

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR :

THE PEACEFUL TRANSBORDER TRANSHUMANCE: ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF TRADITIONAL HERDSMEN.

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

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

1. SUMMARY

Activity	Organize a sub-regional forum of traditional chieftaincies and local cross-border actors (Cameroon-Nigeria-Chad) on transhumance, bringing together all the authorities and traditional chieftaincies and representatives of transhumant groups (Lamidat, Mbororos, Fulani, rural actors, the Association of Traditional Chiefs of Chad, chiefs of pastoralist tribes, etc.).
Objectives of the forum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pursue the construction of a participatory multi-stakeholder dialogue for a peaceful cross-border transhumance, based on a common vision and the guidelines of the N'Djamena Agreement; • Strengthen the social mobilization and dialogue capacities of traditional structures in favour of a peaceful transhumance; • Promote the emergence of an effective participation of traditional relays in the respect of their roles and responsibilities in terms of conflict prevention and management within the framework of cross-border transhumance.
Expected results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All the traditional chieftaincies, actors and other stakeholders in cross-border transhumance participate in the consultation and dialogue-building process; • The dialogue capacities of traditional local actors are strengthened and a mechanism for monitoring the results of the dialogue is put in place; • The emergence of local traditional actors involved in dialogue on transhumance has begun. • Multi-faceted problems linked to conflicts between rural actors are analyzed and measures are proposed to promote peaceful cross-border transhumance. Make the most of endogenous mechanisms for preventing and managing conflicts linked to cross-border transhumance. • Endogenous mechanisms for the prevention and management of conflicts related to cross-border transhumance are enhanced.
Description	Within the framework of the implementation of the activities of the GIZ BSB Support Project, efforts have been made to address the issue of transhumance in the Yamoussa BSB in connection with all ongoing initiatives (N'Djamena Declaration, West Block works, CBFP, COMIFAC,

	YAMOUSSA BSB Agreements, etc.). The project conducted an exhaustive study on the theme, accompanied by a workshop (EGGOU GOL 1) to share the results, build dialogue and formulate guidelines and actions for the future. The process made it possible to place the Project as a key actor in initiatives in favour of a peaceful and non-conflictual transhumance. The Project is continuing its efforts and plans to organize a sub-regional forum of all local transhumance stakeholders in order to initiate dialogue and exchanges between the communities at the grassroots level.
Participants	127 local community participants (Cameroon, Nigeria, Chad, Central African Republic)
Location	Lamidat of Rey Bouba (Mayo-Rey Department, Cameroon)
Covid 19 measures	The situation of the Covid 19 pandemic requires the organizers to take care of the provisions in terms of compliance with the health measures officially promulgated and by the GIZ.
Indicator of achievement	All the grassroots communities and the actors of the cross-border transhumance have come together and taken resolutions and recommendations for a peaceful cohabitation.

2. CONTEXT OF INTERVENTION OF THE GERMAN COOPERATION

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

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

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

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

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

3. THE N'DJAMENA DECLARATION AND THE WESTERN BLOC

The N'Djamena Declaration addresses the need to shape an appropriate framework for collaboration on transboundary transhumance at the regional level that integrates issues of security, protected area management and increasing ecosystem degradation due to the effects of climate change. It stresses the need for political ownership of the peaceful management of transboundary transhumance that is consistent with joint actions to support stakeholders in biodiversity conservation and sustainable development. This declaration integrates the issues of security, natural resource management and advocates an innovative multi-sectoral cross-border approach.

Through this Declaration, the States located in the northern part of the Congo Basin, the Sahelian countries bordering these countries and the regional organizations commit themselves to a common approach to the protection of the environment, agriculture, livestock and security. The negative effects of endemic neo-pastoralism on biodiversity and the preservation of forests in the Congo Basin are addressed. In addition, it promotes peaceful transhumance in the three geographical blocks in order to prevent, mitigate and resolve conflicts related to transhumance, particularly between pastoralists and farmers.

The 3 geographical blocks set up to foster this transboundary collaboration under the facilitation of the Congo Basin Forest Partnership Facilitator are as follows

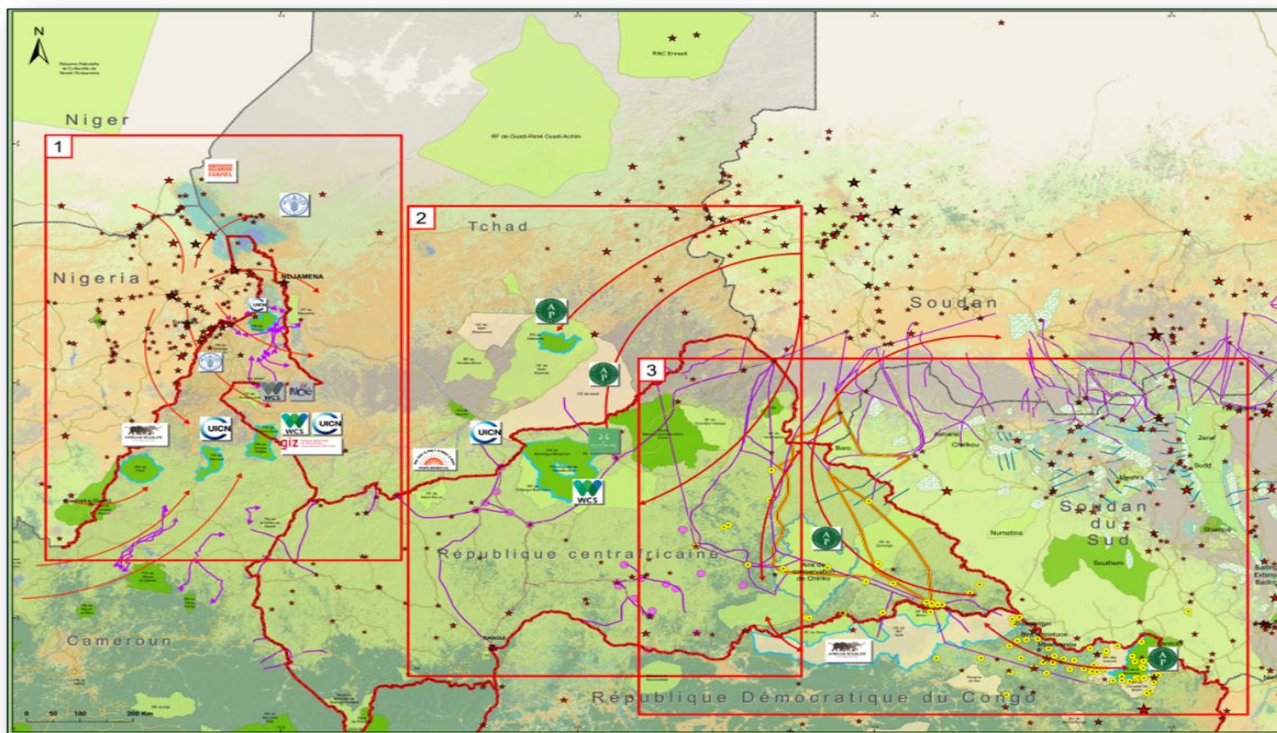
- ✓ **Geographic Block West (Block West)** encompasses the territory of northeastern Nigeria, northern Cameroon, eastern Cameroon, southwestern Cameroon, southwestern Chad and northwestern CAR.
- ✓ **Geographic Block Centre (Block Centre)** includes the territories encompassing the protected areas of south-eastern Chad, north-eastern CAR and south-western Sudan.
- ✓ **Geographic Block East (Block East)** connects the territories encompassing the conservation areas of southeastern CAR, the protected areas of western South Sudan and that of northeastern DRC.

The main lines of the logical framework for the follow-up of the Declaration are as follows

- **Component 1: Legal framework for collaboration between States.**

Result 1: "A clear and precise bilateral legal framework enables the security, police and judicial services of the States concerned by transboundary protected areas to collaborate in order to combat and repress illegal practices

Visualization map of the three geographic blocks



Map 1 the three emerging geographical blocks in terms of Transboundary Security-LAB and Transhumance Management, OFAC 2018

- **Component 2: Anti-poaching strategy in protected areas.**

Result 2: "Anti-poaching strategies are effectively implemented by protected area managers in the functional landscapes and ecosystems approach in line with the provisions of transboundary agreements and operational technical protocols".

- **Component 3: Transhumance management.**

Result 3: "Transhumance activities are taken into account in the framework of the conservation of protected areas and their functional landscapes/ecosystems so that they generate benefits for all and contribute to: building social cohesion, promoting local development and ensuring biodiversity conservation".

- **Component 4: Consolidation of Peace and Security.**

Result4: "Actions contributing to the emergence and consolidation of peace and security are taken into account to enable the management of protected areas, transhumance and local development initiatives to be carried out in a favourable security context".

- **Component 5: Balancing Human Health and Biodiversity Conservation/Zoonoses and Covid-19.**

Result 5: "The risks of human-animal-human contamination by pathogenic germs transmitted by wildlife are reduced through actions initiated to contain the relations between humans and nature that can lead to health consequences, such as the COVID19 pandemic and EBOLA epidemics.

- **Component 6: Communication and Advocacy.**

Result 6: "The information/communication strategy on protected areas in the priority block under consideration is linked to a concerted COM strategy on a regional scale which allows the protected areas of Central Africa to be promoted to national/international public opinion and to relevant global initiatives"

The January 2019 N'Djamena Declaration was followed in May 2019 by negotiations on a cross-border agreement between South Sudan and the DRC . **September 2019:** Chad and CAR organized a sub-regional consultation for a peaceful cross-border transhumance in the Lake Chad Basin (Niger, Nigeria, Chad, Cameroon and Central African Republic). **In November 2019:** a major step was taken with the signing of two specific protocols of bi and (tri) party cross-border agreements on anti-poaching and ecodevelopment between Cameroon, Chad and CAR.

In the same vein, the high-level **experts' conference (16-17 December 2019)** with the countries concerned, brought together about 150 participants and resulted in the adoption by the 7 countries bordering the Sahel region and the regional organizations concerned and for each geographical block **of a guideline - programmatic logical framework** for proper monitoring of transhumant movements.

The holding of the December 2019 Douala Conference on the follow-up to the Ndjamen Conference, was a platform for a genuine follow-up of cross-border actions in relation to the Ndjamen Declaration, notably **the holding on 17 December 2019** of the first sessions of the Supervision and Arbitration Committees (CBSA) of the Binational Agreement (BSB Yamoussa) between Cameroon and Chad and of the Tripartite Agreement LAB of N'Djamena (AT-LAB of N'Djamena) between Cameroon, CAR and Chad¹. These sessions preceded the first ministerial consultations between the DRC and CAR on a cross-border agreement between the DRC and CAR (a ministerial-level meeting).

Still within the framework of the implementation of the recommendations of the Douala conference of December 2019, the Coleaders of the Geographical Blocks worked from **May to September 2020** under the coordination of the CBFP on the development of a **programmatic and budgeted three-year roadmap** and a **political and diplomatic action sheet** for each block with a view to strengthening advocacy at the highest level of the States. These roadmaps relating to the implementation of the Ndjamen Declaration for the three geographical blocks were developed in concert with state partners and regional and sub-regional organisations with GIZ BSB Yamoussa for the Western Block, WCS for the Central Block and APN for the Eastern Block as the lead agency. These roadmaps are structured around the five expected results of the N'Djamena Declaration, as set out in the logical framework mentioned above.

The activities covered by these roadmaps include support for cross-border agreements, the establishment of a regional system for monitoring and guiding the movements of transhumant herders, the promotion of integrated and sustainable land-use planning for protected areas in the subregion, the strengthening of the fight against poaching, together with the establishment of alternatives in terms of income-generating activities, and community development in connection with strategies and mechanisms for the peaceful management of conflicts relating to transhumance

Within the framework of the implementation of these roadmaps, specific actions have been proposed for the management of transboundary transhumance and zoonoses, in particular the "One Health" concept, which is a current issue. This is on the list of political and diplomatic actions of the Facilitation. Furthermore, the German cooperation through the GIZ Project of Support to the BSB YAMOUSA Complex (Chad-Cameroon) conducted in 2020 in the BSB YAMOUSA area, a major study on transboundary transhumance which contributed to a better knowledge of the stakes and challenges of this mode of space management.

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Ongoing donor advocacy: On an ongoing basis, the CBFP Facilitator from the Federal Republic of Germany conducted several advocacy efforts first at the high political level in Germany and facilitated the organisation of a donor meeting dedicated to the topic of transhumance.

July 2020: Regarding transhumance, support should be given to community-based local resource management systems, which have long been responsive to competing demands of pastoralists and farmers for land use and water supply, but are increasingly dysfunctional due to multifaceted conflicts, uncontrolled migration flows and the effects/impacts of climate change. Greater involvement in the cross-cutting issue of transhumance would bring added value in addressing the Climate - Biodiversity - Security theme. **Germany**, in particular, has highlighted this as a future theme **during its presidency of the UN Security Council in July 2020.**

In October 2020, the Facilitator of the Federal Republic of Germany, on the basis of the political and diplomatic action sheet of the geographical blocs, initiated the implementation of certain major actions at the diplomatic and political level in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Cameroon through the organization of a high-level breakfast of the Heads of Mission of the countries concerned in the Eastern and Western Blocs. This high-level breakfast served as a briefing framework for the Heads of diplomatic missions of the countries concerned by the N'Djamena Declaration. The exchanges focused on cross-border agreements relating to cross-border transhumance, the fight against cross-border poaching and the effective management of cross-border protected areas.

In December 2020 and on the sidelines of the 8^{ième} CBFP Governing Council Meeting, the CBFP Facilitation of the Federal Republic of Germany organized the "Transhumance Day" on 29 December 2020. At this event, the co-leaders of the geographical blocks presented the status of work in their respective blocks, including: (a) the status of the implementation of the N'Djamena Declaration within each geographical block; (b) the programmatic and budgetary roadmaps of the geographical blocks; and (c) the political and diplomatic action sheet of the CBFP Facilitation.

In addition, two major results of the "Transhumance Day" in the western block should be highlighted: The holding of the Council of Ministers meeting on the BSB Yamoussa cross-border agreements between Chad, CAR and Cameroon on eco-development and eco-security, the fight against poaching in the BSB Yamoussa binational protected areas complex and the presentation of the reports of the study commissioned by the GIZ/BSB Yamoussa project on transhumance in the BSB Yamoussa Complex, in four volumes. This day on transhumance in Central Africa served as a platform for discussion on issues related to pastoralism/transhumance while analyzing the security dimension, the rise of tensions and conflicts between farmers and pastoralists and the appropriate solutions for an effective community regulation of pastoralism and transhumance in the ECCAS area.

Thus, the present terms of reference are prepared for the organization of the Conference of Country Experts for the elaboration of Country Investment Plans within the framework of the follow-up of the implementation of the Ndjamen Declaration on Transhumance, Zoonoses, Cross-border AML, Peace, Security and Sustainable Development. It will be held from 12 to 15 July 2021, in Douala, under the co-chairmanship of the Minister of Wildlife and Forestry of the Republic of Cameroon and the Facilitator of the Republic of Germany for the CBFP, in close collaboration

with regional institutions and co-leaders of the geographical blocks. **This Douala Conference of Experts is a preparatory stage for Ndjamena 2, which will host the Summit of Heads of State and the Donors' Round Table.**

4. PROBLEMATIC OF TRANSHUMANCE

Transhumance is defined as an animal production system characterised by regular seasonal and cyclical movements between complementary ecological zones. Transhumant herds generally move from an environment in disequilibrium and where pasture and water are becoming scarce (especially during the dry season) to areas considered to be still well supplied with pasture and water. Cross-border transhumance always involves a sending and a receiving country.

These movements generally encounter problems that generate conflicts if they are not resolved in time. Indeed, transhumant herders complain about farmers occupying transhumance corridors and space in the reception areas on the one hand. On the other hand, the other actors accuse transhumants of causing damage to fields and of roaming illegally in protected areas (conservation areas, hunting zones) with the destruction of natural resources and wildlife habitats..., the dominant mode of production is based on mobility and this must be negotiated with the other users of the space. It is clear that the conflicts associated with transhumance across borders lead some rural actors who use the natural resources involved to have a negative perception of transhumance.

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

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

5. JUSTIFICATION OF LOCAL STAKEHOLDERS' TRAINING

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

This request is justified by the search for ways and means to strengthen the capacities, roles and responsibilities of traditional structures in the cross-border sub-region. The increased involvement of traditional authorities and credible and legitimate community leaders will be an asset in calming the flow of transhumance

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

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

The Forum's initiative will contribute to the overall process of developing a strategy and an action plan with proposed solutions for sustainable transhumance, taking into account the recommendations of several ongoing initiatives (N'Djamena Conference - N'Djamena Agreement, Douala-Bangui-Ndjamen sub-regional workshop held in the framework of the PBF-Transhumance Cameroon project, CBFP-Douala Conferences, etc.)

6. LAUNCHING DIALOGUE BUILDING: "EGGOU GOL

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

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

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

7. SPECIFIC CONTEXT OF THE BSB YAMOUSA COMPLEX

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

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

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

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

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

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

8. CONSTRUCTION OF A TRANSHUMANCE DIALOGUE

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

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

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

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

9. CASE STUDY : TRANSHUMANCE IN BSB YAMOUSA

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

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

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

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

10. OBJECTIVES OF THE FORUM OF TRADITIONAL LOCAL ACTORS

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

The objectives of the forum can be summarized as follows:

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

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

11. EXPECTED RESULTS OF THE FORUM

The expected outcomes of the forum are summarized as follows:

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

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

12. FORUM THEMES

Three main themes will be proposed to the participants, namely

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

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

13. ORGANIZATION OF THE FORUM

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

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

In chronological order, for the completion of this activity :

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

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

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

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

14. FORUM PARTICIPANTS

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

Country	Number of participants	Notes	Comments
Cameroon	60	15 of the Faro area	
Nigeria	14	Border area	
Central African Republic	12	Border area	
Chad	40	Border/BSB area	

Local NGOs	4	Country	
Rapporteurs/Facilitators	6	Premises	
Support Staff/Drivers	10	Premises	
TOTAL	146		

15. FORUM AGENDA (LAMIDAT REY BOUBA)

Timetable	Joints	Responsible for	Days
	DAY 24 October 2021		
	Arrival of participants	BSB Project	
	DAY 25 October 2021		
08H00	Welcome of the participants Participant Registration Miscellaneous Amenities	BSB Project Welcoming Committee	
13H00	Lunch	BSB Project Welcoming Committee	
15H00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction Covid measures to be respected/BSB project • The Mayor of the Commune or the Prefect of Mayo Rey to welcome • The Governor of the Region ; • Dr. Christian Ruck is the CBFP Facilitator of the German Republic; • Dr. Katzer, Head of German Cooperation ; • His Majesty the Lamido for the opening speech of the Forum. • Family Photo 	Protocols Lamidat and Governorate GiZ Project	
16H30	Coffee break and withdrawal of personalities	Project Team	
17H00	Presentation of the participants Words from the delegations of Cameroon, Chad and Nigeria	Moderator	

17H30	Presentation of the Programme of Work and Adoption	Moderator	
18H00	Closing of the day	Moderator	
19H00	Dinner at 19H00	Moderator	
	DAY 26 October 2021		
08H30	Theme of the Day : Cross-border transhumance: Implications Exchanges and debates	Moderator	
10H00	Coffee break	Project Team	
10H30	Cross-border transhumance: Implications Continued Discussion and debate	Moderator	
13H00	Lunch break		
14H30	<u>Presentations:</u> Transhumance and Zoonoses <u>Debates-Exchanges</u>	Experts, People, Resources	
16H00	Coffee break	Project Team	
16H30	Continued Discussion and debate and adoption of conclusions	Moderator	
18H00	Closing of the day's work and cultural evening		
	DAY 27 October 2021		
08H30	Conclusions Day 1 Theme of the Day: Conflicts, management mechanisms, roles and responsibilities of traditional chieftaincies Exchange-Debate	Moderator	Side Event : Problem of gold panning (small group)
09H00	Coffee break	Moderator	
10H30	Continuation of the Debates-Exchanges	Moderator	
13H00	Lunch Break		
14H30	Continuation of the Debates-Exchanges	Moderator	
16H00	Coffee break		
16H30	Continued Exchange and debate work and Adoption of the conclusions of the discussions	Moderator	
17H00	Closing of Day 2, followed by Dinner at 18H30 and cultural evening		

	DAY 28 October 2021		
08H30	Presentation-Conclusions Work Day 3 Conclusions, Resolutions, Recommendations, Roadmap Exchange-Debate	Moderator	
12H00	Presentation of the final communiqué (Rey Bouba Declaration) and the roadmap/Charter of good conduct for cross-border transhumance	Moderator	
13H00	Reading and adoption of the final communiqué sanctioning the end of the Forum and closing remarks	Moderator	
	DAY 29 October 2021		
	Return of the guests		

16. PLACE AND DURATION OF THE FORUM

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

17. COMPLIANCE WITH ANTI-COVID MEASURES 19

The situation of the Covid 19 pandemic imposes to consider during the present forum the respect of barrier measures, notably distancing, hand washing and mask wearing; the place chosen for the proceedings is favourable to distancing between the participants, A medical team is present throughout the forum to strictly monitor compliance with health measures for prevention and care