



IOM Transhumance Tracking Tool enumerator monitoring transhumance flows in Burkina Faso

IOM VISION

Climate change has been impacting the route and calendars of nomadic herders throughout Western Africa threatening the peaceful cohabitation between all involved stakeholders as competition to access natural sources fuels violence and forced displacements. At the local level, IOM supports its Member States to develop early alert mechanisms and to reinforce local conflict mitigation strategies to pre-empt the risk of conflicts associated with herds movements. At the regional level, IOM supports the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), its Member States, the regional herders' network and its national members, promoting multilateralism by ensuring that ECOWAS remains the forum where international transhumance is managed in a harmonized way.

UPDATED: 19 FEB 2021

\$20,600,000
Funding Required

3,000,000
People Targeted

91
Entities Targeted

CONTACT INFORMATION

RO Emergency and post-crisis team sp

rodakarepcteam@iom.int

IOM PROPOSED RESPONSE

OBJECTIVE

FUNDING REQUIRED

PEOPLE TARGETED

Address the drivers and longer term impacts of crises and displacement through investments in recovery and crisis prevention

17,500,000

3,000,000

Contribute to an Evidence Based and Efficient Crisis Response System

3,100,000

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PRIMARY TARGET GROUPS

1. Internal migrant
2. Internally displaced person
3. International migrant
4. Local population / community
5. Refugee

BREAKDOWN OF FUNDING REQUIREMENTS (USD) 2021

OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITY AREAS	2021
Address the drivers and longer term impacts of crises and displacement through investments in recovery and crisis prevention	
Community stabilization	17,500,000
Contribute to an Evidence Based and Efficient Crisis Response System	
Displacement Tracking	3,100,000
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIRED	20,600,000

2021 - West and Central Africa Transhumance Crisis Response Plan 2021

CONTEXT ANALYSIS

Transhumance pastoralism in West and Central Africa involves a very large number of individuals (20 million) and animals (70% of the region's cattle), according to the Food and Agricultural Organization. Insecurity and climate variability have forced shifts in the seasonal migratory routes of transhumant movements throughout West and Central Africa. The past years have seen an escalation of clashes between mobile transhumant and sedentary herder and farming communities over access to natural resources, necessitating collective action to pre-empt and mitigate the risk of persistent loss of life and livelihoods across Benin, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Mali, Niger and Togo, leading to a hardened stance by coastal countries who opt to close their borders. These policy decisions, however, have not halted the passage of transhumant herds through the coastal countries but made these movements more opaque, while unilateral decisions from countries hinder a coherent and integrated approach.



Recognising these dynamics, multiple intra-regional bodies have convened focused, policy-level discussions to formulate cohesive regional strategies to prevent further risk of tensions in their states, including ECOWAS, accompanied by the largest regional herders' network, the Billital Maroobé Network (Réseau Billital Maroobé in French - RBM), who meet on a regular basis to take stock of the latest transhumance campaigns, grouped along the three primary transhumance corridors. As a result of these cyclical high-level consultations, two core gaps have been highlighted. ECOWAS Member States deplored the region's lack of unified understanding of transhumant movements, their numbers and routes, and noted the direct impact this has on their ability to make sound policy decisions, and have stressed the need for localised conflict mitigation approaches to successfully address these recurrent conflicts.

COORDINATION

In its support to its Member States and in partnership at the regional level with the RBM, IOM has developed an Early Alert System at the micro-local level, engaging local authorities, relevant line ministries and herders' representatives to pre-empt potential conflicts linked with transhumance movements across several countries in West and Central Africa. IOM also works closely with the Liptako Gourma Authority (ALG), composed of Burkina Faso, Niger and Mali's States, to identify and discuss risks and vulnerabilities in the tri-state zone, and in turn, has built working relationships with representatives of the three governments alongside national herders' associations and local authorities representing local community perspectives and the international community. IOM participates in the Ministerial Sessions of the High-Level Regional Consultation for Peaceful Transboundary Transhumance organized by ECOWAS and RBM for the Central Corridor that convenes the relevant Ministers of Benin, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Mali, Niger and Togo. The Organization will continue to coordinate with these actors to ensure complementarity and information-sharing, in an effort to promote multilateralism given the regional scale of the herders' movements and to reduce conflict associated with ungoverned transhumance. With an established presence across all countries of the Central Transhumance Corridor, IOM extends its support to its Member States on data collection and on localised conflict mitigation approaches through coordination with representatives of relevant line ministries and, where established, representatives of the National Transhumance Committees (CNT). This Crisis Response Plan will target Senegal, Guinea, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Togo, Benin, Mauritania, Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger, Nigeria, Chad, Cameroon and the Central African Republic which all face challenges associated with transhumance.

IOM CAPACITY

IOM currently implements its two-pronged transhumance cross-border conflict mitigation strategy, which leverages institutional expertise in data collection and localised approaches for community stabilisation activities, rolling out IOM's Early Alert System (the Transhumance Tracking Tool - TTT), mobilizing all local stakeholders to address and prevent conflicts between herders and farmers while providing the means for tangible/structural solutions. IOM's global expertise in data collection through the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) methodology, and its various tools, are

of relevance to this strategy. Based on this methodology and in coordination with the regional pastoralist network RBM in West and Central Africa, IOM has developed a set of dedicated tools to monitor movements at the scale of a region, map the status of routes and pastoral infrastructures and an Early Alert system at the micro-level to inform, in real-time, the relevant local actors about the arrival of problematic herds in sensitive locations. The TTT tools seek to enhance the capacity of the regional network to prevent conflict associated with premature transhumance through lands that have yet to be harvested. IOM is, therefore, able to benefit from this existing partnership with RBM, and from its demonstrated institutional experience in rapidly identifying and training enumerators on adapted methodologies to respond to the needs of various population movements. IOM also benefits from its global and regional expertise in community stabilization programming to enhance communities' support and engagement with local authorities, endemic conflict mitigation structures and mechanisms through improved participatory decision-making processes for collective mutual benefit.

ADDRESS THE DRIVERS AND LONGER TERM IMPACTS OF CRISES AND DISPLACEMENT THROUGH INVESTMENTS IN RECOVERY AND CRISIS PREVENTION

Funding Required

\$17,500,000

People Targeted

3,000,000

People Targeted Description

Local authorities and communities of all social groups, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and nomadic herders, benefit both directly and indirectly from IOM's interventions. IOM contributes to building the capacity of representatives from the aforementioned entities to establish or strengthen inclusive, transparent and accountable decision-making processes. The decisions made within the various fora supported by IOM to improve services, benefit a larger number of users, either local or those temporarily stationing or crossing the area. The way the activities are carried out will impact the perception of relegation among the various groups, thus contributing to greater social cohesion and stability.



COMMUNITY STABILIZATION

IOM applies its substantial experience in community stabilization along at-risk zones, as defined by the Transhumance Tracking Tool, to work with local governance structures in communities regularly affected by transhumant movements to define conflict mitigation and resolutions methods. IOM's programmes in the eight targeted countries (Mauritania, Mali, Niger, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Nigeria and CAR) shall include the following activities:

- Linking local authorities, line ministries and civil society to implement local solutions, including the establishment of mixed communities at borders that include all concerned authorities, leaders and groups of herders. Such activities ensure the inclusion of nomadic population into local community structures.
- Supporting the resolution of potential land tenure issues, through local negotiations and the formalization of traditional tenure in a transparent and participatory manners. This will enable securing pastoral space that has been shrinking due to land grabbing, decentralization and urban development.
- Rehabilitating community infrastructure to cater for the passage or the temporary station of herds (transhumant corridors, water points, markets, etc.).

IOM promotes the participatory and inclusive local decision-making processes to define priority actions while supporting relevant line ministries to directly support communities, who may otherwise be aggrieved, in the prioritization process.

Funding Required
\$17,500,000





Monitoring of transhumant herds in Burkina Faso

CONTRIBUTE TO AN EVIDENCE BASED AND EFFICIENT CRISIS RESPONSE SYSTEM

Funding Required

\$3,100,000

People Targeted Description

Pastoral Organisations (national and regional) and relevant line Ministries involved in the implementation of the ECOWAS Transhumance Protocol will benefit from regional flow monitoring. Local Mapping and Early Alert System will be aimed at local authorities and relevant civil society receiving the information and informing conflict mitigation strategies at the local level. Ultimately, the data provided through the Regional Flow Monitoring and the capacity developed to transfer the tools to the respective governments and civil society will inform annual Transhumance campaigns and the regional framework dedicated to Transhumance.



DISPLACEMENT TRACKING

IOM supports its Member States along the regional transhumance corridors to develop and apply a unified data collection mechanism to inform sound policies as it pertains to the regional governance of transhumant mobility. To do so, IOM will broaden the application of the Transhumance Tracking Tool in the 14 targetted countries as follows:

- Mapping of transhumance corridors (including water points, grazing areas, markets, border posts, inter alia);
- Early Alert notifying at-risk communities ahead of the arrival of at-risk herds to ensure communities can agree on solutions to facilitate safe passage ahead of clashes materialising;
- Regional Transhumance Movement Tracking for the enhanced provision of reliable and unified analysis to enable regional decision-making.

Funding Required

\$3,100,000

