



INITIATIVE ON
Fragility, Conflict,
and Migration

Workshop Report

Promoting Risk management solutions in fragile settings of Northern Nigeria

Centre for Dryland Agriculture Bayero University, Kano,
Nigeria

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Executive Summary

The livestock sector in Northern Nigeria plays a crucial role in the country's economy, contributing significantly to food security, livelihoods, and cultural identity. However, this sector faces numerous challenges, particularly in fragile settings characterized by conflict, climate variability, and socio-economic instability. Recognizing the urgent need for effective risk management solutions, the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) organized an interactive session aimed at promoting strategies to enhance resilience within livestock production systems. This report synthesizes insights gained during the session, focusing on key research questions that guided discussions:

1. What are the risk types prioritized in the livestock value chain?
2. How do these risks interact to compound impacts for different social groups?
3. What are the various risk management strategies currently in place?
4. What entry points exist to enhance the effectiveness of these strategies for building resilience?

The report is structured to address these questions systematically, providing a comprehensive overview of the identified risks, their implications, and potential management strategies.

This report highlights the significant challenges and opportunities within Nigeria's livestock sector, which is crucial to the country's agricultural economy. Northern Nigeria faces severe vulnerabilities due to climate change, including increased temperatures, variable rainfall, desertification, and extreme weather events such as floods and droughts. These factors exacerbate natural resource degradation and conflicts in pastoral areas, making them increasingly fragile.

1.1. Background

Nigeria has one of the largest livestock populations on the continent, contributing 9% to agricultural GDP. The pastoral production system plays a key role in the livestock sector, which comprises over 15 million pastoralists and 82% of cattle. Nigeria is also among the most vulnerable countries in the world, experiencing increased temperatures, variable rainfall, desertification, and extreme weather events such as floods, droughts, sandstorms, and heat waves. In addition, there are growing incidences of natural resource degradation and conflict in the pastoral areas, rendering the areas fragile and more vulnerable. In Nigeria, clashes between Nomadic Cattle Rearers and Farmers in 2017 accounted for 24% of the agro-pastoral fatalities in Africa

The One CGIAR initiative on Fragility Migration and Conflict focuses on building climate resilience, promoting gender equity, and fostering social inclusion by addressing challenges to livelihood, food, and climate security faced by some of the most vulnerable populations globally. Part of this includes understanding the types of risks and assessing the vulnerability of systems and livelihoods by examining the exposure, sensitivity, and adaptive capacity across prioritized value chains and livelihoods. In addition, because context matters and risks can have differential impacts on the population, it is important to understand in what ways the different social groups are affected in order to identify the entry points for effectively addressing the risks.

1.2. Approach

A one-day participatory workshop was co-organized in Kano, Nigeria, by the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) and Centre for Dryland Agriculture (CDA), Bayero University Kano. Over 40 persons participated in the workshop. The participants were from different stakeholder groups, with a diversity of roles and understanding of complex interactions about risks and mitigation measures. The stakeholders also included representation of different agencies with relevant mandates, the NARIs and IARIs, crop and livestock farmers, forage traders, and livestock product marketers.

Objective of the workshop

The workshop aimed to understand the perceived risk related to resources, assess their driving factors, and identify promising solutions for addressing risks and creating long-term resilience in fragile contexts. The workshop was divided into four sections aimed at answering the following questions:

- What are the different types of risk, and how do they affect different social groups in prioritized livestock value chains?
- What is the interrelationship between different types of risk, and what compounding effects does such an interrelationship bring?
- What are the different types of risk management strategies currently used and those that are not being used but hold promise in addressing the risks?
- What are the gaps and opportunities in the existing strategies, and what are the entry points in enhancing their effectiveness for resilience building?

1.3. Outputs

Session 1 - Identification of risk and tracing the inter-relationship between the risks

Identifying different risks and their effects on different social groups - three categories of risk were identified

Climatic Risks

These are risks arising directly from climate factors (Climate change). They are weather related and significantly affect the resource, its accesses, utilization, productivity and therefore livelihood. Eight factors were identified.

1. *Rainfall/Temperature Variation*: Climate variability, particularly fluctuations in rainfall and temperature, poses a substantial threat to livestock health and productivity. Irregular rainfall patterns can lead to droughts or flooding, affecting pasture availability and water resources essential for livestock sustenance. Late commencement of rains and dry spells were identified as major climatic risks associated with reduced agricultural productivity, leading to food insecurity. This increases the vulnerability of farmers, particularly small-scale ones. Women and children in

farming households are disproportionately affected, and face added burdens in food provision and reduced nutrient intake

2. *Drought and Desertification*: Drought conditions exacerbate land degradation and reduce water availability for both livestock and crops. Drought reduces the quality and quantity of crop residues available for livestock during the dry season. Desertification further limits grazing areas, forcing herders to migrate over long distances in search of resources.
3. *Floods and Erosion* are identified as another risk that can result in the loss of crops, pasture and grazing lands, homes, and infrastructure, leading to displacement. Floods and erosion reduce available feed and increase the risk of waterborne diseases among livestock and humans.
4. *Deforestation/soil degradation*: Deforestation due to excessive felling of trees in grazing areas is another risk faced. This increases the level of decline in soil fertility and livestock grazing capacity especially for pastoral communities and rural farmers. Deforestation due to charcoal making as a means of livelihoods causing deforestation.
5. *Drying of Streams and Rivers* is another risk identified which is associated with reduced access to water for irrigation, livestock, and domestic use. It increases the drudgery of water for domestic use as in many rural communities, women and girls, responsible for water collection in many cultures, travel longer distances to access water.
6. *Disease and Pest Outbreak*: Livestock health is critically threatened by disease outbreaks and pest infestations. The prevalence of diseases such as foot-and-mouth disease can lead to significant economic losses for farmers due to reduced productivity and increased veterinary costs.
7. *Land Degradation*: Land degradation resulting from overgrazing, deforestation, and unsustainable agricultural practices diminishes the productivity of rangelands. This degradation leads to conflicts over dwindling resources as pastoralists and farmers compete for access to remaining viable land.
8. *Heatwaves* as another risk identified increase health risks such as heatstroke, particularly for the elderly and outdoor laborers. It also reduces fertility and productivity of livestock.

1.4. Non-Climatic Risks

These are risks that are not directly linked to climate, though some of them have indirect linkages to climate.

1. *COVID-19 and other diseases and pandemics* that disrupted agricultural and commercial activities which cause health crises, loss of livelihoods, deaths, deprivation of rights of the citizens due to lockdown measures and economic slowdowns and, in some cases, shutdowns.
2. *Conflict, Terrorism, Banditry and General insecurity* are significant barriers to livestock production in Northern Nigeria. These can be further grouped into three.
 - *Terrorism and insurgency*: The ongoing violence from insurgent groups disrupt grazing patterns, limit access to markets, and increase vulnerability among pastoralists; e.g. attacks on herders can lead to loss of livestock and displacement, exacerbating food insecurity.
 - *Inter-communal clashes*: Physical insecurity (communal clashes, herders-farmers' conflicts, insurgency, terrorism, armed banditry, kidnapping for ransom). Kidnapping for ransom was identified as a risk that increase insecurity and economic stress for families. Women and children are frequently traumatized, with long-term mental health implications.
 - *Cattle Rustling and Raiding of Settlements*: This is one of the major risks identified which can be a cause and can serve as an effect. This includes losing livestock as a livelihood source, fear and apprehension, and threat to peace and stability. Men, often responsible for herding, are directly affected, while women bear the indirect impact of reduced household income and reduced protein in the diet (from milk and meat).

3. *Food insecurity*: Poor nutrition, hunger, starvation, diseases, loss of livelihoods and so on due to low productivity and resulting of low productivity.
4. *Inadequate Pasture/Grazing Land*: Limited access to adequate pasture is a critical issue faced by livestock producers. Competition for land from agricultural expansion often restricts grazing areas available for herders.
5. *Loss of grazing areas, conversion of grazing/farmlands to wastelands*:
 - Invasion of grazing areas by farmers causing herders/farmers' conflict,
 - Government relocation orders and subsequent development of the grazing lands for housing, mining, and industrialization
 - Conversion of grazing/farmlands to wastelands decreases agricultural productivity and livelihood loss. Pastoralist communities, especially male herders, face economic hardships, impacting family welfare.
6. *Poor watershed management*: Ineffective watershed management contributes to water scarcity and affects the quality of water sources available for livestock. Poor management practices can lead to sedimentation and pollution of water bodies essential for animal health.
7. *Technological Risk*: The adoption of new technologies may be hindered by farmers' lack of infrastructure or capacity, limiting their ability to improve productivity through innovation.
8. *Population growth*: influx of forced migrants that add more competition on scarce resources, causing more risks of conflict, especially in the urban centers can cause overstretching of the scarce social amenities and make life difficult.
9. *Displacement of persons* is another risk identified, usually associated with insecurity, climate change, fear, and loss of homes. Women and children in displaced populations often face heightened risks of exploitation and violence.

1.5. Other Risks include

These are mostly social risks or risks related to sociocultural and government policies.

1. *Lack of access to financial facilities* due to stringent conditions on loans, religious beliefs, and poor communication and awareness along with low investment, savings, and growth decline, especially in the informal sector.
2. *Inconsistence and unpredictable government policies*: leading to loss of confidence in government. Weak governance structures and inadequate policy frameworks hinder effective resource management in the livestock sector. Participants highlighted how inconsistent policies can create uncertainty for livestock producers regarding land use rights and resource access.
3. *Economic Risks*: Economic risks such as inflation, multiple taxation, and unfavorable economic policies significantly impact livestock production systems. These factors can increase operational costs for farmers while reducing their profit margins
4. *Inflation* and food insecurity are identified as a risk reducing the affordability of basic needs, particularly food. Participants highlighted that in some cases, women, as primary caregivers, face greater challenges in providing for their families.
5. *Cultural Risks*: Cultural practices can influence resource management decisions; however, they may also pose challenges when traditional practices conflict with modern agricultural methods or conservation efforts.

1.6. Effects of Risks on Different Social Groups

Participants highlighted how different groups were affected by these identified risks.

- **Women:** face increased domestic and caregiving responsibilities, loss of livelihoods, and heightened risks of violence and exploitation in displacement scenarios.
- **Men:** often experience economic stress due to livelihood losses, particularly in crop production and pastoralism. Social expectations may exacerbate mental health issues and, in some cases, lead to loss of self-esteem.
- **Youth:** Experience higher unemployment rates due to economic downturns. Many engage in risky migration or are recruited into conflict scenarios and radicalized.
- **Traders:** Face loss of income, self-esteem, access to the market, and marketing activities, especially during conflicts.

Table 1 The Different Risk types and impacts

<i>Risk Type</i>	<i>Identified Risk</i>	<i>Impact</i>	<i>Social Group Impact</i>
Climatic Risks	Late commencement of rains and dry spells	Reduced agricultural productivity, leading to food insecurity.	Women and children in farming households face added burdens in food provision and reduced nutrient intake.
	Deforestation/soil degradation	Decline in soil fertility and grazing capacity, affecting livestock and crop productivity.	Rural farmers and pastoralists experience economic hardship; women take on additional agricultural labor.
	Floods and erosion	Loss of homes and infrastructure, leading to displacement.	Displaced families, particularly women and youths, face increased exploitation and instability.
	Drought and Desertification	land degradation and reduce water availability for both livestock and crops. reduces the quality and quantity of crop residues	Rural farmers and pastoralist. All family members, water scarcity fo household
	Drying of streams and rivers	Reduced access to water for irrigation, livestock, and domestic use.	Women and girls, responsible for water collection, travel longer distances, reducing time for education or income.
	Disease and Pest Outbreak	Loss of livestock, reduce productivity of both livestock and human	Crop-livestock farmers, reduce income, and food security
	Heatwaves	Increased health risks, such as heatstroke, particularly for outdoor laborers and the elderly.	Vulnerable populations, especially the elderly and outdoor workers, face direct exposure to heat stress.

Non-Climatic Risks	COVID-19 Pandemic	Health crises and economic slowdowns.	Vulnerable groups faced economic and health challenges; women experienced disproportionate caregiving burdens.
	Cattle rustling and raiding settlements	Loss of livestock and livelihood, fear, and threats to peace and stability.	Men are directly affected by herding loss; women face reduced household income and protein intake.
	Kidnapping for ransom	Increased insecurity and economic stress on families.	Women and children often face trauma and long-term mental health impacts.
	Population growth	Increase the strain on available resources and also competition	Communities
	Technological Risk	Impact is positive but adoption may be hindered by capacity and finance.	Youth and women reducing drudgery and increasing efficiency
Other Risks	Conversion of grazing/farmlands	Decreased agricultural productivity and livelihood loss.	Male pastoralists face economic hardships, directly impacting family welfare.
	Water pollution from mining activities	Contamination of drinking water sources leads to health risks.	Low-income communities relying on natural water bodies, particularly women and children, are most affected.
	Inflation and food insecurity	Reduced affordability of basic needs, particularly food.	Women, as primary caregivers, struggle to provide for their families.
	Inconsistence and unpredictable government policies	Difficult to do long-term planning and investment	All value chain actors
	Social factor and Cultural risk	Affect uptake of some innovations, prevent inclusiveness of women	Mostly women are disadvantaged
	Displacement of persons	Loss of homes due to insecurity, climate change, or disasters.	Displaced women, men, youths, and traders all face heightened risks of exploitation and violence.

1.7. Prioritization of Risks Over Time

Based on discussions facilitated during the session, participants prioritized specific risks based on their impact on livestock production systems from 2021 through 2024:

- **2021:** Conflict/insecurity and inadequate access to pasture/grazing fields
- **2022:** Disease outbreaks, disasters (flooding), and poor watershed management
- **2023:** Economic policies became increasingly impactful on livestock production systems.
- **2024:** Land degradation, rainfall/temperature variation, and economic risks

This prioritization reflects shifting dynamics within the region's socio-political landscape while highlighting ongoing vulnerabilities that require urgent attention.

1.8. Vulnerable Groups Affected by Risks

Participants identified various social groups affected by these risks within the livestock value chain:

- **Livestock Traders:** traders face economic risks due to fluctuating market prices influenced by conflict or disease outbreaks that reduce supply. Similarly, economic risks such as inflation and forex instability reduce profitability and hinder their ability to trade effectively.
- **Women:** women involved in small-scale livestock farming face challenges such as conflict and land degradation, which reduce their access to resources essential for sustaining their livelihoods. The effects of rainfall variability on water access disproportionately affect women, who often manage household livestock.
- **Men:** male pastoralists frequently bear the brunt of conflict-related violence while striving to maintain their livelihoods amidst insecurity.
- **Youth:** Young people are particularly vulnerable as they may lack opportunities for engagement in sustainable practices or face challenges related to migration due to resource scarcity.

By linking these social groups with specific risk types, it becomes clear that tailored interventions are necessary to address their unique vulnerabilities effectively.

1.9. Pressing Risks Identified

From the overall discussion on risk types, three major risks were identified and managements strategies were identified as most pressing in the production system:

1. Conflict/Insecurity

- **Management Strategies:** community-based natural resource management strategies have existed but are not very effective. Similarly, dialogue initiatives focused on conflict resolution also foster cooperation among stakeholders. Strengthening government Institutions for effective governance, through local government councils and complementary support from Traditional leaders.

2. Rainfall/Temperature Variability

- **Management Strategies:** Climate-smart production strategies are essential for adapting to changing climatic conditions. Coordinated early warning systems through consultation and incorporating local knowledge can provide timely advisories about weather patterns that impact livestock health and feed availability. Maintaining and strengthening local institutions that manage resources such as watering points and dams could be potential ways of managing issues related to water.

3. Economic Risk

- **Management Strategies:** Improved fiscal and monetary policies are needed to stabilize market conditions affecting livestock producers. In addition, having access to finance and financial services could help in managing livelihood and risks related to climatic shocks.

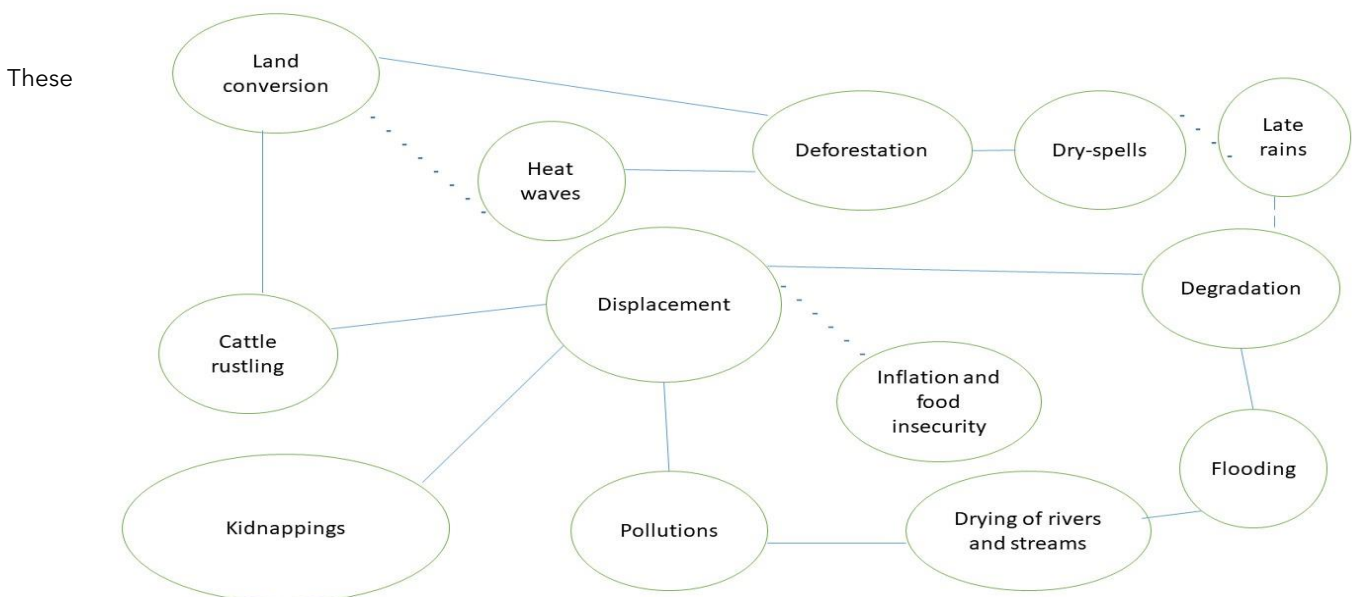
Despite identifying these strategies, participants noted that many existing approaches remain under-implemented or ineffective due to various barriers, such as lack of awareness, insufficient political will, and weak institutions.

1.10. Interrelationships Between Identified Risks

Risks are interrelated; for example, land use conversion can exacerbate resource degradation and conflict. Participants discussed how risks are related, whether primary or secondary, whether as a cause or as an effect, and whether there is a direct or indirect relationship. The schematic diagram describes how the risks identified are interrelated.

- **Conflict/Insecurity:** directly impacts access to grazing lands and markets while exacerbating economic instability through increased operational costs associated with security measures.
- **Rainfall/Temperature Variability:** variability in climate conditions can lead not only to droughts but also flooding events that affect both crop yields and pasture availability—thereby intensifying competition among pastoralists.
- **Economic Risks:** fluctuating economic policies and inability to access finance for livelihoods create uncertainty that compounds existing vulnerabilities within communities already struggling with conflict or climatic pressures.

Schematic of interlinkages between risks as perceived by the participants



interrelationships illustrate how addressing one risk type may have cascading effects on others—highlighting the need for integrated approaches that consider multiple facets of resilience building within livestock production systems.

1.11. The link between the risk factors

1.12. 1. Insecurity and Population Growth:

This relationship happens in three ways: i) insecurity can cause an increase in the population in less fragile areas as more people seek safety, thereby increasing the population of people in those communities ii) unchecked migration into Nigeria by herders from other Sahel areas due to conflict can cause further conflicts between herders and farmers due to encroachment over farmlands. Iii) existing conflict situation in Nigeria has caused many deaths as over 3000 people have been reportedly killed due to banditry and over 30,000 due to insurgency.

2. Policy and Climate Change:

Ineffective implementation of existing policies and lack of policies in relation to climate change have caused failure in the implementation of adaptation and mitigation strategies in the country. This has caused climate-unfriendly practices, which further complicate climatic conditions.

5. Covid 19 and Access to Finance:

Due to the imposing of lockdown measures, traders and investors have been blocked from accessing financial facilities as commercial and investment banks were forced to shut down services in some of the areas.

6. Lack of access to finance and social factors:

- when people find it difficult to get financial support (loans and grants) from the government for businesses/ livelihood opportunities, the unemployment rate can keep increasing, causing more livelihood losses and food insecurity.
- when most of the youth and women are not educated, they usually lack awareness, thereby making them unaware of opportunities and existence of the available financial facilities.
- when accessing credit is conditioned without taking into consideration cultural contexts, certain religious practices prohibit such conditionalities, and then people do not patronize the facilities.

7. Insecurity and all other identified risk factors

There is a direct and indirect relationship between insecurity and all the risk factors mentioned. When there is instability due to armed violence, policies, population, access to finance can be negatively affected. For example, priority would be shifted to policies that would address the security situation, thereby limiting the allocation of resources to employment, education, health care (COVID-19), and financing other activities. Poverty and illiteracy can make a simple misunderstanding escalate to a violent exchange, while discriminatory policies that target certain groups can also cause that disadvantaged group to take action on their hands, which usually culminates in an open violent confrontation.

1.13. Session 2 - Risk management strategies and opportunities and challenges

In this session, participants focused on risk management strategies by different social groups. After identifying the relationship between the risks, the participants listed some of the risk management strategies being practiced; based on the list, the management strategies were clustered into:

- i) which are effective
- ii) have been effective earlier but not in the present situation and
- iii) exist but are not being implemented

All the above-mentioned risk factors and their associated effect have serious negative impacts on livelihoods, market access, service delivery, and the general well-being of the people.

Table 2. Effectiveness or otherwise of the strategies implemented/ not implemented to mitigate the risks

Risks	Implemented/effective	Implemented/not effective	Not implemented/likely to be effective	To whom
Insecurity	-Military measures -International collaboration -Community-based conflict resolution mechanism -Sensitization and awareness campaign	-Overreliance on military measures -Deradicalization, rehabilitation, reintegration program DRR programme -Justice/legal system reform -Sensitization	-Human rights-based approach to conflict resolution -Capacity building and strict implementation of negotiation agreements -Formalization of vigilante groups -Agro Rangers - Empowering traditional and religious institutions to conflict resolutions -Effective rehabilitation and reformation of repentant militants and criminals	To all the groups Men, Women, Youths, Livestock Traders.
Climate Change	-Membership of international institutions and implementation of the agreed frameworks for action on climate change -Advocacy and awareness - Institutional affiliation and implementation of climate change mitigation and adaptation measures (ACRISAL, Great Green Wall initiatives, etc.) -Afforestation measures -Environmental stewardship (sanitation, drainage evacuation, tree planting campaign, etc.) -Climate-smart agricultural practices - shift farming	-Monitoring and evaluation of implementation of programs and projects -Awareness campaign on climate change -Recovery of grazing reserves -Community engagements	-Climate education -Agro- entrepreneurship capacity building in the farming community -Innovative solutions for green technology -Funding and investment	To all the categories of the target groups.

Policy	-Agricultural Mechanization policy -Food security policy on banning importation of certain food items that target self-reliance on food production - Credit facilities - Anchor borrower scheme - Conditional and unconditional cash transfer -Legal frameworks -Land tenure policies -Natural resource management -Integrative climate/environmental education on tertiary curricular -Implementation of research findings -Adequate Financing of R&D -Enhance innovative and implementation of need-based policies Strict implementation of green transition frameworks -Inclusive and participatory policy design and implementation with all the stakeholders -strong political will and -good governance These affect all the targeted groups.
Opportunities	-Innovation on opportunities for access to finance, livelihood and peacebuilding This will affect the entire society and the target groups.

1.14. Challenges and Opportunities

The main challenge identified is the transhumance nature of majority of large ruminant herders. Though they are well connected among themselves, the extensive nature of their production system limits the use of production technologies, market linkages and investment. The other challenges are the capacity issues especially women, and their access to finance. Availability of accurate, reliable climate information in local languages at the right time is also a major challenge. It was noted that the innovative solutions using technologies such as mobile phones and insurance have very probability of solving majority of the risk.

Participants also identified opportunities and some of the challenges in the implementation of the strategies mentioned. The most important opportunity was the use of digital and non-digital technology. Market information, intensification and commercialization using technologies such as processing of crop residues for feed availability, developing of the different value chains creating jobs and wealth. The high human population is an opportunity for market integration. The relatively developed crop production system and the demand for organic fertilizer is an opportunity to promote crop-livestock integration and intensification.

1.15. Conclusion

The interactive session organized by ILRI provided valuable insights into promoting effective risk management solutions within Northern Nigeria's fragile livestock production systems. By identifying various risk types—such as conflict/insecurity, rainfall/temperature variability, and economic risks—and understanding their interactions with different social groups, provides an opportunity to develop interventions that can be tailored specifically towards addressing these challenges. Furthermore, there is an urgent need for collaboration among government agencies, NGOs private sector actors local communities alike—to ensure sustainable development initiatives are implemented effectively across all levels! Integrating climate-smart practices and innovative financing and de-risking schemes into existing frameworks could be a starting point for s revitalizing livestock sector while enhancing resilience against future shocks in the fragile contexts of Norther Nigeria.

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