

International conference on security, the fight against poaching, regulating transhumance and armed groups circulating between the Sahel and Equatorial Africa

Developing an operational strategy for each of the 3 priority geographical blocs

Proposed generic logical framework

(Document of proceedings of West Bloc experts, Douala, 16-17 December 2019)

Results chain	Indicators				Hypothesis Main risks and mitigation measures
	Indicators	Reference	Target (2022 ending)	Means of verification	
<p>Impact : In and around the protected areas located within the priority bloc considered, cooperation among the security services of the States concerned, efficient anti-poaching strategies and effective involvement of the relevant administrative agencies and stakeholders associated with the livestock sector all help reduce the impact of armed groups, keep local communities safe, protect wildlife and develop a conducive legal framework for sustainable and fair management of transhumance practices.</p>	From the 2nd year of the program, a X% drop in incidents involving armed groups	Bouba Ndjida incidents from 2011/ 2012 and then 2018' Faro 2019?	Zero incidents or poaching of elephants or other animals by horsemen or poachers	Monitoring surveillance efforts (SMART/Earth Ranger)	Transboundary collaboration conducted. Transparency of data on incidents involving armed groups
	By the 5th year of the program, X% growth in density of iconic large fauna species in protected areas	Density of large mammals in targeted TPAs and TBRs/WHs: BSB, Benoué, Waza Faro, Yankari, Mbam Djerem Gashaka Gumti Complexes	Large mammal density in Bouba Ndjida, Bénoué; Waza; Faro, Gashaga, Yankari, Mbam Djerem stable or growing	Taking stock of wildlife or ecological monitoring	Availability of financial resources
	<p>In 2022, X% increase in public revenue from formal regulation of livestock rearing and transhumance activities (taxes and other types of levies)</p> <p>Level of improvement of protected area benefits accruing to populations and acceptance of the presence of PAs by local populations in the countries concerned.</p> <p>At the end of the program, at least X% drop in number of and transhumance-related types of conflicts.</p>	<p>Current level of public revenue.</p> <p>% of local populations receiving benefits from PAs and supportive of the presence of PAs.</p> <p>Number of farmer-herder, herder-park conflicts reported.</p>	<p>At least x% increase in public revenue.</p> <p>Reduce or stamp out parallel and unregulated levying channels</p> <p>At least 20% increase</p> <p>At least 30% increase</p> <p>At least 80% decrease</p>	<p>Socio-economic survey</p> <p>Socio-economic survey</p> <p>Socio-economic survey</p>	<p>Compliance with conservation objectives, establishing integrated projects</p> <p>Collaboration between sectoral administrations. Transparency in archiving of data on conflicts.</p>

Results chain	Indicators				Hypothesis Main risks and mitigation measures
	Indicators	Reference	Target (2022 ending)	Means of verification	
Outcome 1: A clear and specific multilateral legal framework and multi-stakeholder cooperation mechanisms are established to enable the respective national actors, notably law enforcement and criminal justice to improve regional cooperation between national wildlife management agencies and law enforcement bodies of the States concerned with transboundary protected areas.	I10. A report on the state of cooperation agreements and / or protocols on protected area management of protected areas and the fight against transboundary poaching exists, and implementation is assessed to identify needs for strengthening and or promoting the signing of new agreements / protocol or revision of existing ones!	Study reports and inventory of various existing bi, tri and multipartite agreements	Database of cooperation agreements and protocols.	-Signed agreements -Minutes of meetings -Database of agreements	A clear report on the situation of existing agreements and protocols and their implementation status. Make proposals to strengthen cooperation for conservation (for all 3 blocs)
	I11. Three Judicial Cooperation Agreements between CEMAC Member States are implemented by 2021 ending and trainings are conducted for XXX senior officials of the security, police and judicial sector on techniques for combating illegal practices.	Cooperation agreements: i) on criminal police action between Central African States in 1999; ii) on judicial action between CEMAC Member States in 2004; iii) on extradition between CEMAC Member States in 2004	Judicial cooperation platform is operational and so is training of officials of relevant sector administrations	Minutes of meetings Report of activities conducted; Report of trainings on LAB and other capacity building activities designed for senior officials of the security, police and judicial sectors of the States concerned	Existence of a regional judicial/criminal cooperation agreement between Central African countries providing an adequate response to various threats posed by organized transboundary crime.
	I12. By December 2020, 01 bilateral agreement is established/signed between Nigeria and Cameroon	A Draft agreement exists and is being discussed by the parties	Signing of Agreement	Document is signed	Implementation of political will expressed by the parties in a Joint Statement.
	I13. By 2021 ending, operationalization of Bi and Trilateral agreements between Cameroon, CAR and Chad is in effect	Agreement documents exist	Documents signed by all parties	Documents signed by all parties	Implementation of the political will expressed by the parties in a Joint Statement.
	I14. By 2021 ending, revision of the Lake Chad Basin agreement on transhumance	Agreement documents exist	Agreement documents revised	Documents signed by all parties	Political will
Outcome 11 Transboundary agreements and information and experience sharing mechanisms on LAB and other crimes are formalized and put into effect	I111 In 2021, at least 1 specific protocol is developed to facilitate LAB-related operations; Ecodevelopment; tourism; transhumance; transboundary trade for targeted TPAs and TBRs / WHS	i) LAB: Specific Protocol between Chad, Cameroon and CAR; ii) Trade and Ecodevelopment: Specific protocol between Nigeria and Cameroon; Transhumance: Agreement of Lake Chad Basin countries	Documents prepared for TPAs / TBRs / WHS and signed by stakeholders is put into effect and joint actions are effectively conducted	Official reports Agreements/Documents signed; Press release of transboundary meetings;	The situation remains stable and conducive to protection and the fight against poaching of large fauna in the intervention area

Results chain	Indicators				Hypothesis Main risks and mitigation measures
	Indicators	Reference	Target (2022 ending)	Means of verification	
	I112 In 2021, formalize and operationalize international collaboration mechanisms on transboundary LAB in the West bloc.	Collaboration on surveillance, intelligence and West LAB established between countries of the West Bloc/ target zone	Revise the Lake Chad Basin agreement and adapt it to the entire bloc	Minutes of the creation of the Geomatic unit and transboundary intelligence and warning unit in each TPA / TBR/WHS of the West bloc; Structure of LABT chain of command for target	Build on the work of the Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission Political will of the States Parties will be needed. Various protocols should be inclusive and take into account I111; I112; I113; I114
	I113. In 2021. Establish and operationalize a reliable and operational intelligence and surveillance system for TPAs/TBRs/WHS in the West Bloc that is well-adapted to new challenges posed by LAB and other crimes.	Protocol for sharing transboundary intelligence and warning data from the Tripartite Space.	Conservation services and key stakeholders of West Bloc TPAs/RBH/WHS receive information on a regular basis.	PA's; Protocol of informant network for target PA's; Minutes/reports of activities	
	I114. A consultation platform to ensure consistency between various transboundary LAB projects, programmes and initiatives in the area of activity is operational	Management committee exists for the Bouba Ndjidda, Bénoué, Sena Oura PAs but is not operational	Key actors of the West Bloc area of activity work together towards LAB	Documents signed; Reports of ongoing aerial surveillance actions conducted in the TPAs and TBRs/WHS of the Bloc Feasibility study on community participation in LAB within the Bloc	
Outcome 12 Operational bilateral technical protocols (army, interior (police), conservation service, judiciary, traditional chiefs)	I121. By 2021 ending, the AFRICA-TWIX platform on transboundary protected areas is effectively in use.	Report of capacity building session on how to use the AFRICA-TWIX platform.	Build capacities of agents to use the AFRICA-TWIX platform.	Report of capacity building sessions.	Law enforcement officers at target sites adopt the tool.
	I122 At least one information exchange platform (Army, Conservation officials, Gendarmerie, Community vigilance committee, etc.)	None exist	Draft available	Report of LAB responses using new techniques and technology for LAB and other crimes	The military do not agree on terms for cooperation/collaboration Political will
	I123 At least two supplementary framework-agreements, agreement protocols and action plans to the Cooperation Agreements on transhumance, security (army, interior(police), judiciary, biodiversity protection) are established and operational.	MINFOF - MINDEF MOU for Bouba Ndjidda;	Framework agreements between PA stakeholders are adopted.		

Results chain	Indicators				Hypothesis Main risks and mitigation measures
	Indicators	Reference	Target (2022 ending)	Means of verification	
	I124. At least 1 operational LAB collaboration protocol signed with the private sector.	PNBN MOU and hunting guide through Collaboration with the MRC and populations should be promoted.	Consolidate and formalize, duplicate initiative across the West complex.		
Outcome 2: Anti-poaching and TPA management strategies are effectively implemented by managers of the transboundary protected areas concerned in accordance with transboundary agreements (outcome 11) and specific protocols/ framework agreements (outcome 12) = EUR 8, 340, 000	I21 In 2021, transboundary LAB strategies along with action plans for targeted TPAs and TBRs/WHSs are developed.	No transboundary strategy and surveillance document available	Strategy document adopted by Ministers responsible for protected areas	LAB strategies available (Gashaka-Gumti / Faro / Tchabal Mbabo, Yankari, Mbam Djerem)	Political will
	I22 Target TPAs and TBRs/SBHs of West Bloc countries are equipped with specialized professional LAB units that are trained to deal with poaching threats at all levels.	Situation of BSB Yamoussa LAB Unit, Gashaka Gumti Yankari LAB Unit, (staff numbers and performance)	Statutes envisaged for the units in the future	Moundou Agreement (Cameroon-Chad) revised and signed by both countries.	
	I23 Transboundary consultation effected by revamping bodies in charge of managing Transboundary Agreements (Monitoring, scientific, planning and implementation, arbitration committees)	State of Play in BSB Yamoussa and TPAs and TBRs/WHS of the West Bloc	Tripartite Draft available	Transboundary agreements Transboundary LAB action plans	
	I24 In 2022, in each target PA of Landscape 3, establish LABT brigades to conduct joint response operations against wildlife crime and other transboundary crimes.	Current status of implementation of LABT in the target transboundary landscape.	Extend best practices to other transboundary PAs in the West Bloc	Document of transboundary surveillance strategy and management structure	
	I25. Land use allocation plan provides a system for managing plant species forests to fight logging of savannah trees and implemented around transboundary parks of the West Bloc.	Floristic population in decline as trees are felled by populations surrounding the park for individual and commercial use of firewood.	LAB, increasing the value of secondary revenue activities/developing income-generating activities for local populations, combating climate change and the carbon market.	Socio-economic survey	
Outcome 21 Transboundary protected areas concerned are managed within a clear and efficient nationwide governance framework (managers' qualifications and capacities)	2.1.1 in 2021 at least one structure for co-management and increasing the value of targeted PAs for sustainable development and well-being of local populations is put in place and operational.	Co-management in effect in Sena Oura, Bénoué, Waza and not operational in Boubou Ndjidda; Faro	Conservation services of target PAs of Landscape 3 have an operational co-management structure	Minutes of meetings Report of creation of operational multi-actor management committees	
	2.1.2 in 2021 each PA has at least one complaints, conflict (man-wildlife, transhumants - populations-herders-farmers; indigenous people- migrants conflict) prevention/mitigation mechanism	To be established (BSB, Waza, Bénoué, Faro, Gashaga, Yankari/ Mbam Djerem)	Number of operational complaints mechanisms and fora and CGL (BSB, Faro, Waza, Benoué.)	Report/press release: mechanisms for managing conflicts relating to national laws	Willingness of local and administrative actors on each side of the border to cooperate with each

Results chain	Indicators				Hypothesis Main risks and mitigation measures
	Indicators	Reference	Target (2022 ending)	Means of verification	
				and customs of each region.	other (Cameroon, Nigeria and Chad)
	2.1.3 by 2022 ending at least three efficient AP management and governance tools are introduced in target TPAs of the West Bloc.	IMET, SAPA, SAGE, GAPA introduced in the BSB, Bénoué, Faro	The PA s are equipped with efficient PA management and governance tools	Report of analysis of results of SAPA, SAGE, IMET +GAPA evaluations PA Action Plan	
	2.1.3 at least two incentives to good governance of PA s are implemented by UNESCO and IUCN	MAB exists in the Benoue BR (Biosphere reserve) Green List (not yet implemented in the bloc)			
	I211 In 2021, Feasibility studies on adequate management and sustainable financing models for transboundary complexes of the West Bloc are conducted in view of obtaining private funding for inherent costs of effective management of TPAs.	Still inexistent			Willingness of States Parties to Agreements to collaborate and standardize PA management models.
	I211. 3 training modules to build the capacities of conservation services and community organizations for co-management, conflict management, eco-tourism, eco-development, eco-security.	A training module on co-management of PA for BSB actors has been developed.	Park rangers of the Gashaka-Gumti / Faro / Tchabal Mbabo, Yankari, Mbam Djerem complexes	Training plan for co-management actors Report of trainings	Human and material resources that could enhance the functioning of transboundary multi-actor consultation platform
Outcome 22 An adequate multilateral collaboration framework is produced and provides the data needed for an efficient anti-poaching (LAB) strategy (<i>early warning</i> , satellite, information network...)	I221 In 2021, a LABT information-exchange mechanism is formalized and is operational.			Report on formalized collaboration between key actors.	Willingness of key actors to collaborate and share information.
	I222. By 2021 ending, information on poaching and wildlife crime is shared and actions undertaken	2 informant networks created in the BSB.	Data base of community informants	Data on transmission of intelligence Reports of poacher-related incidents.	
	I223. At least 3 transboundary multi-sector control posts for PTAs of Landscape 3 are established/boosted (equipment, logistics and training);	To be established at the start of the project in the West Bloc		Data on regularity of joint patrols (in collaboration with the FMOs)	
	I224. At least 40% drop in armed group invasions of target PAs of the West Bloc and circulation of illegal weapons and ammunition;	State of Play of PAs in Landscape 3;		Reports of patrols and sweep operations	Involvement of officials of both protected areas on both sides of the border.

Results chain	Indicators				Hypothesis Main risks and mitigation measures
	Indicators	Reference	Target (2022 ending)	Means of verification	
	I225. By 2021 ending, on the periphery of each target PA, at least one village surveillance committee is established to help PA managers deal with local as well as transboundary poachers.	There is some opposition to integration of community rangers / guides in LAB/LABT	Actual participation of Local communities in biodiversity conservation and protection.	Decree/ reports/ on integration of village rangers / guides. In LABT Report of joint missions.	
Outcome 3: Transhumance activities are managed in a conducive regulatory framework that fosters sustainable management of the natural resources concerned and promotes the development of formal and fair economic sectors for all actors (at the local, national and sub-regional levels).	I31. A study to classify various forms of transhumance as well as their socioeconomic importance and identify appropriate strategies for engaging key actors in natural resource management.	Studies conducted by GIZ in the Bouba Ndjidda and Bénoué NPs. Ongoing study being conducted by WCS in the BSB periphery Also in the surroundings of Yankari in 2019	To be completed 2020-2023		
	I32. At least two options for modernizing / processing and increasing the value of livestock products that can benefit herders and communities				
	I31 By 2021, transboundary bodies (Cameroon, CAR and Chad, Nigeria, Niger) for consultation, piloting, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of transhumance management are set up and operational.	Still inexistent	A body is created and is operational	Law creating body	Anchor points needed for the blocs.
	I32. Organizing transboundary information and experience sharing meetings on major issues relating to conflict around access to pastoral resources, border transhumance and conflict management. Activities		X Number of meetings	MOU on collaboration between sector administrations (Ministries of agriculture/livestock rearing /Fauna/economy/dec entralized communities and civil society representatives. Minutes of meetings.	

Results chain	Indicators				Hypothesis Main risks and mitigation measures
	Indicators	Reference	Target (2022 ending)	Means of verification	
	I33. Transboundary transhumance management agreements are drawn up in a concerted manner and signed by the countries	Still inexistent		Transboundary agreements on transboundary transhumance available	
	I34. Number of transboundary sharing experiences and information meetings through the ongoing platform for dialogue between respective transhumance actors.	Still inexistent	Capacities of the regional consultation framework of herders' associations strengthened	Major decisions are taken by the consultation framework of herders' associations.	
	I35. At least 1 international cattle transit track demarcated and secured (between 3 countries: Cameroon, Chad, CAR)				
Outcome 31 The regulatory and administrative framework for transhumance is clarified at every relevant level of authority (local, national and sub-regional) and is promulgated and operationalized.	I311. In 2020, an inventory is conducted of local / international customs and agreements governing transhumance-related activities in order to ease negotiations and the signing of co-management agreements between transhumants and key players for areas located along transhumance corridors.	Agreements exist but have not been listed.		Study report; -Minutes of meetings Agreements signed between nomads and other main users of the space.	
	I312 Three of the studies are conducted on: i) natural resources and related management methods; ii) socio-eco-cultural dynamics; iii) a typology of transhumants and their movements in an intercultural, economic and security context.	Two studies are available on pastoralism and transhumance in the Bouba Ndjida and Bénoué NPs	Stakeholder involvement in decision-making processes on resource use in the RB4 landscape -		
	I313. 2020 ending, natural resources governance at transboundary level is established in conjunction with States, local communities and transhumants.		Reducing or minimizing conflict		
	I314. In 2021 A dialogue and consultation capacity building plan for stakeholders of target TPAs/ TBRs/ WHS designed to foster peaceful and concerted management of natural resources and biodiversity is developed and implemented.		Transboundary experience-sharing meetings		Availability and sharing of information on major issues causing conflicts over access to pastoral resources and transhumance.
Outcome 32. Green technology techniques for rehabilitating degraded	I321. 2021 ending, participatory spatial land use management using the biosphere reserve model	No land use management in effect to date in Faro, Bouba	Participatory mapping and rehabilitation of	-	

Results chain	Indicators				Hypothesis Main risks and mitigation measures
	Indicators	Reference	Target (2022 ending)	Means of verification	
ecosystems including transhumance corridors and grazing areas are introduced using an inclusive approach.	to secure transhumance corridors to ensure the peaceful coexistence of the different users of natural resources is implemented.	Ndjida, Mbam et Djerem + Gashaka + Yankari	recognized transhumance corridors.		
	I322. In 2020, Identifying interventions - 3 options for restoring pastoral areas along the transhumance corridors of the West Bloc.	To date, no action plan for the following tracks: Sudan – Chad Basin – Niger; Sudan – Chad - Cameroon - CAR; South Sudan - CAR- Cameroon – Nigeria	Stabilize chaotic transhumance by restoring spaces along transhumance corridors	Strategies MOU Action plan Land use allocation plan	
	I323. By 2022, equitable economic incentives and innovative mechanisms are defined for sustainable management of transhumance, including the promotion of semi-intensive livestock rearing.	Current measures being implemented fall short of providing substantial socio-economic benefits from transhumance	Structuring different groups and movements of transhumants.	List of incentive measures Activity report. Take stock of innovative actions.	Willingness of transhumance actors to promote best practices and work in synergy to promote transhumance in the area of intervention
Outcome 33 A regional transhumance monitoring system is established between the States and the regions concerned in consultation with protected area managers and sector stakeholders, enabling active management of livestock movements (crisis anticipation and concerted crisis management).	I331. In 2021. Establish and strengthen transboundary monitoring of transhumant groups and registration of livestock in collaboration with the Ministries of Defence, Internal Security, Livestock rearing and PAs		Promote peaceful transhumance in the West Bloc.		
	I332. In 2021, Provide advisory support to the State agencies concerned in strengthening collaboration around intelligence gathering and early warning among Forestry, Livestock, Agriculture and Law Enforcement agencies.	Baseline to be established at start of project.	Regulate and secure transhumance corridors (security operations).		
	I333. Establish a Participatory Monitoring System (SEP) to monitor the dynamics of transboundary landscapes and transhumance activities within the Bloc.		Establish and operationalize a database		
	Establish a Joint Coordinating Body for intervention units on matters of transhumance, LABT and other crimes in the West Bloc with the participation of national and international security bodies.		Crisis management units dealing with transboundary security actions and crime prevention		
Outcome 4: The information/communication strategy on PAs in the	I41 A concerted communication strategy tailored to target TPAs/ TBRs/ WHS of the West Bloc is developed and implemented, taking into account	Raising awareness of key Stakeholders to aspects	Visibility of efforts of TPAs/ TBRs/ WHS and partners	Communication Strategy Activity report.	

Results chain	Indicators				Hypothesis Main risks and mitigation measures
	Indicators	Reference	Target (2022 ending)	Means of verification	
priority bloc concerned is linked up with a regional concerted COM strategy which enhances the value of transboundary protected areas in Central Africa in the eyes of national /international public opinion and of the relevant global initiatives.	vulnerable and underprivileged segments of society (women, youths, migrants, indigenous peoples)	Of peaceful and economically viable transhumance.	Agreements are popularized among key actors	TV/Radio programs Documents	
	I42. Information/awareness and public relations tools are introduced and operational in key PAs	Diverse situations of PAs: Some PAs face a lack of acceptance from local populations.	Communication channels are established.	TV, Radio, Social networks, oral communication for communities, Open Door Days.	
	I43. A regional environmental monitoring system is operational	Mapping of available data and monitoring potential for the three blocks	Environmental monitoring systems are established to help regulate transboundary transhumance.	Watch bulletins.	
	I4.4 An advocacy strategy targeting decision-makers and technical and financial partners is developed.	An undertaking of the CBFP (Belgian Facilitation) that needs to be operationalized and perpetuated.	Technical advocacy documents are drafted. Information platforms are established online.	Technical advocacy documents, online platforms. Sponsorships, international fora	
	I45. Information, awareness-raising and consultation with various local stakeholders to engage them in decision-making processes, especially those dealing with the use and management of land and water.	Local communication strategy tailored to each PA (religious and traditional leaders, PTFs, local authorities, communities, the private sector)	Actors' forum organized in selected areas.	Documentaries in local languages discussing transhumance issues and inter-sector involvement for concerted natural resources management	
	I46. Regular updates sent to the CBFP and collaboration with other blocs by sharing approaches, success stories, challenges and strategies to address issues raised.	Experience-sharing on transhumance in Centre Bloc forests does not provide enough information on this dynamic	Capitalize experience gained across the sub-region	Capitalisation documents.	
	I47. Develop micro-awareness and education programs for communities in the periphery of PAs, especially for hunters and other stakeholders, on the threats and impact of COVID19 on wildlife.	The "One Health" concept is not yet integrated into natural resources management as a way of curbing zoonosis transmission to humans.	Build a database of contagious diseases (zoonosis), their path to livestock markets and their impacts on the sector.	List of zoonosis and their specificities; One Health Strategy; Laws creating vaccination parks	

Results chain	Indicators				Hypothesis Main risks and mitigation measures
	Indicators	Reference	Target (2022 ending)	Means of verification	
	I48. A communication strategy aimed at engaging high profile influencers, musicians and athletes through awareness-raising activities is developed and implemented.	Information on the need for biodiversity conservation and the existence of NPs is not widely known.	Organize mini concerts and tournaments for each bloc in honour of wildlife resources and biodiversity values.	Number of concerts and championships organized in the West Bloc.	
	I49. Collaboration with mobile phone networks through awareness and informative text messages is effectively conducted.	Over half the population of the West Bloc has access to mobile phones.	Send weekly awareness text messages on biodiversity conservation.	Socio-economic survey on how often people receive text messages on biodiversity conservation.	
Outcome 5: Local and indigenous communities living in and around protected areas and other degraded spaces improve their livelihoods by developing value chains of economically and financially lucrative agro-pastoral products in the countries concerned (at the local, national and sub-regional levels)	I511. Conduct a participatory study to assess the needs of communities living around TPAs / TBRs/ WHS, especially transhumants to hone in on the potential of agro-pastoral products.	Available socio-economic studies do not provide enough information on communities' real needs.	Household surveys		
	I512. A community development program based on the Business Farmer School model is put in place as part of value chain promotion which includes a rural economy approach.		Eco-development of target zones	Microfinance training, Harvesting plan for agro-pastoral products	
	I513 Facilitate trade agreements between communities and private sector businesses for the sale of agro-pastoral products.	Promoting and monitoring marketing channels for agro-pastoral products is a challenge for farmers.	Advisory support for negotiations with the private sector for the promotion and sale of agro-pastoral products	Feasibility study on the added value of selling agro-pastoral products in the surroundings of PAs MOUs signed	
	Effective participation of local communities in securing and preserving natural resources - communities	In the Bouba Ndjida, Sena Oura Yankari Gashaka Gumti, Faro, Bénoué, RFBL, NPs, this approach is not being implemented.	MOU: Collaboration in matters of LAB among TPAs/ TBRs/ WHS conservation services and populations to participate in the protection and management of target PAs.	Creation of villager dev. groups Minutes of village surveillance committees Hire and train local populations.	