

This table can be used by the facilitator to find solutions examples to different kind of problems. However, the solutions should mostly come from the participants, and not be given directly to the participants.

Table 1 - Analysis of the Agro-pastoral conflict

MANIFESTATION PROBLEM	CAUSE	IDEAS FOR PREVENTIVE SOLUTIONS	KEY PLAYERS IN THE RESOLUTION
<p>Dispersal of oxen through the savannah and agricultural fields which causes the destruction of crops and soil compaction, especially during the dry season (transhumance period)</p>	<p>1. Lack of monitoring of herds: Often, during the season, other transhumant (TR or TRs) arrive and settle on the same plots of the first TR to arrive without declaring themselves to the village chief, as a result the herds (sometimes >20 per village) accumulate to the point of having too many animals on the same plots which causes the oxen to disperse, often causing crop damage. There is no system for tracking animals.</p>	<p>Establishment of a consultation body between the chiefs of all the villages to create a monitoring system to know, record and monitor the time of arrival, number and movements in the region of herds.</p> <p>Information system for the villages of the arrival of the TRs.</p>	<p>Village chief, sub-prefect, MINADER, MINEPIA, FMO, town hall, chief of breeders, Mboscuda</p>
	<p>2. Anarchic allocation of pastures: villagers sell plots to TRs without informing others, which prevents information sharing in villages.</p>	<p>Form monitoring committees of the Mbororos SE and representatives of local farmers in each village, to support the chieftom in assigning pastures and defining contracts/arrangements with transhumant herders-population-chief and monitoring and ensuring compliance with agreements, to ensure an adequate ratio between the number of herds and the grazing area.</p>	<p>Sub-prefect, town hall, village chief, local populations, Mbororo representatives</p>
	<p>3. The presence of agricultural fields next to the paths (transhumance tracks, roads) and transhumance corridors are not well marked.</p>	<p>Move agricultural plots away from roads or make barriers around plantations near the road to avoid devastation by herds</p> <p>Identify, respect, clearly trace and materialize the existing transhumance corridors.</p>	<p>Sub-prefect, MINADER, MINEPIA, FMO, village chief, farmers</p>

	<p>4. Zoning of pastures is not well defined and areas are not well marked.</p>		<p>Sub-prefect, MINADER, MINEPIA, village chief, farmers, herders</p>
	<p>5. Today, the population density is increasing in the villages and the agricultural fields are close to the pastures, so the farmers want to move the grazing area further away, to have more space.</p>	<p>Planning for a more pronounced zonation of grazing areas and clear marking of boundaries.</p> <p>Develop a detailed mapping of the zonation by each village and ensure that it is respected</p>	<p>Sub-prefect, MINADER, MINEPIA, FMO, village chief, town hall</p>
	<p>6. The agreement on the use of barbed wire does not work (especially with transhumants): some breeders refuse to buy barbed wire to fence off animals (injures oxen)</p>	<p>Revise the agreement on the use of barbed wire and ensure its application in the villages : farmers and women stake to demarcate pastures and transhumant herders buy the wire and remove it when they leave.</p>	<p>Local populations, pastoralists</p>
	<p>7. Vandalism : Cases of razor wire being cut during the night are often reported</p>	<p>Create barriers with seedlings (hedges) around agricultural fields</p>	<p>Local population, breeders, vigilance committee</p>
	<p>8. Poor management of livestock: often herds are not monitored and they are free to move</p>	<p>Awareness and training on good livestock management</p>	<p>Village chiefs, herders</p>
	<p>9. Shortage of water points, breeders are forced to travel to find them</p>	<p>Collective construction of water points for watering oxen to reduce their mobilization.</p>	<p>Town Hall, MINEE, MINADER, MINEPIA</p>

Bushfire damage	<p>1. Poor bush fire management: Bush fires are often started throughout the dry season – among others by pastoralists – and also towards the end of the dry season, as a result of which the uncontrolled spread of fire to cultivated fields occurs.</p>	<p>Define rules for the proper management of bush fires (period of use, modality, safety measures): To properly manage the bush fire and avoid damage, it should be used 1 or 2 times at the end of the rainy season when there is still enough moisture in the soil.</p> <p>Awareness and training on good bush fire management.</p> <p>Information and coordination between herders and the local population on the use of bush fires.</p> <p>Implement practices that optimize the use of land and natural resources (forage fields, Holistic Livestock Management, etc.).</p>	<p>Village chief, CPF (vigilance committee), MINADER, MINEPIA, Mboscuda and representatives of the breeders, town hall</p>
	<p>2. Savannah plots are not well secured (firebreak) before burning, so agricultural plots are not protected</p>	<p>Creation of firebreaks around grazing plots before burning and around agricultural plots in the form of clearing corridors or hedgerows with fire-resistant species.</p>	
	<p>3. Need for Pasturage/Feed for Oxen</p>	<p>Creation of fodder fields to limit the use of natural pastures</p>	
<p>Frustration with the non-receipt of a contribution to the village for</p>	<p>1. Often, during the season, other TRs arrive and they agree with the first one to use the same plot in return for a payment without paying anything to the village.</p>	<p>Form monitoring committees of the Mbororos SE and representatives of local farmers in each village who accompany the chieftom for the monitoring of herds and to define the rules for payments and ensure compliance with the arrangements made.</p>	<p>Village chief, herders' representative, development committee, town hall</p>

the use of pastures	2. How they feel part of the villages, the SEs start refusing to pay their "rent" for the use of the pastures. So they refuse to pay the "rent" because every year there are many problems to solve and money to repay.	Revision of the agreements on the use of pastures by the Mbororos SE in the villages: Each year the "rent" is about 50,000 FCFA + 1 Ox each, but each year there are also the costs of compensation and procedures to solve the problems, which makes the whole expense unaffordable. The Mbororos are more and more part of the village and they have the right to have their land too.	
Frustration at the lack of compensation for destroyed crops	3. Payments received by the village chief are often not distributed to the village.	Consultation between the chief and the population	
	1. In the event of damage, it is difficult to enforce the law because the authorities are often in a situation of conflict of interest with the elites who own the herds. Breeders prefer to pay money to higher authorities than to give to the farmers concerned. This situation creates a condition where the herders can do what they want without repercussions and the population feels abandoned by the authorities and discouraged because they do not see a workable solution.	To enable and support the Mboscuda association to be able to raise awareness among the landowning elites of the fact that shepherds must respect the rules of the community Form monitoring committees of the Mbororos SE and local farmers' representatives in each village to observe the damage, the use of intimidation by the herders (call in an elite, the use of financial means by the herders) and support the process of finding the culprits and compensation.	Farmers, breeders, village chief, CPF (vigilance committee), MINADER, MINEPIA, Mboscuda and representatives of breeders, town hall
	2. The compensation offered by the breeders for the damage to farmers is never fair, on average compensation has been deferred between 5,000 and 15,000 CFA for 1/2 to 1 hectare of destroyed crop.	Revise the rules for fair compensation for crops destroyed by oxen in terms of liquidity (CFA) or product (kg of maize, cassava, etc.)	
	3. General misunderstanding between farmers and herders	Ban breeders from going down to the village next year if they do not respect the fees and the rules in general	
	1. Sense of individualism and non-belonging to the ethnic community /social category		Village chiefs, riverside populations

<p>Safety and compliance with the rules in the territory of the villages are not guaranteed</p>	<p>2. Breeders are accused of regular thefts of NTFPs collected and stored in plots such as "Djansang"</p>	<p>General sensitization of transhumant herders on the good communal life, the rules of the village and the management of pasture, livestock and bush fires.</p>	<p>Village chief, Mboscuda, vigilance committee, CPF, MINFOF</p>
	<p>3. Women feel intimidated by the risk of meeting herders alone in the fields</p>		<p>Village chief, women's association, Mboscuda, vigilance committee</p>
	<p>4. The TRs come from outside six months a year and do not even reside in the villages.</p>		<p>Village Chief, Mboscuda, Vigilance Committee</p>
	<p>5. Farmers blame farmers for poisoning cattle with chemicals on crops and water with chemical fishing, but farmers blame farmers for water pollution by chemicals used on cattle.</p>		<p>Village chief, Mboscuda, vigilance committee, CPF, MINEE, MINEPDED</p>

Table 2 - Analysis of the inter-farmer conflict

MANIFESTATION PROBLEM	CAUSE	IDEAS FOR PREVENTIVE SOLUTIONS	KEY PLAYERS IN THE RESOLUTION
<p>Failure to respect the boundaries of agricultural parcels</p>	<p>Sometimes a farmer occupies the empty space of a plot that is already cultivated, or occupies a plot left fallow by another farmer whose boundaries are not obvious; it is more the inherited land that has this problem</p>	<p>Materialization of plot boundaries with flowers and/or fruit trees</p> <p>Farmers show the boundaries of the plots to their children as witnesses.</p> <p>Some prefer to rent out the fields on a monthly basis, for example 02 bags of maize for 1ha</p>	<p>Residents concerned, head of household, chiefdom, sub-prefect, MINADER, MINDCAF</p>
	<p>Lack of parcel demarcation and parcel information (sharing and inheritance documents)</p>		
	<p>Willingness of wealthy peasant women to grab land</p>	<p>Good governance, knowledge and access to the allocation and management of land rights</p>	

Bushfire damage	Poor bushfire management	<p>Define rules for the proper management of bush fires (period of use, modality, safety measures): To properly manage the bush fire and avoid damage, it should be used 1 or 2 times at the end of the rainy season when there is still enough moisture in the soil.</p> <p>Awareness and training on good bush fire management.</p> <p>Information and coordination between farmers and local population on the use of bush fires</p> <p>Implement practices that optimize the use of land and natural resources (FLR, improving soil fertility, etc.)</p>	Prefect, sub-prefecture and town hall, chiefdom, CPF, vigilance committee, farmers / breeders
	Agricultural plots do not come secured (firebreak) before burning it	<p>Creation of firebreaks: false separation between plots, cleaning, live hedges with plants resist like the daisy flower.</p> <p>Creation of a buffer zone between plantations to contain bushfire</p>	
Safety and compliance with the rules in the territory of the villages are not guaranteed	Theft between farmers of NTFPs collected and stored in the plots such as the "Djansang" (laziness of some one)	General awareness of farmers on the good life of the commune, the rules of the village and the management of plots and bush fires.	Village Chief, MINFOF, Sub-Prefect
	Jealousies related to the profitability of the soil (laziness of some).	Implement practices that optimize the use of land and natural resources (FLR, improving soil fertility, etc.)	Head of a family, head of a village, spiritual man

Table 3 – Analysis of the conflict between the population and the forest operators

MANIFESTATION PROBLEM	CAUSE	IDEAS FOR PREVENTIVE SOLUTIONS	KEY PLAYERS IN THE RESOLUTION
Frustration at not having received a contribution to the village for logging	The municipalities have not received the economic contribution of the concessions for several years	Consultation at the level of the town hall	MINFOF, Forestry Operator
	In the case of illegal logging (warapeur) , the perpetrators make arrangements directly with the landowner or the person who tells them where to find the right trees, without questioning the chief and the village population.	Required to talk , to authorize the exploitation of the trees, the farmer denounces himself to the village, the leaders of the supervisory committees and/or CPF meet to talk to the farmer, not only the village chief, and ensure that the agreements are respected	Village chief, sub-prefect / prefect
	Sometimes agreements for illegal logging are made at high levels without the village even being informed.	No solutions envisaged	MINFOF, sub-prefect / prefect, village chief
Frustration over non-payment of compensation for destroyed agricultural plots	Destruction of plantations during felling and transport of trees.	Supervisory committees and/or CPFs to ascertain damages, search for those responsible and support the negotiation for an arrangement to compensation.	Sub-prefect / prefect, MINADER
	Inability to identify and locate those responsible		MINADER

	Corruption and the influence of strong elites	Good governance, knowledge and access to the allocation and management of land rights	
Deforestation	Failure to comply with intervention standards and specifications: non-compliance with grievances; non-compliance with the diameter of the farm, cutting around rivers, failure to mark stumps, number of cutting bases and demarcation of areas, quality of trees, remuneration of operators; felling and abandonment of logs.	Monitoring and control of operating activities in the field, strengthening the capacities of supervisory committees and/or CPFs	MINFOF, Village Chief, Riverine Communities
	Total or partial fraudulent exploitation in communal and community forests (corruption, lack of monitoring/control missions)		MINFOF, mayor, village chief, riverside communities, vigilance committees
	Destruction of wildlife and flora (habitat destruction, hunting, bush fires)		Village Chief, MINFOF, CPF
Safety and compliance with the rules in the territory of the villages are not guaranteed	Exploitation of young people: Non-payment of local labour (lack of employment contracts, non-compliance with specifications)	Not solutions envisaged	Village Chief, Sub-Prefect, MINFOF
	Destruction of infrastructure (roads, etc.)		Mayor, Public Works, Village Head, MINEPIA
	Sense of individualism and non-belonging to the ethnic/social category community		Village chiefs, riverside populations