



Second International Conference of Ministers on Transboundary Transhumance Nexus: transhumance, protected areas and natural resources, development, peace and security

Round Table of the CBPF Donors

**Held in
Yaounde – Cameroon on July 11, 2023.**

Report

The Donors' Round Table met for a closed-door session on July 11, 2023 to discuss transhumance issues. Germany, the African Development Bank, Belgium, the Bezos Earth Fund, CAFI, France, Sweden and the European Union were present. They discussed the following points:

1. The Donors' Round Table lauded the experts and the countries on the quality of the Country Investment/Action Plans (PIPs) for the 3 blocks. The plans seem realistic and correspond to real financing possibilities. The 7 areas reflect a holistic approach to the phenomenon of transhumance and pastoralism.
2. Donors emphasize that actions to promote pastoralism and manage transhumance must be thoroughly analysed in terms of the real productivity of natural pastures, which is by nature limited by rainfall and soil fertility, and the trend towards uncontrolled increases in herd size, which have become financial investments for elites. Financial support for PIPs must be based on the principles of economic and environmental sustainability and social equity.
3. It is important to look at PIPs from an evolutionary perspective, and determine how partners in the region see the transhumance sector. Technical/financial partners are available to support this evolution in its environmental, economic and social dimensions.
4. Each financial partner has different thematic priorities that correspond to the expectations of its own citizens or shareholders. It is important to bear this in mind when drawing up a financing plan. The main priorities noted are: the One Health approach, climate change, the security-development-climate nexus, the pledge for tropical forests and the pledge for the Congo Basin, the 30x30 commitment. Some favor a regional approach, others a national program as a starting point.

5. Donors consider that \$500 million (or 450 million euros) is achievable through the various financial mechanisms. However, it will be necessary to ensure that governments have the capacity to absorb these amounts, particularly in the pastoral and transhumance sectors, which are often informal.
6. Donors wish to emphasize the importance of the particular responsibility of each actor in these investment plans, in particular governments, which must assume all their prerogatives, but also all their missions. In this respect, it is important to better identify all available funds (development aid, climate funds, national budgets, bank guarantees, private sector, foundations) and to be able to use each type of financing in an appropriate and complementary way.
7. Many donors have yet to consult their capital to determine the amounts available to support PIPs. There is no complete mapping of available funds, yet, but EUR 220 million is already available for projects in and around protected areas and on pastoralism in the countries under consideration, i.e. 50% of the PIPs.
8. The monitoring of these investments and their impacts must be harmonised and objective. The Central Africa Forest Observatory has demonstrated the relevance of the monitoring tools it has developed. All partners are encouraged to collaborate with OFAC on this reporting.

The donors thank the Republic of Cameroon once more for the warm welcome in Yaoundé and the German facilitation for the quality of the preparatory work.

Yaounde, July 11, 2023