



NELGA Africa Centrale

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**NELGA REPORT ON WORKSHOP ON PARTICIPATORY
LAND DEMARCATION AND FARMER-GRAZER
CONFLICTS
ADYS Hotel, Dschang, February 22-25, 2021**



Introduction:

As part of its activities, the network of excellence on land governance in Africa held a sensitization/training workshop from 22 to 25 February 2021, at the Adys Hotel in Dchang, West region of Cameroon. It was focused on using participatory land demarcation to resolve farmer glazer conflicts. This document is a summary of the different points on the workshop's agenda.

Reminder of the TORs and methodology:

NELGA (Network of Excellence on Land Governance in Africa) is a partnership of leading African universities and research institutions with proven leadership in education, training and research on land governance. The principal objective of NELGA is to strengthen human and institutional capacities for the implementation of the African Union (AU) agenda on land. ALPC has established NELGA) in cooperation with Germany, World Bank and other partners. Currently NELGA has more than 50 partner institutions across Africa.

Other objectives of NELGA include enhancing training opportunities and curricula on land governance in Africa; promoting demand driven research on land policy issues; connecting scholars and researchers across Africa through academic networks; and creating data and information for monitoring and evaluation on land policy reforms.

MBOSCUDA (Mbororo Social and Cultural Development Association) is a Cameroon-based non-profit organization founded in 1992. MBOSCUDA aims at improving the living conditions of the Mbororo pastoralists in Cameroon and to work towards the promotion of the socio-cultural, political and economic conditions and rights of the Mbororo people. MBOSCUDA has over 150,000 registered members and has carried out several projects in the Regions of the East, West, Northwest, Southwest and North.

The main objectives of MBOSCUDA is to reinforce unity ties between its members, as well as with other peoples, through discussion, cooperation, social integration and tolerance, promote the economic, social, political and cultural development of the Mbororo especially the women with a view to ameliorating their standards of living; and promote the education of the Mbororo especially the girl child.

North West, which partners with NELGA in the organization of this workshop runs similar projects on intercultural dialogue entitled – “Bridging the Gap: Safeguarding Peace and Human Rights through the Promotion of Intercultural Dialogue in the North West Region” and “In Search of Common Ground” that encourages users of agro-pastoral resources to resolve their conflicts in a peaceful manner or using Alternative Conflict Management approach.

I- CONTEXT

There is great evidence that land plays a significant role in production activities around the world. At the same time, it is the subject of several conflicts. The Law N°201/008 of 06 May 2011 lays down the basis for the general orientation for the planning and sustainable development of the Cameroonian territory. It provides the groundwork for a national system of strategic land development. This law lays down the principle of spatial planning and sustainable development and applies to all activities related to the allocation and use of land of

land. Regional planning is based on regional and local development, sustainable development and environmental protection, the establishment of the principle of subsidiarity within the framework of decentralization, and the establishment of a contractual mechanism for the joint management of space by the State and decentralized territorial communities.

The Law determines the planning and regional development instruments including:

- the national regional planning and sustainable development plan at the national level (SNADDT);
- the regional planning and sustainable development plan at the regional level (SRADDT); and
- The local land use planning and sustainable development plan at (PLADDT) level.

These efforts are aimed to diminish overlapping land use and conflicts.

As part of the analysis of conflicts in Africa on land, the African Union (AU) through its directives of September 2010 underlines that the causes of land conflicts are multiform. These include, among others, land conflicts related to access to land, access and management of natural resources, instability; expropriation, redistribution, compensation, unequal distribution of land etc. This has as a corollary displacement of people, forced evictions, genocide, social inequity etc.

As a consequence, the AU encourages African States to develop land policies that promote conflict prevention, the restoration of peace and consideration of African realities. In Cameroon, land matters are governed by the land ordinances of 1974 and other subsequent texts that coexist and sometimes conflict with customary rules. This legal dualism, in a context of progress towards development, with land as an essential resource, gives rise to conflicts that could considerably jeopardize the challenge of emergence as formulated in the 2035 vision and the National Development Strategy (SND - 2030).

Based on the above, since 2011, the Government of the Republic of Cameroon has undertaken a reform of the land law, with the original objective of adapting the land law to the demand for land as a prelude to the " second generation agriculture ". Several actors since then have made their proposals heard, among others, the Mbororo Social and Cultural Development Organization - MBOSCUDA through a series of workshops. MBOSCUDA has also contributed through the assistance of SNV in the elaboration of the **Pastoral Code**, currently undergoing the process of promulgation.

There exist several land use conflicts in Cameroon, the most important that concern the Mbororo pastoralist is the **Farmer-Grazer conflict**. These farmer grazer conflicts are caused by multiple factors including amongst others, the encroachment of farmers into grazing land, the destruction of crops by cattle, cattle maiming etc. Approaches to resolve these conflicts have never been easy and such solutions are usually temporal. The approach of participatory land demarcation could be a long-lasting solution to the encroachment problem. This is because the law governing land tenure appears contradictory, limited, defective, conflict oriented and less appropriate to development challenges and sociological realities of Cameroonians. Thus, embarking on participatory land demarcation is certainly going to be meaningful and less costly for the local communities in general. Local communities would come to realize that land resource management is intricately linked to peaceful coexistence.

The training and awareness-raising workshop of the network of excellence on land governance in Africa (NELGA) and of MBOSCADA North West Chapter on land demarcation and farmer-grazier conflicts constitutes a reference framework for exchanges, sharing, listening between academics, Mbororo pastoralist and civil society organizations regarding the challenge and role that MBOSCUDA should play in the current land governance. The goal being to build a consensus on the need to stimulate research on the basis of agro-pastoral practices and land use conflicts on the one hand, and on the other hand, to converge points of view between academics, Mbororo herders and civil society organizations.

Certainly, the realization of this activity will contribute to the implementation of the African Union's agenda on land, and will, via NELGA, strengthen the promotion of applied research, the establishment of long-term and short-term training and the organization of dialogues with the political sphere. This activity was carried out during a two (2) day workshop that shall be organized in **Dschang from the 22 to 25 February 2021 at the ADYS Hotel.**

II- OBJECTIVES OF THE WORKSHOP

The principal objective of the two-day workshop on participatory land demarcation and farmer-grazier conflicts is to sensitize and train MBOSCUDA members on the importance of participatory land demarcation as a tool of land governance and in the prevention and management of agro-pastoral related conflicts.

Specific objectives are to:

1. Present the concept of participatory land demarcation as an approach to land governance and a conflict prevention mechanism;
2. Discuss the barriers of land access by Mbororo pastoralists in Cameroon;
3. Discuss the root causes of agro-pastoral conflicts and existing mechanism to resolve them taking the example of efforts made by MBOSCUDA North West;
4. Chart the way forward (road map) and come out with an action plan for MBOSCUDA leaders.

III- EXPECTED RESULTS

It is expected that by the end of the workshop the following will be achieved:

1. The concept of participatory land demarcation as an approach to land governance and a conflict prevention mechanism is presented to the participants;
2. The barriers to land access by Mbororo pastoralists in Cameroon is discussed and well comprehended;
3. The root causes of agro-pastoral conflicts and existing mechanism to resolve them taking the example of efforts made by MBOSCUDA North West is clearly presented and discussed;
4. The way forward (road map) and an action plan for MBOSCUDA leaders on agro-pastoral conflict resolution mechanisms, with a special focus on participatory land demarcation developed.

DAY 1 **23/02/2021**

0: Opening ceremony

The workshop started at 9:44am with a word of welcome from the MBOSCUDA National president who thanked all for being present especially participants from the University of Yaounde I as well as the presidents of MBOSCUDA from the North West and West regions of Cameroon respectively. According to him, the issue of land tenure is a pre-occupying as land utilization at present is different from the pre-existing statusquo. This is because people now by pass their land boundaries and exploit beyond the limits of their land and opined that, the organisation of the workshop on participatory land demarcation and agro-pastoral conflicts was timely. The presence of many Geographers from the university of Yaounde I in this conference, according to him will go a long way to come out with action points to resolve land conflicts.

He then passed on the floor to the GIZ representative in the person of Mrs Rossette Mbenda who highlighted issues of land marginalisation especially towards the Mboro and how such issues can be addressed in the rural space.

Then came the opening speech by the NELGA coordinator Prof Paul Tchawa who through video conferencing addressed the participants and thanked them for their support especially the team who organised the event. He later addressed the issue of land conflicts based on the problem of land demarcation and since the norms have not been duly made, it's a veritable difficulty in our country. He highlighted the conflicts between farmers and grazers which is the nexus of problems encountered in land demarcation. This is thus the reason why such a workshop is very important to help resolve the long-lasting problem.

1.1: Self Introduction of Participants

The moderator of the day Dr Hamman gave the floor to the Lamido to begin with the self-introductory part of the program. Most of the participants in their self-introduction wished that the workshop brings out solutions to curb the conflicts between farmers and grazers.

1.2 PRESENTATIONS

(A) PRESENTATION ON BARRIERS TO LAND ACCESS BY MBORORO PASTORALISTS IN CAMEROON

By

Mr Adamou Adamou (MBOSCUDA National President)

His presentation was based on his perspective from an anthropological background. He made a difference between owing land and having access to land. He talked on the difficulties involved in land ownership, and from a demographic approach, population has grown

tremendously. Since agriculture is the principal activity of the country, conflicts thus occur between owning land and having access to use it for farming. However, since animal rearing is part of the activities, the nomadic movement has thus created conflicts between farmers and grazers. Even though the taxes are imposed on grazing and despite the fact that these taxes are not constant, the grazers thus face difficulties to own land for pasture. They are now confronted with other risks such as kidnapping, killing as well as stealing. He presented a serious conflict in the legal management of farmer grazer conflict which is the lack of consideration of the mode of life of the grazers. Secondly, pastoral space is faced with the phenomenon of ranching. These ranches after a certain period of time become an object of dispute between the grazers and farmers and even the owners. Lastly the are projects of the rural and pastoral codes might create a greater conflict if the law does not favour everybody.

Exchanges based on examples of conflicts:

1. Barrister Fon, shares his experience on how the MBOSCUDA conflict occurred with the Mbororo and the case of Sabga. He talked on the conflicts of grazer to grazer and between farmers and grazers. The conflict can be resolved through a grant by the Government for a five-year period that ends up being a permanent grant in the form of a land certificate.
2. The situation in Baba 2 between farmers and grazers. She explained that a lot of fighting and tussle went on for a long time on the issue of farmer and grazer conflict. However, through the MBOSCUDA dialogue scheme, most of the difficulties are being resolved amicably
3. Prof Ojuku highlighted some issues of the famer grazer conflict through some consciousness on conflict between farmers and grazers and made mention on the education of the Mbororo to reduce the mobility aspect of their settlement.
4. Experience of the Sahel based on conflict. The speaker gave the experience of Guinee where the animals were poisoned and most died. The farmers who instigated the act generated a problem to the farmers. However, when the grazers left; snakes and reddens destroyed the food and attacked the people. (Pastoralism and security in West Africa and the Sahel).

**(B) ROOT CAUSES OF AGRO PASTORAL CONFLICTS AND EXISTING
MECHANISM TO RESOLVE THEM**

Barrister Roland Fon and Mr. Sali Django (MBOSCUDA NW Programme Coordinator)

INTRODUCTION

- Agro-pastoral conflicts refer to active disagreement between crop farmers and herders/grazers.
- It is a conflict over land/natural resource between Mbororo pastoralists who are mostly Muslims and crop farmers who are dominantly Christians.
- Constitutionally, it is the right of every person to settle in any place and to move about freely, subject to the statutory provisions concerning law and order, security and tranquility.

SOME ROOT CAUSES OF AGRO-PASTORAL CONFLICTS

- Demographic pressure due to population increase (humans and livestock)
- Competition over land
- Made worst by climate change and environmental shocks (prolonged dry season, heavy and destructive rains and deforestation etc)
- Crops damage by cattle
- Trespass and cultivation of lands designated for grazing
- Blocking and farming on cattle tracks especially to watering points

SOME DRIVERS OF THE CONFLICTS

- Late arrival of grazers (1905). This makes the farming communities think they own and have absolute rights on the land
- Grazing methods (extensive grazing) and farming methods (shifting cultivation)
- Non registration of land rights
- Non implementation of Decree No. 78/263 of July 3, 1978
- Corrupt government officials
- Ignorance of the law

EFFECTS

- Loss of human lives, assets and money
- Social insecurity among farmers and grazers
- Fall in crops and livestock production and productivity leading to food crisis
- Socio-psychological effects on the households such as family disintegration

AN ALTERNATIVE APPROACH/EXAMPLE OF EFFORTS MADE BY MBOSCUDA NORTH WEST

Managing Farmer/Grazer Conflicts in the NWR
Project title “In Search of Common Ground” (2013-2018)

OBJECTIVES

- **Conflict resolution:** Reduced incidence and severity of conflict through dialogue and collaboration
- **Sustainable resources:** Improved skills in sustainable farming methods
- **Clean and safe water:** Equitable access to clean water
- **Strong organisations:** Mbororo people having greater capacity to exercise their rights

OUTCOME 1

Conflict Resolution

Outputs:

- 56 Dialogue Platforms in 20 municipalities or 20 Sub Divisions in 7 Divisions of the NWR
- 13 Dialogue Platforms initiated by community members out of project communities.
- Sharing of best practices in amicably resolving conflicts

OUTCOME 3

Sustainable Resources

Outputs:

- 14 biogas digesters constructed
- 14 pasture demonstration plots established
- 249 alliance farming pairs established are functional
- Planted 5,987 trees at 17 catchments and introduced bee-keeping in 14 catchment areas.

OUTCOME 3

Clean & Safe Water

Outputs:

- 14 water catchments improved providing 45,928 people with clean water
- 159 persons in 14 Water Management Committees trained

Observation through Monitoring:

- Level of knowledge about safe water has increased

Outcome 4 – Strong Organisations

Outputs:

- Staff (15 staff and 10 Community Resource Volunteers)
- Training programmes on risk assessment, conflict mediation, IT training and the use of social media
- Community education campaigns (53)
- Awareness campaigns (5,000 leaflets and 24 radio programmes).

Challenges

- Divisions of Mbororo population at grassroots level fueled by corrupt elites and politicians.
- High demand for project interventions to reach more communities but limited by funding availability.
- Attitude of some government officials and Traditional Authorities towards the ACM approach.
- The ethnic/cultural differences b/w the Mbororo pastoralists and the Non-Mbororo crop farming community characterized by stereotype and negative perceptions about each other, remains a major challenge.
- Lack of funding for the Agro-pastoral Commission hinders their effective functioning to manage the agro-pastoral sub sector as prescribed by the 1978 decree creating it.
- The socio-political crises in the NWR

Alliance Farming-an integrated system

- Alliance farming is a farming partnership between a pastoralist and a subsistent crop farmer on shared use of resources (land, water, pasture).
- They agree to use the same land and related resources in an alternating manner to grow crops and graze cattle (outside the crop growing season).
- Alliance farming is a model that was developed out of community-based farmer-herder dialogue towards conflict resolution and peace building that was stimulated by a group of NGOs including MBOSCUDA.
- The dialogue process led to the creation of village dialogue platforms composed of herders and croppers.

THE BENEFITS OF ALLIANCE FARMING FOR PASTORALISTS

- Cattle that graze on crop residues and richer pasture in fallowed farms are healthier, produce calves earlier and yield more milk.
- Alliance Farming facilitates shared access to land for herders.

- Reduction of conflicts between grazers and crop farmers by at least 60%
- The accompanied trainings organized by the NGOs that are promoting this approach improve on skills in sustainable animal husbandry practices.

THE BENEFITS OF ALLIANCE FARMING FOR CROPPER

- Alliance Farming facilitates shared access to land for croppers and thus reduction of conflicts with herders.
- Increased crop production by up to 3 times for farmers involved.
- Increased household income because of increased crops yield and no more spending on chemical fertilizer.
- Stronger social relationships between farmers and pastoralists.
- Today farmers are seeking for pastoralists to come closer for Alliance Farming while in the past, farmers send pastoralists away

CONCLUSION

- **Field Action:** Network to publicize, consolidate project achievements, and promote the use of Alternative Conflict Management (ACM) approach.
- **Policy issues:** These include the 1978 Land tenure law which is under revision, promulgating the new policy (Pastoral Code) into law
- **Research:** Exploring to identify research opportunities to improve on the initiative and similar initiatives is critical.
- **Cultural diversity:** It is always very critical to consider a component to promote cultural dialogue and cultural rights in similar initiatives in the future.

(C)PARTICIPATORY LAND DEMARCATION AND FARMER-GRAZER CONFLICTS

By Dr Jusqua, University of Yaounde I

DEFINITION

Participatory mapping is a map making process that attempts to make visible the association between land and local communities by using the commonly understood and recognized language of Cartography.

ADVANTAGES

- ✓ Cheap and less costly
- ✓ Promotes mutual coexistence between Populations at Conflict
- ✓ Unites researchers, local communities and NGOs (Civil Societies)

IMPORTANCE

- ✓ Targets land conflict resolution using spatial knowledge
- ✓ Brings together local communities/ traditional authorities to assess land use priorities
- ✓ Used customary law to help shape the lapses from modern law
- ✓ Secure community livelihood sources

METHODOLOGY OF PARTICIPATORY CARTOGRAPHY

- ✓ Information from stakeholders
- ✓ Sensitization meeting-This will tell stakeholders on their level of involvement in the process
- ✓ Elaboration of a Venn diagram
- ✓ Calendar of activities
 - Elaboration of Ground Map
 - Elaboration of Problem Tree
 - Local Cartographer/Mappers
 - Training of local Cartographers (Use of the GPS) and data collection tool to locate all activities mentioned in the ground map
 - Field Data Collection

NB: In representing of the grazier, we need to take into consideration areas with abundant pasture, areas for drinking water, areas where the cattle sleep. You also identify the hotspots. That you send farmers to the field, as well as grazers to collect data. Where their boundaries cross paths, its a hotspot for conflicts

DATA VALORISATION

Map Analysis and Usage

- Identification of the pastoral space participatory delimitation and materialization of the boundaries of uses.
- The objective of this exercise is to ensure open participation for all in the context of pastoralism. For example, in a process of delimiting passageways.
- Submission of the request to the land commission by a committee made up of all representatives of community members.
- Materialization of the delimitation of the pastoral space
- Accountability refers to the legitimacy, transparency and admissibility of representatives

NB: When it comes to the use of the maps, it is impossible to be exhaustive. The Guide

provides some avenues, but cannot imagine all cases, and it will be important for communities and institutions active in mapping to provide examples of the use of the map that will inspire others, and bring out good practices in this domain.

OUTPUT

- Spatial distribution of resources used per group of/ actor
- Stake (superposition) on land uses
- Customary tenure with activities (grazing, agriculture, water ...)
- Thematic maps
- Reporting

Team Member

- GIS technician
- Facilitator (Lawyer, forester, Geographer, Economist etc)
- Local Guide
- Coordination Unit (CSO, NGO etc)

1.3: WORKSHOP 1: PUTTING IN PLACE OF WORKING GROUPS ON THE IMPORTANCE OF THE CONTRIBUTION OF RESEARCH IN THE PROCESS OF RESOLVING LAND CONFLICTS

The participants were divided into three groups to brainstorm on the workshop 1 topic above and present the results as follows:

Group 1

1. Research helps us to identify and diagnose problems related to farmer grazer conflicts. It is often said that knowledge of a problem is the beginning and part of a solution. So, being able to identify and diagnose a problem means that we are undoubtedly on the road to success as the case of this participatory workshop on farmer grazer conflict.
2. Research of this sort constitutes an amalgamation of different scientific minds which are interdisciplinary. Given the fact that variety is the spice of life, the coming together of different researchers to brainstorm on farmer grazer conflicts will eventually condense their thoughts and aspirations into one unified whole. This will play an indispensable role in coming out with workable solutions to resolve farmer grazer conflicts.
3. Research could also bring in working indicators which at the end of the execution of a particular project on Farmer grazer conflicts could be measured so as to ascertain the

degree of success of that project

4. Research also builds the capacity of actors such as farmers and grazers on the problems associated with farmer grazer conflicts. From this, they are bound to adopt best practices to resolve farmer grazer conflicts

Group 2

1-playdoirie with our experiences and our relations because we have beautiful to take resolutions as long as the administration does not take into account

Publish articles

Write memoirs

Publish books

2-in the context of the situation of the 2 codes that were mentioned this morning

Pastoral and rural code. They have been invited in the one of 2017 and 2018 they have been invited the sectorial and it is in suspension at the primacy,

For example for the destruction of plants by cattle on the site of the University. It is necessary that the administration face to put in force this managerial code.

3-The reduction of the pastoral space with the problems of the climatic changes to put at the disposal of the stockbreeders of which can adapt to these environments

4-The University must make available to the Mbororo the results of research

4-The University must make available to the Mbororo the results of research initiated at the University in order to solve their problems and to integrate their problems in the training programs.

5-The academics must value the traditional Mbororo chiefdoms that exist informally. Among the 104 traditional chieftaincies of the Mbororo communities in the western region, there are only 5 that are recognized

6- only one lamidat is in the second degree and the documents are pending.

7- academics need to train them in advocacy and leadership and demarcation tools

8- We must orient the research themes towards the problems of agro-pastoral conflicts of the mbororos and put master and doctorate students on these issues.

9- research has a role of prospective it must anticipate and prevent future problems and this will allow decision makers

10- we must make an inventory of the existing situation

To close Two solutions

a-To preserve our cultures it is necessary to reduce the extensive breeding and to support the intensive breeding and to support the regeneration of new species

b-The university must contribute to the revalorization of traditional chieftaincies

The research comes into play it will redefine the role of each one

At the level of research, it is important to enhance the value of the Ardo (community leaders) so that they become chiefs of the third degree with their land.

We must also archive the agro-pastoral conflicts within the Mbororo communities in order to help researchers who come in search of information to use it

With decentralization, researchers should allow the intensification of ethnic marriages between farmers and herders.

Group 3:

1. Develop policy reports which can be used by decision makers to implement and apply in order to resolve farmer grazer conflicts.
2. Secondly research can be used to educate the population on the dangers that may occur between farmers and grazers while proposing solutions to them.
3. Furthermore, research through a multidisciplinary team of lawyers, geographers, anthropologist and many others can be used to introduce curbing strategies to farmer grazer conflicts.
4. Research works through thesis will be used as resolutions to reduce if not stop conflicts if they are well exploited.

DAY 2: 24/02/2021

The team left for Penka Michel for practical field work on participatory land mapping as a tool to reduce farmer grazer conflicts. Upon arrival at the field, the preliminaries on land demarcation were highlighted amongst which included; the identification of both parties (grazers and farmers) as well as traditional authorities. When this was done, the facilitators then began with the necessary steps used to produce the map as follows:

1. The first was the establishment of the ground map which included the participation of the grazer, farmer and any other authority who has a perfect mastery of the spatial setting of the terrain. This exercise was carried out as the necessary information to facilitate its production was given (Photo 1).



The facilitator was given the information which was represented on the paper and that were to be verified on the field through GPS points for an eventual digitalised map. The work was intense as several participants were keen to see the final product of the ground map (Photo 2).



Haven entered all the information gotten from the farmers, grazers and other informants; the

out with the digitalised map to be used as a working document to resolve land conflicts. The participants were then divided into three groups for data collection. Each group had a specific assignment with statistic sheets for verification. The first group used the GPS to locate certain facilities within the grazing zone such as paddocks and settlements (Photo 5).



The second group was in charge of the location of water points found in and around the farmer and grazing land (Photo 6).



The third group was responsible for the collection of data on the area coverage of the ground through map through GPS tracking in order to realise the digitalised one. The data collection exercise lasted for two hours and at the end of it, all information from all three groups collected by GPS were harmonised and use to produce the digitalised map. The participants left for the hotel to continue the workshop at 2pm for the restitution of the field exercise. The facilitator then presented the digitalised map and explained its role to both the farmers and grazers (Figure 1).

2. Field work was organised to capture data for map realisation.
3. The presentation of the field work data by Dr Foyet to the participants in order to realise the map of the Penka-Michel Transhumance area.
4. The map of the Transhumance centre and its principal conflict areas were presented to the participants by the technical team.
5. Prof Ojuku further explained the map dynamics and its results which can be used to identify the conflict areas and the method which can be used to resolve these problems.

Impressions:

1. One of the participants highlighted the fact that the farmer and grazers live in harmony in the zone of study despite the problems identified on the field.
2. He expressed his satisfaction on the various aspects he saw on the field and how participatory mapping can be used to resolve the problem of farmer-grazier conflicts.
3. The second speaker revealed that the discussions on the field showed that the people were living in harmony.
4. She expressed the issues she saw on the field and concluded that she was very happy with the exercise.

1.4 Group work for suggestions on actions to carry on in the future to solve land conflicts**Group 1:**

ACTIVITY	INSTITUTION CONCERNED	TIME FRAME
1- Identify and document areas of conflicts hotspots (Farmer grazer conflicts)	MBOSCUDA (Different trainees from the workshop on participatory land mapping) in collaboration with experts from NELGA	First Week of March 2021
2- Reinforce the capacity of trainees, that is the use of tools and softwares for participatory mapping	NELGA in collaboration with MBOSCUDA. Reinforcing capacities of trainees could also be through trainings on project proposal writing. This may help trainees to come out with projects for funding not only from NELGA but from other NGOs and government institutions.	Three times per year based on the availability of financial resources
3- Sensitisation of various stakeholders (Fons, Ardos, local councils, administrative authorities, farmers, grazers etc) on participatory mapping as a tool to resolve farmer grazier conflicts	MBOSCUDA's trainees from conference on Participatory Mapping as a tool to solve Farmer grazier conflicts	From April onwards. This is because resources have to be mobilized to be able to undertake the task
4- Carry out participatory mapping as a tool to solve farmer grazer conflicts in at least two communities in each region (North West and West Regions)	MBOSCUDA	October, November and December

Group 2:

Activity	INSTITUTION CONCERNED	Time -Frame
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Identification of conflict hotspots	NELGA TEAM	March to May 2021
Education and sensitisation of the population on the problems of land conflicts	Media, Community gathering, NELGA and News briefs	May to July 2021
Dialogue with the conflicting parties for a mutual solution	Local authorities, NELGA and University researchers	August to November 2021
Introduction of participatory mapping and use of tools for land demarcation to resolve conflicts	NELGA	December to February 2022
Sharing of field results and conclusion on a mutual solution	NELGA, Local authorities, NGOs and State	February and March 2021

Group 3

ACTIVITY	TIME FRAME	INSTITUTION CONCERNED
Demarcation of grazing and farming areas During transhumance from November 2021 to March 2022	November 2021 to March 2022	NELGA/ MBOSCUA Farmers Grazers Administrative authorities Municipal and traditional authorities
Capacity building through the organisation of workshops and training courses in participatory mapping	Before transhumance in Octobre 2021	NELGA MBOSCUA
Prospecting and sensitisation of herders, farmers and the administration on the use of the participatory mapping tool to resolve land conflicts	Before the rains as it must be permanent September 2021	NELGA MBOSCUA University
Elaboration of a multidisciplinary cartographic database of the main foci of producers, herders and farmers involved in land conflicts	April and May 2022	NELGA MBOSCUA

CONCLUSION AND CLOSING REMARKS

The participants were all delighted to have taken part in such a workshop which was geared at raising awareness and reawakening the population on the dangers of land conflicts and curbing strategy through demarcation and participatory mapping. According to the MBOSCUA national president, this two-day workshop has been intense and enriching as knowledge gained will be put to good use. He thanked NELGA the team immensely and opined that their utmost wish is to ensure continuity in working with NELGA by virtue of their rich expertise as MBOSCUA has acquired much knowledge which in due course will be shared with other NGOs to as to ensure sustainability in resolving farmer grazer conflicts. According to the coordinator of GIZ, the outcome of the workshop was satisfactory. She called on all participants to share knowledge gained. The conclusion was that such trainings are intensified and mapping introduced at all levels with the hope to curb and resolve land conflicts of all sorts especially farmer grazer conflicts. The workshop was then brought to an end by the coordinator of NELGA Prof Tchawa Paul at 4pm who sincerely thanked the National president of MBOSCUA for his commitment towards the realisation of this workshop. According to him, this workshop was just the beginning of many new things to come as working with MBOSCUA will be a condition sine qua non. He then thanked all participants and wished them safe journey to their respective destinations. A group/family photograph and dinner closed the final curtains of the workshop.

IV- PROGRAMME

N°	TIME	ACTIVITY	PERSON RESPONSIBLE
DAY one			
1	8h30-9h00	Registration of participants	NELGA/MBOSCUA
2	9h00-9h30	A word from GIZ Opening ceremony Presentation of the participants and adoption of the agenda Presentation of the objectives and results of the workshop	GIZ Coordinator NELGA/AC Pr TCHAWA Paul Moderator
3	9h30-10h00	Coffee break and family photo	Hotel
4	10h00-10h30	Presentation on barriers to land access by Mbororo pastoralists in Cameroon	MBOSCUA National President Mr ADAMOU AMADOU

5	10h30-11h00	Exchanges on practical cases of land conflicts encountered by the Mbororo pastoralists	Participants
6	11h00-11h30	Presentation on the root causes of agro-pastoral conflicts and existing mechanism to resolve them taking the example of efforts made by MBOSCUA North West	MBOSCUA NW By Maître Robert FON Or UNUSA KARIMU Boli
7	11h30-12h00	Questions and Discussions	Participants
8	12h00-12h30	Putting in place of working groups on the importance of the contribution of research in the process of resolving land conflicts	NELGA/MBOSCUA
9	12h30-13h00	Restitution of the results of working groups	Participants
10	13h00-14h00	Lunch	HOTEL
11	14h00-16h00	Training on participatory mapping techniques	Dr NDJOUNGUEP Juscara,
12	16h00-16h30	Questions and Discussions	Participants
13	16h30-17h00	Coffee break and end of the day	Hotel
Day two			
14	08h-08h30	Coffee break	Hotel
15	08h30-13h	Field trip and case study <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training on participatory mapping tools - Training on data processing tools - Elaboration of the mental map - Organization of data collection teams - Field data collection - Field data processing - Production of thematic maps - Spatial analysis and proposal of the delimitation of land conflicts between farmers and breeders. 	Pr OJUKU TIAFACK, Dr NDJOUNGUEP Juscara, Dr FOYET Delors
16	13h-14h	Lunch	Hotel
17	14h-15h	Action Plan on the Use of Participatory Mapping in Conflict Resolution	NELGA-MBOSCUA
18	15h00-15h15	Closing ceremony	NELGA/AC
19	15h15-15h45	Coffee break and end of the ceremony	Hotel
Day three			
20	Departure of participants		