



**COUNTRY INVESTMENT PLAN
(TRANSUMANCE, PEACE, SECURITY...)**

NIGERIA

July 10, 2023

Plan

I Introduction

II Summary of constraints

III Proposed strategic axis

IV Investment plan

INTRODUCTION

- ❑ Transhumance, the seasonal movement of livestock between different grazing areas, has a long history in Africa. Transhumance practices in Africa have ancient origins, dating back thousands of years and have been an integral part of many African societies, shaping their culture, economy, and ecological relationships.
 - ❑ In Nigeria, transhumance has been a source of conflicts between herders and farming communities, often leading to clashes over resources and land. To address this issue, the Nigerian government consider the following investment plans
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SUMMARY OF CONSTRAINTS

1. **Land Use Conflict:** Transhumance often leads to conflicts between herders and farming communities over access to land and natural resources.
2. **Inadequate Grazing Resources:** The availability and quality of grazing resources, such as pastureland and water are often limited.
3. **Insecurity:** Transhumance herders frequently face security challenges, including attacks by criminal elements, bandits, and even armed groups.
4. **Poor Infrastructure:** Insufficient infrastructure, including water points, veterinary services, and access roads, hampers the movement and management of livestock during transhumance.
5. **Climate Change and Environmental Degradation:** Climate change has affected rainfall patterns and increased the frequency of droughts and desertification in some areas.
6. **Limited Extension Services and Support:** Herders often lack access to extension services, technical support, and training in modern livestock management practices.
7. **Inadequate Policy and Legal Frameworks:** There is a need for comprehensive policies and legal frameworks that address the challenges of transhumance and promote sustainable livestock management

Plan Intervention

- 1) Elaborate clear and concise policies and legal frameworks on transhumance in Nigeria
- 2) Revise Protected area laws, policies, and regulations to address issues relating to transhumance.
- 3) Establish transboundary agreements for cross border collaboration between transboundary protected areas and systems for implementation (scientific monitoring, planning and Implementation, arbitration committees)
- 4) Training and equipping of security agents and park rangers and provision of necessary enabling protected area infrastructure for law enforcement (park roads, Domain Awareness Systems, vehicles, surveillance aircraft, drones, etc.)
- 5) Use of technology (aerial surveys, drones, and satellite imagery analysis) to track the movement and activities of transhumance in protected areas
- 6) Establish clear demarcation of protected area boundaries and position ranger posts at key entry points for transhumant for effective control and monitoring of movement.
- 7) Economic and Administrative infrastructures (e.g., livestock market, vaccination centre, livestock service centre)
- 8) Resolve conflicts between herders and other land users (farmers, national parks, urban development)
- 9) Establish framework for security of people, farm produce, livestock, etc

Plan Intervention

- 12) Improve the functionality of pastoral organizations to respond to the needs of the transhumance Cross-border bodies for consultation, monitoring, and evaluation of management of transhumance.
- 13) Training and capacity building of transhumance communities to address peace and security issues.
- 14) Strengthening biosecurity for pest and disease management
- 15) Facilitating effective emergency preparedness and response
- 16) Heightening antimicrobial resistance (AMR) risk management
- 17) Enhancing One Health systems
- 18) Educate the media who reach the general public about issues relating to pastoralism.
- 19) Participatory study to assess the needs of communities living around the APT/RBT/SPH and transhumant people to target the potential of agro-pastoral products
- 20) Support to pastoralists to improve their yields
- 21) Support to added value of agro-pastoral products and strengthening of value chains
- 22) Boosting farmer's organizations around stock routes and grazing reserves.

STRATEGIC AXES

Axis 1: Legal framework for collaboration between States

Axis 2: Law enforcement strategy in protected areas

Axis 3 :Transhumance management

Axis 4: Consolidation of peace and security

Axis 5: Taking into consideration the "one health" concept and zoonosis in biodiversity conservation and transhumance

Axis 6: Improvement of living conditions of indigenous and local communities

Axis 7: Communication and lobbying

Vision and goals

1. To develop effective legal framework for collaboration between States.
2. To provide law enforcement strategy in protected areas.
3. To create effective transhumance management.
4. To consolidate peace and security.
5. To take into consideration the "one health" concept and zoonosis in biodiversity conservation and transhumance
6. To Improve the living conditions of indigenous and local communities.
7. To improve communication and lobbying

Intervention plan

Specific objectives 1: Develop/strengthen a legal framework for collaboration between States

INTERNAL

1. We need to identify the stock routes recognised by customary law and obtain legal gazettelement and demarcation.
2. Strengthen nomadic education programmes. Include conflict resolution and environmental education.
3. Farmers near stock routes and grazing reserves should be supported to grow fodder to sell to pastoralists.
4. Nigeria needs to develop its national protocol then the Federal Government can engage the States to ask them to harmonize their laws.

EXTERNAL

1. There is a need to collaborate across countries to agree and demarcate transboundary routes.
2. Develop draft protocol based on protocols from other countries in sub-region.
3. Nigeria needs to redefine its stock routes (safer, more productive, and freer) and then develop a protocol.

Intervention plan

Specific objective 2: Develop/implement anti-poaching strategies in protected areas

INTERNAL

1. Bring together relevant stakeholders to revise protected area laws based on experiences of the national parks within Nigeria and the sub-region.
2. Develop harmonized transboundary protected area management plans.
3. Identify models for successful management of protected areas within Nigeria and the sub-region.
4. Incorporate the use of regular aerial surveys (aircraft, drones) to quantify numbers and movement of cattle within protected areas.

EXTERNAL

1. Learn lessons and understand best practice in other countries regarding protected areas and transhumance and apply these to revision of protected area laws.
2. Establish systems for monitoring and implementation of transboundary agreement after signing.
3. Facilitate learning and sharing of experiences between protected areas across the sub-region especially in relation to use of technology to assess transhumance within protected areas.

Intervention plan

Specific objective 3: Support the management of transhumance

INTERNAL

1. Put in place relevant infrastructure in pilot states
2. Re-demarcate and beacon grazing reserves and redefine connecting stock routes in pilot states. Compensate farmers who need to be moved.
3. Build capacity of local leaders (hakimis, ardos) to address this criminality. Provide adequate resources for judiciary and magistrates to give fair uncompromised rulings of criminal cases.

EXTERNAL

1. Ensure that redefined stock routes connect with those across international borders.
2. Identify solutions from other countries in the sub-region and learn from them.

Intervention plan

Specific objective 4: Develop actions to consolidate Peace and Security

INTERNAL

1. Education on the benefits of peaceful co-existence, to mitigate the indigene/settler problems.
2. Build mutual beneficial relationships between farmers/herders
3. Improve capacity of pastoral organizations to respond to transhumance needs.
4. Increase no of specialized organizations e.g., Animal breed improvements, pasture, and dairy development.
5. Train and build capacity of transhumance communities to address peace and security issues.
6. Establish framework for security of people, farm produce, livestock, etc

EXTERNAL

1. Lead Ministries to establish, harmonize and operationalize common policies on transhumance among communities across international boundaries.
2. Need for more development partners to support pastoral organizations
3. Identify solutions from other countries in the sub-region and learn from them.

Intervention plan

Specific objective 5: Integrate the One Health and zoonosis approach in biodiversity conservation and transhumance

INTERNAL

1. Actors' capacity building to improve capacity of pastoral organizations to respond to transhumance needs.
2. Train and build capacity of transhumance communities to better communicate with NGO's and governments who can help

EXTERNAL

1. Identify solutions from other countries in the sub-region and learn from them.
 2. Need for more development partners to support pastoral organizations.
 3. Lead ministries to establish, harmonize and operationalize common policies on transhumance among communities across international boundaries
 4. Need for more development partners to support pastoral organizations.
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Intervention plan

Specific objective 6: Improvement of the living conditions of indigenous and local communities

INTERNAL

1. Coexistence strategy and better communication should be provided to both farmers and herders.
2. Improved Rangeland management, Support to cooperatives for ranching, Improved cattle breeds, and Vaccination of Cows
3. Provision of water points and Veterinary services
4. Deliberate literacy support to all the age groups and genders.
5. Deliberate WASH support for all farmers and herders.

EXTERNAL

1. Identify solutions from other countries in the sub-region and learn from them.
2. International organizations (like IITA, ICRISAT) to support climate smart production for farmers.
3. Need for more development partners to support farmers' organizations.

Intervention plan

Specific objective 7: Develop and implement a communication, monitoring and advocacy strategy cont'd

INTERNAL

1. Engage PR company to develop and implement targeted awareness campaign focused on pastoralism for the newspapers, radio, and TV.
2. Transhumance awareness campaigns targeted on politicians in FCT and key State capitals.
3. Coexistence strategy and better communication should be provided to both farmers and herders.

EXTERNAL

1. Identify solutions from other countries in the sub-region and learn from them.

Budget summary

ACTION CODE	GOAL	BUDGET ESTIMATION IN EURO					
		YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5	TOTAL
A 1	LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR COLLABORATION BETWEEN STATES AND WITHIN NIGERIA AND COUNTRIES BEYOND THE BORDERS: \$6,000,000	2,000,000	1,570,000	1,525,000	1,000,000	700000	6,795,000
A 2	LAW ENFORCEMENT STRATEGY IN PROTECTED AREAS	2,750,000	4,800,000	7,300,000	7,050,000	6,900,000	28,800,000
A 3	TRANSHUMANCE MANAGEMENT	450,000	5,250,000	6,950,000	5,100,000	1,450,000	19,200,000
A 4	CONSOLIDATION OF PEACE AND SECURITY	2,455,000	2,455,000	2,455,000	2,455,000	2,455,000	12,275,000
A 5	TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION THE "ONE HEALTH" CONCEPT AND ZOOONOSIS IN PASTORALISM AND TRANSFONTAL TRANSHUMANCE	3,710,000	2,540,000	1,840,000	1,840,000	1,840,000	11,770,000
A 6	IMPROVEMENT OF LIVING CONDITIONS OF INDIGENEOUS AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES LOCATED IN TRANSHUMANCE AREAS	8,920,000	9,620,000	9,620,000	9,620,000	9,620,000	47,400,000
A 7	COMMUNICATION AND LOBBYING	2,700,000	2,700,000	2,700,000	2,700,000	2,700,000	13,500,000
						TOTAL	139,740,000

INTRODUCTION

SUMMARY OF
CONSTRAINTS

PROPOSAL FOR
STRATEGIC AXIS

INVESTMENT PLAN

Marketing and fundraising strategy



Institutional arrangement

Coordination

- Coordination :
 - Assistant co-ordinator :
 - **Members**
 - Ministries
 - TFP
 - Civil society organization
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Thank you for your kind attention

