

Presentation

HOW TO BETTER MANAGE TRANS-BOUNDARY PASTORALISM

BY

MOHAMMED BELLO TUKUR

SECRETARY GENERAL, CONFEDERATION OF TRADITIONAL STOCK BREEDERS
ORGANIZATIONS IN AFRICA, (**CORET**)

secgencoret@gmail.com, secgencoret@yahoo.com

AT

THE 19TH MEETING OF THE CONGO BASIN FOREST PARTNERSHIP (CBFB)

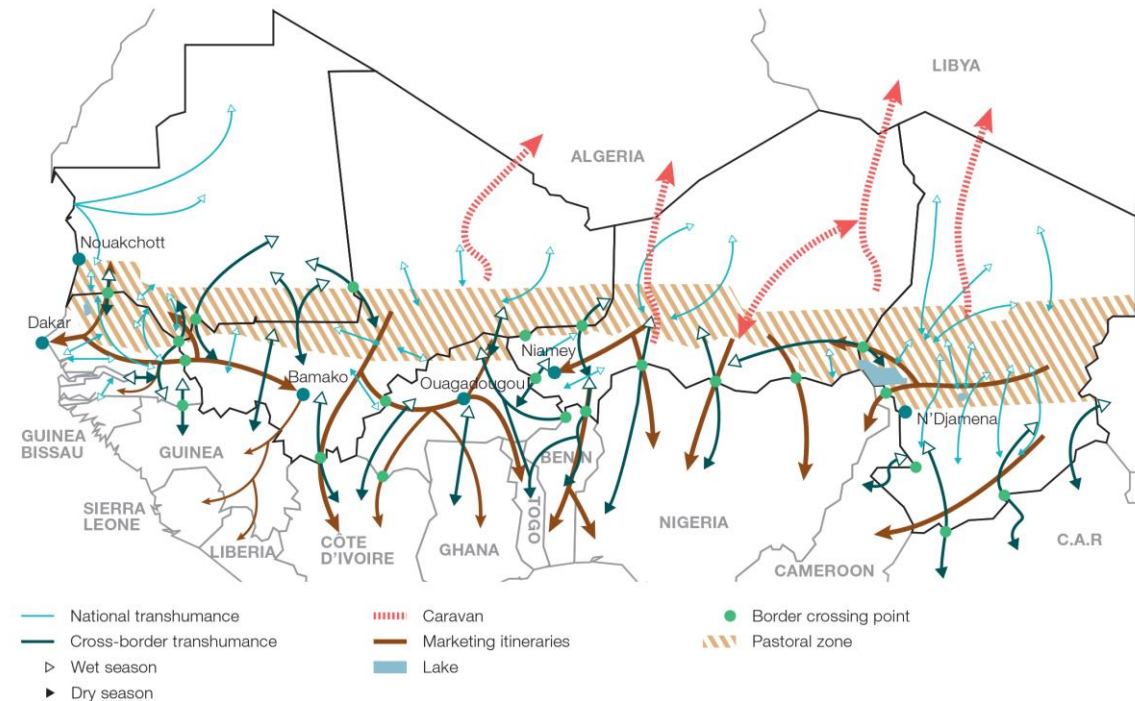
LIBREVILLE, GABON

6TH JULY, 2022

Transhumance Map/Stock Routes in West Africa

(Courtesy of SWAC/OECD)

TRANSHUMANCE AND NOMADISM



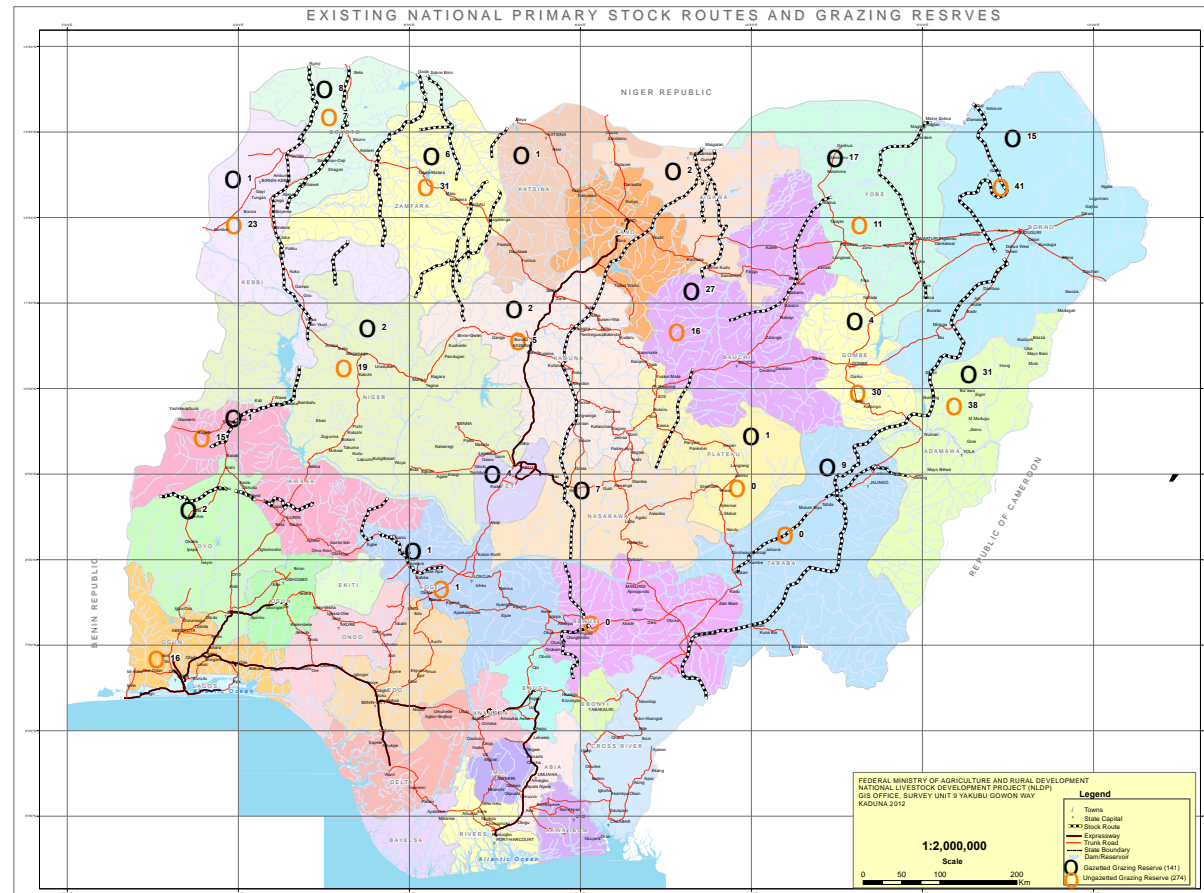
Sources: FAO-CIRAD, Atlas of trends in pastoral systems in the Sahel 2012; OECD/SWAC 2009

Extract: OECD (2014), An Atlas of the Sahara-Sahel: Geography, Economics and Security, OECD Publishing, Paris.

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Existing National Primary Stock Routes and Grazing Reserves in Nigeria

(Courtesy of FMARD)





Transhumance Pastoralists



Introduction

- ❖ West Africa consists of 15 countries who belong to an Economic Community known as the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). Some of the ECOWAS countries share borders with North and Central African states.
- ❖ Nigeria, Niger, Chad and Cameroon share borders on the Lake Chad. The four countries along with Central African Republic and Libya belong to the Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC) with headquarters in N'djamena, Chad.
- ❖ It is important to note that we have trans-border transhumance between most of the ECOWAS members, and between Nigeria, Niger, Chad and Cameroon.

General Policies And Regulatory Framework Governing Pastoralism

- ❖ At the continental level the Africa Union has the **Africa Union Policy Framework on Pastoralism** 2010 which has two strategic objectives:
 - to designed to secure, protect the lives, livelihoods and rights of Pastoralists peoples and to have a continental wide commitment to political, social and economic development of Pastoralists communities and Pastoral areas.
 - Reinforce the contribution of Pastoralists Livestock production to national, Regional and Continent-wide economies.
- ❖ The **Policy Framework** goes on to outline details of the potentials of mobile livestock production, its contributions to the economies of the continent, militating factors and challenges and how to overcome them.

General Policies And Regulatory Framework Governing Pastoralism

- ❖ At the ECOWAS level we have the **ECOWAS Transhumance Protocol of 1998** and the **ECOWAS Transhumance Regulations** of 2003. Both the Protocol and Regulations are designed to ensure peaceful transhumance between the ECOWAS member states and assign responsibilities to members states and the Pastoralists themselves to ensure economic growth, integration and minimize conflicts. Certain countries have established bilateral relations with others within the region.
- ❖ Nigeria has the **Animal Disease Law 2022** that designates International Control Posts through which herds are to come into the country, and ensure that they are properly vaccinated to stop the spread of diseases. These corridors are along the borders of Nigeria-Benin, Nigeria - Niger and Nigeria and Cameroon. Adherence to these designated corridors is a problem.

General Policies And Regulatory Framework Governing Pastoralism

- ❖ As earlier indicated the Nigeria, Niger, Cameroon and Chad belong to the Lake Chad Basin Commission which also acknowledges the Trans-Boundary Transhumance as Pastoralists engage in seasonal migrations in search of water and pasture along the shores of the Lake Chad and the basin area.
- ❖ As we can all see we have the regulatory frameworks governing Pastoralism at the Continental, Regional and at Resource Use Bodies.

Types of Pastoralism

Types of Pastoralism in the ECOWAS Region and Central African States

- ❖ **International Transhumance Pastoralism** that traverse international boundaries.
- ❖ **Intra-state and inter-Provincial and Intra-Provincial movements** from one part of the country to another or from one local area or province to another.
- ❖ We also have movements **from one grazing area** to another grazing area and **commercial movement of herds to target markets**.
- ❖ **Forced or Sudden Transhumance Movements** due to climate shocks, unexpected droughts, rainfall shortages or excess rainfall resulting into floods, crop failures, violent conflicts and displacements, outbreak of diseases.

Types of Conflicts Between Farmers and Pastoralists/Herders.

- ❖ **Farmers-Pastoralists conflicts** especially along transhumance corridors, livestock resting points, watering areas, dry-season cropping, damage to crops, fishing nets etc
- ❖ **Farmers and Agro-Pastoralists** conflicts especially bordering on damage to crops and on access to watering points in almost all areas of West Africa
- ❖ **Ethno-Religious violence**
- ❖ **Rural Banditry and Cattle Rustling.**
- ❖ **Conflict with environmental Actors.**

Key Lessons Learned on Pastoralism

- Depletion of natural fodder, reduction of surface water.
- Climate change, change of land use patterns, diminishing availability of land space for grazing and stock movements.
- poor resource development and management, uncomplimentary agricultural policies.
- Pastoralists forced to share spaces with insurgents and violent actors and become victims. Forcing Herders to migrate or loss of herds.
- Absence of requisite infrastructures like water, veterinary services, health clinics, education and skill acquisition centres along Transhumance Corridors.

Prospects of For Peaceful Transborder Pastoralism

- Peace and stability.
- Community dialogues, level involving community leaders, women and youth groups. Effective Implementation National and Regional policies on Transhumance Pastoralism.
- Provision of Infrastructure and support service like veterinary services, clinics, support to markets
- Sensitization of Security Security Agencies.
- Effective and proper policies and activities on the use of watering points, water bodies and access.
- Robust Communications via Radio, TV, Voice notes on social media and newspapers.

Thank you.

