DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

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West and Central Africa

REGIONAL REPORT ON THE TRANSHUMANCE TRACKING TOOL IN WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

January 2024

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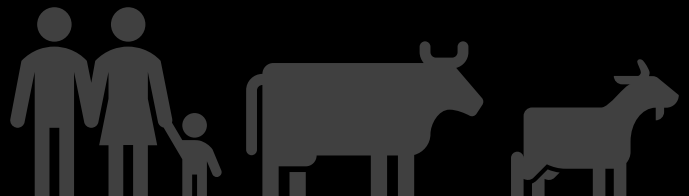
For more information on this product or on the activities of the Transhumance Tracking Tool in West and Central Africa, please contact the Regional Data Hub (RDH) of IOM's Regional Office for West and Central Africa: rodakar-dataresearch@iom.int



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FOR A PEACEFUL TRANSHUMANCE IN WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

CONTEXT

Cross-border transhumance is a long-standing traditional pastoral practice in West and Central Africa (WCA) whereby herders migrate seasonally, crossing borders with their livestock, in search of water and pasture. In a region characterized by long dry seasons, livestock mobility is an important form of adaptation, helping to build resilience to the climatic, economic and security risks and vulnerabilities faced by the region's herders.

Transhumance is also an essential economic activity for the region, on which both mobile and sedentary communities depend for their livelihoods, while also serving as an important driver for regional integration and the strengthening of inter-community ties.

Historically, transhumance has been peaceful, but climate change and environmental and security pressures have altered migratory routes, leading to a steady increase in tensions between farming and herding communities, often linked to growing competition for natural resources such as water and land. Faced with increasingly unpredictable rainfall periods, communities struggle to find pasture, fertile farmland or sufficient water points. As a result, pre-existing cleavages increasingly degenerate into tensions and conflicts when transhumant herds cross and damage unharvested fields, or when farmers sow their crops across designated transhumance corridors.

As a result of these growing community tensions, there is a clear need for more inclusive and effective governance of shared resources to help maintain and restore social cohesion. In addition, stronger, more capable governance would also reduce the possibility of armed groups capitalizing on the frustrations of aggrieved communities, thereby amplifying violence in an already vulnerable region.

APPROACH

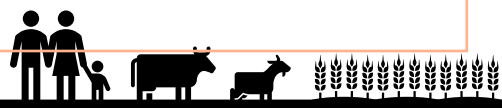
IOM, through its Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), in partnership with Réseau Bilital Maroobé (RBM), a regional network of pastoral organizations representing transhumant herders in eleven WCA countries, developed and implemented the Transhumance Tracking Tool (TTT) with the aim of providing reliable data to support inclusive, evidence-based transhumance policies and decision-making.

Complementing the data component, IOM is using its extensive local stakeholder networks and experience in community stabilization to strengthen local governance structures by mobilizing local stakeholders around TTT reports, through inclusive and participatory dialogue platforms.

With technical support from IOM, these community platforms help strengthen social cohesion through climate-friendly initiatives promoting more sustainable management of shared resources, environmental rehabilitation, inclusive job creation and better access to basic services.

By providing key data on transhumant mobility, the Transhumance Tracking Tool is a strategic tool that structures and supports local conflict resolution mechanisms with the aim of preventing and reducing tensions between farming and herding communities, as well as supporting the development and adoption of solutions adapted to the link between climate, conflict and mobility.

This report aims to present, in a non-exhaustive way, the main results obtained by the implementation of the Transhumance Tracking Tool since its first implementation in 2019, up until June 2023.



TRANSHUMANCE TRACKING IN WCA

Reporting period: 2019 – 2023 (June)
Publication: January 2024

KEY RESULTS

FLOWS

Since its first implementation in 2019 in Chad and the Central African Republic, the transhumance flow monitoring component of the TTT has recorded the passage of over 2.2 million animals and almost 65,000 transhumant herders in West and Central Africa.

ALERTS

Since its deployment in 2019, the transhumance early warning system has shared 7,723 alerts (up to June 2023). This rapid sharing of information has made it possible not only to prevent conflicts, but also to resolve them, mainly through "event" alerts.

ALERTS

Through the TTT, IOM joins forces with pastoral organizations to promote peaceful transhumance, thereby strengthening the resilience of stakeholders by opening up spaces for inclusive, data-informed dialogue and consultation on the use of common resources.

ALERTS

By combining real-time data on transhumant mobility with targeted interventions, IOM's TTT has proved a reliable tool for mitigating natural resource-related conflicts in an inclusive, conflict-sensitive and climate-responsive manner.

ALERTS

When we look at the actors involved in agro-pastoral conflicts and their resolution, we see that transhumance groups and local farmers and herders are logically the main actors involved in events. As for the resolution of these events, community leaders and pastoral organizations play an essential role, implementing a civil and local management of conflicts.

SURVEYS

Surveys carried out as part of the Transhumance Tracking Tool have enabled us to delve deeper into subjects relating to transhumance and the communities involved in or affected by transhumant movements. Surveys on pastoral mobility in the context of climate change (Mali) or on community perceptions of transhumance (Central African Republic) are good examples.

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METHODOLOGY OF THE TRANSHUMANCE TRACKING TOOL

To better help governments support displaced and vulnerable people affected by conflict and community violence, IOM has drawn on its long-standing experience in data collection and community stabilization in WCA, and on the expertise of its partner, RBM, to create and deploy the Transhumance Tracking Tool in the region.

The TTT focuses on four main components: **the flow monitoring, the presence and profile tool, the early warning system and finally, the detailed individual surveys**. Each of these tools is defined and presented in the following pages.

Upstream of these components, the TTT **maps** formal and informal transhumance corridors, crossing points, risk zones and pastoral infrastructures. Following this mapping exercise, the TTT estimates transhumance flows and captures real-time information on events and movements linked to livestock mobility throughout the region. This information is then shared with local governance systems to prevent or mitigate tensions before they escalate. The aim is to **better understand the current dynamics** of transhumance and to **inform stakeholders** in order to **support this mobility** in a context of climate change, environmental degradation and disasters.

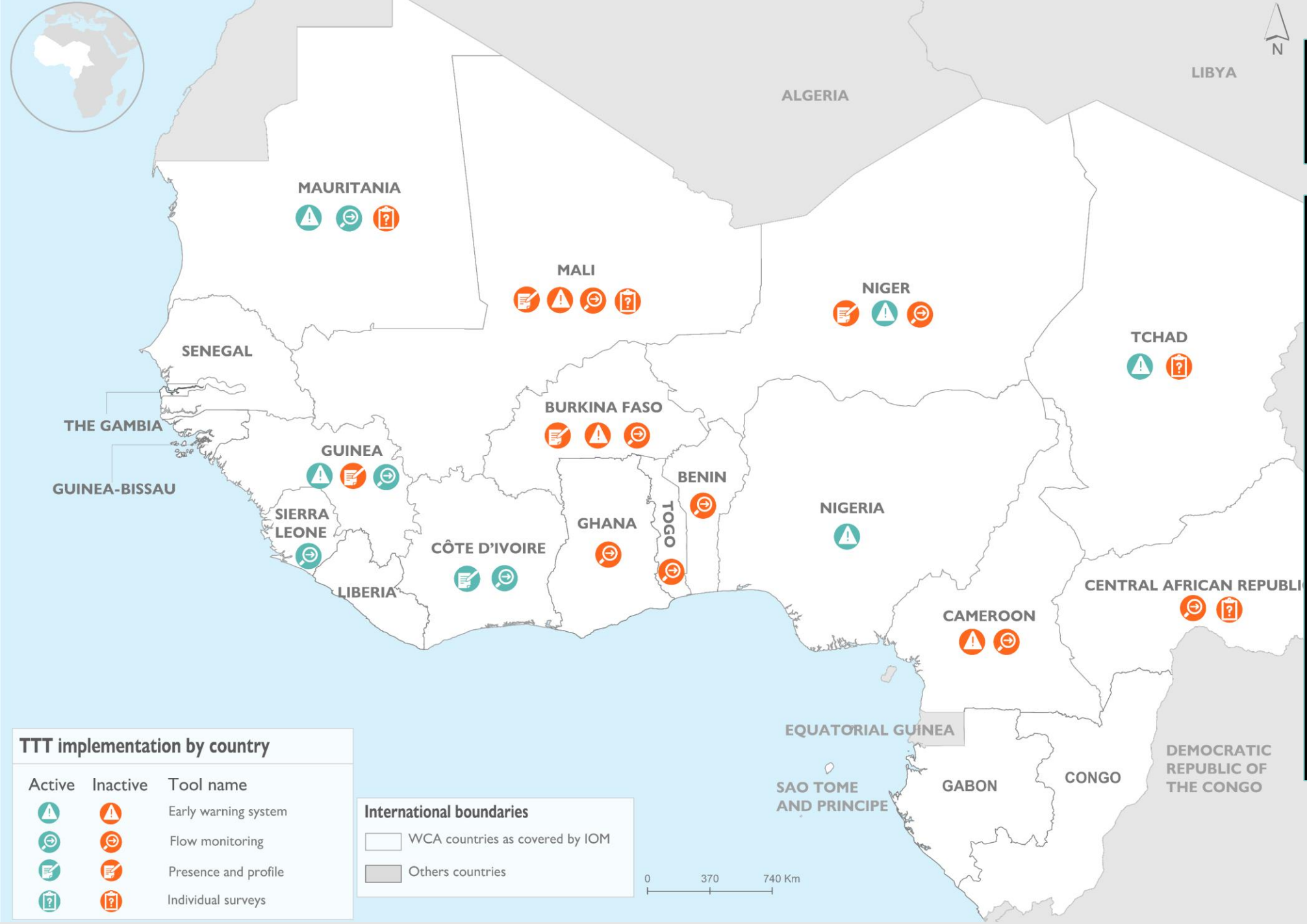
Data is generally collected according to the transhumance calendar, and dashboards are regularly published and shared with local transhumance stakeholders.

OVERVIEW ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE TTT IN WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

The Transhumance Tracking Tool has been deployed in WCA **since 2019**. This map illustrates each of the components that have been implemented in each country of the region since its first implementation in 2019 and to date.

As of the first half of 2023, the TTT is active in Burkina Faso, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria and Sierra Leone thanks to the support of key funding partners.

IOM is also currently implementing the TTT in Somalia, and is looking to extend it further into East Africa, notably Kenya, as well as the Central African Republic.



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TRANSHUMANCE TRACKING IN WCA

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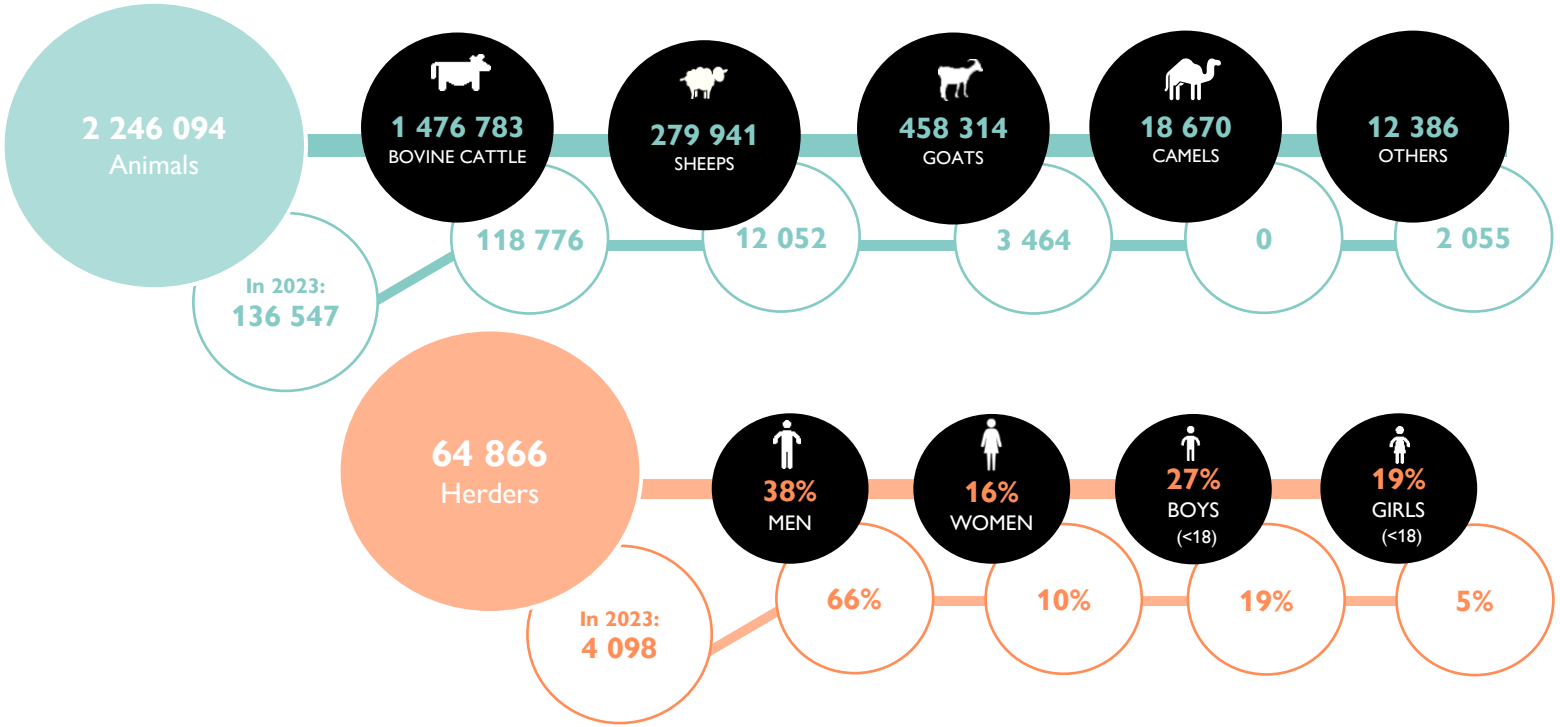
FLOW MONITORING

Since its first implementation in 2019 in Chad and the Central African Republic, the transhumance flow monitoring tool has recorded the passage of over **2.2 million animals** and almost **65,000 transhumant herders** in West and Central Africa.



In the first half of 2023, the flow monitoring component of the TTT was deployed in regions of Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire, Sierra Leone and Mauritania. These activities resulted in the registration of more than **4,000 herders** leading over **136,000 animals**, the majority of which were cattle.

DEFINITION

The aim of this **flow monitoring tool** is to estimate the number of transhumant herders passing through key transit points identified along formal and informal transhumance corridors at specific borders.

Following a preliminary mapping exercise, the key transit points for capturing transhumant flows are identified, and the surveyors are positioned there following authorization from the local authorities. These counting points are strategically located on major herd crossing zones and, preferably, on transhumant herd gathering points likely to bring together large numbers of livestock to ensure a representative estimate of the number of animals passing through the study area. The identification of these transit points also takes into account the potential presence of additional points nearby, to avoid double counting.

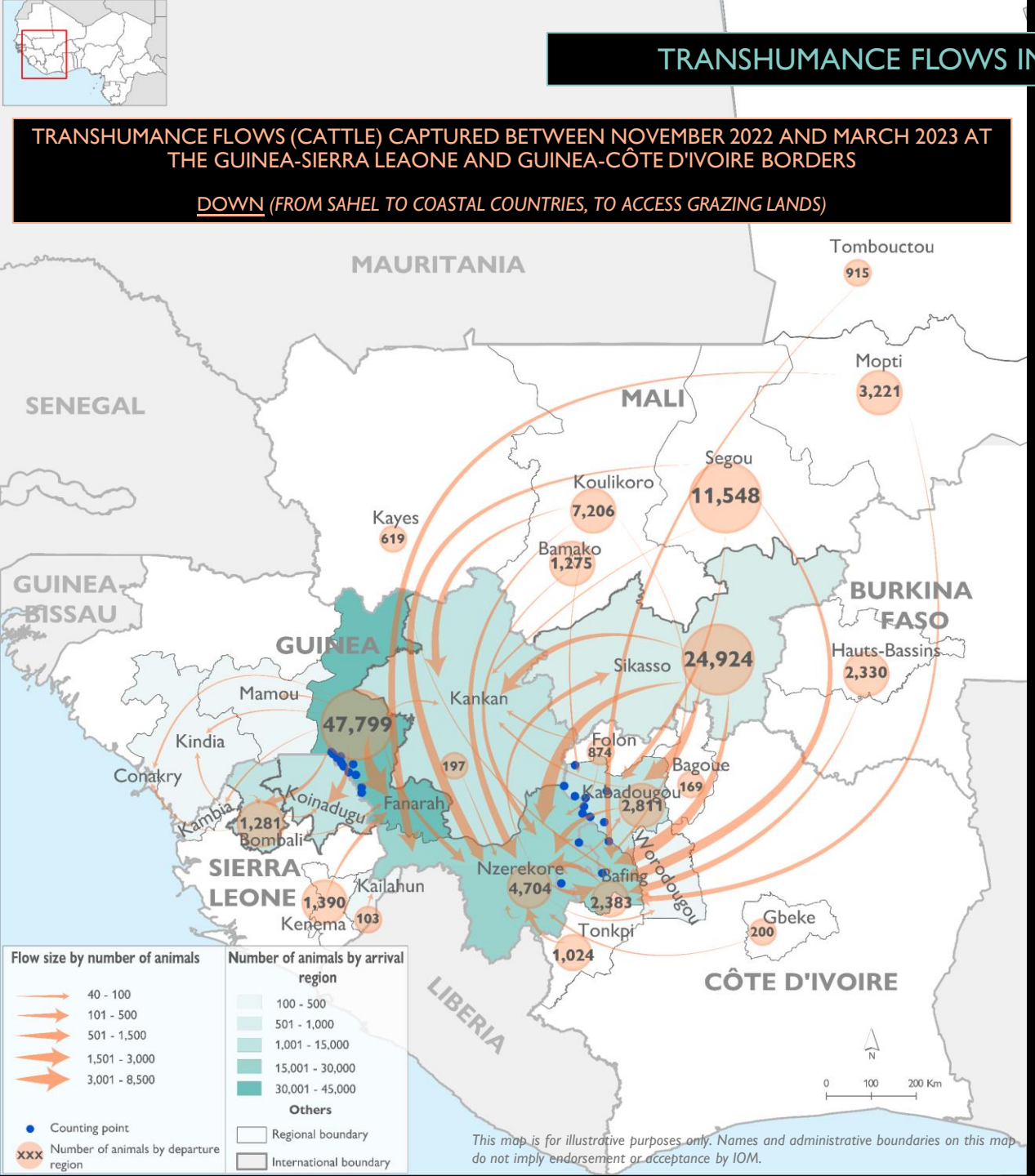
The network of points is decided in consultation with partner organizations and takes into account formal and informal transhumance corridors. Once on site, the interviewers survey each herd leader who passes through, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week during the transhumance period. Several of them take it in turns to do so.

By providing reliable data on transhumance flows, this tool helps to facilitate peaceful transhumance and inform policies aimed at organizing its management.

TRANSHUMANCE FLOWS IN WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

TRANSHUMANCE FLOWS (CATTLE) CAPTURED BETWEEN NOVEMBER 2022 AND MARCH 2023 AT THE GUINEA-SIERRA LEAONE AND GUINEA-CÔTE D'IVOIRE BORDERS

DOWN *(FROM SAHEL TO COASTAL COUNTRIES, TO ACCESS GRAZING LANDS)*



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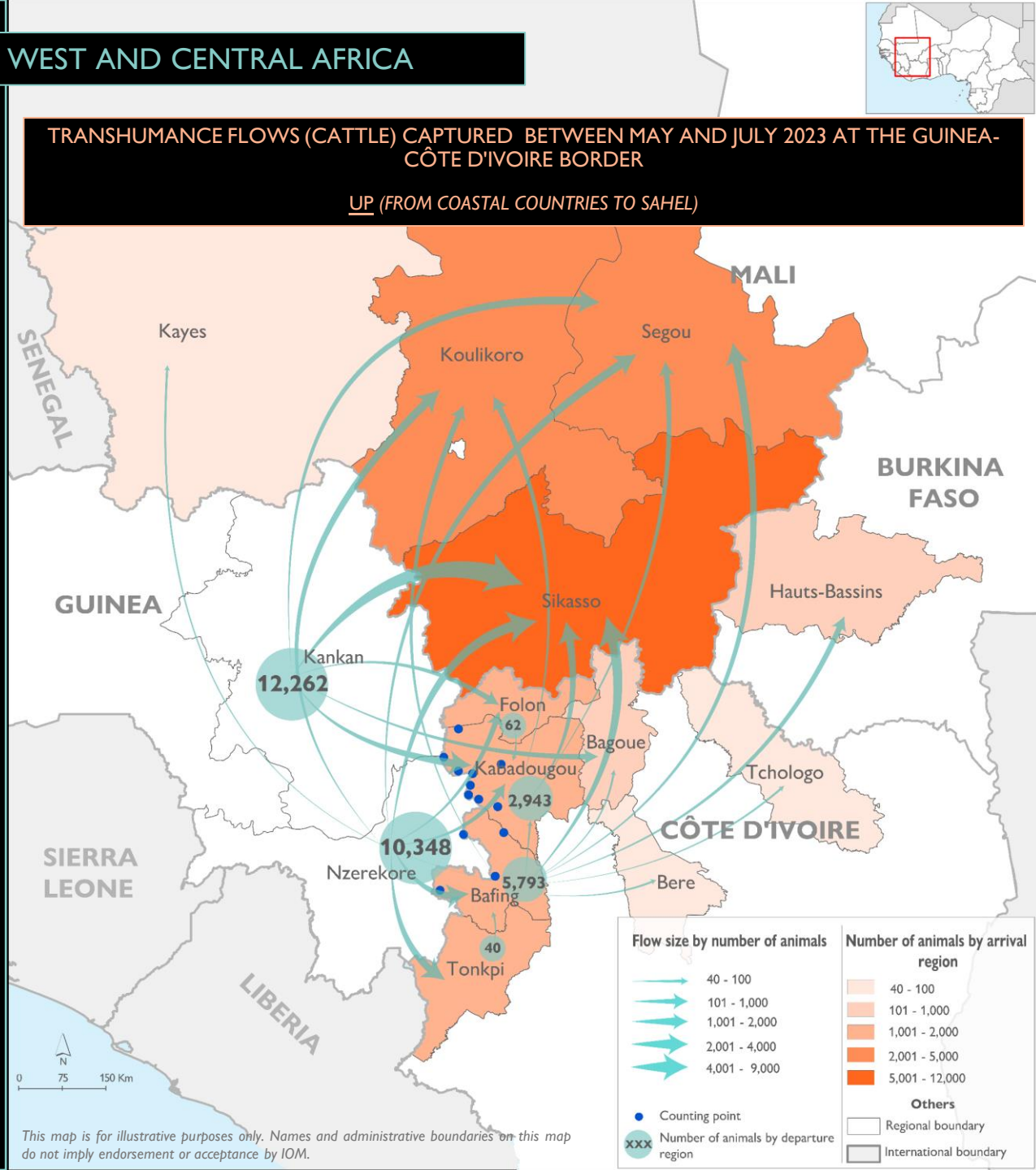
TRANSHUMANCE FLOWS (CATTLE) CAPTURED BETWEEN MAY AND JULY 2023 AT THE GUINEA-CÔTE D'IVOIRE BORDER

UP *(FROM COASTAL COUNTRIES TO SAHEL)*



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TRANSHUMANCE TRACKING IN WCA

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FLOW MONITORING

FOCUS

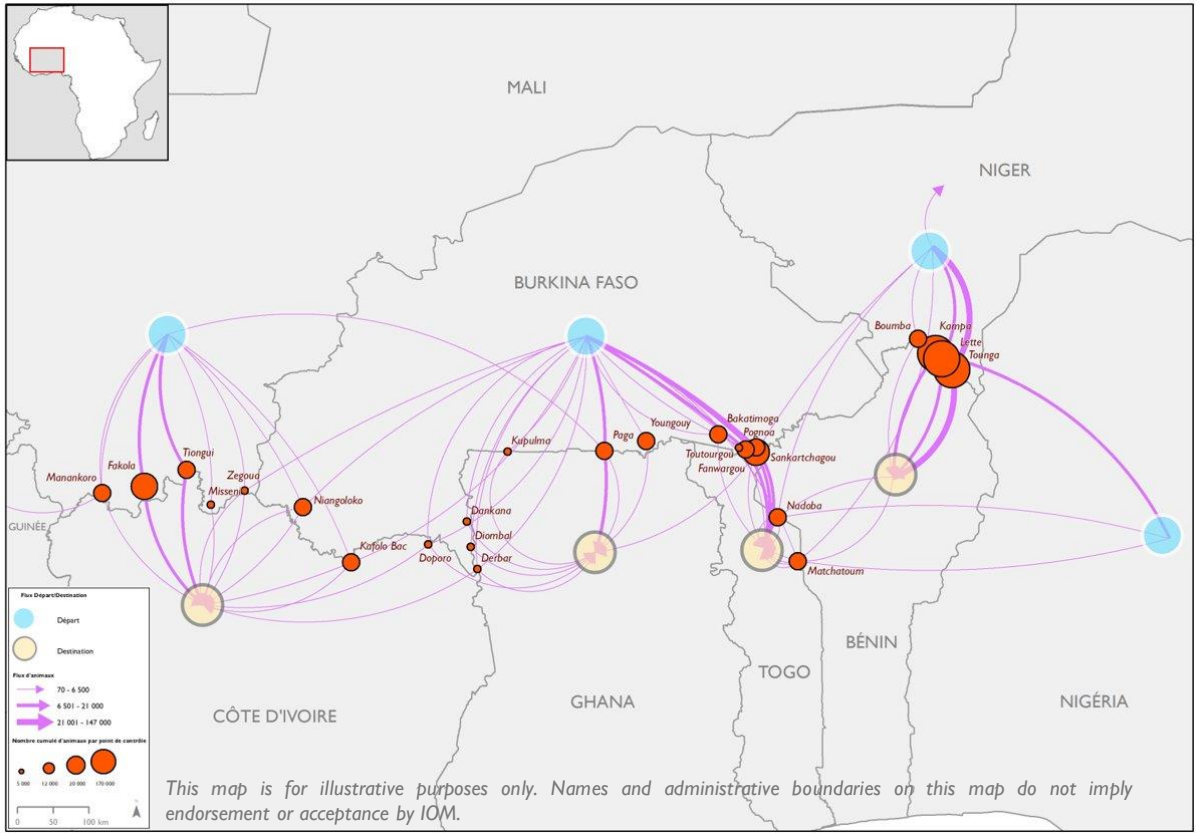
STRENGTHENING THE CAPACITY OF STATES AND PARTNERS TO CAPTURE FLOWS THROUGH THE CENTRAL TRANSHUMANCE CORRIDOR

February – March 2021

Burkina Faso
Mali
Niger
Ghana
Côte d'Ivoire
Togo

+ 7 000 herders

+ 340 000 animals



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During this period, investigators observed transhumance movements through 25 key crossing points along the central transhumance corridor. More than half (57%) of the animals counted were moving from Niger to Benin, and almost all (90%) were moving from the Sahel to coastal countries. A total of 1,694 herds were counted, with an average of 202 animals per herd.

The vast majority of movements were recorded during the month of March, corresponding to the period when livestock farmers accompany their herds southwards, from Sahelian to coastal countries, in search of areas rich in pasture and watering holes, as these resources become scarcer in Sahelian countries due to the onset of the dry season.

In the first half of 2021, IOM, through DTM and TTT, worked with RBM and its partner pastoral organizations to map the movements of transhumant herders along the central transhumance corridor in WCA. The aim was to gain a better understanding of the dynamics and characteristics of internal (national) and cross-border transhumance movements between Ghana, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Niger and Togo. Through flow monitoring, implemented between **February 20 and March 31, 2021**, **343,000 animals and 7,000 herders were identified during this exercise**. It should be noted that the pandemic caused by COVID-19 has had an impact on transhumance flows and populations, notably due to the closure of certain borders, this aspect is presented later in this report (*page 15*).

This report is accessible on dtm.iom.int

TRANSHUMANCE TRACKING IN WCA

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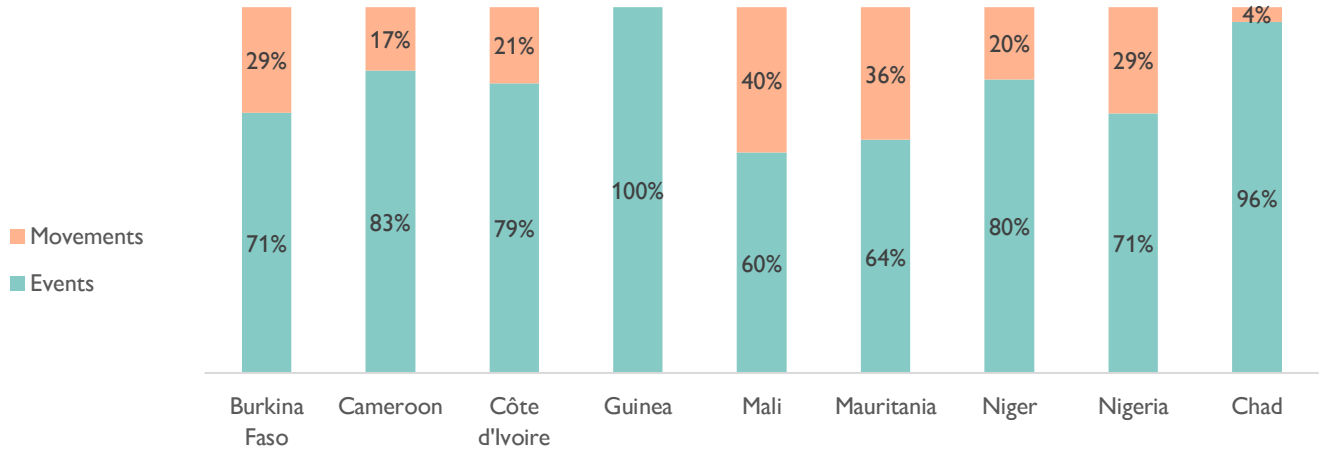
EARLY WARNING SYSTEM

ALERTS

Since its deployment in 2019, the TTT early warning system has shared **7,723 alerts** (up to June 2023) with local conflict management committees under IOM coordination. Indeed, many mechanisms are still in operation. **This rapid sharing of information has made it possible not only to prevent conflicts, notably through "movement" alerts, but also to resolve them, mainly through "event" alerts**.

7 723 ALERTS = **2 076** MOVEMENTS + **5 647** EVENTS

Types of alerts by country



DEFINITION

The aim of the **early warning system** is to inform and share alerts in real time with a committee made up of local representatives of technical ministries involved in transhumance management, representatives of transhumant herders, and local farmers. Events or movements linked to transhumance that are considered conflict-ridden or could lead to conflict are relayed to stakeholders to trigger a timely and appropriate response.

- A **"movement" alert** will be triggered for unexpected movements (early, late, massive) that are likely to have an impact on an area.
- An **"event" alert** will be triggered in the occurrence of a conflict, or in the occurrence of a potentially conflictual event linked to transhumance, to provide information on the incident observed and guide the appropriate response.

To this end, community relays are trained to identify potential alerts within a 50-kilometer radius of a locality identified as being at risk during mapping.

Alerts are transmitted quickly enough and in the form of succinct reports to enable committee members and local governance players to **implement conflict prevention or mitigation actions**.

The alert is also forwarded to the pastoral organization's focal point **for capitalization**. It also serves to inform the development of medium- and long-term activities aimed at community stabilization and social cohesion in the area, by setting up a community dialogue around the elements collected by this early warning mechanism. This is part of the approach to peaceful transhumance developed by IOM.

TRANSHUMANCE TRACKING IN WCA

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EARLY WARNING SYSTEM

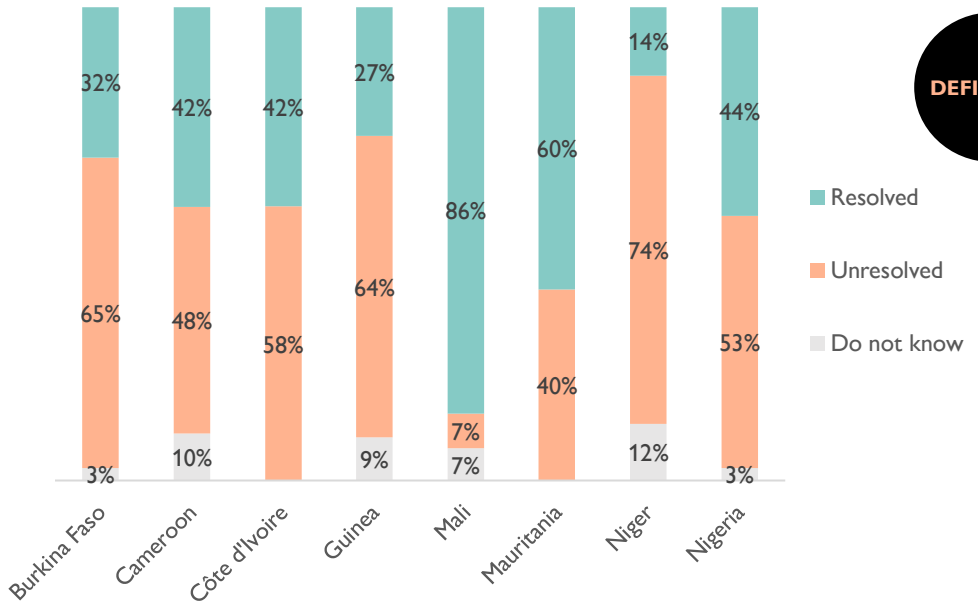
RESOLUTION 2019-2023

Main actors involved in herders-farmers conflict resolution, by country and number of events*

	Burkina Faso		Cameroon		Mali		Mauritania		Niger		Nigeria	
1	Pastoral organizations	48	Community leaders	256	Community leaders	45	Transhumant herders	21	National or local authorities	9	Community leaders	906
2	Community leaders	41	Customary leaders	256	Pastoral organizations	39	National or local authorities	17	Pastoral organizations	3	National or local authorities	634
3	National or local authorities	28	National or local authorities	69	National or local authorities	24	Local population	8	Customary leaders	3	Pastoral organizations	339

** TTT in Côte d'Ivoire does not collect data on actors involved in herders-farmers conflict resolution.*

Resolution status of agro-pastoral conflicts by country**



DEFINITION

Once the alert has been validated and transmitted, responses are implemented according to the recommendations of alert management committees, pastoral organizations and partners receiving the alert. Thus, in the case of "**movement**" alerts, it may be decided to direct transhumant herders towards alternative transhumance corridors, or they may be asked to wait in exchange for support or accommodation in an area determined jointly by the host communities and the transhumant herders. This helps to avoid damage, but also, and above all, conflicts between the different groups.

As part of "**event**" alerts, community dialogue platforms can be set up, enabling everyone to air their grievances and come up with collectively decided solutions. These platforms can also be used to raise awareness and provide training on the economic, environmental, social and legal issues involved in transhumance. These dialogues can lead to the amicable settlement of disputes, and the rehabilitation or construction of infrastructure (pastoral hydraulic infrastructure, for example).

With pastoral mobility seen as an adaptation strategy in a context of climate change, environmental degradation and disasters, many awareness-raising and training activities focus on **environmentally sensitive practices**, as well as on the ecological complementarity between transhumance and agriculture in the region.

*** The conflict resolution rate depends on the results shared at the time of data analysis for this report, so it may be underestimated here.*

TRANSHUMANCE EWS ALERTS IN WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

Through local mapping exercises, the TTT makes it possible to pinpoint **formal and informal transhumance corridors**. It also enables the identification of the **main transit points** for transhumant herders and their livestock at border crossings, or the localities most at risk of transhumance-related conflicts.

This is how the various TTT tools can then be deployed. In the first half of 2023, for example, no fewer than 18 localities will receive alerts through this mechanism, which has been set up in various countries in the region.

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TRANSHUMANCE TRACKING IN WCA

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EARLY WARNING SYSTEM

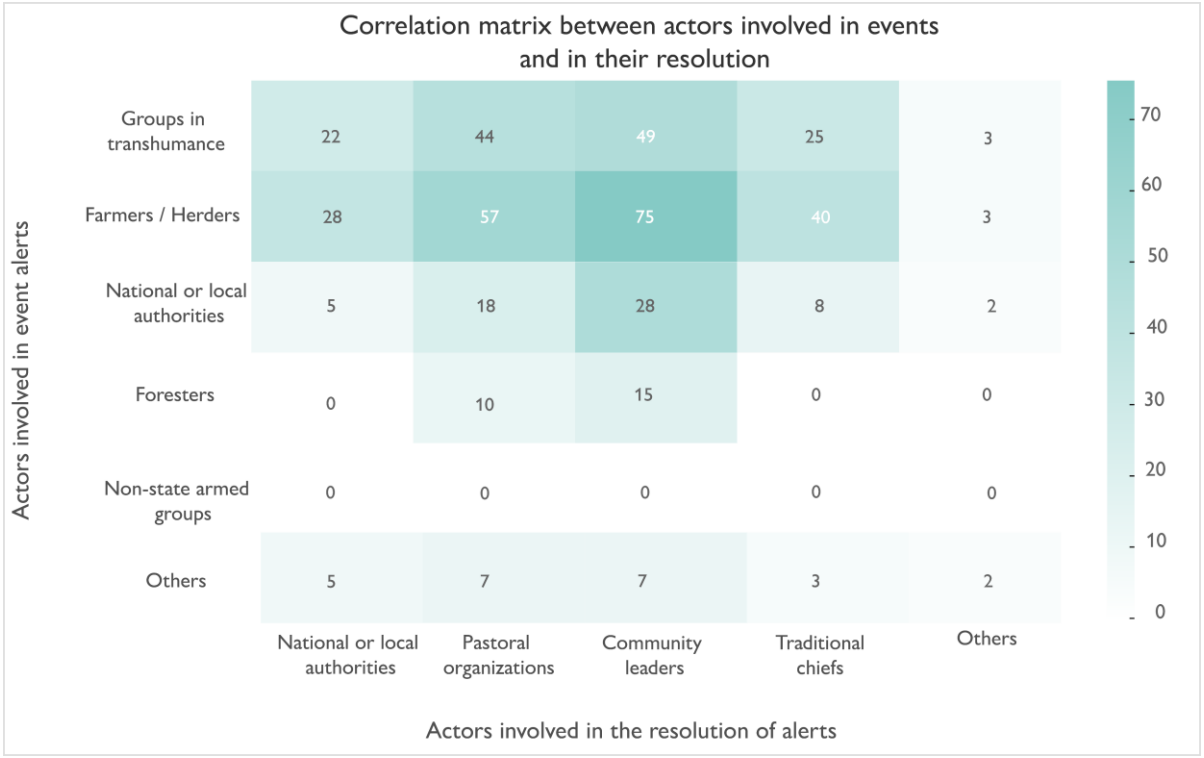
FOCUS LIPTAKO GOURMA

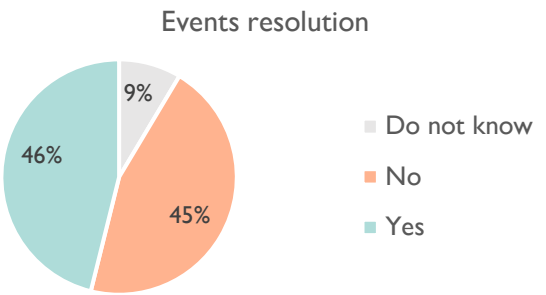
575 ALERTS = **318** BURKINA FASO, **208** MALI, **49** NIGER

In the Liptako Gourma region (Mali, Niger and Burkina Faso), IOM has been deploying the TTT since 2020 in partnership with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

IOM and FAO are joining forces with pastoral organizations, including local RBM branches such as TASSAGHT in Mali and the *Conseil Régional des Unions du Sahel* (CRUS) in Niger, to promote peaceful transhumance, strengthening the resilience of stakeholders by sharing practices and working together to exploit common resources.

Between October 2020 and December 2021, **575 alerts** were recorded in the **Liptako Gourma**. These alerts mainly concerned conflicts between transhumance groups and farmers and herders. However, **46 per cent** of them were reported to have been **resolved**.





When we look at the actors involved in agro-pastoral conflicts and their resolution, we see that transhumance groups and local farmers and herders are usually the main actors involved in **events**.

As for the **resolution** of these events, it is community leaders and pastoral organizations who play the main role, thus implementing civil and local conflict management. It is therefore not surprising to note the correlation between the different actors involved at these two levels in the correlation matrix.

The involvement of non-state armed groups in a transhumance-related conflict does not seem to be associated with any actor in its resolution. This probably indicates a low occurrence of resolution when these groups are involved, or that other mechanisms have been put in place to resolve these conflicts.

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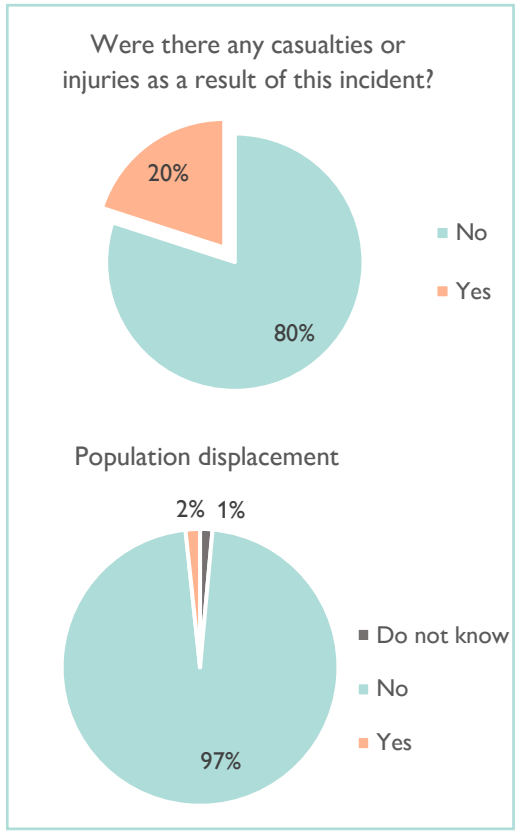
EARLY WARNING SYSTEM

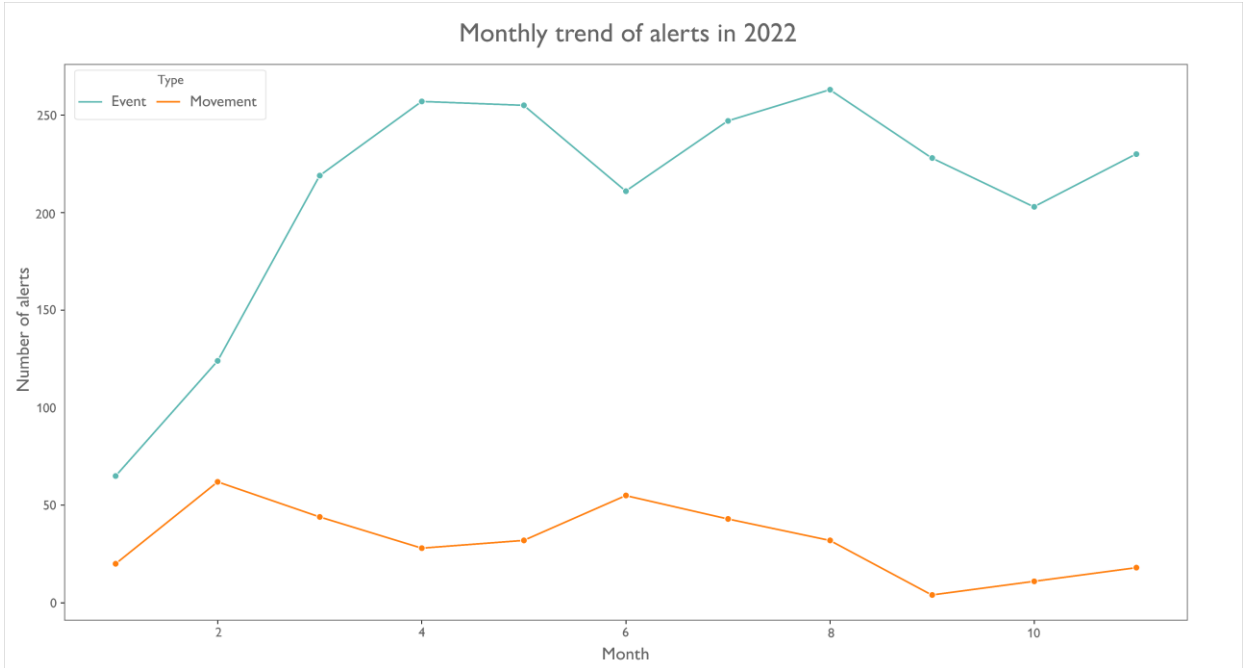
FOCUS NIGERIA

In **Nigeria**, IOM has been deploying the TTT in Adamawa state since 2022. As part of an integrated approach, IOM has teamed up with Mercy Corps and Search for Common Ground to **restore social cohesion by seeking to strengthen community trust** in the authorities, as well as collaboration between and within communities.



3 074 ALERTS

- **970** DEMSA
- **435** GIREI
- **618** LAMURDE
- **442** MAYO-BELWA
- **609** NUMAN



To this end, the Transhumance Tracking Tool provides reliable data on transhumant mobility, enabling traditional conflict resolution mechanisms, community dialogue platforms and governance frameworks to define targeted plans and policies. It also enables concrete solutions to be proposed to improve pastoral mobility and the management of resources and sustainable livelihoods. Specifically, the Early Warning System implemented in Nigeria have enabled **3,074 alerts** to be shared since their deployment.

Thanks to IOM's community planning methodology, communities have implemented quick-impact projects which, among other things, have rehabilitated basic social infrastructures, provided vocational training or created jobs, supported participatory theater for peace-building and, finally, raised awareness of climate change and natural resource management. Awareness-raising was accompanied by targeted initiatives to adapt to climate change through reforestation and good farming practices.

By combining real-time data on transhumant mobility with targeted interventions, the IOM TTT has proved to be a **reliable tool for mitigating natural resource-related conflicts in a conflict-sensitive and climate-sensitive manner**.

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FOCUS

PRESENCE AND PROFILE

DEFINITION

The **presence and profile** tool consists of mapping the animals present in a specific area at a given time, and then characterizing the situation, needs and intentions of the transhumant herders received and their herds in terms of animal health, future intentions and risk perception, among others. This is done in two stages:

- By holding a **workshop** in each region, bringing together experts and stakeholders in transhumance to map and identify the localities to be assessed during data collection at locality level, and;
- By **collecting data at local level**, to gather detailed information on transhumant herders and their herds from identified community relays. The questionnaire administered to a key informant enables the accurate identification of areas where transhumant herders and their herds gather, and to obtain data on their numbers. It also makes it possible to identify the potential risks associated with the herds' stay in these areas and the potential risks associated with their late passage into neighboring communes, as well as to collect specific information linked to animal health or the herders' future intentions.

STRENGTHENING THE CAPACITY OF STATES AND PARTNERS TO CAPTURE FLOWS THROUGH THE CENTRAL TRANSHUMANCE CORRIDOR

February – March 2021

Burkina Faso
Mali
Niger
Benin
Côte d'Ivoire
Togo

+ 57,000 herders

+ 1.5 million animals

In the first half of 2021, IOM, through the TTT, collaborated with the RBM and its partner pastoral organizations to map the movements of transhumant herders along the central WCA transhumance corridor. This initiative aimed to enhance our understanding of the dynamics and characteristics of internal (national) and cross-border transhumance movements.

Using the presence and profile tool, data were collected in six countries (Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Niger and Togo) along the central transhumance corridor in January 2021. A total of **205 localities** were assessed. This data collection revealed the number of herders and their livestock stranded at borders during the COVID-19 health crisis. In total, **1.5 million animals and over 57,000 herders were identified** during this exercise and considered stranded along this transhumance corridor. Of those blocked, 43 per cent were for security reasons (unsafe route), 30% for COVID-19-related reasons (mobility restrictions), and 26% for other reasons, such as government "blockade", or the presence or absence of pasture on the planned route.

The vast majority of key informants indicated the presence of various services and infrastructures, either in the commune in which they were located at the time of the evaluation, or in a neighbouring commune. However, **the presence of these services was not necessarily synonymous with availability or even accessibility**. What's more, these data were collected during a busy period in the pastoral calendar (December-January), when fields are free, the palatability of woody and herbaceous plants is still acceptable, and pastures and water points are still available. Nevertheless, while the herders were indeed in areas where water and pasture were present, access to sufficient quantities of water and pasture seemed to worry them for the months to come, especially considering the blockages still in progress at the time of evaluation (January 2021).

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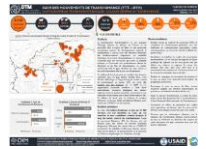

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FOCUS

MALI

INDIVIDUAL SURVEYS

October 2021 – January 2022

MALI (border with Mauritania)

PASTORAL MOBILITY IN THE CONTEXT CLIMATE CHANGE

This study aimed to fill the information gap concerning the impact of perceptions of environmental and climate change on transhumant herders' decisions in terms of timing and itineraries.

The study focused on Mali, at the border with Mauritania. Data was collected **from October 2021 to January 2022** from **3,338 transhumant herders**. As the data collection was carried out over a specific period and location, its conclusions cannot be generalized to all transhumant herders.

DEFINITION

Detailed individual surveys are an *ad hoc* tool for answering a specific research question in a given context. Through dedicated questionnaires, surveys are administrated to a random sample of people.

The surveys implemented as part of the Transhumance Tracking Tool concern thematic related to transhumance and the communities involved in or affected by transhumant movements. Several surveys have been developed over the years. Some of the main results of surveys carried out in Mali and in the Central African Republic (*next page*) are presented here.

- Over the last 20 years, **53 per cent of transhumant herders** surveyed said that their **month of departure was largely delayed from one year to the next** to adapt to pasture availability. **Forty-four percent (44%) stated that their month of arrival was also delayed**.
  - **Fifteen percent (15%) of transhumant herders surveyed had changed their itinerary**, of which 8 per cent did so to cope with **difficulties in accessing water or pasture**.
- It seems difficult for the transhumant herders surveyed to maintain their usual transhumance routes in a context of environmental degradation and climate change. This is compounded by other factors such as insecurity, restrictions on cross-border movements and changes in agricultural policies.
  - The routes taken become **less predictable** in the face of difficult access to natural resources in a context of environmental degradation and unpredictable rainfall.
- In host areas where agricultural fields have expanded considerably, **space is running out** for the number of livestock present, causing degradation of the area and over-exploitation of pasture and water resources, even silting up of ponds.
  - Early and prolonged movements can lead to **tensions or conflicts** between herders and farmers and other communities who depend on the same resources for their survival. Nevertheless, the risk of conflict with agro-pastoralists is diminishing thanks to better coordination between stakeholders.
- Conflicts and tensions can be settled through the courts or amicably under the supervision of local authorities such as the village chief, depending on the transit area.
  - The survival of pastoral communities and their contribution to the economy depend on their **mobility**. Given the difficulties encountered by herders in planning and maintaining a planned itinerary, the practice of transhumance is becoming increasingly complex. Faced with these difficulties, some herders prefer to settle down.

This report is accessible on iom.int

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TRANSHUMANCE TRACKING IN WCA

Reporting period: 2019 – 2023 (June)
Publication: January 2024

FOCUS CAR

INDIVIDUAL SURVEYS

December 2022

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
(Bamingui-Bangoran prefecture)

PERCEPTION OF TRANSHUMANCE BY THE COMMUNITY

In the Central African Republic, transhumance is characterized by peaks of tension between different groups of transhumant herders. These tensions also extend to conflicts between armed groups and transhumant herders, and between transhumant herders and local communities. Such conflicts have reached a level where they result in internal displacements on a national scale. These issues are linked to the presence of armed groups on the territory, but also to a lack of knowledge of traditional transhumance corridors by some new transhumant herders, to a lack of control over the boundaries of agricultural zones located near the corridors (insufficiently marked markings), to a lack of water points dedicated to transhumant herders or their livestock, but also to a context of urbanization, extension of agricultural fields and increased competition for natural resources.

This assessment was carried out in **57 localities situated along the transhumance corridors** identified in the Bamingui-Bangoran prefecture.

In each of these 57 localities, three group interviews were conducted with key informants, using a structured questionnaire. A first interview was held with local community representatives, a second with vulnerable population groups, and a third with the transhumant community.

- **Participatory mapping** has identified an official transhumance corridor from Chad. This corridor crosses the Bamingui-Bangoran prefecture, with the village of Ngarba as the main entry point and stops at the Ayolo locality on the border with Nana-Gribizi. This official corridor coexists with more than twenty unofficial corridors used by transhumant herders. Almost all of the localities along the border between Chad and the Bamingui-Bangoran prefecture are transhumant entry points.

- At community level, the presence of transhumant herders is **perceived as having an impact on essential basic services**. The basic services most affected are access to water, hygiene and sanitation (WASH) in 74% of localities, market access (47%) and health (36%). The water supply sources most used by transhumant herders are surface water (rivers, streams) in 91% of localities, and these water points are located inside or at the edge of villages.

- Key informants reported the existence of **conflicts** erupting during the passage of transhumant herders in 48% of the localities assessed. Within these localities, conflicts take place in agricultural fields in all the localities evaluated (100%), at watering points (70%) and in grazing areas (49%). The most frequent types of conflict are physical aggression (79%), looting and destruction of fields (65%), theft (especially of livestock) (47%) and murder and assassination (30%).

This report is accessible on iom.int

LIMITS

- Although efforts are made to ensure that the methodology deployed provides the most accurate and representative data possible, the figures in the flow monitoring tool are only estimates for given periods and locations.
- The *ad hoc* implementation of the Transhumance Tracking Tool on specific borders and periods limits the informative and analytical scope of the tool.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Facilitate access to information for transhumant herders in host countries.
- Expand the Transhumance Tracking Tool.
- Set up a long-term transhumance flow monitoring system, taking into account the upward and downward movements of transhumant herders.
- Increase the number of counting points in the different countries, taking into account the exit points in the different regions.
- Strengthen the capacities of state technical services in the methodology of the Transhumance Tracking Tool to ensure greater involvement.
- Ensure that the results of the Transhumance Tracking Tool are shared and understood at country level and integrated into national and regional systems.
- Raise awareness and mobilize cross-border consultation frameworks for peaceful transhumance.

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON THE TTT IN WCA

All reports published in relation with the TTT activities in WCA are available and accessible for download on the DTM website: here.

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