

This paper

Migration Organization (IOM), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) engage in conflict prevention and community stabilization activities aimed at addressing farmer and herder conflicts and challenges arising from them, including cross border projects.

UN peacekeeping: Peacekeeping missions (Mali, South Sudan, Darfur, Central African Republic and the Democratic Republic of Congo) in which transhumance is a conflict driver all have a mandate to protect civilians and to address and mediate inter-communal conflicts. Peacekeeping missions, for example, conduct activities that contribute to preventing conflict, promoting peaceful coexistence and support governments in their efforts to address the root causes of transhumance-related conflicts, while mitigating their spillover effects on the lives and livelihoods of civilians. The immediate and short-term activities supplement existing reconciliation and peacebuilding processes and help strengthen early warning efforts. The medium and long-term activities enhance the capacity of existing institutions, encourage reform and implement targeted interventions that can sustain peace. These interventions mostly address, short-term issues and some medium- term solutions include: convening stakeholders; supporting reconciliation efforts; forging partnerships; prevention through early warning; implementing Quick Impact Projects; capacity building and developing space for community dialogue to mitigate violence and build resilience of communities.

FAO: FAO's corporate framework to support sustainable peace in the Context of Agenda 2030 is rooted in FAO's mandate and informed by the promotion of peaceful and inclusive societies to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.⁹ Through its work, FAO fosters social cohesion and identifies ways to minimize, avoid, positively transform and resolve conflict where food, agriculture or natural resources are (or have the potential to be) conflict drivers. These conflict drivers include: those driven by competition over land, water and other natural resources; the multiple dimensions of food insecurity; government neglect of marginalized areas, and environmental mismanagement.

IOM: IOM efforts to prevent and manage agro-pastoral conflicts include working with local herder associations, national and local authorities and regional bodies in order to support efforts aimed at reducing and preventing violence between herders and farmers. For example, as part of its efforts to support the Government of Chad to improve border management and resolve conflicts linked to transhumance, IOM is implementing a project, ' the restoration of peace and dialogue between communities affected by transboundary transhumance' which aims to strengthen dialogue and peace through data collection of pastoral mobility.¹⁰ The project is funded by PBF and jointly implemented by IOM and FAO. Together with FAO, IOM works on a two-prong approach by ensuring that not only is early warning provided in relation to herders and farmer conflict, but also that livelihood options are presented to communities.

PBF: PBF has also been instrumental in this area by providing catalytic funding to entities such as the IOM and FAO to address transhumance-related challenges. For example, in the Sahel and the Lake Chad Basin, PBF has invested over US\$ 18 million over the past two years in 7 projects addressing farmers and herders' conflicts and transhumance (Liptako Gourma, Nigeria, Niger, Chad-Niger, Chad-CAR, Mauritania, Mali).

UN entities work together and collaborate with governments, traditional and community leaders as well as other stakeholders such as civil society organizations and regional organizations to prevent and mitigate transhumance-related conflicts

Early warning is one of the key mechanisms used in the prevention of conflict in both mission and non-mission settings, and UN entities play a key role in this regard. IOM, for example, is implementing its Transhumance Tracking Tool (TTT) in Mauritania, Burkina Faso and soon in Cameroon to track herders and their cattle. In addition to mapping the herders' environment (roads, water and grazing lands, ongoing tensions/incidents) this information is used by herders to make informed decisions regarding their movements and routes. The TTT aims to mobilize local authorities, line ministries and herders to ensure a smooth crossing or station ahead of the arrival of a herd in hot spots; thus, preventing conflicts.

In the Central African Republic, IOM and FAO are jointly implementing a project funded by the peacebuilding fund (PBF) in which IOM uses the TTT to track the movement of herders as well as provide conflict mediation and community stabilization support, while FAO focuses on livelihood options which are necessary and crucial to not only prevent but also mitigate conflict.

Actor mapping is one of the most important activities undertaken by MONUSCO to contribute to address transhumance issues. The mission specifically maps all key stakeholders, resource tensions, cattle owners, and markets to identify people to engage. Currently, efforts are underway to expand activities to map transhumance grazing areas and routes in Maniema and Tanganyika provinces. Marking the transhumance migration routes is crucial to manage relationships between herding and farming communities. These activities are regularly done by the respective governments or local authorities in advance of the migration season and accomplished between representatives of herding and farming communities. They are often conducted in partnership with IOM and FAO, with funding supplied by the PBF. Such collaboration allows the UN to pool expertise and conflict-resolution knowledge and, in turn, maxi

of conflict in Darfur, the policy initiative is a positive step in addressing them: the workshops were instrumental in enabling voluntary return by raising awareness on the issue, given the lack of information regarding the complex situation

IOM has been working to build the capacity of regional bodies such as ECOWAS and its member states to collect data related to the movements of herds from Sahelian to Coastal countries and back as an important step for integrated policy in favor of peaceful transhumance. In partnership with the Regional Herders Network (RBM), IOM is currently engaged in a counting exercise at the Burkina Faso borders with Niger and Mali with the view to expand collaboration with the respective line ministries of Sahelian and Coastal Countries within the Central Corridor. Other forms of capacity building include work on border management conducted by IOM in which border agents are trained in managing borders and working with communities that cross borders.

United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa (UNOCA) is supporting the efforts of Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) towards the adoption of a sub

UN entities in peacekeeping mission settings are handicapped by country-specific nature of their mandates, which limits their ability to coordinate with other relevant UN entities and regional organizations on longer term strategies to regulate transhumance related violence and yet are in a privileged position to support the implementation of such regional strategies. Increased coordination across the UN and regions is therefore critical to consolidate the gains of short-term solutions to reduce violence and civilian casualties.

The increasingly deadly nature of transhumance-related conflicts has made it necessary for more attention be paid to this issue, including through the Peacebuilding Commission, ECOSOC and the Security Council. Doing so will not only put an accent on these issues, but also increase donor