



**TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR :**

**PEACEFUL CROSS-BORDER TRANSHUMANCE: ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF TRADITIONAL CHIEFTAINCIES.**

***SUB-REGIONAL FORUM OF TRADITIONAL CHEFFERIES AND LOCAL ACTORS OF THE TRANSFRONTAL TRANSHUMANCE IN FAVOUR OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF A DIALOGUE (NIGERIA, CENTRAL AFRICA, CHAD, CAMEROON).***

***Rey-Bouba (Cameroon) from 25 to 28 October 2021***

**1. SUMMARY**

<p><b>Activity</b></p>	<p>Organize a sub-regional forum of traditional chieftaincies and local cross-border actors (Cameroon-Nigeria-Chad) on transhumance, bringing together all the authorities and traditional chieftaincies and representatives of transhumant groups (Lamidat, Mbororos, rural actors, etc.)</p>
<p><b>Objectives of the forum</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pursue the construction of a participatory multi-stakeholder dialogue for a peaceful cross-border transhumance, based on a common vision and the guidelines of the N'Djamena Agreement;</li> <li>• Strengthen the social mobilization and dialogue capacities of traditional structures in favour of a peaceful transhumance;</li> <li>• Promote the emergence of an effective participation of traditional relays in the respect of their roles and responsibilities in terms of conflict prevention and management within the framework of cross-border transhumance.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Expected results</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All the traditional chieftaincies, actors and other stakeholders in cross-border transhumance participate in the consultation and dialogue building process;</li> <li>• The dialogue capacities of traditional local actors are strengthened and a mechanism for monitoring the results of dialogue is put in place;</li> <li>• The emergence of local traditional actors involved in dialogue on transhumance has begun.</li> <li>• Multi-faceted problems linked to conflicts between rural actors are analysed and measures are proposed to promote peaceful cross-border transhumance.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Description</b></p>	<p>Within the framework of the implementation of the activities of the GIZ BSB Support Project, efforts have been made to address the issue of transhumance in the Yamoussa BSB in connection with all ongoing initiatives (N'Djamena Declaration, West Block works, CBFP, COMIFAC, YAMOOUSSA BSB Agreements, etc.). The project conducted an exhaustive study on the theme, accompanied by a workshop (EGGOU GOL 1) to share the results, build dialogue and formulate guidelines and actions for the future. The process made it possible to place the Project as a key actor in initiatives in favour of a peaceful and non-conflictual transhumance. The Project is continuing its efforts and plans to organize a sub-regional forum of all local transhumance stakeholders in order to initiate dialogue and exchanges between the communities at the grassroots level.</p>
<p><b>Participants</b></p>	<p>2 x 50 local community participants (Cameroon, Nigeria, Chad, Central African Republic)</p>
<p><b>Location</b></p>	<p>Lamidat of Rey Bouba (Mayo-Rey Department)</p>

<b>Covid 19 measures</b>	The situation of the Covid 19 pandemic requires the organizers to take care of the provisions in terms of compliance with the health measures officially promulgated and by the GiZ.
<b>Indicator of achievement</b>	All the grassroots communities and the actors of the cross-border transhumance have come together and taken resolutions and recommendations for a peaceful cohabitation.

## 2. CONTEXT OF INTERVENTION OF THE GERMAN COOPERATION

The German cooperation intervenes within the framework of the Programme " *Sustainable Forest Management in the Congo Basin* " through a specific action in favour of the BSB Yamoussa whose objective is the following: " *The management of the National Parks of the BSB Yamoussa transborder complex and its peripheral zones is improved in a sustainable way*". The GIZ through its missions is in charge of reinforcing the capacities of the local actors, the authorities in charge of the management of the protected areas in their whole notably through multiform supports, to the animation of the frameworks of dialogue.

In addition, the GIZ Support Project to the BSB YAMOOUSSA Complex is implementing activities within the framework of the establishment of a process of reflection and consultation that should lead to the design of a participatory and sustainable management approach to the specific themes of the management of protected areas and to the mobilization of stakeholders, in particular the issue of the **concerted and peaceful management of transhumance in the BSB YAMOOUSSA**

**It is within this framework that the GIZ Support Project to the BSB YAMOOUSSA complex, in collaboration with the Lamidat of Rey Bouba, proposes to organize a sub-regional forum of direct local actors of transboundary transhumance and traditional stakeholders from the grassroots communities, with a view to exchanging, sharing experiences and reflecting on the construction of dialogue in favour of a peaceful transhumance**

**The forum is intended to be open and respectful of traditional approaches to dialogue, in order to give a chance to the points of view and opinions of direct local actors who are often ignored and most of the time absent from major meetings.**

**The Forum is a contribution to ongoing initiatives (CBFP, Western Block) and future initiatives within the framework of the N'Djamena Agreement and efforts to build dialogue for a peaceful transhumance.**

## 3. PROBLEMATIC OF TRANSHUMANCE

Transhumance is defined as an animal production system characterised by regular seasonal movements between complementary ecological zones. Transhumant herds generally move from an environment in disequilibrium and where grazing is scarce to areas considered still well supplied with grazing. Transboundary transhumance always involves a sending and a receiving country.

The transhumants complain about the occupation by agriculture of the transhumance corridors and space in the reception areas. Other stakeholders accuse transhumant herders of damaging fields and illegally roaming protected areas (conservation areas, hunting zones) with the destruction of natural resources and wildlife habitats. It is obvious that the conflicts associated with transboundary transhumance lead some rural actors who use the natural resources involved to have a negative perception of transhumance.

To address this, we must support the development of solutions and advocacy that will target all stakeholders, including grassroots communities and traditional chieftainship, in order to anticipate the accentuation and exacerbation of these latent and recurring multi-faceted conflicts.

Dialogue between communities at the grassroots level can help establish and maintain positive relations between local and traditional transhumance actors who are often involved in conflicts and promote better security for this activity.

#### **4. JUSTIFICATION OF LOCAL STAKEHOLDERS' TRAINING**

The decision to deal with the grassroots through a forum of local transhumance actors was born of a request from many actors and traditional chiefs to give them an opportunity to exchange within the framework of the dialogue-building initiative initiated by the GiZ Project in support of the Yamoussa BSB.

This request is justified by the search for ways and means to strengthen the capacities, roles and responsibilities of traditional structures in the cross-border sub-region.

Initiating a dialogue at the grassroots level and giving a voice to local communities and actors fits perfectly with the project's partnership expectations with several dialogue components. Thus, the Project will contribute to addressing the challenges and problems related to transhumance faced by local communities and traditional chieftainships.

The forum will be held on the basis of free, prior and informed consent (FPIC).

The grassroots communities are asking to participate in the process of building dialogue on transhumance initiated since the EGGOU GOL workshop in Garoua.

The Forum's initiative will contribute to the overall process of developing a strategy and an action plan with proposed solutions for sustainable transhumance, taking into account the recommendations of several ongoing initiatives (N'Djamena Conference - N'Djamena Agreement, CBFP-Douala Conferences, etc.)

#### **5. LAUNCHING DIALOGUE BUILDING: "EGGOU GOL**

The EGGOU GOL workshop has allowed to start a dialogue process in a consultative way in order to adopt consensual solutions at the BSB Yamoussa Complex level, in favour of an adapted transhumance ".

It also made it possible to make available to the participants all the results of the transhumance study in the Yamoussa BSB, to analyse all the multifaceted conflicts impacting on the harmonious and sustainable management of the YAMOUSSA BSB ecosystem, to define a strategy within the framework of the implementation of a dialogue building process involving all the actors and stakeholders on the basis of a common vision, and to adopt a roadmap. But overall, traditional chiefs and other representatives of transhumant herders were under-represented.

The present forum is in line with the follow-up to the recommendations and roadmap of this important workshop.

## **6. SPECIFIC CONTEXT OF THE BSB YAMOUSSA COMPLEX**

The effects of the annual transhumance of thousands of cattle around and in the protected areas (core areas and hunting zones) of the Yamoussa BSB complex, despite their legal status prohibiting it, are perceived differently depending on the stakeholders involved. For some, it is a real threat to biodiversity and conservation and for pastoralists in general, it is an essential economic activity.

In the analysis of conflicts over the management of space and natural resources, transhumant pastoralists are often seen as a threat to the conservation and management of protected areas. Protected area managers consider that livestock mobility in protected areas has a negative impact on soils, plant resources, water resources, wildlife health/epizootics and the viability of ecological habitats (Zoonoses, One Health).

Zoonoses, diseases and infections that are naturally transmitted from animals to humans, are an important component to consider in the process.

In the case of the BSB Yamoussa complex, it is a question of envisaging solutions and modes of mixed management of spaces, where conservation and transhumance will be well arranged in terms of space management.

Cross-border seasonal transhumance in the Yamoussa BSB complex (from Chad, Cameroon and Nigeria) is most often carried out by herdsmen (young men, more or less salaried), but there are also tenants with their families. Herds from Chad to Cameroon are larger than those from Nigeria or from Cameroon to Chad. There are approximately 73 Fulani clans in the region. However, the transborder transhumants belong mainly to 4 specific Fulani clans: Hanagamba, Oudah, Silsilbe, Bokolo.

Given the involvement of these different communities and the roles and responsibilities of traditional chieftaincies in regulating these flows annually, it is important to provide opportunities for dialogue to all groups involved.

## **7. CONSTRUCTION OF A TRANSHUMANCE DIALOGUE**

The present forum of local transhumance actors is an initiative developed with a view to building a dialogue on transhumance in the sub-region concerned.

The forum will create an environment conducive to cooperation between rural actors and social groups, and will foster a positive attitude of negotiation for a peaceful management of related conflicts.

Dialogue can help establish and maintain positive relations between several actors involved in conflicts and promote security in activities related to the exploitation of goods and services provided by natural resources.

The results of the forum will contribute to activities related to cross-border cooperation in the framework of the implementation of the N'Djamena Agreement, the BSB Yamoussa Cooperation Agreement, the N'Djamena Tripartite AML Agreement and the multi-party and cross-border agreements on transhumance management and CBFP consultations on defence and security issues and other cross-border criminal activities.

## **8. CASE STUDY : TRANSHUMANCE IN BSB YAMOUSSA**

The main results of this study focused on the following themes:

- In-depth analysis of the state of play of the transhumance problem ;
- Identification of the actors and partners involved ;
- Development of solutions, their feasibility and applicability;
- Mapping of pressure areas and transhumance corridors ;
- Facilitation of the dialogue building process.

The study made key proposals for dialogue and the development of solutions, which can be summarised as follows

- Establish an inter-municipal committee for the management of agro-pastoral areas;
- Conducting participatory microzoning and mapping of grazing areas ;
- Marking the limits of the transhumance corridors
- Consider the establishment of a transhumance police force;
- Integrate the development plan for the PNB and the ZICs into the Regional Land Use and Development Plan (SRADDT) for the North;
- Establish a mechanism for bushfire planning and management ;
- Install pastoral water points on the periphery of PAs;
- Systematize the practice of annual and multi-annual fodder crops ;
- Involve customary and other authorities in the concerted management of pastoral areas and conflicts.
- Establish a process of local dialogue following the traditional rules of consultation;
- Develop transhumance corridors as a stability factor.

## **9. OBJECTIVES OF THE FORUM OF TRADITIONAL LOCAL ACTORS**

The initiative of a forum on transhumance, once initiated and developed, could contribute to the establishment of an environment favourable to cooperation between rural actors and social groups and to fostering a positive attitude of negotiation for a peaceful management of related conflicts and in favour of a conflict prevention and management mechanism.

The objectives of the forum can be summarized as follows:

- Pursue the construction of a participatory multi-stakeholder dialogue for a peaceful cross-border transhumance, based on a common vision and the guidelines of the N'Djamena Agreement;
- Strengthen the social mobilization and dialogue capacities of traditional structures in favour of a peaceful transhumance;
- Promote the emergence of an effective participation of traditional relays in the respect of their roles and responsibilities in terms of conflict prevention and management within the framework of cross-border transhumance.
- Define a strategy within the framework of the implementation of a dialogue building process involving all local actors and traditional stakeholders;
- Adopt a roadmap.

**In summary, the objective of the forum is to initiate a process of exchange and dialogue in a consultative manner with a view to involving the direct actors of transhumance in the process initiated by the Project and the adoption of consensual solutions, in favour of an adapted transhumance.**

## **10. EXPECTED RESULTS OF THE FORUM**

The expected outcomes of the forum are summarized as follows:

- All traditional chieftainships, local actors and other stakeholders in transhumance participate in the consultation and dialogue process;
- The dialogue capacities of local and traditional actors are strengthened;
- The emergence of traditional actors involved in the concerted management of transhumance is effective;
- Critical issues to be resolved are recorded in the final communiqué of the meeting;
- A roadmap for the implementation of the proposals is adopted.

**In summary, the expected results should enable us to engage all the direct local actors in transhumance and traditional chieftainships in building a dialogue in favour of an adapted transhumance.**

## **11. FORUM THEMES**

Three main themes will be proposed to the participants, namely

- Cross-border transhumance: actors, constraints, security implications, expectations of transhumants, circuits, proposed solutions, roles and responsibilities of the various actors;
- Cross-border transhumance: Analysis of multi-faceted and multi-actor conflicts and crises: implications, solutions and traditional prevention and management mechanisms ;
- Transboundary transhumance: Roles and responsibilities of traditional authorities: mechanism of traditional management of transhumance, respect of traditional rules and provisions of legislation regulating natural resource management.

It was proposed to set up a group of well-equipped rapporteurs to produce a book on the capitalization of the results of the Rey Bouba Forum, in addition to facilitation.

## **12. ORGANIZATION OF THE FORUM**

Exchanges will take place during the forum, in plenary, in accordance with traditional dialogue procedures.

The participants will benefit from a series of interventions by the representatives of the chieftainships on specific themes related to the ongoing process.

In chronological order, for the completion of this activity :

- Invitations, together with a summary of the validated and approved terms of reference, will be sent to participants at least two weeks in advance;
- The forum will be structured around several phases (an introductory phase during which the GiZ Project will make a strategic statement on the forum.
- A phase of debates and exchanges that should bring out the major concerns;
- A final phase which will consist of the adoption of a roadmap, the adoption of recommendations/resolutions and the reading of the final communiqué;
- and the closing of the forum);
- A final report will be produced at the end of the work by two facilitators.

The forum will be chaired by the Lamidat of Rey Bouba.

The forum will be managed by two specifically recruited facilitators and reporting will be done by two reporters from the communities assisted by the forum moderation team.

The possibility of the participation of Facilitator Dr. Ruck was retained, which will enhance the Forum. Several actors and stakeholders of the West Block can participate online, the internet still being a possibility. The Co-Leaders of the Western Block will be informed of the progress of the Forum which is part of the implementation of the N'Djamena Declaration.

### 13. FORUM PARTICIPANTS

The forum will first bring together representatives of the local traditional chieftaincies of the cross-border areas concerned by the Forum, local communities and all the direct local actors involved in transhumance issues and people able to facilitate exchanges and discussions.

Country	Number of participants	Notes	Comments
Cameroon	60	15 of the Faro area	
Nigeria	15	Border area	
Central African Republic	12	Border area	
Chad	40	Border/BSB area	
Local NGOs	4	Country	
Rapporteurs/Facilitators	4	Premises	
Support Staff/Drivers	10	Premises	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>145</b>		

### 14. FORUM AGENDA (LAMIDAT REY BOUBA)

Timetabl	Joints	Responsible	Days
<b>08H00</b>	Introduction Covid measures to be observed Welcome - GIZ Project Manager Opening remarks - Lamido Rey Bouba Family Photo	Protocol Lamidat	Day 1
<b>09H00</b>	<b>Coffee break</b>		
<b>10H00</b>	Presentation of the participants Words from the delegations of Cameroon, Chad and Nigeria	Moderator	
<b>10H15</b>	Presentation of the Programme of Work and Adoption	Moderator	
<b>10H30</b>	<b>Theme Day 1: Cross-border transhumance: Implications</b> Exchange-Debate	Resource persons	
<b>13H00</b>	<b>Lunch break</b>		
<b>14H30</b>	<u>Presentations: Transhumance and Zoonoses</u> <u>Debates-Exchanges</u>	Experts, People, Resources	
<b>16H00</b>	<b>Coffee break</b>		
<b>16H30</b>	<u>Continued Discussion and debate and adoption of conclusions</u>	Moderator	
<b>18H00</b>	<b>Closing of Day 1 and cultural evening</b>		
<b>08H30</b>	Conclusions Day 1 <b>Theme Day 2: Conflicts and management mechanisms</b> Exchange-Debate	Moderator	Day 2
<b>09H00</b>	<b>Coffee break</b>	Moderator	
<b>10H30</b>	Continuation of the Debates-Exchanges	Moderator	
<b>13H00</b>	<b>Lunch Break</b>		
<b>14H30</b>	Continuation of the Debates-Exchanges	Moderator	
<b>16H00</b>	<b>Coffee break</b>		
<b>16H30</b>	Continued Exchange and debate work and Adoption of the conclusions of the discussions	Moderator	
<b>17H00</b>	<b>Closing of Day 2, followed by Cocktail at 18H30 and cultural evening</b>		
<b>08H30</b>	<b>Presentation-Conclusions Work Day 2</b> <b>Theme Day 3: Roles and responsibilities of traditional chieftaincies</b> Exchange-Debate	Moderator	Day 3
<b>09H00</b>	<b>Coffee Break</b>		
<b>10H00</b>	<b>Exchange-Debate</b>	Moderator	



13H00	Lunch Break	Moderator	
14H30	Exchange-Debate	Moderator	
16H00	Coffee break	Moderator	
16H30	Continued Exchange and debate work and Adoption of the conclusions of the discussions	Moderator	
17H00	Closing of Day 3, followed by Cocktail at 6:30 pm and cultural evening	Moderator	
08H30	<b>Presentation-Conclusions Work Day 3 Conclusions, Resolutions, Recommendations, Roadmap Exchange-Debate</b>		Day 4
12H00	Presentation of the final communiqué (Rey Bouba Declaration) and the roadmap	Moderator	
13H00	Reading and adoption of the final communiqué sanctioning the end of the Forum and closing remarks by the Lamido	Moderator	
	<b>Return of the guests</b>		<b>Day 5</b>

## 15. PLACE AND DURATION OF THE FORUM

The forum will take place at Rey Bouba, Lamidat, over a period of four working days, on 25, 26, 27 and 28 October 2021. The practical details will be communicated in the logistic note.

## 16. COMPLIANCE WITH ANTI-COVID MEASURES 19

The situation of the Covid 19 pandemic requires the DFS team to consider, during this mission, compliance with the sanitary barrier measures officially promulgated by Cameroon and by the GiZ. The latest anti-Covid 19 measures date back to March 2, 2021 (Service Note No. 02-02/2021/NS/GIZ-YDE on the strengthening of measures against Covid 19).

These latest measures for field missions indicate:

- Field missions must be authorized by management;
- Only missions considered critical will be allowed;
- Seventy-two (72) hours prior to the mission, the project must send the RMO a completed Covid form;
- For authorized missions, all social distancing measures must be strictly adhered to.

Full compliance with all the anti-Covid-19 measures is a prerequisite for carrying out the activity as a whole.

Thus, the team in charge of the implementation of the activity, after consultation with the team of the GiZ Project in support of the BSB, adopted as a principle the full respect of the following provisions during the conduct of the whole process :

- Strict compliance with the anti-Covid 19 provisions required by the GiZ in the context of the implementation of activities (approval of the ToRs, compliance with safety instructions, compliance with and consideration of the Covid 19 health measures issued);
- Information sessions on the pandemic and the health measures to be respected during missions;
- Purchase and provision to participants at all stages of hand washing equipment, products and other protective objects (taking temperatures at the entrance to the rooms, availability of hydro-alcoholic gel, compulsory masks in sufficient quantity);

- Respect for distancing measures in rooms and meeting places and other measures (in case of coughing, avoid joining hands, or hugging, etc.);
- Respect of the number of passengers in the vehicles (no more than 3 people in addition to the driver)
- Use of the possibility of support from local health services in case of need of assistance ;
- Use of local communication channels to inform local residents about the activity and compliance with Covid-19 sanitary measures before the meetings;
- Distribution of Covid-19 information leaflets;
- Consideration of any additional measures.

In order to facilitate the implementation of the activities, everyone is asked to exercise the usual caution. It is recommended to :

- To have an independent means of communication (e.g. satellite phone) for all missions to Mayo Rey in order to remain reachable in case of emergency in this context where the telephone network coverage is weak;
- Avoid all travel after 8:00 p.m. in the town of Touboro;
- Mention (in the "Applicant's note" section) the movements to the villages around Touboro and bordering Chad and the Central African Republic in the Security Clearance;
- Respect the recommended accommodation in Mayo-Rey.

## **17. FORUM DOCUMENTATION**

- Terms of reference of the forum including the provisional programme.

## **18. BUDGET**



19. **APPENDIX : 1 LIST OF PARTICIPANTS IN THE FORUM (CF. ATTACHED FILES)**