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## Side Event at the CBFP conference July 6<sup>th</sup> 2022, Libreville/Gabon „Future of transboundary pastoralism“

New Regional project “Peaceful and Inclusive Pastoralism”

# Context for transboundary Pastoralism

Policy decisions and legislative measures aim to regulate pastoralism

## Major disruptions

- Worsening security
- Need to adapt to climate change
- Neo pastoralism and increasing livestock
- Decreasing natural resources
- Increasing land use conflicts
- Privatization of formerly shared resources
- Population growth
- Worsening food insecurity

# Policy frameworks for Transboundary Pastoralism (Excerpt)

## Regional:

- The ECOWAS Transhumance Protocol (1998) and Regulation relating to its implementation (2003) provide a regional framework that recognizes the economic value of transhumance and authorizes cross-border transhumance in respect of certain conditions.
- CBFP, COMIFAC, Republic of Chad: [Déclaration](#) de N'Djamena (2019) on the need to guide regional transhumance dynamics
- Regional conference and [Déclaration](#) de N'Djamena (Nov. 2021) « la sécurisation du foncier agro-pastoral » (Chad, ECOWAS, ECCAS, CILSS)

## National/Binational:

- In response to the pressure of pastoralist groups, the Government of the Niger initiated a long, controversial, but also highly inclusive consultation process on a Pastoral Code (2000–2010)
- Protocole d'accord portant création d'un cadre de concertation entre le Burkina Faso et la République du Niger sur la transhumance transfrontalière. Tillabéri, 2003.

## Sub-national level:

- Open Grazing Prohibition and Establishment of Ranches Law in Benue & Taraba state /Nigeria (2017)

## Results of the appraisal mission to Chad & Nigeria

- (Cross-national) Pastoralism is vital for the rural economy and food security with long-established routes which are partly not accessible anymore, more southwards movements
- Increasing restriction of free (transboundary) movement of transhumant groups/ Increasing political pressure to regulate pastoralism especially in regard to insecurity and violence
- Land use/natural resource disputes are at the core of a peaceful and conflict sensitive management of transhumance; these are recognised topics for adaptations of regulatory approaches
- Necessity of inclusion of (agro)pastoralist interest groups and marginalised groups in policy development and management of pastoralism at regional, (sub)national and local level
- Coordination between regulatory approaches and Follow-up on implementation is necessary
- Strengthening capacities of representative (agro)pastoralist and agricultural organisations in the policy development processes and in conflict sensitive management of transhumance
- Scaling of successful conflict preventive land use management and conflict resolution mechanisms
- Need to better understand the status quo and setting of the multiple stakeholders (including the „neo-pastoralists) along one main transhumance route and identify in a dialogue-oriented manner the most promising intervention measures

# Potential core areas of intervention

**Project goal: Regulating transboundary pastoralism is improved and contributes to prevent conflicts**

## **Potential core areas:**

- 1) Policy and regulatory mechanisms (regional, (sub)national and local levels)
- 2) Capacity development of (agro-)pastoral and agricultural advocacy groups & local governments for the design, governance and management of inclusive and peaceful transhumant pastoralism, including conflict prevention and mediation
- 3) Knowledge management and scaling of successful approaches (e.g. cross-institutional exchange)

Participatory analysis and project focus **along a main route of transhumant pastoralism** between Chad, Cameroon and Nigeria -> focus at the beginning of the project on these three countries; Niger mainly with a view to "lessons learned"

# New regional project: « Peaceful & Inclusive Pastoralism »

**Multi country project** in four countries: Chad, Cameroon, Nigeria, Niger

**Thematic focus:** Contribution to crisis prevention to address (transboundary) pastoralism in a cross-sectoral, dialogue-oriented and inclusive approach

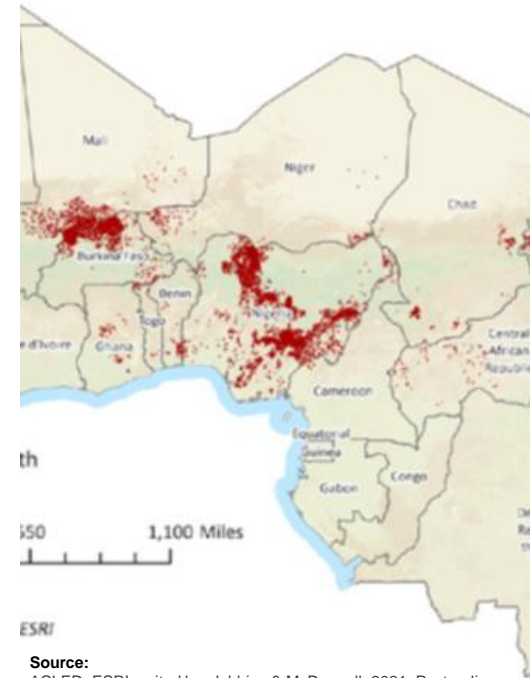
**BMZ funding:** for the beginning 4,0 Mio. EUR + envisaged 3 Mio. EUR (2024)

**Duration:** 2023 – 2025 (3 years)

**Potential cooperation partners (tbc):** (CEBEVIRHA, Commission Économique du Bétail, de la Viande et des Ressources Halieutiques of the Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa (CEMAC), ECOWAS Early Warning and Response Network, pastoralist associations, Local authorities, donor organizations

## Mode of operation

- **Multilevel approach:** regional, (sub)national, local
- **project strives for cooperation and using synergies with ongoing and new projects**



**Source:**  
ACLED, ESRI – cited by: Jobbins & McDonnell, 2021: Pastoralism and conflict: tools for prevention and response in the Sudano-Sahel



Thank you for your attention!