

Partnering with Agropastoral and Transhumance Communities on Biodiversity Conservation



AGRICULTURE, PASTORALISM AND PROTECTED AREAS
2-4 October 2024, N'Djamena, Chad

Kasper Agger, et al.

A fulani family in Chad

- Mr. Musa Muhammed
- Originate from Dourbali in central Chad
- 600 km north of the border with Cameroon (Sena Oura)
- Came to the area 40 years ago
- Pushed south due to water, fodder and increased cattle
- Seasonal crossing into CAR and Cameroon
- Dreaming about visiting his home



We want to belong where we live and take good care of our Children

Variation in Isohyets Between 1940-1967 and 1968-2000

This chart illustrates the variation in the average rainfall in the Sahel over the last century. The southward movement indicated in this map illustrates one key challenge for pastoralists – cattle from the Sahel will have to move further south to access water resources, where they have to navigate borders with coastal countries.

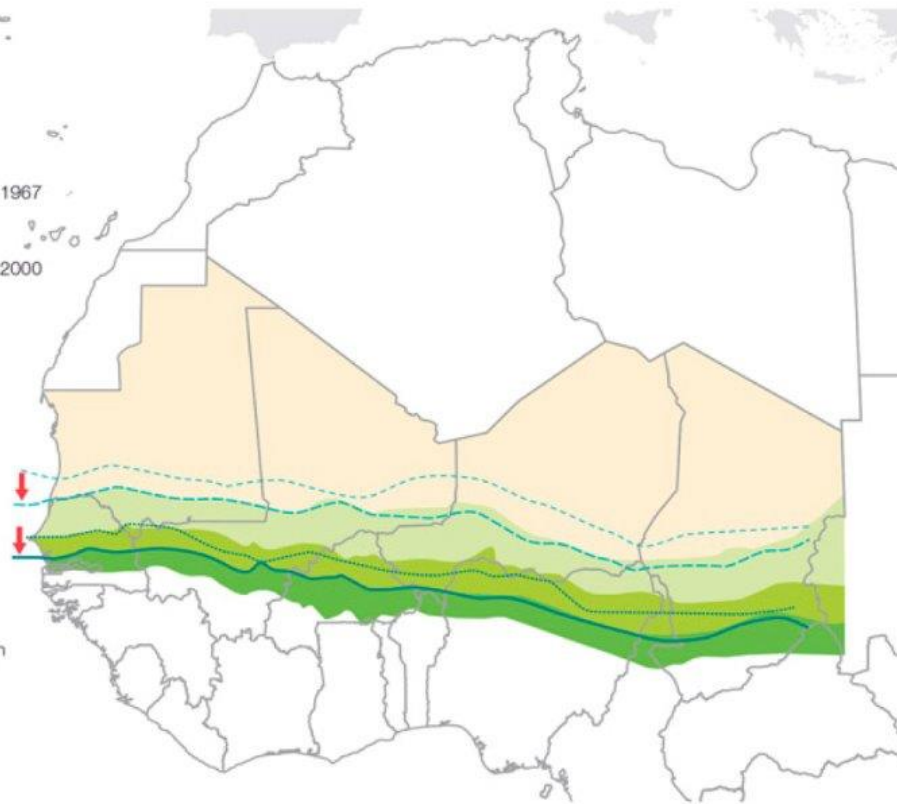
Isohyets (mm/yr)

200 Isohyets average 1940-1967
600
200 Isohyets average 1968-2000
600

Current climatic zones

Saharan climate
Sahelian climate
Sahelian-Sudanese climate
Sudanese-Sahelian climate

➔ Movement towards the South

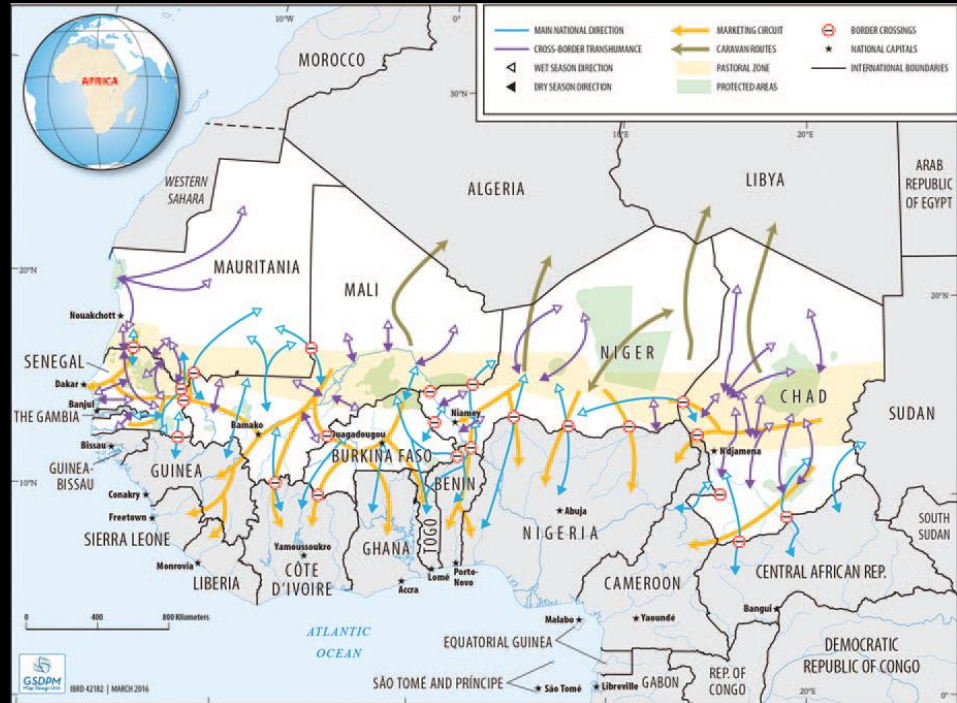
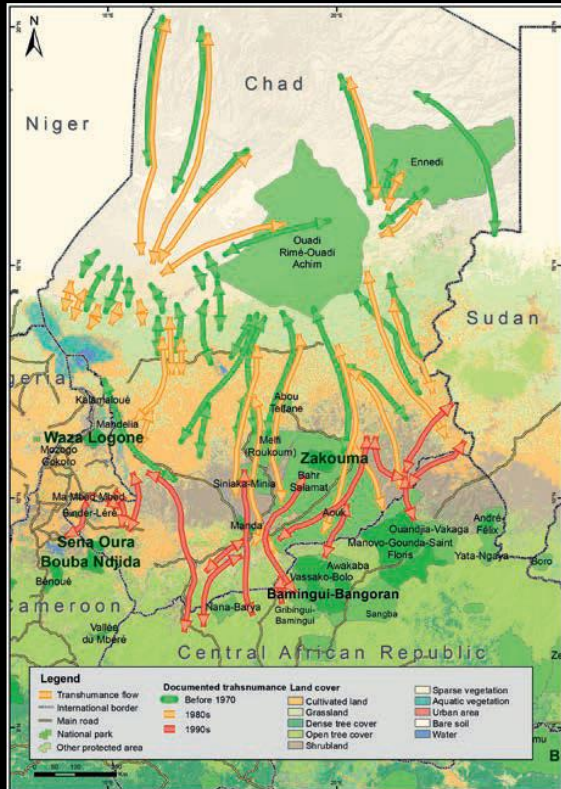


Source: OECD/SWAC, Regional Atlas on West Africa 2009

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

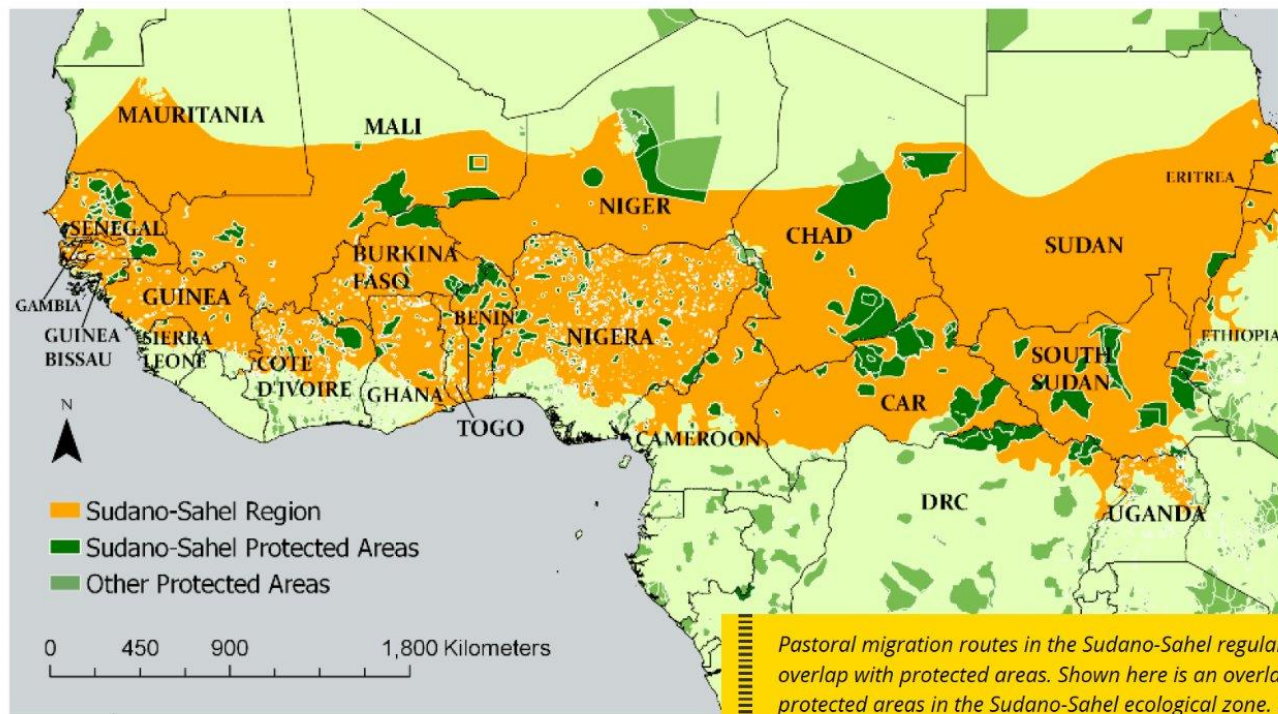
© 2014. Sahel and West Africa Club Secretariat (SWAC/OECD)

Trends

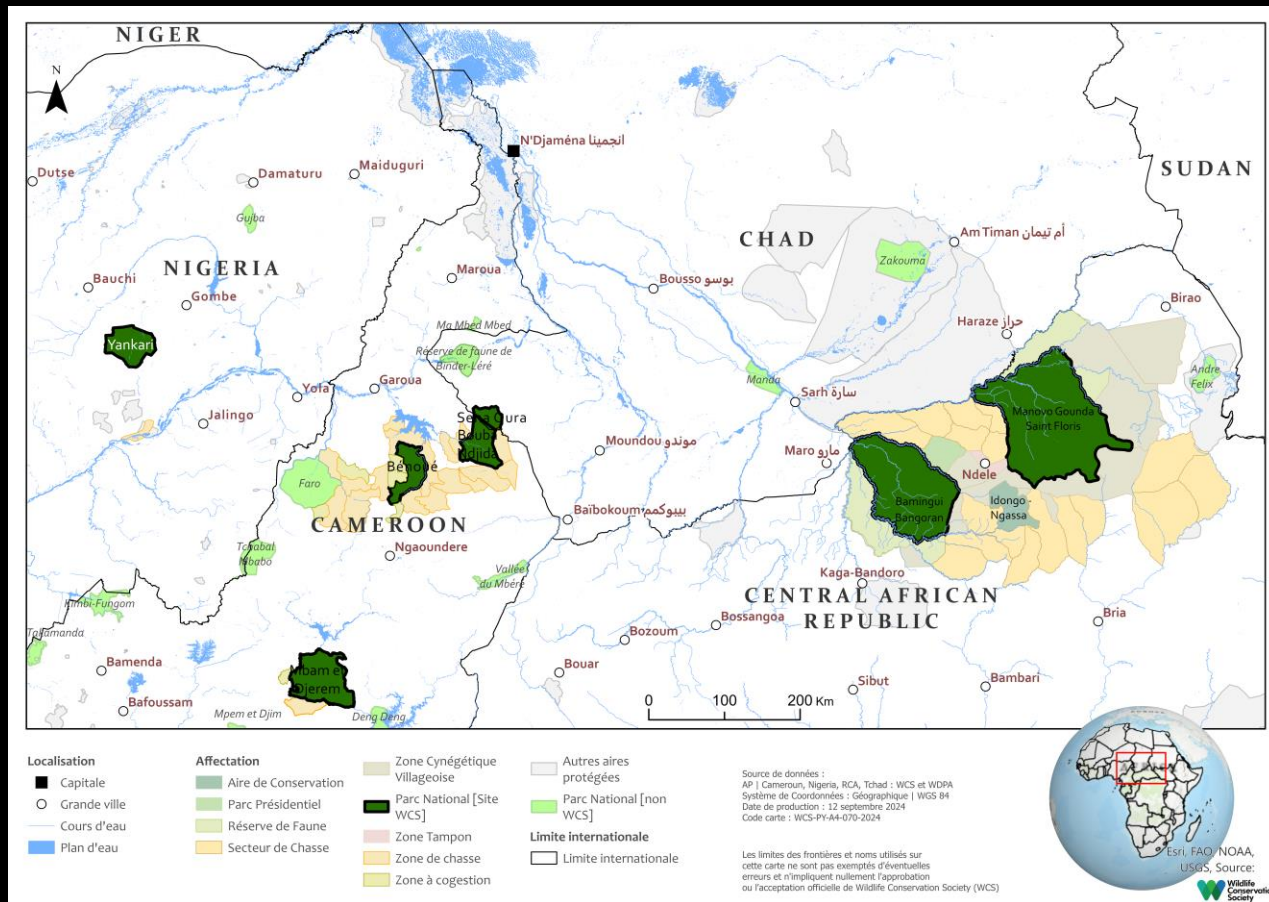


Sources: CIRAD and FAO 2012. Jean HUCHON, Rémi Evaliste JIAGHO, Deblondet D. BLEU and Manfred EPANDA

Protected Areas across the Sahel



Protected Areas across the Sahel



The Bamingui - Manovo Landscape

Manovo Gouda Saint Floris National Park (17,400 km²)

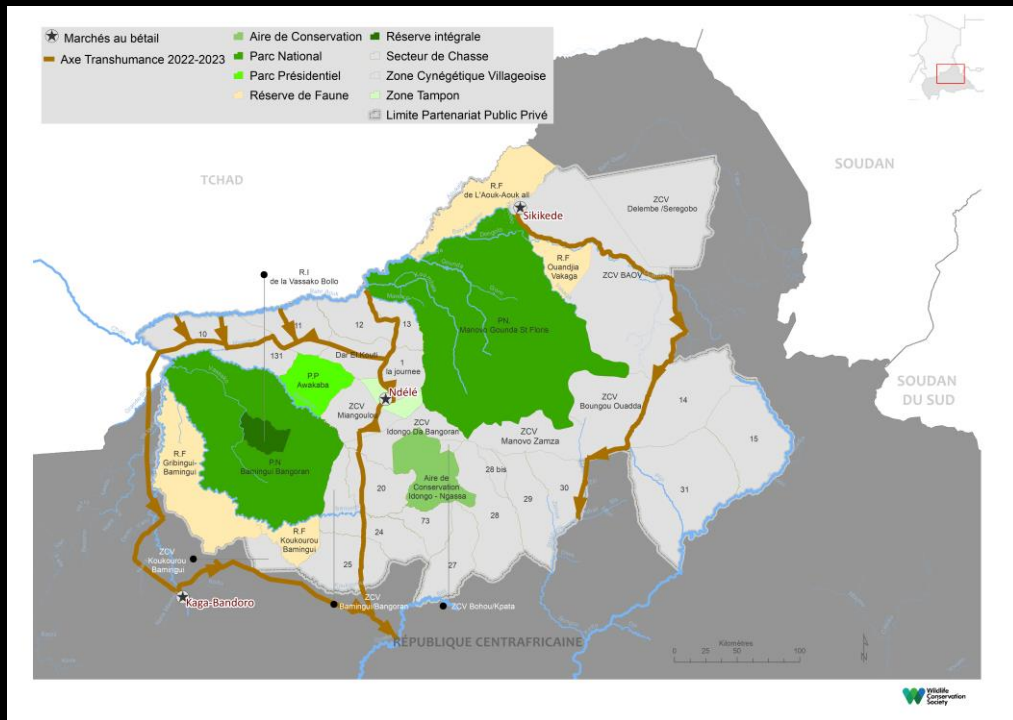
Bamingui Bangoran NP (10,700 km²)

Idongo- Ngassa (2,527 km²)

Total area: 110.000 km²

Feeding the rivers that run into Chad

25 years Fully Delegated
Management Mandate



Elephant population decline

Bamingui (CAR)

Elephants

from 35,000 in 1977

Less than 100 in 2011,

None recorded in 2017

(Aerial survey)

20 individuals estimated

Table 2: Déclin d'éléphants sur 40 ans, 1977-2017

Date	Surface recensée en km2	Estimât d'abondance	%CV	Source
1977	95,000	35,093	6	Spinage, 1978 in Bouche et al., 2005
1985	74,400	4,803	27	Douglas-Hamilton et al., 1985
1998	40,000	4,025	12	PDRN, Phase II (1988-92), 1998
2005	74,400	929	45	Renaud et al., 2005
2010	95,000	68	85	Bouche et al., 2011
2017	63,600	0	N/A	Sondage 2017

Focus on Northern lions

Bamingui - Manovo

Estimated at 20 individuals at the moment

Potential = Estimated number of lions

PAs could support at a density of 2–3 lions/100 km²

25,000 sqkm*0.02 density = 500 individuals



Lions across the Sahel

SPATIALLY EXPLICIT STRATEGIC ACTION PLAN FOR THE RECOVERY OF THE NORTHERN LION IN AFRICA 2023–2027

Part B:

SPATIALLY EXPLICIT CONSERVATION ACTION PLAN
(SECAP)

PROVISIONAL VERSION 24.03.2023



Lion Recovery Fund

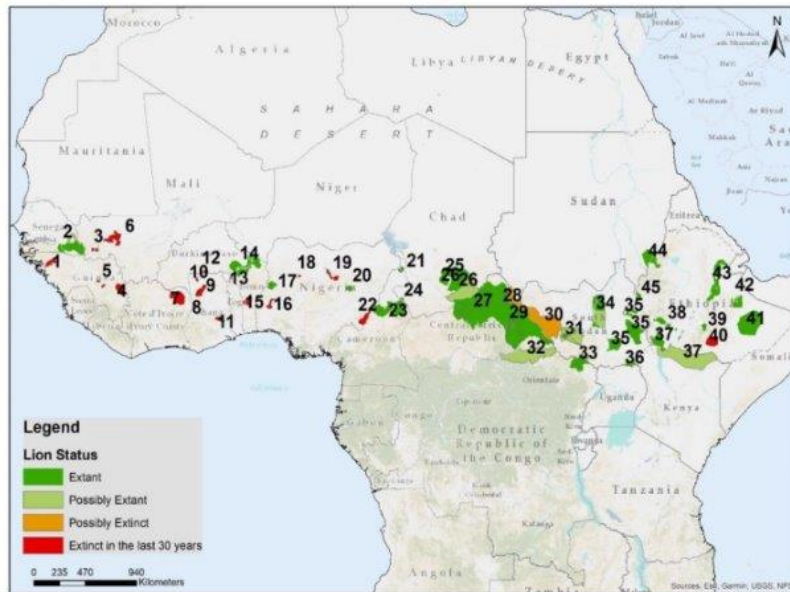
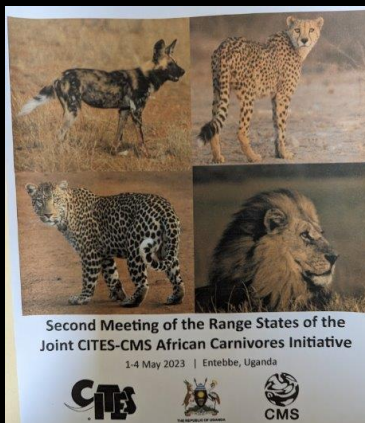


Fig. 2. Network of protected areas in West, Central, and North-East Africa, including Key Lion Areas (names given in Table 2) that presently host Lion populations or did so within the last 30 years.



Partnering with transhumance populations



Bamingui – Manovo landscape

Dry season, Dec – May

20% Commercial – going to market

80% Grazing

Herd size 500 – 2500

70% of the groups for min 5 years

54% for +10 years

Families and professional herders

Engagement with stakeholders

- Pre-season meetings
- Corridors planning
- Tango teams deployed
- Vaccinations
- Land use planning and zoning
- Safeguards and human rights



Multifaceted strategy



Looking ahead – learning & strategy development

30x30 In December 2022, 190 countries adopted the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Co-design with stakeholders

Shared natural resource management

Protected areas integrity

Indigenous Populations governance

One-health

Security

Livelihoods

Flexibility and feedback loops

Capacity needs at landscape level

Government and local administration

Legislation

Cross-border forums and coordination



Regional WCS strategy principles

WCS Transhumance Vision

Biodiversity thrives in connected landscapes across the broader Sudano-Sahelian region, through inclusive engagement with mobile and sedentary communities supporting peaceful, resilient pastoralist systems and co-existence with protected areas, in respect of pastoralist traditions and rights.

Key principles

1. Parks serve as anchors of stability—security, climate, watershed, wildlife
2. Conservation science
3. Human rights-based approach (GRM, FPIC)
4. Long-term partnerships with IP&LCs and key stakeholders in shared governance of large landscapes
5. Flexibility for temporal adaptation to shocks



Merci, les questions

