



**Congo Basin Forest Partnership
Facilitation of the Federal Republic of Germany**

Second International Conference of Ministers on Transboundary Transhumance

**Nexus: transhumance, protected areas and natural resources, development, peace
and security**



July 10 -12, 2023, Yaounde - Cameroon

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AWF	African Wildlife Foundation
BMZ	Economic Cooperation and Development,
LCBC	Lake Chad Basin commission,
CEBEVIRHA	Economic Commission on Cattle, Meat and Fish Resources
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States
CILSS	Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel
CIRSS	Centre for Informatics Research in Science and Scholarship
CNT	National Committee for Transhumance
COMIFAC	Central Africa Forest Commission
GIZ	German Agency for International Cooperation
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
AP	Anti-Poaching
MINEPIA	Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industries
MINFOF	Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife
OCFSA	Organisation for Wildlife Conservation in Africa
OFAC	Central Africa Forest Observatory
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CBFP	Congo Basin Forest Partnership
RIOFAC	Project Strengthening and institutionalising the Central African Forest Observatory
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
UNESCO	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNOCA	The United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society

INTRODUCTION

Under the High Patronage of His Excellency Mr PAUL BIYA, President of the Republic of Cameroon, Head of State, the High-Level Meeting on the " Second International Conference of Ministers on Transboundary Transhumance" was held in Yaoundé, Republic of Cameroon, from July 10 to 12, 2023. Nexus: transhumance, protected areas and natural resources, development, peace and security".

The meeting was organised by the Federal Republic of Germany's Facilitation of the Congo Basin Forest Partnership (CBFP), in close collaboration with the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), the Central African Forest Commission (COMIFAC) and Cameroon. It was financially supported by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), implemented by GIZ.

The aim of the conference was to evaluate the implementation of the Ndjamen Declaration since it was approved by the signatory countries in January 2019, and to identify priority actions for the future.

There were over 300 participants from ECCAS, ECOWAS and IGAD sub-regions, as well as participants from other countries and conservation and development organisations. Some 50 participants also took part online. The agenda of the Experts meeting was as follows:

- The opening ceremony;
- The experts' technical session;
- Plenary sessions in the various blocks;
- High-level keynote presentations;
- Forum of traditional chiefs;
- Panel of Ministers and heads of sub-regional organisations
- Closed session of Ministers and sub-regional organisations
- Round table of technical and financial partners
- Formulation of resolutions and recommendations
- Conclusion

OPENING CEREMONY

- **Speech by the CBFP Facilitator of the Federal Republic of Germany and Goodwill Ambassador of the COMIFAC declaration.**

He began his opening remarks by apologizing for the delay due to his schedule. He then welcomed the various guests and thanked the Government of Cameroon, in particular the President of the Republic. He went on to thank the experts from the 3 blocks for their work. This work will serve as a compass for tomorrow's meeting with the political segment (the ministers), enabling them to take decisions on setting up the transhumance related axes.

- **COMIFAC speech: COMIFAC Executive Secretary**

He began his speech by commending the President of the Republic of Cameroon for having agreed to hold this conference here in Yaoundé. He recalled that COMIFAC was created in

1999 owing to the common will of heads of state to improve forest management in the sub-region. He also underscored COMIFAC's interest in cross-border transhumance, and expressed the hope that the meetings would proceed smoothly and that the resulting resolutions would be effective in establishing peaceful transhumance.

- **Speech by the MINFOF representative**

He warmly welcomed the various participants and experts, and recalled the first conference held in Chad and the declaration that had emerged from it: the need to steer regional transhumance dynamics by paying more attention to security issues, wildlife management and ecosystem degradation as a result of climate change. With a view to implementing this declaration, experts from the countries concerned by the transhumance issue, representatives of sub-regional institutions, informed members of civil society and technical and financial partners met to prepare a political file with proposals and recommendations to be submitted to the meeting of ministers' tomorrow.

TECHNICAL MEETING OF EXPERTS

Session 1: Introduction from the technical panel

Introductory presentations by experts: Further implementation of the N'Djaména Declaration - Results of studies, strategies + mapping (Paul Scholte - Amy Pokempner, Florence Palla - Quentin J. Jungers, Cyprien Biaou, Timea Szarkova)

- **GIZ / USFWS**

The main points of the presentation were:

First, we clarified the difference between transhumance (the regular movement of herders and their livestock between fixed points to access seasonal grazing resources) and migration (a long-term stay). With the increasing number of livestock inside protected areas in Central Africa over the past few years, wildlife is being lost, and in many protected areas there are more cattle than wildlife. This has led to a number of alarming economic, social and security situations, hence the 2019 Ndjamen Declaration.

Regarding progress made, the following activities have been carried out and others are in progress:

LAB surveillance:

- Control rooms: Virunga, Garamba, Zakouma, also Bouba Ndjida, Nouabale-Ndoki, Chinko etc.
- Aerial surveillance, Virunga, Garamba, Zakouma, Chinko, Nouabale-Ndoki, etc.

Dialogue with transhumants but still very fragile

Still in progress: Pastoral development activities, particularly reserving and developing alternative grazing areas, and reducing human-wildlife conflicts.

Cross-border agreements (currently being finalized / signed)

- Bilateral agreement: Cameroon-Nigeria on joint management of PAs on the borders of the two states
- Bilateral agreement: Chad-RCA in the northern area
- Bilateral agreement: South Sudan - DRC

Recommendations:

CONSERVATION ORGANISATIONS

- Broaden partnerships (include so-called transhumant organisations) for activities outside protected areas/complexes, in particular to stimulate pastoral development as an alternative to rangelands in and around protected areas.

GOVERNMENTS

- Include transhumant representatives in security consultations
- Take the lead in land-use planning, ensuring measured representation of transhumant herders, based on mobility

DONORS

- Improve donor coordination in the conservation, security and development sectors.
- Ensure the sustainability and continuity of financial and technical assistance.

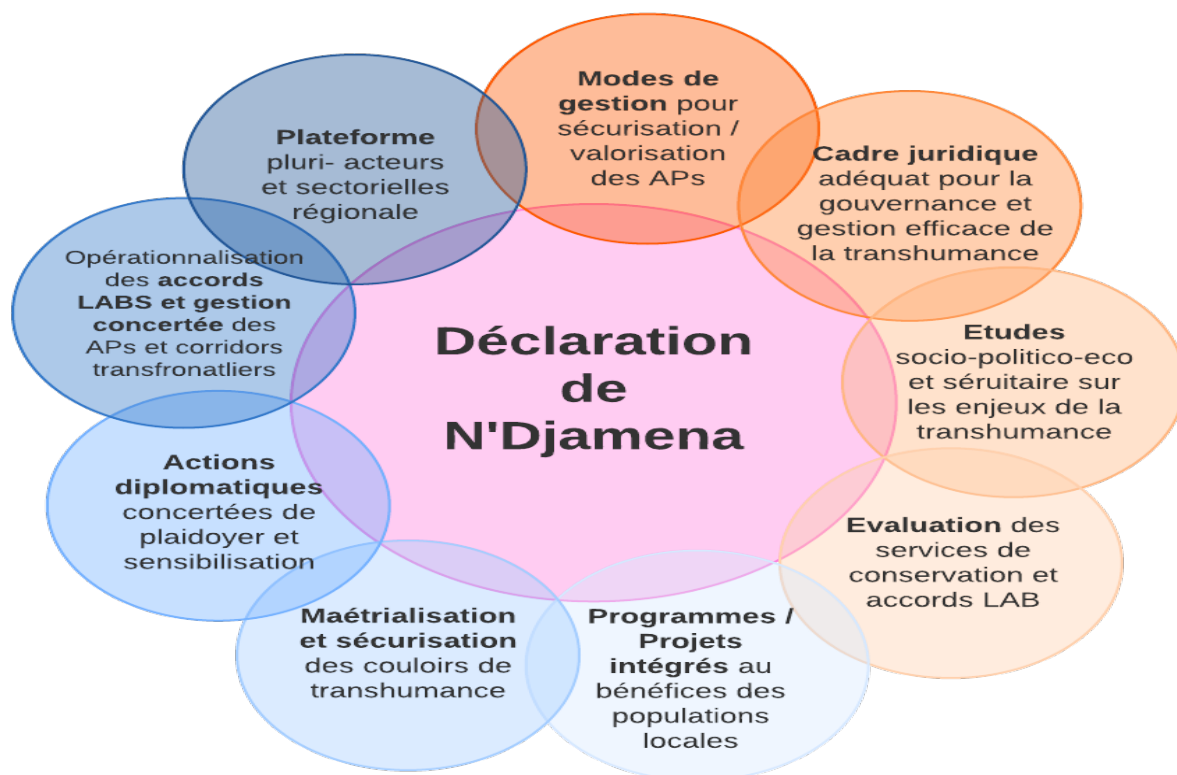
- **RIOFAC-CIFOR**

Initial findings: In 2018, protected areas were threatened by transhumance movements

Major changes:

- Concerning Dialogue Platforms, several exchange networks with partners and the sectoral administration have been set up.
- Concerning Management: an increasingly broad mandate for technical assistants according to territory and sector of intervention. From a technical conservation approach to a sector-based landscape approach...

All of this progress is summarised in the image below:



- **FAO**

As a reminder, the FAO draws from its experience and achievements at the country level (Cameroon, CAR, Niger, Nigeria, Mauritania and Chad) relating to project/programme management, and on the technical expertise and strategic role of regional institutions (ECCAS, CEMAC, ECOWAS, CILSS, UEMOA, CEBEVIRHA) and regional farmers' organisations (ROPPA, APESS, RBM).

Concerning approach:

At regional level, the FAO has contributed to the harmonisation of a regional policy framework for transhumance, with a view to moving towards more peaceful transhumance, notably between Cameroon, CAR and Chad, but also between Niger and Chad, Niger and Nigeria and Senegal and Mauritania.

At the bilateral level, the FAO has helped to restore dialogue and develop specific regulatory strategies between countries involved in cross-border transhumance.

At the national level, FAO has worked to implement the regulation of cross-border transhumance around borders.

FAO'S MAIN AREAS OF INTERVENTION IN TRANSHUMANCE MANAGEMENT:

1. INSTITUTIONAL, LEGISLATIVE AND REGULATORY ASPECTS

The various initiatives undertaken have contributed to the following results:

- Restoring mixed commissions for political dialogue on cross-border transhumance between Niger and Nigeria, Chad, Senegal, Mauritania and some Central African countries.
- Proposed reforms to the rural and pastoral codes in Mali, Chad and Niger, and today there is an initiative on land policy.
- Drawing up a strategic plan
- Harmonisation of regulatory instruments which integrate mobility issues
- Conflict prevention and management structures have been set up, with numerous analytical studies carried out to identify the real causes of inter-community conflict. Studies have been carried out in the west block between CAR and Chad, Chad and Cameroon, and around the Lake Chad Basin, to identify the causes of these community conflicts.

2. INVESTMENT

Thanks to the support of partners such as the EU, GIZ and the World Bank, investments have been made in transhumance corridors, the strategic transhumance system and border points to measure migratory flows. The following actions have been carried out:

- Marking of transhumance corridors
- Creation of pastoral wells
- Creation of pastoral pumping stations
- Creation of veterinary stations
- Creation of fire breaks
- Rehabilitation of degraded pastoral areas
- Development of livestock markets

3. SOCIAL ASPECT

Concerning the social aspect, the following actions have been carried out:

- Involving and building the capacities of religious and traditional leaders in social dialogue
- Raising awareness of the need for peaceful co-habitation between farming and herding communities.
- Supporting AGRs for youths, women and transhumant herders
- Implementing social safety nets with the micro-loan system
- Improving livelihoods

Outcome of the Douala forum

The aim was to provide a better framework for pastoral mobility and management of cross-border corridors.

The Douala forum made it possible to delimit FAO's intervention area and to focus on collective action on biodiversity. The forum identified 5 areas of intervention for conflict

resolution:

- Axis 1 or Chad-Cameroon axis: Kaele-Doumorou (Cameroon)-Badadji Guegou-Djailingo Bipanré-Zaguere Guelo-Lame-Goumadji (Chad)-Mayo Lope-Sinassi-Phacochere Rey Bouba-Bideng Koum-Mayo Djarindji_Madingring -Touboro (Cameroon).
- CAR-Cameroon axis: two axes have been selected (Axis1: North Cameroon and North-West CAR regions: Bogdibo (Touboro-Bang). Axis 2: East Cameroon and South-West CAR: Kentzou-Nouffou).
- CAR-Chad axis (two axes have been selected). Axis 1: Point of departure Baltoubaye (Guera)-Simegotobe-Bohobe-Kokaga-Balimba-Koumogo-Djekedjeke-Moussoro-Bendana-Maró-Sido (arrival point in CAR): Mogen Sido Kabo-Batangafó-Bouka-Nzere (Bossangoa)-Korom Mpoko. Axis 2 (Chad point of departure): Haraz Dimmé-Bannanke-Kambol-Massemagne (arrival in CAR): Ngarba-Boulkiya-Akroussoulback-Koundi-Zoukoumba-Zoukoutoumala-Birmatouma-Djamal-Bissingoa-Bangoron-Bakala.

In terms of resolutions:

- Tripartite meeting CEEAC-CEMAC-EGIS in Libreville to specify activities and actions for the first year.
- Inclusion of REPONGAC (11 countries) in COPIL and COS.

Recommendations.

- Update mapping by country and improve geographic coordinates.
- Take stock of payments for ecosystem services (PES).
- Take into account the needs of communities to readjust activities and better guide interventions.
- Take land tenure issues into account when implementing activities.
- Take account of wildlife issues when implementing activities.

- **Concordis international**

Concordis is an INGO existing under the laws of Britain that works in peacebuilding and conflict transformation. Concordis' mission is to transform relationships of mistrust into peaceful and mutually beneficial coexistence, build resilience in the face of conflict and climate change, and is present in 3 countries: South Sudan, CAR and Sudan. Its values are humility, impartiality and inclusiveness. It specializes in work in borders that may be considered abandoned.

Its missions are to:

- Establish **relationships of trust** with people involved in or affected by armed conflict. = CONFLICT TRANSFORMATION
- Facilitate **stimulating conversations** between people from opposing factions. = DIALOGUE/ MEDIATION

- Enable people to find viable solutions that address **the root causes of conflict** and contribute to lasting peace and economic development in **the interests of all**. = ROOTS OF CONFLICT
- Include **women** as well as men, those who have chosen not to take up arms, or those who use them, national governments as well as civil society. = PARTICIPATIVE and INCLUSIVE
- Leave a **legacy** of sustainable mechanisms for the peaceful management of future conflicts. = LOCAL SOLUTIONS

We can cite the following results of the implementation of actions:

- Over 20,000 direct beneficiaries through nearly 20 workshops, advisory group meetings and community dialogues.
- 300 conflicts handled by advisory groups per year, improving social coexistence and preventing conflicts,
- Two transhumance corridors in Ouham-Pendé and one in Bamingui-Bangoran have been mutually accepted by the communities. Facilitating peaceful transhumance and economic benefits.
- A cross-border transhumant group around Bocaranga disarmed itself in good faith following mediation facilitated by a GC member, and its 18 automatic weapons were returned to the Chadian armed forces at the border.
- A functioning early warning system in Ouham Pendé and Bamingui Bangoran, Vakaga.
- The three GCs have been expanded, representing the farmers and herders on all geographic axes in the 3 divisions.
- Cassava cultivation in Vakaga, which had been abandoned for 10 years due to destruction by herds and lack of security has been relaunched.
- Displaced herders from Chad, who are becoming peacemakers with the GC (OP, LP + Markounda) have been returned to their communities.
- Changing herders' behaviour in favour of peace
- Cross-border commitment act signed between (former) Ouham Pendé, Mot de Lam (TCH), Nya Pendé and Bahr Sara (TCH) in 2019 which lowered the grazing rate in the prefecture and made the 2020 transhumance season much more peaceful.
- New cross-border commitment act signed between Ouham Pendé, Lim Pendé and Nya Pendé (Chad) in September 2022.
- Second cross-border commitment act signed between Ouham Division and Nya Pendé (Chad) in November 2022.

Exchanges / updates

Comments	Response
To GIZ: what is the measured representation of transhumants?	Very often we put 1 or 2 herders against twenty or so farmers, but given their importance in numerical terms and their impact on the economic and ecological levels, we need to measure their representation.
Transhumance is defined as not being a long-term migration, the question is how is this duration measured?	We need to be clear about the difference between migration and transhumance.
At the FAO: it is common to be mistaken about the idea that support for transhumant women also extends to women who are not transhumants, or who have ceased to be transhumants.	
<p>The issue of education is fundamental: For a long time, we never thought of adapting the school calendar to the mobility of these children. During the school year, these children follow their parents and are absent from education, yet to change mentalities, children are more malleable than parents. With regard to women, in the past certain errors were noted in the gender approach, notably concerning the creation of income-generating activities. It has to be said that some of these activities have created more problems than solutions. So it's more important to focus on the cultural aspects of transhumance. We need sociological studies to better understand what women need, so that we don't bring them what they don't need. The issue of biodiversity health: when we talk about nexus, transhumance, protected areas and all that has been seen in the context of zoonotic diseases, it's important to see how to address the issue of health and protected area.</p>	

Session 2: Plenary sessions: PIP and Strategic evaluations on the nexus and side events

This session was marked by the presentation of the country investment plan. Experts from each country took turns to present a summary of the investment plan they had prepared. The plan presented the constraints faced by each country in terms of cross-border transhumance, the institutional arrangements put in place to act on cross-border transhumance, and the strategic axes and budget of this investment plan. Before going into the details of each country's investment plan, it should be noted that the total budget for the 8 countries, divided into 3 blocks (East, Centre, West), is EUR 506,720,174.

Cross-border transhumance constraints

Generally speaking, the constraints presented by each country were linked to the following issues:

- Land tenure: agro-pastoral conflicts, absence or lack of development of transhumance corridors and insufficient space for grazing.
- Security crises: armed conflicts, arms circulation,
- Climate change
- Biodiversity management: poaching, illegal exploitation of natural resources, bush fires, human-wildlife conflict, etc.
- Zoonotic diseases
- Lack or inadequate infrastructure: water points, forage markets, etc.
- Legal framework: Absence or inadequacy of legal framework, non-compliance with laws, absence of transhumant identification documents

Country institutional arrangements

DRC: Coordination: Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development

Assistant coordination: Ministry of the Interior and security and Ministry of Defense and Veterans Affairs

Members: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock

TFPS: APN, AWF, WCS, Civil society organisations

CAR

IV. ENCRAGE INSTITUTIONNEL DE LA MISE EN ŒUVRE DU PIP

La mise en œuvre du présent Plan d'Investissement pluriannuel de la RCA a fait l'objet des arrangements institutionnels lors de l'atelier national de validation du PIP-RCA tenu à Bangui du 24 au 25 mai 2023. Cet atelier a abordé le portage institutionnel du présent PIP. Ainsi, il a été recommandé d'avoir une institution en charge de la coordination du présent projet du PIP. La coordination sera accompagnée par une coordination adjointe et en dessous par des institutions partenaires ainsi que des Partenaires Techniques et Financiers.

Coordination

Coordination : Ministère en Charge des Eaux, Forêts, Chasse et Pêche ;

Coordination adjointe : Ministère de l'Élevage et de la Santé animale.

Membres

Ministère de l'Agriculture et du Développement Rural ;

Ministère des Affaires étrangères, de la Francophonie et des Centrafricains de l'Étrangers ;

Ministère de l'Administration du territoire, de la Décentralisation ;

Chad: Coordination: MEPDD;

Assistant coordination: MEPA;

Members: Sectoral ministries; Conservation NGOs; Civil society organisations; TFPs

Cameroon: Coordination: Inter-sectoral committee (located in the Prime Minister's Office)

Members: Sectors; Technical Secretariat; Sectors

The Committee and the Secretariat may invite any person/structure (TFPs, CSOs, etc.) depending on the specific issues to be examined.

Nigeria: Coordination: Federal Government

Assistant Coordinator: Federal and State Ministries; Local Governments; Non-Governmental Organisations; Civil Society Organisation

Niger Coordination: Ministry of Livestock

Assistant coordination: Ministry of Environment

Members: Ministries (Agriculture, Interior), TFP (GIZ, BM, AfDB, BOAD...), Civil society organisation

Strategic priorities and detailed budgets for country investment plans

Axes stratégiques	Cameroun	Tchad	Nigéria	Niger	RDC	RCA	Soudan	Soudan du Sud	Totaux
Axe stratégique 1 : Cadre juridique pour une collaboration entre les Etats	4 050 000	2 002 727	7 100 000	1 500 000	3 550 000	4 450 000	6 100 000	13 000 000	41 752 727
Axe stratégique 2 : Lutte anti-braconnage dans les aires protégées et contre la criminalité des ressources naturelles	10 105 000	6 350 904	9 200 000	3 000 000	3 800 000	27 100 000	2 100 000	3 500 000	65 155 904
Axe stratégique 3 : Gestion de la transhumance	10 475 000	23 549 543	13 000 000	9 000 000	14 800 000	47 400 000	9 880 000	15 000 000	143 104 543
Axe stratégique 4 : Consolidation de la Paix et la Sécurité	7 825 000	2 806 000	8 000 000	5 200 000	1 200 000	33 750 000	8 500 000	6 000 000	73 281 000
Axe stratégique 5 : Equilibre Santé humaine et Conservation de la Biodiversité/Zoonoses et Covid-19	9 450 000	9 055 000	4 700 000	6 200 000	2 000 000	26 850 000	2 700 000	3 000 000	63 955 000
Axe stratégique 6 : Amélioration des conditions de vie des communautés autochtones et locales	9 325 000	8 056 000	18 500 000	5 200 000	0	30 000 000	16 250 000	10 000 000	97 331 000
Axe stratégique 7 : Communication, suivi et plaidoyer	1 715 000	1 925 000	6 500 000	2 500 000	400 000	5 400 000	1 850 000	1 500 000	21 790 000
Total pays	52 945 000	53 745 174	67 000 000	32 600 000	25 750 000	174 950 000	47 380 000	52 000 000	506 370 174

Exchanges to enrich the PIPs in the group work of the various blocks

Comments	Responses
Speaker 1: The number of protected areas and their weighting should have been specified for each block	20 PAs in the west block, fewer than 10 in the east block, and fewer than ten in the centre block.
Speaker 2: Is there a convention for responsibilities or is there a map that enables transhumants to move freely through the various corridors? Is there a strategy in place to prepare for the approaching transhumance period? What strategies have been put in place to ensure peaceful transhumance?	In principle, each country has laws governing transhumance corridors, but in the face of multiple crises of insecurity, transhumant herders no longer use the regular routes, and with raids and hostage-taking, herders are forced to seek refuge elsewhere, without necessarily respecting the transhumance corridors. As for the PAs, each has a surface area and a map. A national workshop has been organised so that all stakeholders can contribute to the development of the PIP.
Speaker 3: When we look at the countries' presentations, we realize that the climate issue is fundamental to these countries. But in the strategic actions, the climate issue is at the bottom, even though this issue should be a top priority, so each country must insist on the actions to be taken regarding climate change. There are also funding mechanisms for climate issues, and by putting climate actions into practice, we could easily capture this funding. It's also important to map out the link with mobility. If it's something that hasn't been done, it should be taken into account in an axis in order to prioritise climate change interventions.	

Speaker 4: the visions that have been defined have no limits, yet this helps with monitoring and evaluation.

Speaker 5: see how to put in place an exit strategy for the interventions that will be made within its budget. Also, amongst the constraints, problems linked to the drying up of water were mentioned. Consequently, among the axes, the issue of water resource management did not come up, as the problem impacts transhumance in all cases. Perhaps this should be taken into account in the course of activities, but it would perhaps be better to highlight it in the major axes. The presence of water resources could be a solution to transhumance management.

Session 3: Work in Sessions in the three Geographic Blocks/Working Groups to consolidate PIPs and recommendations on implementing the N'Djaména Declaration

Each country representative met in their respective block to consolidate the investment plans, in order to have a cross-cutting view of the actions to be carried out within each block. As a reminder, there are three blocks, namely:

- Centre block: CAR, Sudan, Chad
- West Block: Cameroon, Nigeria, Niger
- East block: South Sudan and CAR

After the work in the various blocks, the plenary session provided an opportunity to share the recommendations made following the strategic reflections on the PIPs.

Session 4: plenary session: PIP and strategic reflections on the nexus

As part of the Second International Conference of Ministers on Cross-border Transhumance Nexus: transhumance, protected areas and natural resources, development, peace and security, a plenary session of experts was organised on **the multi-year Investment Plan (PIP) and strategic reflections on the nexus**.

The purpose of the plenary was to analyse **the PIPs and conduct strategic reflections with a view to drawing lessons to make transhumance peaceful and sustainable**.

The meeting was attended by leaders and co-leaders from the various blocks and delegations from member countries of the blocks below:

1. Centre block: CAR, Sudan, Chad
2. East block: CAR, South Sudan and DRC
3. West Block: Cameroon, Nigeria, Niger, Chad

Group work was moderated by the leaders of each block. The methodology adopted during each plenary session was to review the missing actions and find ways of coordinating the implementation of the PIPs in the different blocks.

After numerous exchanges in the blocks and a session summarizing the opinions, the following recommendations were made:

- ✚ Set up a steering and monitoring committee for PIP activities made up of a small team/ use existing agreement implementation bodies to implement PIP actions at cross-borders;
- ✚ Develop education systems adapted to transhumance to enable transhumant children and girls to get an education;
- ✚ Sign and implement cross-border agreements;
- ✚ Train magistrates, journalists and law enforcement officers on transhumance and the implementation of regulatory texts;
- ✚ Communication on the transhumance calendar and the carrying capacities of pastoral areas in transhumance reception areas;
- ✚ Integrate existing bilateral action plans into PIP implementation;
- ✚ Carry out in-depth reflection on the sustainability of transhumance in a context of population growth and climate change;
- ✚ Adapt cross-border bilateral agreements to national regulatory frameworks;
- ✚ Pool actions that can be carried out on a cross-border level;
- ✚ Identify the TFPs involved in cross-border activities in the various blocks;
- ✚ Draw up and implement a sub-regional protocol (ECCAS) for transhumance;
- ✚ Develop socio-economic infrastructures in transhumance host areas;
- ✚ Set up a fund to finance transhumance;

The experts also took note of the decision by countries (DRC, CAR, CHAD, etc.) to review their budgets following the plenary presentations.

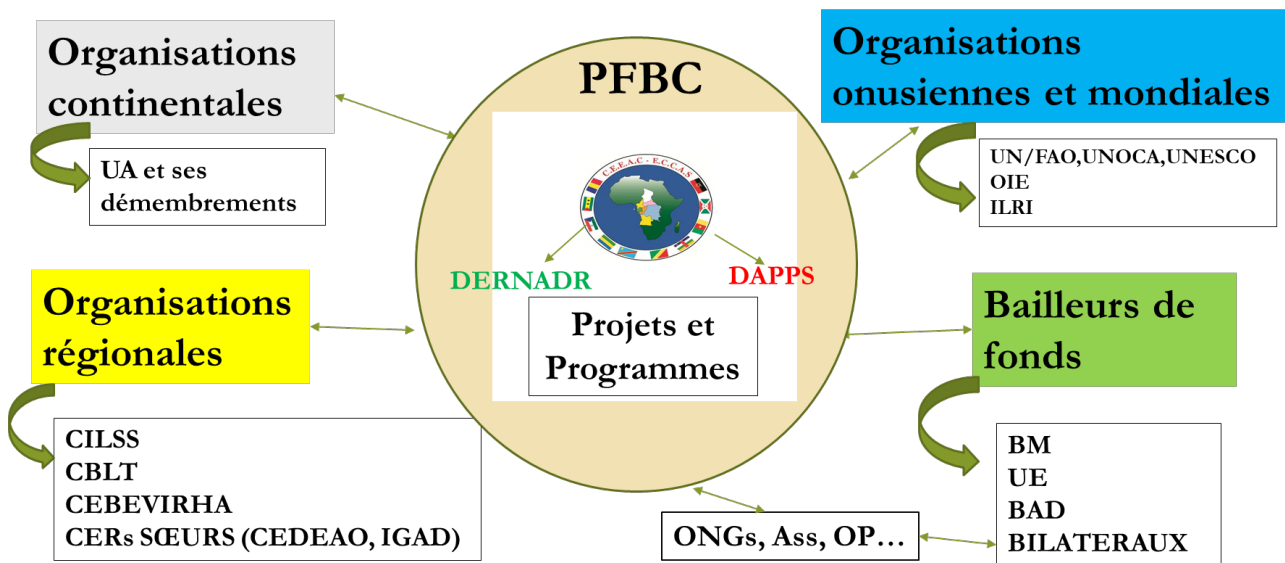
The proceedings ended with a presentation of the ECCAS PIP, which supports the coordination of cross-border actions. The participants expressed their satisfaction with the work carried out, and approved the PIPs of the eight countries and all the recommendations.

ECCAS Investment Plan

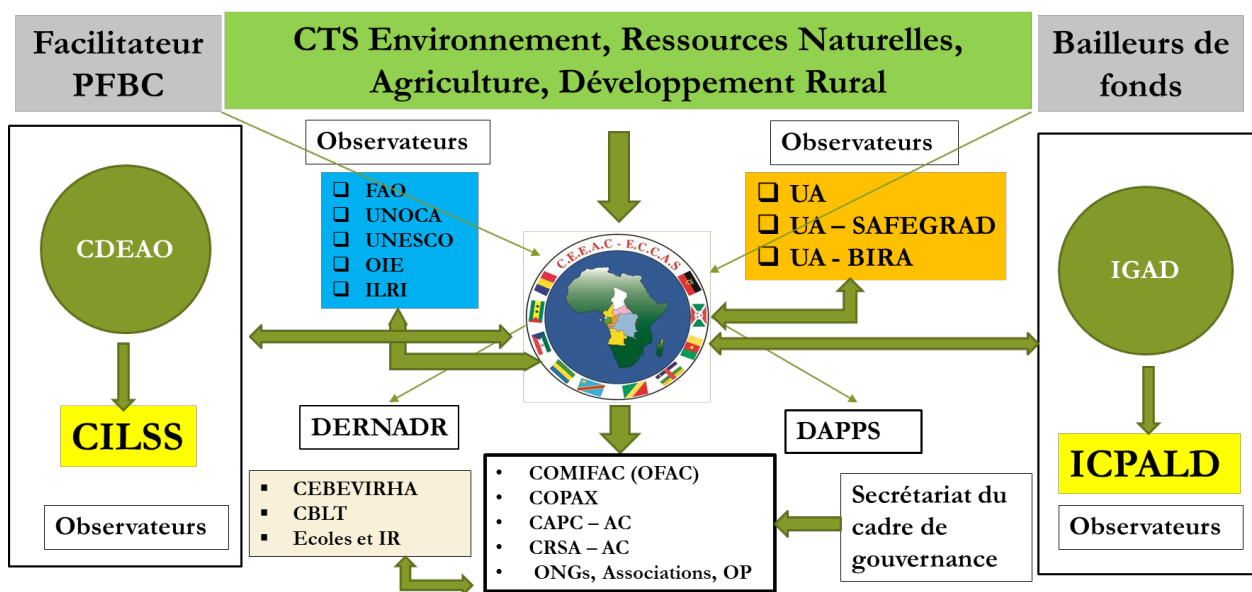
Strategic axes	Budget
Axis 1: Setting up a legal and regulatory framework	USD 1,500,000
Axis 2: Improving the resilience of pastoral livestock systems and reducing related risks and disasters	USD 1,000,000
Axis 3: Traditional know-how and cultural activities	USD 500,000
Axis 4: Economic and social development	USD 5,000,000

Axis 5: Security and control of cross-border crime	USD 1,500,000
Axis 6: Collection of statistical data related to transhumance and knowledge management	USD 1,000,000
Axis 7: Research and Innovation, Training and Communication	USD 1,500,000
Axe 8: Policy and Institutional Support, Diplomacy and Governance	USD 2,000,000
Total	USD 14,000,000

Mise en place du dispositif institutionnel et organisationnel qui traite les questions liées à la transhumance et la mobilité pastorale en Afrique centrale



Mise en place d'un cadre de gouvernance de la stratégie de la CEEAC



Recommendations

- Review or draw up policies and strategies for the development of the agricultural sector in the broadest sense of the term, with a focus on livestock farming and pastoral systems in particular, and with particular emphasis on transhumance within the region and across borders, together with the relevant laws and regulations.
- Restore and develop land-use plans in collaboration with transhumant herders and sedentary farmers in the main transhumance areas in order to avoid conflicts.
- Organise dialogue forums bringing together all those involved in transhumance (state service agents, regional and local authorities, traditional chiefdoms, representatives of civil society) with facilitators from the international community.
- Implement plans to improve the resilience of livestock breeders in the face of climate change.
- Make an inventory of the traditional knowledge of pastoralists and develop ways to safeguard it, and work to develop the cultural treasures of pastoralism.
- Develop pastoral infrastructure to improve the production and productivity of livestock.
- Deploy security forces in areas with high poaching intensity (protected areas), to protect biodiversity.
- Set up a data collection network and a regional multi-sectoral analysis and monitoring platform on transhumance and anti-poaching, using appropriate technology tools such as the Transhumance Tracking Tool.
- Provide political and institutional support for the N'Djamena Declaration and mobilise the funds needed to ensure peaceful pastoralism in Central Africa and on the African continent as a whole.

POLITICAL SEGMENT

- **Welcome speech by the Government Delegate**

The representative of the Mayor of Yaoundé began his speech by saying that the capital city was delighted to be hosting this conference. He welcomed the guests and presented all the touristic facilities that this city had to offer to make their stay in Cameroon a pleasant one.

- **Speech by the CBFP Facilitator from the Federal Republic of Germany, COMIFAC Goodwill Ambassador**

He expressed his pleasure to speak today before this panel of personalities, as facilitator of this 2nd international conference of ministers on transhumance. He recalled that the aim of this conference is to present proposals, solutions and resolutions to be adopted for safe and controlled transhumance, while recalling the consequences of transhumance.

- **Speech by His Excellency Dr Honoré Tabuna Honoré Tabuna, Commissioner for the Environment, Natural Resources, Agriculture and Rural Development of the Commission of the Economic Community of Central African States**

After warmly commending the Cameroon government for its hospitality, he expressed the hope that the exchanges would be fruitful.

- **Speech by His Excellency Pr Sanctus Niragira, Minister for the Environment, Agriculture and Livestock, Burundi and Current President of COMIFAC**
He thanked the President of the Republic for his hospitality, recalled the nine resolutions adopted at the 1st Ndjamenena conference and then expressed his disappointment that these had not been implemented due to Covid-19. COMIFAC will be renewing its commitment to support the consultations, given its position on the reconciliation of issues concerning the conservation of biodiversity in protected areas, and the framework recommended for cross-border transhumance, given the mission entrusted to it by the Heads of State and Government through its treaty on the conservation and sustainable management of ecosystems.
- **Opening speech by the President of the Republic of Cameroon or his representative**

He affirmed that he was honoured to speak on behalf of MINREX, who was unable to attend. This conference is special because it has a twofold objective: to evaluate the resolutions of the first conference and then to take measures and resolutions to alleviate the various problems of cross-border transhumance in the first instance, and in the second instance to pass on the torch of facilitation from the Federal Republic of Germany to the France-Gabon co-facilitation.



Opening speech by the political segment

Session 5: High-level keynote presentations

- **Ndjamenena Declaration 2019 - Testimony: Stakes and results of the International Conference of Ministers in charge of Defense, Security and Protected Areas on**

the fight against poaching and other cross-border criminal activities, held in N'Djamena in January 2019

This session was presented by the Belgian Minister of State.

While recalling the economic and socio-cultural importance of transhumance, recognised by the Ndjamen Declaration of 2019, he presented the threats and conflicts that could arise from transhumance, in particular climate change, which is causing an increase in the mobility of transhumants, insufficient grazing in Sahelian area, increased financial investment by livestock, which is contributing to the increase in the size and number of transhumant herds, population growth and, finally, the persistent presence of terrorist groups in several parts of the region. In his opinion, the growing flow of transhumant herders fleeing climate and security problems is the greatest threat to the Congo Basin forests, to biodiversity and to the well-being of their inhabitants. To eradicate this threat, it is imperative that governments invest in supervising and securing transhumance, particularly through cross-border agreements, such as the cooperation agreement between the DRC and South Sudan, and possibly a similar agreement between the DRC and the CAR, which could facilitate transhumance. In conclusion, he expressed the hope that the conference would produce a very ambitious roadmap.

Setting up of the Bureau for the political segment

Immediately after this speech, the bureau for the political segment was presented by Cameroon's Minister of Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industries.

The bureau proposed and approved by the participants was made up of:

- Chairman of the Bureau: Cameroon
- 1st Vice-Chairperson: Niger
- 2nd Vice Chairperson: CAR
- 3rd Vice Chairperson: DRC
- 1st Rapporteur: Chad
- 2nd Rapporteur: South Sudan
- 3rd Rapporteur: Nigeria
- 4th Rapporteur: Sudan:

Mapping the dynamics of transhumance in the different blocks concerned with the Ndjamen declaration:

The following points emerged from this presentation:

West block: the problem of armed groups has led to conflicts from east to west in the protected areas. Numerous teams are on the ground and carry out numerous mediations to limit tensions.

Centre block: the many armed groups in the CAR lead to conflicts between livestock breeders and farmers, which unfortunately often result in deaths. Many of our staff are working with the CAR to prevent these conflicts.

East block: in this block we are witnessing a more recent phenomenon with the massive arrival of transhumants who are becoming migrants and exerting pressure on natural resources.

Session 6: Implementation of the N'Djaména Declaration

**Nexus mapping: transhumance, protected areas, peace, security and development
Innovative solutions arising from initiatives/projects/programmes of technical and financial partners in the countries involved in the Ndjama Declaration - Challenges - Strategies - Concrete action - promising initiatives**

- **RIOFAC** introductory presentation

The mapping of the issues at stake in the sub-region linked to this cross-border transhumance, but above all to the de-regulation of transhumance, which rises along migratory and sedentarisation paths, leads to conflict between people and migrants. These migration and sedentarisation phenomena are linked to a number of factors: the effects of climate change, the lack of grazing land, the lack of access to water, as well as the insecurity generated by numerous armed conflicts.

WEST BLOCK: Armed conflicts are causing nomadic herders to migrate more towards the south, west and south-west of the CAR, and this migration is accompanied by an increase in a sedentary lifestyle.

Answers provided:

- Ecological corridors
- Cross-border collaboration
- Innovative approaches
- Diplomacy and participatory governance (Tangos)
- Infrastructure construction (MINEPIA)
- Multisectoral "landscape" initiatives
- Support for sustainable industries

Centre block: Transhumance has been deregulated since 2013 due to the presence of numerous armed groups in CAR, leading to armed conflict between farmers and nomads.

Answers provided:

- Ecological corridors
- Cross-border collaboration
- Innovative approaches
- Diplomacy and participatory governance (Tangos),
- Conflict management (HD and Concordis) - 300 conflicts,
- Support for decentralised governance,
- Coordinated actions with conservation

In the eastern block, a recent phenomenon is the massive arrival of transhumant herders in the Bawele provinces. This massive arrival is increasing and therefore generating conflicts

between the local population and transhumant herders who are becoming migrants, and exerting strong pressure on protected areas.

Answers provided: regional information centre, means of surveillance extending beyond the country, cross-border collaboration, development of agricultural value chains and collaboration with the private sector.

Activities carried out by OFAC:

- Spatial monitoring in real time in order to detect the arrival and anticipate the movement of transhumance and the activities linked to their movements.
 - Developing 3 indicators; not yet available (risk of water, availability of grazing land to fuel dialogue, risk of conflict to fuel discussions between livestock farmers and farmers).
 - These indicators will generate reports and publications
- **Panel of technical and financial partners**

AFD;

One of the main points that has affected AFD is the strong technical and political mobilisation of countries for transhumance AFD has responded, even though it needs to do better

AFD has been involved in supporting transhumance partners for more than 30 years in areas such as hydraulics, land structuring for transhumance corridors, infrastructure development, and gender and youth sensitive approaches.

Pastoralism is a source of wealth: it is a way of life, a culture, a history, but also a financial investment. Like any growing large-scale activity, it poses territorial and ecological problems that require country-specific solutions.

This must be done at the sub-regional level, as unilateral solutions will not be effective.

AFD, France and European partners must continue to work alongside the incoming facilitator to strengthen its commitment. It is important to clearly define AFD's specific contribution to transhumance, protected areas, forests and food sovereignty in the region in the coming years.

The AFD listens to and works alongside operators in the field who have a major responsibility in terms of implementation and on whom the AFD's capacity to act is based.

APN; (video)

AWF;

It presents itself as an assistant to the state of Cameroon with a focus on wildlife biodiversity. They are present in three protected areas: The Campo'o maan, Fouban and Faro sites. In Faro, they work on transhumance issues, and have set up an association called **Tango**. Today, the Tango association has 29 members, including 4 women, whose role is to act as an interface between transhumants and local communities. The role of these tangos is to act

as an interface between the transhumants and... However, so as not to be passive players, the tangos inform the herders about the least risky routes in order to reduce the risk of incidents.

The involvement of local players is essential for peaceful transhumance, as it is important to emphasise the social links between these transhumants in order to promote peaceful transhumance.

GIZ/KFW;

At this level, the Ndjamena declaration continues with the implementation of more than a dozen closely linked projects dealing with topics linked to biodiversity, social cohesion, the management of cross-border natural resources, etc.

The experiences can be summed up in three lessons.

- Recognise the economic importance of transhumance and the open access area
- Deal internationally by collaborating with local and regional authorities
- Identify legitimate representatives with administrative knowledge of regulatory frameworks and integrated natural resource management.

Prospects include the launch of the transhumance centre and the implementation of the transhumance project.

IUCN;

Is part of a 3-axis approach

- Production of scientific technical knowledge, including traditional knowledge, which is very important for better resource management by local people;
- Building women's capacities (setting up a network of protected area zoning);
- The implementation of concrete actions on the ground that enable them to achieve their set objectives (support project for the Benoué National Park).

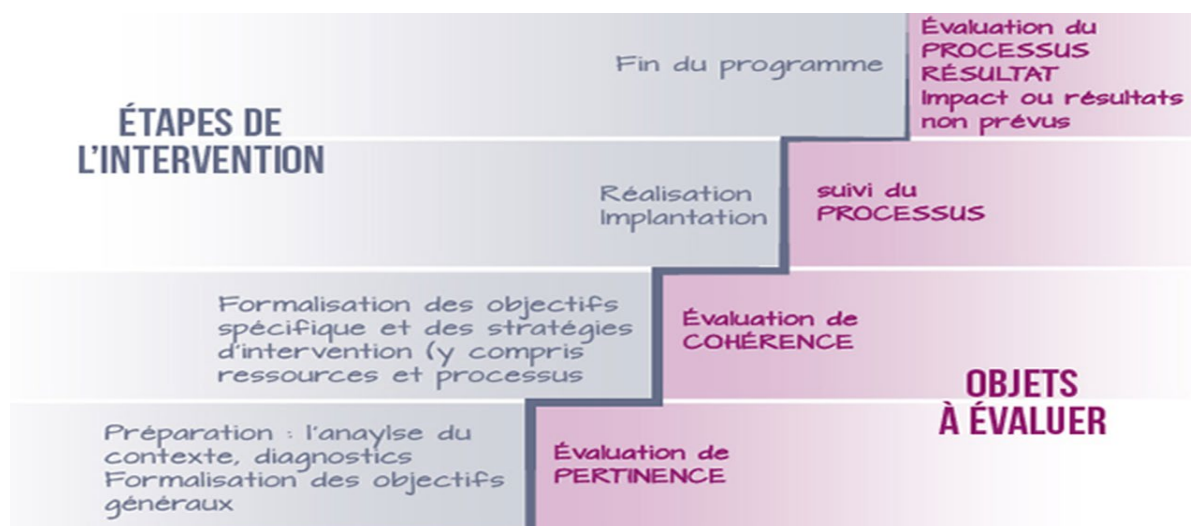
Session 7: Expert feedback panel

Country Investment Plan/Actions (PIP) and strategic guidelines on Neo-pastoralism - Increasing number of livestock - Economic issues - Biodiversity conservation - Sovereignty issues - Cross-border collaboration/Agreements - Legal framework vs. customs and traditions - Peace

The floor was given to each block representative to present the investment plan approved by each block.

West Block

Intervention plan



The PIP's funding strategy will be based on an overall mixed approach combining own and external funding, amounting to around €150 million.

- Pooling of funds through existing projects
- Prescribed activities (defence, security and sovereignty)
- Sub-regional organisations that support states

Institutional arrangements at regional and sub-regional level:

Institutional anchoring: ECCAS-ECOWAS-IGAD. Other support organisations (BOAD, CILSS, CEBEVHIRA; CBLT...)

Country level:

- Coordination: Lead ministry for each country
- Assistant co-ordinator:
- **Members**
- Sectoral ministries concerned, TFPs, CSO
- Cross-cutting support for observatories (OFAC, OBAPAO, ECOWAS Observatory)

Centre block (Chad, CAR, Sudan)

Total sur cinq ans (\$US)	Tchad	Centrafique	Soudan
164,852, 674	53, 272, 674	64,200,000	47,380,000

Focus points for the Centre block

- Facilitation of cross-border mobility.

- Coordination of cross-border security.
- Improving the education of transhumant children.
- Improving basic health services.
- Monitoring animal diseases.
- Drawing up and implementing a protocol on cross-border transhumance.
- Organising a round table of donors to promote PIPs.
- Organising a conference of ECCAS Heads of State on transhumance.

East block:

Points of convergence:

- Need to develop agricultural projects to improve cohabitation between farmers and livestock breeders.
- Develop university research programmes by granting scholarships to students to develop research questions on border transhumance.
- Create exchanges

Recommendations:

- Prepare a legal framework to regulate the issue of transhumance in the block
- Finalise, sign and make operational the cross-border agreement between the DRC, CAR and South Sudan to regulate cross-border transhumance.
- Develop an education system adapted to transhumance
- Promote initiatives to combat climate change
- Develop socio-economic infrastructure in areas where transhumance takes place
- Emphasise on gender issues in the management of transhumance.

Expert proposals:

- Draw up master plans;
- Carry out a wide-range study;
- Mobilise funds for chiefs who respect transhumance laws in each country;
- Introduce daily transhumance;
- Reinforce security measures in transhumance areas;
- Set up a monitoring commission;
- Encourage collaboration between chiefs;
- Seek funding to develop the transhumance corridor and provide rest areas and water points;
- Improve surveillance and conflict management capacities.

Actors:

- Set up communication and information-sharing mechanisms;
- Giving transhumant women access to education and health care, and including them in all activities to ensure peaceful transhumance.

The UNCA has offered to provide ECCAS with substantial support to achieve peaceful transhumance in the sub-region.

Session 8: Legal Framework Vs traditions and Customs: between Transhumance Culture and normative requirements Culture tradition, the role of traditional and religious leaders in the peaceful management of transhumance: Panel on the results of the Forum of Traditional Leaders



- **H.E. Aboubakary Abdoulaye, Lamido of Rey-Bouba, Cameroon**

In the words of the Lamido of Rey Bouba, we note that following a consultation 2 years ago to find out how to help resolve the problems of transhumance and a more recent consultation in July 2023, a series of resolutions were taken and recommendations made.

- **H.E. Dr Youkouda Koeranga, Lamido of Tchamba, Cameroon**

The kingdom of Tchamba is home to one of the largest parks in Faro, which is why the presence of its traditional authority is so important, because the communities are the first to suffer the consequences.

Transhumance is an activity that dates back to well before independence, but things are becoming increasingly complicated as a result of growing population, increasing livestock numbers and the creation of protected areas (35% of the land is made up of protected areas).

Today, transhumance has changed in such a way that it is now necessary to differentiate between transhumance and migration, because transhumance is a movement where people come and go, unlike migration. As a result, the traditional chiefs are the first to call for peace. The chiefs want this transhumance to exist, but they also want it to take place peacefully, so we need to come to a compromise to ensure that this transhumance continues.

- **H.MR the Emir of Yola, Representing Dr Girei, Nigeria**

Navigate between the crises, challenges and conflicts arising from transhumance activities. Transhumance remains a traditional way of life for livestock breeders, and because of desertification and other factors, there are protected reserves where pastoralism is struggling to survive. With the support of TFPs such as GIZ, meetings are organised and every effort is made to maintain peace.

Recommendations from traditional chiefs

To summarise what they had to say, the expert present at the various meetings of the chiefs was given the floor to read out the resolutions of the traditional chiefs' meetings following the various consultations, which are set out below:

For the countries

- Draw up master plans for regional development that take into account the problems of transhumance, security, the dynamics of land occupation and the mapping of risk areas.
- Consider the possibility of wider consultation with all stakeholders in order to set up a system for identifying, alerting and sharing information at all entry and exit points along transhumance corridors
- Strengthen security and surveillance measures in transhumance areas by identifying entry points and creating barriers to control the movements of people, herders and transhumant actors.
- Set up a monitoring committee made up of representatives of the relevant authorities and the parties concerned
- Encourage cooperation between traditional chiefs to ensure security and compliance with the laws governing transhumance

TFPs

- Mobilise funds to support the traditional chiefs concerned so that they can fully play their role in cross-border transhumance.
- Support the organisation of a meeting of the BSB sectoral administrations involved in transhumance with a view to finding a unanimous and sustainable solution
- Involve the traditional chiefs of the Republic of Niger in discussions on peaceful transhumance.
- Provide financial and logistics support for the development of transhumance tracks, the marking out of routes and the creation of water points
- Work with government authorities and local stakeholders to improve security in areas affected by cross-border transhumance
- Promote dialogue and regional cooperation between the countries involved in cross-border transhumance.

To those involved in transhumance

- Respect the laws and regulations of host countries
- Increased involvement of traditional chieftaincies in dealing with cross-border transhumance issues
- Allow transhumant herders to cross borders only during the day
- Set up communication and information-sharing mechanisms between the traditional authorities and transhumant herders
- Raise transhumant women's awareness on the benefits of education and health, and provide the means to access these services
- Encourage the participation of transhumant women in transhumance management decisions and processes.

Contributions to resolutions:

- Also create parking areas to encourage daytime transhumance
- Encourage territorial equity by noting the countries affected by transhumance.
- UNECA remains committed to supporting initiatives in favour of peaceful transhumance. We will also support COMIFAC and other players in the sub-region.

Session 9: Ministerial panels for heads of regional/sub-regional organisations: Neo-pastoralism - Herd size and security challenges - Ecological, economic and social solutions for peaceful transhumance

The following speeches were made during this session:

Minister Delegate at the Presidency, in charge of Defence, Cameroon

It was noted that there is no real collaboration between the countries' defence units and there is a lack of honest collaboration between neighbouring states on the management of transhumance. In the case of Adamawa, for example, an "adama" operation was organised to cover the Adamawa and North regions, involving motorised patrols and drives to ensure the safety of transhumant herders. The defence system is organised according to the regions of Cameroon.

Niger's Minister of Agriculture and Livestock

Geographically, Niger is a vast country with over 1 million hectares.

80% of the population are livestock farmers, 20% of whom are mobile. The country has almost 57 million herds of livestock, with a vast grazing area (almost 70% of the territory make up transhumance areas), but this is still not enough, as climate change is having a major impact on livestock farming, although efforts are being made to alleviate the problem. Mr Similarly, there is a desire to create a cow vaccination programme for West and even Central Africa. Niger is taking steps to secure and develop management plans to create ideal conditions for transhumance (regular water points on international transhumance corridors). Facilitate the implementation of agreements already drawn up.

Transhumance in Niger is not simply affected by insecurity but much more by climate change.

Policy provision:

- Seek a synchronised national livestock vaccination plan;
- Access to finance for livestock farmers;
- Land development for rest areas, grazing areas and transhumance corridors;
- Training transhumant herders in information techniques.

Chad's Minister of Livestock and Animal Production

In his speech, he highlighted the complexity of transhumance, which is fuelled by the insecurity in the Lake Chad area. On other borders, he cited conflicts that result in human deaths.

Another problem is the size of the herds. By 2022, the herds will have reached 136 million, all species combined, and livestock farmers from Chad have been moving to the CAR in search of pasture and water since 1970, following a crisis.

As far as efforts are concerned, a forum on land tenure was organised in November 2021. Almost all the countries of Central and West Africa participated. Recommendations were made to countries and TFPs on land tenure issues, because grazing areas and staging areas are increasingly disappearing. In transhumance, people are more interested in transhumance corridors, but they ignore the fact that transhumant herders need to stop somewhere to graze their cattle. The increase in population and livestock poses a problem of space.

Federal Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development, Nigeria

Transhumance is a major challenge because it is a way of life and a culture for some people, so we need to know how to reduce the threats and take advantage of the opportunities. Livestock farming remains a very important sector, with agriculture contributing 30% of the national GDP.

It should be remembered that transhumant herders are looking for something to feed their families, and even if there are no borders, it is important to establish borders, even if they are artificial, in order to control what enters the country.

A process of animal traceability and identification has been established, based on the registration of the animals of transhumant herders as they enter the country. But the threat does not only concern transhumant herders, but also terrorism and conflicts caused by the routes used by the populations.

A livestock monitoring process has been set up, with a unit of agricultural rangers to ensure the safety of transhumant herders and the local population.

CAR Minister of the Interior in charge of Public Security

The CAR has focused on the methodology for protecting transhumance corridors. This is justified by the fact that yesterday's transhumant herders are not necessarily the same people today, due to the use of weapons of war. To this end, the forces of law and order have been instructed to apprehend all weapons in the possession of transhumant herders. Only the

government can authorise the carrying of weapons, and those without authorisation will simply be arrested and shall face the law

Neo-pastoralism - Herd size and security challenges - Ecological, economic and social solutions for peaceful transhumance

CILSS Executive Secretary

The following points emerged from the presentation:

- The CILSS is coordinating a number of initiatives, including dialogue between stakeholders, support for cross-border communities, the existence of a veterinary clinic, and infrastructure mapping.
- The CILSS is working on a long-term vision for transhumance. The main difficulty is the lack of a political vision of transhumance, which justifies encouraging improved professionalisation of transhumance, as CILSS is in the process of setting up a transhumance observatory, which will enable cross-border agreements to be reached.
- There is also the issue of animal feed. Reason why CILSS is requesting the creation of forage fields.
- If we want to change the practices of transhumance, we need to change the value chains of animal production, which will enable us to develop a certain economy.
- Livestock training centres are needed for the emergence of new forms of livestock farming.
- There is now a need to become more professional.

Executive Secretary of the LCBC

Climate change has caused the surface area of Lake Chad to reduce by around 90% since 2012, and population change has contributed to strong pressure on the lake's water resources. Farmers and herders are fighting for access to this resource, and herders sometimes resort to the use of weapons to protect themselves. The relationship between transhumance and terrorism: terrorists began to demand taxes from transhumant herders, who increasingly became their brokers. Some who no longer had a herd allied themselves with them and began selling or handing over weapons because they were more lucrative.

Executive Secretary of CEBEVHIRA

With 156.3 million head of cattle, he says we should also look at the contribution of livestock farming and its importance to the GDP of the various countries through livestock products and by-products. Livestock farming provides almost 500 tonnes of milk per year and almost 4 billion tonnes per year. A distinction should therefore be made between transhumance and the livestock trade. In addition, a distinction needs to be made between climatic migrants and transhumant herders. Unfortunately, the transhumance certificate has not been used to date.

Transhumance certificates could be used to identify transhumant herders and differentiate between migration and transhumance.

The proposal would therefore be to:

- Consider setting up a transhumance certificate to distinguish between transhumant herders, in which a signature or mark would be affixed on entering and leaving each transhumance corridor to distinguish between transhumant and non-transhumant herders.
- Provide an advocacy document to achieve peaceful transhumance,
- Establish common regulations,
- Build the capacities of stakeholders,
- Increase awareness and apply the texts
- Secure transhumance corridors and pastoral developments.

Actions:

Basic diagnostic study on cross-border transhumance, resulting in the production of an advocacy document to achieve peaceful cross-border transhumance.

Short-term solutions include capacity building and making cross-border movements more secure,

Executive Secretary of the CCRS

Cross-border transhumance is an issue that transcends national borders and therefore requires political will. This is why the issue of transhumance must be raised at AU level, and if we do not take a visionary approach, from generation to generation, the host country will be the country of departure.

Transhumance used to be a way of life, but today we have to recognise that nomads are employees of the elites, which is why transhumance has to be approached on a multidimensional level.

Following these speeches, the Ministers, sub-regional organisations and TFPs met in an in-camera session to discuss and propose recommendations and high-level declarations, which will be presented in session 11.

Session 10: Cross-border strategies and agreements on peaceful cross-border transhumance Conclusions on cross-border, inter-regional and cooperation agreements

Cross-border agreements; Inter-regional agreements; Cooperation agreements

This section will focus on 3 points for discussion, namely:

- The usual criticism made by those involved in transhumance
- State policy, which is not always applied and the non-application of laws, which sometimes sabotage agreements.
- How do you envisage an effective cross-border architecture for transhumance?

Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife, Cameroon

His Excellency Mr Jules Doret NDONGO reiterated the importance of holding such a conference in Cameroon. He recalled the security issues and challenges posed by cross-border transhumance and the need to clarify the Mr

Cameroon shares several kilometres of borders with several countries in the sub-region, where transhumance and activities linked to protected areas take place. In the north, there are a number of agreements with Chad and CAR, a protected area on the south-eastern border with Congo and CAR, and in the south-centre border with Congo and Gabon. Nigeria has a main protected area, the Korup Park. With a view to improving the management of natural resources, particularly wildlife, Cameroon has received support from the Nigerian Ministry of Foreign Affairs with a view to signing a cross-border cooperation agreement on the conservation and management of protected areas. This is pending the establishment of a government, and once this is in place the agreement shall be signed. In terms of strategy, a series of bilateral agreements have been drawn up with neighbouring countries (TNS, TRIDOM, etc.). In-country, Cameroon has a number of coordinating bodies, including an inter-ministerial committee with supervisory and coordinating powers, whose members include all the ministries involved in sustainable management. In addition, Cameroon has introduced the famous "one health" concept, which takes into account both human and animal health.

Minister of the Environment, Nigeria

The agreement has not evolved much in this area, but the country is prepared and willing to sign the various related agreements, pending the installation of a new government. Once effective, the various authorities will go through the agreement document before it can be signed. However, a number of steps need to be taken. The notion of gender must be included for transhumant women and children. The same goes for encouraging transhumant herders to send their children to school. Nigeria has established a policy that encourages transhumant women to send their children to school by buying cow milk at a slightly higher price.

Minister of Wildlife Conservation, South Sudan

The Minister has asked us to clarify the security issue posed by transhumance between states. Transhumance itself is not bad, but the presence of weapons is a real concern. The government is ready to sign an agreement involving regional leaders to find solutions for peaceful transhumance.

Minister of the Environment and Sustainable Development, DRC

For the Minister, it is absolutely essential to clarify the security issue raised by transhumance. Establish laws and principles aimed at preventing transhumant herders from becoming sedentary in the various host countries.

The DRC helps transhumance because transhumance has never been mentioned in its culture and tradition. It is a phenomenon that originated from neighbouring people and transferred into a country, which was not prepared to manage transhumance. With the presence of weapons, transhumant herders pose a real problem for the security of people

and property. As this problem is new to the DRC, it is important to reach agreements at inter-regional level to manage and settle this transhumance problem, because tackling it in isolation will not solve it.

Minister for the Environment, Fisheries and Sustainable Development, Chad

Transhumance is an activity or a way of life in Chad, because it is a transhumant country par excellence. Before climate change, transhumance was managed by inter-community traditions, but with the advent of climate change it has begun to extend beyond borders. It would therefore be appropriate to find inter-regional regulations (first between neighbouring countries, then between communities, then between blocks). Each block should develop on its own and then move to a framework of harmonised agreements between the 3 blocks.

Each block should develop on its own, then move on to harmonising agreements between the 3 blocks.

With regard to the management of transhumance on a geostrategic level, legal texts will have to be established to regulate and ensure peaceful transhumance. We need to be able to set up documents allowing passage for both animals and people at the border of each State. A limit must be set for the length of stay of transhumant herders and their herds. The Minister reiterated that shepherds should never be considered as refugees. Most transhumant herders become asylum seekers once they are in another country. The CAR has set up special units to monitor corridors marked out for this purpose. Donors must be able to help them fight against conflicts between livestock breeders and farmers, they have the men and they need the resources. Transhumance needs to be mapped out in order to regulate the security problem. He would like the partners to help resolve conflicts (between humans and wildlife), and also to assist with security reform. He reiterated that partners must make a real commitment to providing the resources to implement the various strategies.

The Current president of COMIFAC

After thanking the various participants at this conference, the President recommended that this initiative be adopted by ECCAS and ECOWAS for better implementation.

IGAD Executive Secretary

He thanked the Government of Cameroon. For him, it is the international borders that have led to transhumance, not the other way round. The notion of security must absolutely be clarified. There needs to be coordination between states to ensure that transhumant herders are disarmed. Local leaders must be involved in the agreements and formal agreements must be drawn up to support customary agreements without excluding the Mr

President of the ECCAS Commission

For the President of ECCAS, it is important to work on existing agreements rather than trying to create new ones. Insofar as there is a need to refocus, the African Union texts must be applied for this purpose. He points out that the Secretary General here does not have the right to sign a document without his country's approval. States must work in full coordination through diplomatic channels for better implementation.

ECCAS, IGAD and ECOWAS are 3 regional economic communities, and if there is work to be done in these 3 communities in terms of sub-bases and framing, both political and economic, it should be done following the texts of the African Union Commission. ECCAS has an agreement with ECOWAS on the various axes on which they are working (agriculture and transhumance). An agreement has yet to be signed with IGAD. At the level of ECCAS, we have made progress on the legal front, but now we have to deal with the political front and the ECCAS texts that require us to go through the ECCAS Council of Ministers before we can authorise the President of the Commission to sign with IGAD. It should be noted that our exchanges with IGAD date back to 2013, when there was an outbreak of elephant poaching in the Bouba Ndjida national park, because the poachers came from another regional economic community, and at that time ECCAS had already considered going to Djibouti to sign a memorandum of understanding with IGAD. We remain reassured and hopeful that the memorandum of understanding will be signed with IGAD.

Session 11: High Level Speeches

Main conclusions of the in-camera ministerial meeting by ECCAS

The Ministers, in an in-camera meeting on 11 July 2023, examined the 7 points arising from the N'Djamena Declaration of 19 January 2019 submitted for their consideration by the experts from the three blocks (Centre, East and West) and recommended the following:

I. Signature of the various cross-border agreements on transhumance

1. Ministers took note of the point on the signing of agreements and encouraged countries to continue bilateral and multilateral negotiations with a view to finalising and signing such agreements.
2. Ministers recommended that each delegation take this issue to their respective governments with a view to adopting appropriate guidelines for the development of the agreements.
3. The Ministers recommend exploring intermediate solutions by supporting local authorities in the process of dialogue and cross-border cooperation.
4. The states involved in cross-border agreements should get support from ECOWAS, ECCAS or IGAD.

II. Setting up a transhumance fund

5. The Ministers recommend that a study be carried out with a view to setting up an innovative financing mechanism for transhumance, and that other directly accessible financing methods be explored.

III. Neo-pastoralism

6. The Ministers recommend that the States implement agro-pastoral policies/strategies in a coherent manner with a view to securing agro- silvo -pastoral land tenure.

IV. Education of children and other basic social services for nomads and the empowerment of women

7. The Ministers noted that education for children of pastorals already exists in some countries. However, they called on the various states to pay attention to the social vulnerability of transhumant herders and to set up an education system adapted to mobility, drawing inspiration from the models that exist in certain countries (Niger and Chad). They also recommend the development of infrastructure and basic social services in transhumance areas.

V. Institutionalisation of traditional cross-border forums for peaceful transhumance

8. The ministers recognise that traditional chiefs are well placed to implement the N'Djamena declaration. They encouraged them to formalise their framework. Ministers recommended that sub-regional institutions support them in formalising existing frameworks.
9. The Ministers encourage regional and local authorities to strengthen their collaboration with traditional chiefs and invite sub-regional and regional institutions to support the Mr

VI. Geo-spatial observation of the determinants of transhumance

10. The Ministers noted the importance of observatories and invited sub-regional/regional organisations to use such monitoring tools and to integrate them into existing frameworks (CEBEVIRHA, CILSS, etc., while respecting national territorial monitoring systems).
11. The Ministers invite the observatories to take into account the topics that include the needs of the States in the context of transhumance and recommend that these tools be at the service of the States.
12. The Ministers recommend that the observatories be hosted by sub-regional/regional organisations together with the States.

VII. Institutional support for the implementation of the N'Djamena Declaration

13. The ministers recommend that the ministries in charge of transhumance, in collaboration with the other technical sectors concerned, should take the lead at country level.

At supranational level, the Ministers recommend two levels of coordination: a regional political steering committee and a regional technical steering committee.

14. The Ministers mandated ECCAS to propose how the steering committees shall operate in collaboration with the other sub-regional organisations, as soon as possible.

Main conclusions from the consultation of Technical and Financial Partners by the EU

The 8 members present were: France, Belgium, Germany, Sweden, the African Development Bank and the Bezos Fund,

Very rich discussions ensued. Some key points from the discussions:

- Trying to understand why the CBFP is interested in transhumance: herd size exceeds the real capacity of ecosystems (it is not the way of life that is a problem but the excess of this herd).
- The TFPs take due note of the 3 PIPs and commend the quality of the experts' work.
- The TFPs are realistic and will be able to make a significant contribution.
- The TFPs would like to work on a forward-looking trajectory plan. We need to know what countries need, given the climatic and demographic pressures on pastoralism and transhumance, and how we can support them (countries, pastoralists, economic players) to achieve positive social, economic and environmental results.
- Each TFP has its own priorities linked to its own taxpayers (one health approach, climate change, development and climate nexus, etc.). Some are more restricted to their focus on wetlands, so it is important to look at the consequences of transhumance on wetlands. It is therefore important to be aware of the specific characteristics of each TFP so as to know what to discuss with them).
- Several PIPs focus on infrastructure, and this must be supported by sub-regional organisations.
- It is important to measure the absorption capacity of the PIP, given that the sector is often informal, and the TFPs have therefore stressed that there is often a problem of absorption by governments and operators.
- It is important to bear in mind the institutional arrangements for implementing these PIPs at regional, multinational and local levels.
- There are many sources of development funding to be tapped (public development aid, climate funds, domestic budgets, private financing), and it's important to capitalize on the complementarity of these different players, who have different constraints but can finance different types of activity. So, in the PIPs, we need to identify the various sources of appropriate funding.

In terms of partners' current commitments, there is not yet a complete mapping of all TFP commitments, as many of them have yet to examine the PIPs, report back to their governments and see what can be financed, and how. Concerning commitments, many programs have been identified, and an amount of 220,000,000 EUR has been earmarked for conservation and landscape management programs in savannah areas, as well as border security and pastoralism issues. A real financial effort has therefore been made, and the 220,000,000 EU already corresponds to 50% of the PIP.

Finally, there is the issue of how to monitor investments and their social, environmental and economic impact. To this end, OFAC has existed for several years, but it is important to set

up a network of information-gathering partners to measure the impact of all TFP actions.

High-level declarations of intent from donors (particularly the PIPs and CBFP):

- **Germany**

The following points were made in Germany's declaration of intent:

- Everyone needs to be mobilised as well as resources
- International partners can only support well-established regional frameworks, and it is the countries' responsibility to set up these frameworks.
- Germany can only contribute to efforts once agreements have been reached with the necessary political will to move forward.

Furthermore, Germany has taken note of the PIPs and is very committed to supporting them in the long term, but there will need to be institutional follow-up to see how to support these plans with guidelines and guidance on what needs to be done by the civil society, the private sector should not be left out as international partners, the PIPs will be supported, as will COMIFAC, whose participation can contribute to the implementation of these PIPs. We need to accelerate implementation once the next steps have been clarified.

The gender aspect is at the heart of all debates and needs to be clarified. Countries produce very interesting documents, but institutional follow-up is needed. It's important to have a clearer understanding of regional institutions and how coordination works, so that results can be achieved with international cooperation.

- **United States;**

The USA has; a program that prioritises transhumance. Coordinates efforts with partners. Interventions target communities in partnership with the Ministry of Forests. A project has been set up between Nigeria-Cameroon-Chad. We try to support communities through access to education, thus contributing to conservation projects. Our attention has also been focused on transhumance governance.

- **France;**

Thanks to the work of ECCAS, COMIFAC, the CBFP, Belgian and German facilitation, the ministers present and everyone else, we are on track, fulfilling the commitments made at the Ndjamenia conference in 2019. As a reminder, transhumance and livestock issues are cross-cutting (food security, climate change, access to water, agriculture, combating desertification, soil degradation, preservation of grazing lands, etc.).

France's intervention is guided by 3 operational principles

- Adopting a differentiated approach according to socio-economic and ecological contexts
- Prioritise economically, socially and environmentally vulnerable populations
- Systematically take into account the challenges of climate change and biodiversity protection in AFD and EU projects.

France will continue to support national strategies and pastoral development, following the example of project pastor in Chad and the activities carried out under the Great Green Wall project, as well as work in connection with the UN Convention on Desertification.

- **Sweden;**

For Sweden, the entry point is the regional and continental strategy that is currently operational, targeting biodiversity, forestry and climate change, and exploring the possibilities of integrating transhumance. Presently, it is working in the Sahel countries on adaptation to climate change and the vulnerability of populations. It supports transhumance and pastoralism in the IGAD region. In terms of commitment, the donors need to pool resources and engage in synergies. Once ownership has been established, Sweden will explore ways of increasing its funding.

- **European Union**

The EU has been deeply involved in environmental and development issues in Central Africa, including the savannah areas, since 1986 through a program in northern CAR. The Ndjamen conference was a real eye-opener, and came just at the start of the new cycle of EU programming 2021-2027 for funding, which has enabled many of the resources that had been allocated to both regional and bilateral programs to be reallocated. For the coming period, the EU intends to increase its funding programs for pastoralism, transhumance, border security programs, and monitoring and reporting programs for data collected by the Central Africa Forest Observatory.

More than 220 million EUR have been mobilised for the financial component, but the EU insists on the political role it has to play in supporting countries in cross-border agreements through its long tradition of political negotiation.

Finally, there will be the need to monitor and support OFAC for at least 5 years, and it's important to be able to count on a strong sub-regional institution that can capitalize on what all development partners are doing.

- **AfDB**

- Wishes the PIPs are ambitious and is ready to support these initiatives.
- Wishes to continue to work alongside countries to ensure that they benefit from financing.
- Insists on building the capacities of COMIFAC and ECCAS institutions to develop major transhumance projects.

The AfDB has a modern conception of transhumance and intends to modernize the process without necessarily focusing on the ancient model of transhumance, and envisage how transhumance in the next 50 years should be. The bank is committed to financing its strategic reflections and the means to mobilize this process.

It wants to find a means of financing the local economy. The AfDB wants to finance the modern transhumance process, and believes that the 506 million EUR is extremely

insufficient if we really need to act on transhumance. So if we need AfDB funding, we need to think about a modern transhumance process.

- **“Bezos” fund**

For the Bezos fund, there is a willingness to join with other partners in the Congo Basin, to preserve the wealth of biodiversity and community development in the Congo Basin.

This fund pledged \$1 billion at the Glasgow conference, and has already disbursed \$100 million between Gabon, the DRC and Congo Brazzaville. As a member of the CBFP, Bezos as a fund will be permanently available in this process. As far as the PIPs are concerned, it's early to determine Bezos' areas commitment, but it will be a question of seeing what facilities Bezos could provide, in particular institutional consultations on this issue, and targeted areas of community development issues around protected areas in the Congo Basin. We assume that a commitment is made in accordance with all the other TFPs, so it would be important to take into account the various players working in the field, and their various axes?

It's much more likely that the bezos fund will get involved in the forestry part of the Congo Basin, even if we'll then have to see how far we can explore the Sahelian part.

- **OKAFI**

We would like to highlight the following:

- OKAFI is ready to do whatever is necessary to protect the Congo Basin forests.
- OKAFI is concerned with the protection of African rainforests
- OKAFI acknowledges that deforestation and poverty reduction are cross-cutting areas of concern for their institution
- OKAFI envisages new investments in Cameroon and continued collaboration in ITS areas of concern
- We need to invest in sustainable agricultural systems, which will be the first step in mobilising funds.
- It is essential to maintain a commitment to working together with other organisations and countries

- **FAO;**

The FAO has been involved in several programs for several years. During the next facilitation period, the FAO intends to consolidate the profits made and resort to innovative financing, but above all, it is necessary to adopt coherent PIPs. Finally, FAO renewed its commitment to support the CBFP.

- **UNFF**

Thanks the facilitator. An inclusive approach that reconciles customary and modern law is needed. Include women's education in the transhumance process; promote forest certification in the various blocks.

CONFERENCE CLOSING CEREMONY

Speech by the CBFP Facilitator of the Federal Republic of Germany and COMIFAC Goodwill Ambassador

He expressed his satisfaction at the end of the cross-border transhumance and the results achieved, and thanked all those who had worked to make the conference a success (MINFOF, MINEPIA, CBFP, GIZ). Its results, if implemented, will pave the way for the peaceful resolution of transhumance-related conflicts, and contribute to the restoration and protection of fragile ecosystems and natural resources in the Central African and Sahel regions. The importance of peaceful development and rational management of natural resources in the Sahel and Central Africa extends beyond the region to the international community and the planet. Our responsibility for this generation is to find solutions and decide on the right political step.

Speech by His Excellency Pr Sanctus Niragira, by the Minister of Environment, Agriculture and Livestock, Burundi, current President of COMIFAC

He recalled that the conclusions reached at the conference were satisfactory in terms of the PIPs presented and adopted.

He praised the contribution of experts and partners in identifying the three provisional plans for implementing the process. Through the various fora of traditional chiefs, experts, partners and ministers, transhumance, which is a cultural way of breeding livestock, has undergone numerous changes that impact peace, security and even the degradation of ecosystems and protected areas. The measures taken and recommendations made should enable countries to embark on a process of modernizing transhumance. This will involve revising livestock policies together with the sectors concerned by transhumance. Countries must pursue bilateral and trilateral consultations in order to reach agreements whose implementation will be facilitated by all stakeholders. It is important for the transhumance process to be politically supported by the relevant institutions in the sub-region (ECOWAS, ECCAS), in association with specialized institutions such as COMIFAC, CBLT, HIRA, CCC, CICOS, etc. For the protected areas affected, COMIFAC has received a mandate from the Heads of State and Government through its treaty on the conservation and sustainable management of Central Africa forest ecosystems, as well as its convergence plan, whose strategic axis III will continue to support States in their efforts to contribute to the security of protected areas by continuing the fight against poaching and other criminal activities. To this end, tripartite agreements have been signed between Cameroon-Chad-CAR, Cameroon-Congo-Gabon, and others are underway to combat poaching. With a view to pooling transhumance monitoring efforts between observatories, to make the most of the Central Africa Forest Observatory (OFAC), which is under COMIFAC. The partners' declaration of commitment shows their determination to support forest conservation in the Congo Basin. The facilitator

of the Republic of Germany, the Honourable Dr Christian Ruck and the other partners were thanked.

Closing speech by the Minister of Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industry, Representative of the Minister of External Relations

- Heads of diplomatic missions,
- The President of the ECCAS Commission,
- The President of COMIFAC,
- The Facilitator,

The satisfaction of seeing such an international meeting come to an end since the first one was held in N'DJAMENA in 2019. The facilitation of the Republic of Germany, ECCAS AND COMIFAC are appreciated for the diverse support that made the meeting possible. The conclusions perfectly reflect the importance our delegations attach to deepening relations between our states, international organisations and partners, and unequivocally reflect the determination of our respective heads of state (Cameroon, Niger, Nigeria, Chad, CAR, Sudan, South Sudan, DRC) to give international cooperation on cross-border transhumance issues a fresh impetus commensurate with the new and emerging challenges facing young states like ours in a constantly changing world. The Yaoundé conference consolidated the achievements of N'DJAMENA and opened up new perspectives. Its conclusions will be ineffective if they are not diligently implemented by all stakeholders. The Minister wishes to laud the initiatives envisaged during the present meetings, and stresses the need to implement them by holding future sessions at a date to be agreed upon by the parties through diplomatic channels. The recommendations formulated on the issues concerning protected areas and natural resource management on development, peace and security are at the heart of the States' priorities. The facilitator of the Republic of Germany, the Honourable Dr Christian Ruck, was thanked and the new France-Gabon co-facilitation was welcomed. The experts, partners and all those who contributed directly or indirectly to the smooth running of the conference were also thanked.

HANDOVER CEREMONY FROM THE GERMAN FACILITATION TO THE FRENCH FACILITATION



Appendix 1: Meeting agenda



Congo Basin Forest Partnership Facilitation of the Federal Republic of Germany

Second International Conference of Ministers on cross-border Transhumance

Nexus: transhumance, protected areas and natural resources, development, peace and security

July 10 -12, 2023, Yaounde - Cameroon

Detailed Agenda

Day 1 - July 10, 2023: Experts segment

Time	Activities	Speakers	Notes
07: 30 am	Welcome and installation of participants and coffee break	Secretariat	
08:30 am - 09:00 am	Opening Session of the Technical Experts Meeting	Moderation by host country	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Speech by the CBFP Facilitator of the Federal Republic of Germany and Goodwill Ambassador of the COMIFAC declaration. • COMIFAC speech: COMIFAC Executive Secretary • Speech by ECCAS Commissioner in charge of the Environment, Natural Resources, Agriculture and Rural Development • Opening speech by the Host Country 	Honourable Dr Christian Ruck Dr Hervé Martial Maidou Dr Honoré Tabuna Host Country	The protocol session will be facilitated by Cameroon Five minutes of speaking time per intervention Group Picture
09:00 – 9:15	Setting up of the Bureau for the Experts meeting	Moderation by host country	Chairman of the Bureau: Cameroon
	Designation and Installation of the Expert Meeting Bureau <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation of the objectives, expected results and agenda of the conference • Proposal of the composition of the Bureau for adoption by the countries • Technical Secretariat of the Meeting: Sub-regional organisations 	Technical Secretariat: ECCAS, COMIFAC, IGAD, ECOWAS/CILSS, CBLT, CEBEVIRHA, CCRS	1st Vice-Chairperson: Niger 2nd Vice Chairperson: DRC 3rd Vice Chairperson: CAR 1st Rapporteur: Chad: 2nd Rapporteur: South Sudan 3rd Rapporteur: Nigeria 4th Rapporteur: Sudan:
09:15 am - 09:45 am	Press briefing	RECEIAC	
	On the Second International Conference of Ministers on cross-border Transhumance during the Coffee Break	National and International media houses	Session facilitated by RECEIAC
09:45 am - 10:30 am	Session 1: Introduction from the technical panel		
	Introductory presentations by experts: Continuation of the implementation of the N'Djamena Declaration - Results of study, strategies + mapping <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GIZ / USFWS • RIOFAC-CIFOR • FAO • Concordis international 	Paul Scholte - Amy Pokempner Florence Palla - Quentin J. Jungers Cyprien Biaou Timea Szarkova	State of play, challenges, perspectives Coordinated by the Facilitation
10:30 am -1:00 pm	Session 2: Plenary sessions: PIP and Strategic evaluations on the nexus and side events	The three geographical blocks	Coordinated by the Facilitation
	Analysis of the summary of the Country Investment Plan (Action Plan) (PIP): South Sudan and DRC -		

	East Block Strategic Reflections	Coordinated by leaders of the geographical blocks	Experts will analyse the issues related to transhumance to make recommendations and resolutions to be submitted to the Ministers during the in-camera meeting
	Analysis of the summary of the PIPs (CAR, Sudan, Chad) - Strategic reflections of the Centre Block		
	Analysis of the PIPs summary (Cameroon, Nigeria, Niger) - Strategic reflections of the West Block		
	Strategic reflections: Neo-pastoralism - Increasing number of livestock - Economic issues - Biodiversity conservation - Sovereignty issues - Cross-border collaboration/Agreements - Legal framework vs. customs and traditions - Peace and security	Coordinated by the CBFP Facilitation	
	Side events: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Civil Society days: IOM, KAS, CBFP civil society college 	IOM, KAS, CBFP civil society college	
13:00 – 14:00	Break - Lunch and side events		
2:00 pm – 4:00 pm	Session 3: Work in Sessions in the three Geographical Blocks/Working Groups to consolidate the PIPs and recommendations on the implementation of the N'Djaména Declaration and side events	Coordinated by the Leaders of the geographical blocks	Experts segment
4:00 pm - 5:00 pm	Session 4: Plenary session <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Validation of the report of the experts meeting 	Facilitated by the CBFP Co-Facilitator	Rapporteurs meeting included
13:00 – 14:00	Closing Session of the Technical Experts segment	Moderation by host country	
17 :00- 6:00 pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reading of the report of the expert meeting Closing remarks by the host country 	Rapporteur general Host Country	Integrated Coffee Break
4:30 pm - 8:30 pm	Side events of Partners		Side events
	side event brochures - Time for bilateral exchanges and side events for donor audiences - exchanges on transhumance		
Day 2 – July 11 2023: Political Segment			
Ministerial Segment and Donor Round table			
Time	Activities	Speakers	Notes
07: 30 am	Welcome and installation of participants and coffee break	Secretariat	
08:30 am - 09:20 am	Opening Session of the Second International Conference of Ministers	Moderation by host country	

	<p>Each speaker has 5 mins only</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welcome speech by the Government Delegate • Speech by the CBFP Facilitator from the Federal Republic of Germany, COMIFAC Goodwill Ambassador • Speech by His Excellency Dr Honoré Tabuna Honoré Tabuna, Commissioner for the Environment, Natural Resources, Agriculture and Rural Development of the Commission of the Economic Community of Central African States • Speech by His Excellency Pr Sanctus Niragira, Minister for the Environment, Agriculture and Livestock, Burundi and Current President of COMIFAC • Speech by His Excellency Mr Jochen Flasbarth, State Secretary, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, BMZ, Germany • Opening speech by the President of the Republic of Cameroon or his representative 	<p>Mr Gilbert Tsimi Evouna Honourable Dr Christian Ruck H.E. Dr Honoré Tabuna H.E. Prof Sanctus Niragira H.E. Mr Jochen Flasbarth President of the Republic of Cameroon or His Representative</p>	<p>The session shall begin with a film from the host country on cross-border transhumance: "Story Telling" Followed by an artistic performance by griots from the North region of Cameroon.</p> <p>Speeches: five minutes speaking time per speaker</p> <p>Group Picture</p>
<p>09:20 am -09:50 am</p>	<p>Session 5: High-level keynote presentations</p>	<p>H.E. Mr François-Xavier De Donnea, Minister of State of Belgium</p>	<p>Moderation by the Host Country</p>
	<p>Ndjamena Declaration of 2019 - Testimony: Stakes and results of the International Conference of Ministers in charge of Defense, Security and Protected Areas on the fight against poaching and other cross-border criminal activities, held in N'Djamena in January 2019</p>	<p>H.E. Mr Mahamadou Issoufou, Former President of the Republic of Niger</p>	
<p>09:50 am – 09:55 am</p>	<p>Setting up of the Bureau for the political segment</p>	<p>Moderation by host country</p>	<p>Chairman of the Bureau: Cameroon</p> <p>1st Vice-Chairperson: Niger 2nd Vice Chairperson: CAR 3rd Vice Chairperson: DRC 1st Rapporteur: Chad: 2nd Rapporteur: South Sudan 3rd Rapporteur: Nigeria 4th Rapporteur: Sudan:</p>
	<p>Session 6: Implementation of the N'Djamena Declaration</p>		

09:55 am -10:25 am	<p>Nexus Mapping: Transhumance, Protected Areas, Peace, Security and Development Innovative solutions resulting from initiatives/projects/programs of technical and financial partners in the countries involved in the Ndjama Declaration- challenges- strategies- concrete actions- successful initiatives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RIOFAC key note address • Panel of technical and financial partners 	<p>RIOFAC</p> <p>AFD; APN; AWF; GIZ/KFW; UICN; FAO; UNODC</p>	Coordinated by the CBFP facilitation
10:25 am -11:10 am	Session 7: Expert feedback panel		
	Country Investment Plan/Actions (PIP) and strategic guidelines on Neo-pastoralism - Increasing number of livestock - Economic issues - Biodiversity conservation - Sovereignty issues - Cross-border collaboration/Agreements - Legal framework vs. customs and traditions - Peace	Countries concerned and Block leaders	
11:10 am – 11:15 am	Griotic dance for the entrance of the Traditional Leaders	The Griot	
11:15 am – 12:00 pm	Session 8: Forum of Traditional Leaders		<p>Growing challenges on the management and access to natural resources</p> <p>Facilitated by His Excellency Dr TAÏGA, Minister of Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industries</p>
	<p>Legal Framework vs Traditions and customs: between Transhumance Culture and normative requirements Culture tradition, the role of traditional and religious leaders in the peaceful management of transhumance: Panel on the results of the Forum of Traditional Leaders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HRH Aboubakary Abdoulaye, Lamido of Rey-Bouba, Cameroon • HRH Dr Youkouda Koeranga, Lamido of Tchamba, Cameroon • HRH Zoutane Payanfou Ousmane, Lamido of Lere, Chad • HRH Ibrahima Hamalam, Lamido of Degaule, CAR • HRH Hammangabdo zubairu, Lamido of Gashaka Gumti • Mrs Winnie Lai-Solarin, Ardo, President of the cattle breeders’ association, Nigeria • Representative of HRH the l’Emir of Yola, Dr Girei, Nigeria 	Lamidos	
	Session 9: Ministerial panels and heads of subregional organisations		
12:00 pm – 1:30 pm	<p>Neo-pastoralism - Herd size and security challenges - Ecological, economic and social solutions for peaceful transhumance</p> <p>Minister Delegate at the presidency, in charge of Defence, Cameroon The Minister of Agriculture and Livestock, Niger Ministry of livestock and animal husbandry, Chad Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Nigeria Minister of the interior and public security, CAR</p>	Session facilitated by UICN	Summary of appropriate solutions proposed in the countries with the support of partners, that will be recommended

	Neo-pastoralism - Herd size and security challenges - Ecological, economic and social solutions for peaceful transhumance CILSS Executive Secretariat CBLT Executive Secretariat CEBEVHIRA Executive Secretariat CCRS Executive secretary	Session facilitated by FAO	Concrete livestock management solutions to be presented in an in-camera session
1:30 pm - 2:30 pm	Lunch break High-level political lunch of Ministers and Donors		
15:00 am -17:00 am	In-camera session of Ministers In-camera Session of Ministers and Sub-Regional Organisations High Level Political Meeting	Facilitated by ECCAS	Conference Bureau Consensus on: PIPs synthesis, Neo-pastoralism, livestock size, Peace-security, economy/transhumance; Biodiversity conservation - Sovereignty issues - Cross-border agreement - Legal framework vs. customs and traditions
3:00 pm - 5:00 pm	In-camera - Technical and Financial Partners' Round Table Technical and financial partners' Round Table: innovative results from the implementation of partners' programmes; success stories of existing projects; funding prospects <i>All technical and financial partners are invited to participate.</i>	Facilitated by the EU	Best Practices Investment Funding Coordination of initiatives
7:00 pm - 10:00 pm	Opening and Welcome Cocktail Reception Traditional dances, cultural activities	Facilitated by Cameroon	
2:30 pm - 7:00 pm	Side events of Partners side event brochures - Time for bilateral exchanges and side events for donor audiences - exchanges on transhumance		Side events
Day 3 - July 12, 2023: Political Segment 2 (continued)			
Draft Agenda for the Continuation of the Ministerial meeting and Donor Round table			
Time	Activities	Speakers	Notes
09:00 am -09:55 am	Session 10: Cross-border strategies and agreements on peaceful cross-border transhumance Conclusions on cross-border, inter-regional and cooperation agreements		

	<p>Cross-border agreements; Inter-regional agreements; Cooperation agreements</p> <p>The Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife, Cameroon</p> <p>The Minister of Environment, Nigeria</p> <p>The Minister of Wildlife Conservation, South Sudan</p> <p>The Minister of Environment and Sustainable Development, DRC</p> <p>Minister of the Environment, Fisheries and Sustainable Development, Chad</p> <p>Minister of Water, Forests, Hunting and Fishing, CAR</p> <p>IGAD Executive Secretary</p> <p>President of the ECCAS Commission</p> <p>With the opportunity for speakers to make statements on next steps</p>	<p>Session facilitated by Her Excellency Dr Juliette Biao KOUDENOUKPO, Director of the Secretariat of the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF)</p>	<p>Analysis of agreements and strategies at the country and sub-regional levels, with emphasis on the importance of cross-border agreements. Where do we stand with cross-border agreements?</p>
09:55 – 10:00	Griotic dance for the entrance of the Traditional Leaders	The Griot	
	Session 11: High Level Speeches		
10:00 am -11:30 am	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main conclusions of the in-camera ministerial meeting, Led by ECCAS • Major conclusions of the technical and financial partners' discussions, by the UE • High-level declarations of intent from donors (in particular with regard to PIPs and the CBFP): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ France; Germany; Sweden; USA; European Union ✓ AfDB ✓ FAO; UNFF 	<p>Session facilitated by COMIFAC</p>	<p>Speaking time; five minutes per intervention</p> <p>Incl. Coffee break</p>
	Conference Closing Ceremony		
11:30 am - 12:00 pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reading of the Final Communiqué • Speech by the CBFP Facilitator from the Federal Republic of Germany, COMIFAC Goodwill Ambassador • Speech by His Excellency Dr Honoré Tabuna Honoré Tabuna, Commissioner for the Environment, Natural Resources, Agriculture and Rural Development of the Commission of the Economic Community of Central African States • Speech by His Excellency Pr Sanctus Niragira, by the Minister of Environment, Agriculture and Livestock, Burundi, current President of COMIFAC • Closing speech by the President of the Republic of Cameroon or his representative <p>Press Briefing on the Second International Conference of Ministers on Transboundary Transhumance</p>	<p>Moderation by host country</p> <p>Session facilitated by the host country</p>	<p>Press briefing by RECEIAC</p>

Appendix 2: Appreciation from the participants

Thank the President of Cameroon for his commitment and interest in finding solutions for the sustainable management of biodiversity and the promotion of peaceful transhumance. Laud the intense mobilisation of experts from countries concerned with transhumance and technical and financial partners, and to the CBFP facilitator for the perfect organisation of these meetings. Welcome the France-Gabon co-facilitation.

"Meeting from July 10 to 12, 2023, in Yaoundé (Cameroon), for the second International Conference of Ministers on Cross-border Transhumance. Nexus: transhumance, protected areas and natural resources, sustainable development, peace and security, with the joint support of the Congo Basin Forest Partnership Facilitation, the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), the Central Africa Forests Commission (COMIFAC), and the Government of the Republic of Cameroon, under the Very High Patronage of His Excellency, Mr PAUL BIYA, President of the Republic of Cameroon and Head of State.

We, the participants, express our gratitude to His Excellency PAUL BIYA, Head of State of Cameroon, for his interest in finding solutions to the sustainable management of biodiversity and the promotion of peaceful transhumance.

We laud the intense mobilisation of experts from countries concerned with transhumance, as well as technical and financial partners,

Our sincere gratitude goes to the CBFP Facilitator of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Honourable Dr Christian RUCK, for the perfect organisation of these meetings.

We welcome the France-Gabon Co-Facilitation

Thank all those who have contributed to the successful organisation of this conference.

Yaounde, July 12, 2023

THE PARTICIPANTS "

Appendix 3: Appreciation from the Ministers

Meeting from July 10 to 12, 2023, in Yaounde (Cameroon), for the Second International Conference of Ministers on Cross-border Transhumance. Nexus: transhumance, protected areas and natural resources, sustainable development, peace and security, with the joint support of the Congo Basin Forest Partnership Facilitation, the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), the Central Africa Forests Commission (COMIFAC), and the Government of the Republic of Cameroon, under the Very High Patronage of His Excellency, Mr PAUL BIYA, President of the Republic of Cameroon and Head of State.

We, the Ministers and Heads of Delegation taking part in this meeting, express our gratitude to His Excellency PAUL BIYA, Head of State of Cameroon, for his interest in finding solutions to the sustainable management of biodiversity and the promotion of peaceful transhumance.

We thank the Government of Cameroon for having authorised the holding of this conference in Yaounde,

Our heart felt gratitude goes to the people of Cameroon for their reception and hospitality.

Yaounde, July 12, 2023

THE MINISTERS

Appendix 4: SPPECH FROM THE NEW FACILITATOR (France-Gabon Co-facilitation)

France proudly and humbly welcomes the France-Gabon co-facilitation. The facilitator, speaking on behalf of France, reminds us that the co-facilitation of the CBFP with Gabon was made possible thanks to the determination of the Honourable Dr Christian Ruck, whom he wishes to thank in particular.

For Gabon, this facilitation can only be effective if the two countries work closely together. Gabon intends to focus on the development of the timber value chain and the sustainable management of ecosystems. Gabon reiterates that this is a matter of co-facilitation, not support. The principles of sovereignty must be respected between the different States.

Appendix 5: Final communique for the participants

Congo Basin Forest Partnership

Final communiqué

Second International Conference of Ministers on Cross-border Transhumance. Nexus: transhumance, protected areas and natural resources, development, peace and security

Held in

Yaoundé, Cameroun from July 10 to 12, 2023.

1. Under the High Patronage of His Excellency Mr PAUL BIYA, President of the Republic of Cameroon, Head of State, the High-Level Meeting of the "Second International Conference of Ministers on Cross-border Transhumance" was held in Yaoundé, Republic of Cameroon, from July 10 to 12, 2023. Nexus: transhumance, protected areas and natural resources, development, peace and security".
2. The meeting was organised by the Federal Republic of Germany's Facilitation of the Congo Basin Forest Partnership (CBFP), in close collaboration with the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), the Central African Forest Commission (COMIFAC) and Cameroon. It was financially supported by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), implemented by GIZ.
3. The aim of the meeting was to assess the implementation of the Ndjamen Declaration since it was approved by the signatory countries in January 2019, and to identify priority actions for the future.

There were over 300 participants from ECCAS, ECOWAS and IGAD sub-regions, as well as participants from other countries and conservation and development organisations. Some 50 participants also took part online.

The Experts' meeting focused on the following points:

- The opening ceremony;
- The experts' technical session;
- Plenary sessions in the various blocks;
- High-level keynote presentations;
- Forum of traditional chiefs;
- Panel of Ministers and heads of sub-regional organisations
- Closed session of Ministers and sub-regional organisations
- Round table of technical and financial partners
- Formulation of resolutions and recommendations
- Conclusion

I. OPENING CEREMONY

The speeches were given by a number of personalities during the opening ceremony:

- **Welcome speech by the CBFP Facilitator of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Honourable Dr Christian RUCK.** In his speech, the Facilitator highlighted the major successes achieved since Ndjamen, such as: the development of investment plans by the countries concerned, the revitalization of inter-sectoral collaboration between ministries on transhumance issues, the participation of the various players in the transhumance chain, together with traditional chiefs, politicians, civil society and technical and financial partners, in discussions at national and regional levels, etc.
- **Speech by the Executive Secretary of COMIFAC.** He began by thanking the President of the Republic of Cameroon, His Excellency PAUL BIYA. He then reiterated COMIFAC's interest in cross-border transhumance, and expressed the hope that the meetings would proceed smoothly.

- **Special address from the Economic Community of Central African States - ECCAS by Dr TABUNA Honore.** He recalled that transhumance and pastoralism are not new phenomena. But security situations, climate change and other types of pressure demand that countries take urgent action to resolve the problems posed by transhumance in order to promote sustainable economic development in the region.
- **Speech by His Excellency Pr Sanctus Niragira, Minister of the Environment, Agriculture and Livestock, Burundi, Current President of COMIFAC.** He began by thanking the President of the Republic of Cameroon for his hospitality. He then recalled that the implementation of the N'Djamena Declaration had been hampered by the COVID 19 pandemic. He reiterated COMIFAC's commitment to accord greater consideration to transhumance in the sustainable management and conservation of biodiversity.
- **Speech by His Excellency Mr Jochen Flasbarth, State Secretary, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, BMZ, Germany.** Mr Jochen emphasized the importance of the conference, which is part of the strategic thinking process aimed at finding solutions that are appropriate and adaptable to the regional context. He concluded by reiterating Germany's commitment to supporting biodiversity conservation and peace-building initiatives.
- **Opening speech by His Excellency Dr TAIGA, Minister of Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industries, representing the Minister of External Relations, Head of the Cameroon Delegation.** He recalled the particularity of the conference, which has a dual objective: to take stock of the resolutions of the first conference in Ndjamenana and then to take measures and resolutions to overcome the various challenges of cross-border transhumance first, and then pass the torch from the facilitation of the Federal Republic of Germany to the France-Gabon Facilitation.

The agenda was then adopted, and the working committee set up as follows:

- **President:** Cameroon
- **1st Vice-Chairperson:** Niger
- **2nd Vice Chairperson:** DRC
- **3rd Vice Chairperson:** CAR
- **1st Rapporteur:** Chad:
- **2nd Rapporteur:** South Sudan
- **3rd Rapporteur:** Nigeria
- Technical support secretariat for the Meeting: EECAS, COMIFAC, OCFSA, IGAD, CCRS, CILSS, CEBEVIRHA, IUCN

II. ACHIEVEMENTS AT THE END OF THE MEETING

Numerous achievements have been made since the Ndjamenana Declaration, namely:

- The development of multi-year investment plans (PIP);
- The revival of inter-sectoral consultation frameworks in the various countries, notably in the PIP preparation process;
- The implementation of activities in the blocks and meetings organised by the players in the various blocks with a view to exchanging views on the theme.

- The mobilisation of key players in the transhumance chain, traditional rulers, civil society, sectoral ministries, technical partners and donors in transhumance initiatives at national and regional levels.

III. TECHNICAL SESSION

Technical presentation.

- ✚ **Expert presentations focused on the implementation of the N'Djaména Declaration - Results of studies, strategies + mapping** (Paul Scholte - Amy Pokempner, Florence Palla - Quentin J. Jungers, Cyprien Biaou, Timea Szarkova).
- ✚ **PIP analysis and strategic thinking on the transhumance-biodiversity nexus.**
- ✚ The technical presentations by the various experts covered the following aspects: Neo-pastoralism - Increasing number of livestock - Economic issues - Biodiversity conservation - Sovereignty issues - Cross-border collaboration/Agreements - Legal framework vs. customs and traditions - Peace and security;
- ✚ Reflections on block dynamics

At the end of these technical presentations, it is clear that pastoral activity is rich in potential: it is a way of life, a culture, a history, and creates economic capital for transhumant communities. When carried out on a large scale, it poses both territorial and ecological challenges, requiring multidimensional solutions in the landscape and region. Seven topics emerged from these sessions, during which there were strategic-political exchanges on agreements relating to transhumance, financing transhumance, neo-pastoralism, education, traditional chiefs' forums, spatial observation of the determinants of transhumance and institutional support.

IV. POLITICAL SEGMENT

H.E. MR François-Xavier De Donne a, Minister of State of the Kingdom of Belgium, presented a summary of testimonies on the stakes of the Ndjamen Conference.

V. FORUM OF TRADITIONAL LEADERS

The traditional chiefs' forum explored the framework of customs and traditions linked to transhumance and biodiversity conservation. It highlighted cultural and traditional requirements, and the role of traditional and religious leaders in the peaceful management of transhumance. The main recommendation made was to encourage collaboration between traditional chiefs, so that they can play an active role in promoting peaceful and harmonious transhumance.

VI. IN-CAMERA SESSION OF MINISTERS

In camera, the Ministers examined the priority points arising from the experts' meeting. At the end of the deliberations, there were fruitful exchanges with findings and recommendations were made. They were: cross-border agreements on transhumance, setting up a mechanism to finance transhumance, neo-pastoralism, education of transhumant herders, institutionalising cross-border forums for traditional rulers on transhumance, an observatory to monitor the spatial determinants of transhumance, and institutional support for PIP implementation.

With regard to the Experts' report, the ministers expressed their satisfaction with the quality of the document. They also took note of the experts' report and approved the Country Investment Plans.

At the end of the in camera session, the Ministers made a number of **recommendations**, which are noted in an attached document.

VII. PTF COMMITMENTS

The college of donors, in an in-camera meeting, congratulated the experts and the countries on the quality of the PIPs for the 3 blocks, which they found realistic and which correspond to real financing possibilities. Financial support for the PIPs will be based on the principles of economic and environmental sustainability and social equity.

VIII. FINAL RECOMMENDATIONS

At the end of the proceedings, the participants formulated the following recommendations to serve as a roadmap for the implementation of the Declaration:

For the countries

- Implement of multi-year country investment plans;
- Sign/revive cross-border agreements;
- Set up cross-border agreement management platforms;
- Set up platforms at different levels to prevent, manage and monitor cross-border conflicts linked to transhumance;
- Set up appropriate national policy and legal frameworks for the management of transhumance dynamics;
- Carry out studies in countries to assess the impact of transhumance on security, biodiversity, well-being and the risk of zoonotic disease emergence in the blocks covered by the N'Djamena declaration;
- Set up an identification, warning and information-sharing system at all entry and exit points along transhumance corridors;
- Develop socio-economic infrastructures in transhumance areas for better transhumance management;
- Develop an education system adapted to transhumant herders and other pastoral groups.
- Set up a system to control the circulation of small arms, weapons of war and drugs between countries;
- Involve CSOs in the implementation of country investment plans.
- Establish and make operational bi-national and tri-national cross-border AML brigades, including talks between the States concerned.

TFPs

- Support countries' leaders, co-leaders, technical and strategic partners in mobilising financial resources and implementing PIPs;
- Technical support for countries to enable them use appropriate tools for monitoring and managing transhumance (mapping, GIS, MEOR, etc.).

For the CBFP

- Support the mobilisation of funds for the implementation of PIPs;
- Continued lobbying of ECCAS for endorsement of the N'Djamena Declaration by the Heads of State.

To sub-regional institutions COMIFAC/ECCAS/CCRS/CILS/IGAD/CEBEVIRHA/CBLT/OFAC

- Advocate and mobilize resources to finance investment plans in the blocks.
- Carry out an extensive study to set up a sustainable financing mechanism for transhumance.

IX. HANDOVER OF THE FACILITATION

The Facilitation was handed over; from the German Facilitation to the new France-Gabon Facilitation. The ceremony took place in the presence of conference participants and officials. Gifts were presented to the former Facilitation.

X. CONCLUSION

All the delegations of the countries taking part in the conference approved the results of the work from the conference. The participants lauded the efforts made by each country and the strategic partners, and urged them to continue to support the implementation of the recommendations stemming from the conference. They expressed their gratitude to the strategic partners who made the event possible. To the German government's Facilitation, they expressed their gratitude for the multifaceted support in implementing the Ndjamen Declaration and urged them to continue.

Likewise, the ministers took note of the experts' report, approved the Country Investment Plans, and made recommendations on the nexus: transhumance, protected areas and natural resources, development, peace and security.

All the participants and organisers of the second international conference with the Nexus: transhumance, protected areas and natural resources, development, peace and security, thank the Government of the Republic of Cameroon through its illustrious President, His Excellency PAUL BIYA, Head of State of Cameroon, for the reception and his legendary hospitality.

Yaoundé, July 12, 2023

The participants



APPENDICES 6: STRATEGIC GUIDELINES DOCUMENT

At the end of the 2nd International Conference on Cross-border Transhumance Nexus: transhumance, protected areas and natural resources, development, peace and security

On

The need to guide and support the regional dynamics of cross-border transhumance by paying more attention to peace and security, biodiversity conservation and the fight against climate change.

With the joint support of the Facilitation of the Congo Basin Forest Partnership, the Central Africa Forests Commission (COMIFAC) and the Government of the Republic of Cameroon, under the Very High Patronage of His Excellency, PAUL BIYA, President of the Republic of Cameroon, Head of State, the participants met in Yaounde (Cameroon) from July 10 to 12, 2023, for the 2nd International Conference on cross-border Transhumance (CITT),

To reaffirm their permanent commitment to work towards sustainable economic and social development for the well-being of the populations of the centre regions of the Sahel, the Lake Chad Basin and the forest and savannah regions that extend to the north of the Congo Basin, in accordance with Agenda 2030 (the Sustainable Development Goals);

To highlight the willingness of the States of the Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC), as well as CAR, DRC, Sudan and South Sudan, to work together to sustainably manage cross-border transhumance and biodiversity;

To recognise the regional dynamics of transhumance, whose socio-cultural basis is local, are likely to undermine prospects for development, peace and security, and biodiversity conservation;

To Note the progress made in implementing the N'Djamena Declaration adopted in 2019, at the end of the 1st International Conference on cross-border transhumance in the ECCAS area;

Considering that greater collaboration at the level of cross-border landscapes hosting transhumance will help States to achieve sustainable management of transhumance;

Desiring to make a significant contribution to sustainable management with a view to improving and protecting the lives, livelihoods and rights of pastoral populations without prejudice to the environment, peace and security, and the social and cultural systems of indigenous and local communities.

Noting, however, that since the Ndjamen Declaration of January 2019, the actions taken have not reversed the trends:

1. Climate change, which is exacerbating the aridity of an increasing proportion of the main grazing areas in Sahelian regions, and consequently contributing to a geographical extension of transnational transhumance dynamics towards the south;
2. Increased financial investment in livestock by local economic players other than herders, contributing to an increase in the size and number of transhumant herds;
3. The persistence of terrorist activities and instability in several areas of the sub-region, which contributes to the maintenance and multiplication of armed trafficking fuelled by the illegal exploitation of natural resources (including large fauna), particularly within transhumance areas, some of which are infiltrated and threatened;
4. The dynamics of transhumance between the Sahel and northern equatorial Africa are likely to undermine the prospects for development, peace and security, and biodiversity conservation in certain areas where they are not currently sufficiently regulated.

Have hereby agreed on the following strategic guidelines with a view to curbing this negative spiral by implementing joint actions for peaceful transhumance. For the countries concerned:

1. Develop/revive cross-border cooperation agreements;
2. Set up cross-border agreement management platforms;
3. Develop frameworks for cross-border conflict prevention, management and resolution;
4. Develop socio-economic and technical infrastructure in transhumance areas;
5. Implement multi-year country investment plans to improve transhumance;
6. Implement plans to combat poaching and natural resource crime in cross-border areas;
7. Involve traditional chiefs to take account of local realities and customs in transhumance;
8. Develop zoonosis warning and prevention systems;
9. Develop appropriate tools for observing the determinants of peaceful transhumance;

10. Develop and implement a strategy for mobilising financial resources and appropriate governance frameworks.

Request:

1. Countries affected by transhumance should organise a Heads of State conference on cross-border transhumance;
2. The Facilitator of the Congo Basin Forest Partnership (CBFP), in collaboration with technical and financial partners, to support the implementation of country investment plans presented at this conference.
3. CCRS, CBLT, CILSS, ECCAS, ECOWAS, IGAD and COMIFAC to facilitate investment: the restoration of ecosystem functionality in countries from the Sahel to the equatorial area of the Congo Basin forests, for sylvo-agro-pastoral infrastructure, development, securing and enhancement of pastoral areas and cattle tracks.

Yaounde, July 12, 2023



Appendix 7: WORKING DOCUMENT FROM THE EXPERTS' DISCUSSIONS FOR THE MINISTERS' IN CAMERA SESSION

Context

The flow of transhumant herders from the Sahel to the equatorial area is constantly increasing, as well as trafficking of all kinds, insecurity and conflict, resulting in negative socio-economic impacts, threats, pressures and alarming consequences for: wildlife conservation, the preservation of Central Africa's rich biodiversity, the safeguarding of forest ecosystems and the harmonious development of local and indigenous communities. To counter the complexity of pastoralism and its negative effects, intensive cooperation between governments and development partners is needed. Innovations in resource management, the integration of traditional cultures in the transparent management of transhumance and support for local governance mechanisms should be promoted. In the long term, particular support should be given to legal protection, land-use management with awareness-raising on usage rights and effective participation of all user groups, and the maintenance of the rule of law.

With the problem of ever-increasing livestock herds intensifying, and the forests and biodiversity of the Congo Basin increasingly threatened by this phenomenon, a declaration on cross-border transhumance was promulgated as part of a collaboration between the Congo Basin Forest Partnership (CBFP) and the Central Africa Forest Commission (COMIFAC) at the International Conference held in N'Djamena from January 23 to 25, 2019. The Conference brought together the Ministers of Defense, Forests/Protected Areas/Environment and Livestock of the seven countries concerned, some 50 senior officials from regional and sub-regional institutions, and some 225 experts, including technical and financial cooperation partners.

The N'Djamena Declaration¹ focuses on the need to shape the framework for cross-border collaboration and the dynamics of transhumance at the regional level, taking into account security issues, the management of protected areas and the increasing degradation of ecosystems due to the effects of climate change. It underlines the need for a coherent cross-border policy and joint actions to support herders as a prerequisite for sustainable development in the region. The declaration takes into consideration **issues of security and sustainable management of natural resources**, and advocates for an innovative multi-sectoral and cross-border approach.

It is in this context that the governments of transhumance countries, with the support of CBFP facilitation, have decided to organise the second International Conference of Ministers on Cross-border Transhumance. Nexus: transhumance, protected areas and natural resources, development, peace and security.

Conference objectives include: assessing the implementation of the Ndjamen Declaration since its approval by signatory countries in January 2019. Reviewing progress made in the implementation of the Declaration by individual countries, challenges and opportunities; Reflecting on the way forward for transhumance

management in the Lake Chad Basin, DRC, CAR, the Republics of Sudan and South Sudan, particularly in the context of security, conflict resolution, cross-border collaboration and the promotion of economic development with a focus on transhumant communities.

The items submitted for the ministers' deliberation reflect the salient issues discussed at the expert meetings, which are described below.

1. **Signing of various cross-border agreements** on transhumance with a view to managing transhumance to combat insecurity, cattle theft and disease control. Cross-border pastoral mobility and participatory cross-border governance are increasingly the subject of negotiations at various levels, with a view to ensuring security, sustainable management of protected areas and economic growth. To this end, the following agreements need to be signed.
 - Cameroon-Nigeria
 - CAR-Chad and Sudan
 - CAR-North DRC and South Sudan
2. **Setting up a transhumance fund.** This innovative financing mechanism will enable the sustainable development of transhumance. This financing mechanism will support the implementation of multi-year investment plans.
3. **Neo-pastoralism** The actions of neo-pastoralism are evident at local level. They are: monopolization of vast tracts of land, various forms of trafficking and the uncontrolled circulation of arms. This leads to huge herds of cattle being driven into the protected areas of the northern fringe of Central Africa in the tropical forest of the Congo Basin. Calling for an integrated approach to conservation and development in a context of increasing livestock numbers and neo-pastoralism, this relatively recent phenomenon deserves a legal framework and better regulation to limit conflicts. In addition, the N'djamena Declaration recommends that ECCAS coordinates initiatives with border, security and defense authorities to promote the understanding and implementation of the "Convention for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons".
4. **Education of nomadic children and empowerment of women.** Without formal education, nomads are condemned to a life of non-inclusion in national politics and economics. They won't be able to protect their civil rights, such as access to the natural resources they need. It is therefore necessary to build an education system adapted to their mobility. In addition, as women play an important role in herding, they need to be given greater responsibility in decision-making mechanisms.
5. **Institutionalisation of traditional cross-border fora for peaceful transhumance:** the creation of an institutional framework led by traditional chiefs to support the N'Djamena Declaration will enable the value of local actions, customs, culture and norms in terms of transhumance to be enhanced. These frameworks can foster the emergence of effective participation of traditional institutions to respect their roles and responsibilities in conflict prevention and management in the context of cross-border transhumance. This framework shall also enable important contributions to be made.
6. **Spatial observation of transhumance determinants.**
In order to provide decision-makers, from regional institutions to decentralised territorial entities, via national administrations and field operators, with the information services (early warning systems, monitoring bulletins, maps and other spatial

analyses) required for the smooth management of cross-border transhumance in Central Africa, the Central Africa forest observatory should strengthen its collaboration with IGAD, OBAPAO and regional institutions in West and East Africa, to ensure the rapid deployment of capacities to monitor and support cross-border transhumance in the eight countries covered by the Ndjama Declaration, and to take account of the challenges and issues that go beyond its borders.

- 7. **Institutional support for implementation of the N'Djamena Declaration.** The proposed institutional framework is set out below. It is to be examined by the Ministers.
- 8.

