in the fields (100%), which could potentially lead to agro-pastoral conflicts and inter-community tensions, early or late movement of pastoral groups (99%) (for questions of insecurity or the search for pasture or water, the transhumant move before the liberation of the fields from which we speak of early movement or move at a time exceeded according to the transhumance calendar from which we speak in this case of late movement), to competition around animal resources (99%), to non-use of official transhumance corridors (97%), to a rise in market prices (95%) . For all observed movements, the risk of these consequences occurring is estimated to be 99 percent probable. In addition, 4 percent of all movements observed were internal, including in Niger (2%) and Nigeria (2%), compared to 2 percent cross-border from Burkina Faso to Nigeria, 1 percent cross-border from Nigeria to Niger, 84 percent cross border from Niger to Nigeria and 9 percent cross border from Niger to Benin.

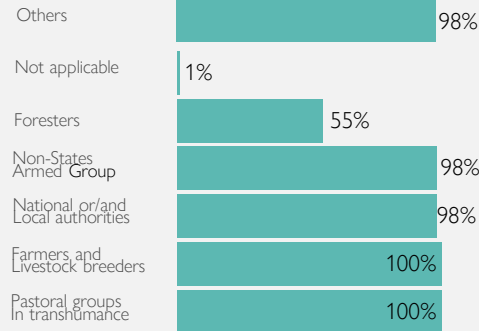
The "event" alerts received mainly concern attacks by armed groups (50%). They can be characterized by cattle rustling, theft of property (Dessa CSI vehicle, large sum of money), loss of human life and intimidation of populations through threats of assassination. Intercommunity tensions were recorded in the order of 38 percent of the event alerts recorded. It should however be noted according to the information collected by the key informants that there is a risk of around 13 per cent that reprisals or renewed conflicts will occur. As of today, 38% of conflicts have been resolved, all of which involved local and/or national authorities, pastoral organizations (67%), and community leaders (33%), through mechanisms such as social mediation and support from the surrounding community.

PREVENTION ALERTS

Type of Movement



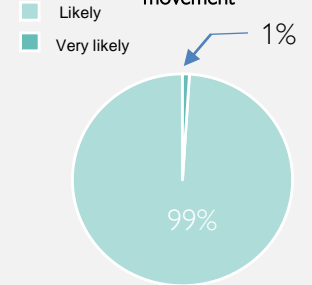
Actors who may be involved in potential future events



Probable consequences of transhumants movements



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

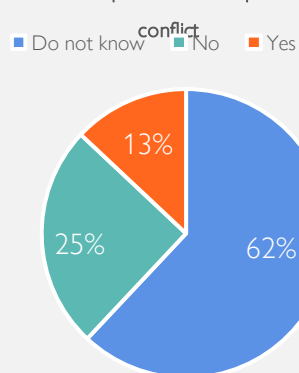


EVENT ALERTS

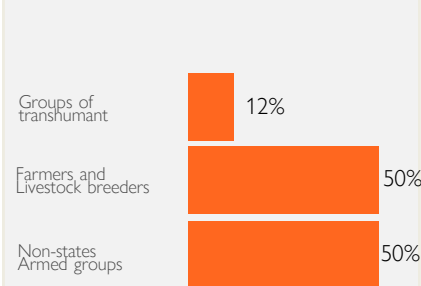
Type of event



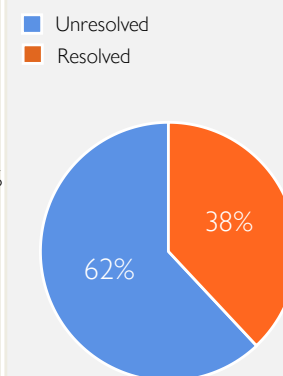
Risks of reprisals or resumption of conflict



Actors involved in events



Status of resolution of events



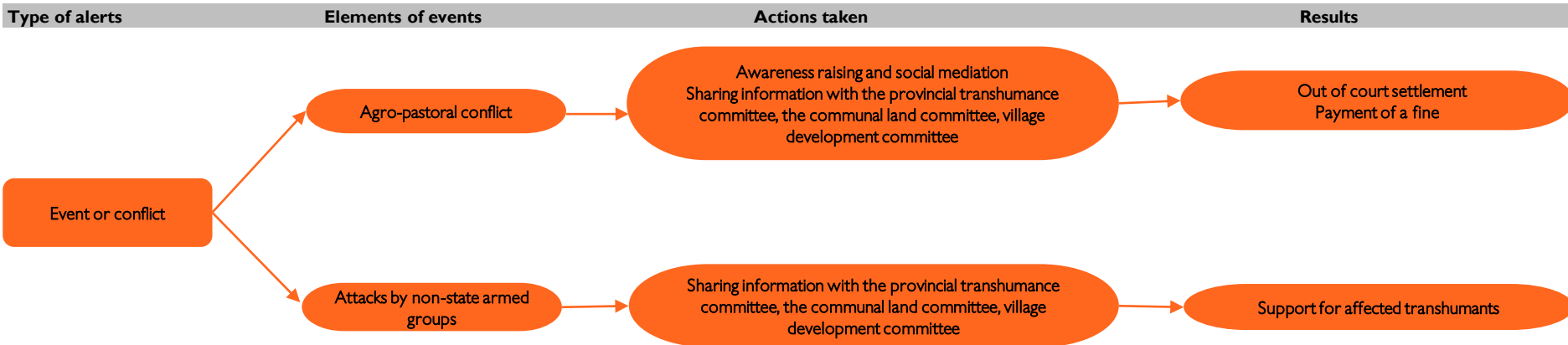
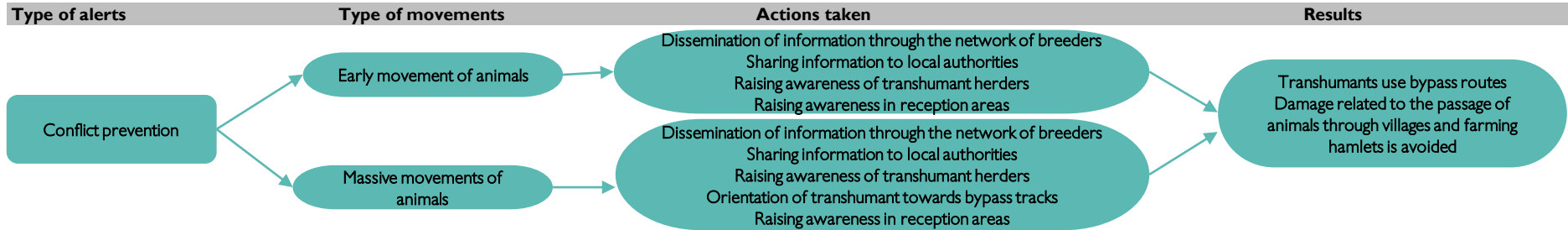
Actors involved in the resolution of the conflict



METHODOLOGY

Following the transmission of alerts by the sentinels to the focal points of pastoral organizations (CRUS, AREN, BILPAM, MYHETI ALLAH and TASSAGHT) and to the RBM through its focal points, as well as after verification of these alerts, actions are taken by different local actors to mitigate or appease a conflict situation indicated by "event alerts" and to avoid an imminent conflict or tension indicated by "prevention alerts". Thus, depending on the types of alerts, there are actions to resolve or prevent conflicts related to transhumant movements. These actions are responses to alerts.

RESPONSES TO "PREVENTION" ALERTS



The actors involved in the events such as local communities, leaders and authorities have initiated actions aimed at preventing conflicts and the resulting population displacements. Regarding alerts related to conflict events, actors have mitigated the effects of some transhumance-related conflicts by compensating victims, through social mediation, raising awareness of conflict risks and implementing strategies. To ensure appropriate mediation and resolution of future conflicts. In addition, local actors have developed a system to provide financial compensation, livelihoods or psychosocial support to conflict-affected households and communities.

Regarding *movement* alerts, following information sharing by sentinels, local leaders took timely action by holding councils and meetings with transhumant pastoralist communities to discuss risks and potential for conflict with farming communities along transhumance routes. These consultations resulted in the use of bypass tracks by transhumant herders, on the advice of pastoral leaders and local authorities, thus avoiding potential damage to agricultural land and preventing possible conflict.

Actions are still in progress in order to obtain satisfactory results in the resolution of all the conflicts signaled by the "events" alerts and the anticipation of all the movements signaled 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, the members of these communities respond to certain conflict-related alerts by providing appropriate solutions to promote peaceful transhumance in the regions.