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The observatory for the Borderlands regional initiative

As part of the Borderlands – Central Africa regional initiative (2024–2028), funded by the European Union, an observatory is being developed to produce, organise and share information on the dynamics along the borders between the Central African Republic, Chad, Cameroon and Sudan. It draws on a system of regular monitoring, based on the cross-referencing of field data, analyses and contributions from partners, enabling a better understanding of the interactions between pastoralism, natural resources and conservation, as well as of how these evolve over time. The observatory thus aims to provide greater clarity on current dynamics, to build on existing knowledge and to facilitate its sharing amongst stakeholders.

This quarterly bulletin forms part of this framework and provides a summary of the key information and trends observed over the period, as shared by the national focal points, field operators and national institutional partners of the Borderlands regional initiative, with a view to informing stakeholders and supporting dialogue and decision-making.

A dedicated platform

Find all the observatory's resources online on the documentary, cartographic and analytical platform, which provides continuous access to monitoring data, analyses, maps and bibliographic resources on border dynamics in Chad, the Central African Republic, Cameroon and Sudan.

➤ www.observatoire-borderlands.org



POLITICAL AND LEGAL monitoring

NATIONAL LEVEL



Central African Republic: Cabinet reshuffle following President Touadéra's inauguration



One month after his inauguration for a third term, President Faustin-Archange Touadéra appointed a new government on Thursday 21 May, led by **Prime Minister Félix Moloua, who has been reappointed to the post he has held since 2022**. Whilst the new government is broadly a continuation of the previous one, a number of **changes can be noted, particularly in the sectors covered by the Borderlands programme**:

- The appointment of a **new Minister for Livestock and Animal Health, Amadou Bi Aliou**: he had already held these same posts in 2019 and 2020 in Firmin Ngrebada's government, which was formed following the Khartoum Agreements, in which he played an active role. He represented Ali Darassa's UPC.
- The former Minister for Livestock, Hassan Bouba, becomes Minister for Urban Planning, Land Reform, Cities and Housing.
- The appointment of a **new Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development, Professor Emmanuel Mbetid Bessane**. Holder of an HDR in Economic Sciences (University of Lille 1) and a PhD in Rural Economics from the Institut National Polytechnique / École Nationale Supérieure Agronomique de Toulouse, he was Director of the Laboratory of Rural

Economics and Food Security (LERSA) and a lecturer and researcher in Economics at the University of Bangui. In recent years he has worked extensively on the resilience of rural populations in the face of crises, and has in particular conducted research on the economics and management of family farms in the cotton-growing savannahs of the Central African Republic

In the Water and Forests sector, the Ministry is changing its name to become **the "Ministry of Forest Economy, Wildlife and Aquatic Resources"**. **The post remains held by Mr Gervais Mbata**, a lawyer by training and former permanent secretary of the Central African Action Group against Money Laundering (GABAC).

The first Cabinet meeting was held on 4 June. "Regarding the priorities of the 7th Republic, the President emphasised the consolidation of peace and security, the strengthening of state authority across the entire territory, economic development, job creation for young people, the modernisation of agriculture and the digital transition. The Head of State also stressed the need to improve access to drinking water, electricity, healthcare and education."

Chad: Consultations continue on the draft Pastoral Code



From 17 to 19 June, the Ministry of Livestock and Animal Production organised in N'Djamena a **national workshop to review the draft Pastoral Code**, bringing together senior officials from the Ministry and its supervisory bodies, as well as representatives of the Ministries of the Environment and Agriculture, provincial authorities, traditional leaders, members of parliament and heads of public institutions. This meeting follows on from the zonal consultations held across the country in early 2026 to finalise a text intended to provide Chad with a modern legal framework governing pastoralism. The future Code aims to **better organise the mobility of herders, prevent conflicts linked to access to natural**

resources and fill the legal vacuum left by legislation dating from 1959, which has become ill-suited to the changes pastoralism has undergone since then.

The government hopes to submit the draft to the National Assembly for consideration in the near future. In 2025, the draft had sparked controversy. In September 2025, the zonal workshop planned in the south of the country to revise the Code was boycotted by the Catholic Church, which considered the text "unbalanced" as it was too favourable to herders, and also called for the drafting of an Agricultural Code.

[Read the article online](#)

Cameroon: Establishment of the beef cattle inter-professional organisation



The **Constitutive General Assembly of the Inter-professional Organisation for the Beef Value Chain in Cameroon (OI-BOVICAM)** was held on 2 and 3 July 2026, attended by representatives of producers, processors and traders in the sector. The proceedings were chaired by Dr ONDOUA ZANG Jean Paul, Director of Animal Production and Industries, representing the Minister for Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industries.

This assembly is the culmination of a **process supported for more than two years by the FAO as part of the Cameroonian Government's Livestock and Fish Farming Value Chain Development Project (PD-CVEP)**, funded by the African Development Bank (AfDB):

- **February 2024:** a **study visit to Benin** enabled stakeholders in the Cameroonian sector to draw inspiration from the participatory and inclusive approach to structuring inter-professional organisations;
- **July 2024:** two foundational studies were carried

out, one on the **assessment of the beef value chain**, the other on the **mapping of stakeholders** involved in beef processing facilities;

- **February 2025:** an initial **awareness-raising and consultation workshop** helped to define the strategic priorities of the initiative;
- **December 2025:** a core group of stakeholders was formed to lead the **transition process, in accordance with the guidelines set out in Law No. 2021/023** of 16 December 2021 governing inter-professional organisations in Cameroon.

At the conclusion of the General Assembly, the delegates unanimously decided to establish OI-BOVICAM, with its headquarters in Ngaoundéré, in the Vina department (Adamaoua region). They also adopted the organisation's articles of association and rules of procedure, elected the members of the Executive Committee and instructed it to undertake the legal formalities required for the official registration of the inter-professional organisation.

[Access the document](#)



DOCUMENTARY & SCIENTIFIC monitoring

REGIONAL LEVEL



A new study on neo-pastoralism in northern Cameroon and Chad

As part of the Programme to Support Regional Integration and Investment in Central Africa (PAIRIAC), funded by the European Union, the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) commissioned a study from GIST Research on the **political economy of "neo-pastoralism" in northern Cameroon and Chad**. The main objective of this work was to examine the rationales, motivations, practices and interactions of the various stakeholders, in order to formulate operational recommendations to **mitigate the potential negative impacts of neo-pastoralism on the governance of protected areas**.

In line with the work of Cécile Petitdemange and Chloé Violon¹, the study also contributes to **questioning the notion of neo-pastoralism, favouring instead that of neo-livestock farming**. This perspective provides a better understanding of how stakeholders are becoming involved in an investment rationale that often runs parallel to the integrated socio-economic models of traditional pastoralism. It also qualifies the criticisms attached to the term "neo-pastoral", which is often associated with coercive practices. One of the study's findings is that developments and the intensification of the livestock market in areas of social conflict generate risks from which the new actors (investors and operators) protect themselves just as much as they contribute to them.

Based on interviews conducted during fieldwork in Chad and Cameroon, the study identified a **wide variety of actors involved in the political economy of neo-livestock farming**, who can be grouped into three categories.

1. At the strategic level are the herd owners who delegate the management of their herds to herders. Often drawn from the economic, political and military elites – whether local or national –

these actors invest in livestock for a variety of reasons: opportunities for enrichment against a backdrop of growing demand for meat, securing or even concealing capital, consolidating a local political/electoral base, and so on.

2. At the intermediate level lies the ecosystem of commercial, administrative or traditional intermediaries, involved in facilitation and intermediation tasks. The study suggests that this intermediate level is a decisive link, both in circumventing regulations and for possible mediation efforts.

3. At the local (or operational) level, new profiles are emerging, including casual workers, who are often in precarious employment and attracted by the opportunity represented by short-term jobs offering more attractive pay than other, more traditional agricultural or pastoral activities.

On the ground, neo-pastoralism is fostering the emergence of **parallel systems of power liable to compete with existing governance frameworks**, which are, moreover, largely informal and frequently called into question. It also contributes to intensifying **competition for the use of infrastructure, land and the routes used by herds**. The study also analyses the more specific impact on protected areas, highlighting in particular the challenges posed by the decentralised way in which "neo-livestock farming" operates, as well as the limited experience of some new herders.

WCS plans to organise a seminar to disseminate the study, the date of which will be communicated to all stakeholders in the Borderlands programme.

¹. Study presented in Monitoring Bulletin No. 1-2, April 2026 (p. 6): "Diagnostic study on neo-livestock farming and socio-economic reconfigurations in Mayo-Kebbi", GIZ, January 2025.

The Lake Chad Basin: pastoralism at the heart of debates on climate, peace and security

On 23 and 24 June 2026, an international symposium on the Climate–Peace–Security Nexus in the Lake Chad Basin was held in N'Djamena. During the symposium, a dedicated panel discussed issues relating to transhumance, climate migration and social cohesion. In particular, Dr Pabamé Sougnabé gave a presentation on the following topic: **Peaceful management of shared spaces: the challenge of coexistence between protected areas and pastoralism**. The presentation addressed the following central question: **how can the protection of ecosystems be reconciled with the survival of pastoral systems?**

In his presentation, Dr Sougnabé highlighted three **main sources of tension**:

- **competition for vital resources** (water, pasture),
- **the power imbalance** between conservation institutions (with state and financial backing) and pastoralist communities,
- **the poor demarcation of park boundaries**.

Furthermore, certain specific issues appear to be the source of **recurring crises between herders and park managers**:

- **fines imposed on herders** who allegedly breach the boundaries of protected areas, or even the seizure of animals,
- **the transmission of diseases between wildlife and**

livestock,

- **the poisoning and killing of wild animals by herders** following attacks on livestock.

Beyond these observations, the presentation put forward **levers to promote peaceful coexistence between herders and park managers**, to move beyond the repressive impasse and to recognise pastoralism as an opportunity for ecological management:

- **negotiated spatial planning** and zoning, with the establishment of buffer zones where grazing is permitted according to specific periods and quotas, as well as the marking of migration corridors guaranteed by law,
- the establishment of **pastoral infrastructure on the periphery of parks** (boreholes, constructed waterholes), and the subsidisation of **livestock feed banks** (forage crops) in areas hosting transhumant herders,
- the establishment of **inclusive governance mechanisms**, notably through joint management committees for protected areas to co-define access rules and local charters for exceptional access during periods of drought, and through the involvement of herders in the fight against poaching and bushfires.

[Access the link](#)



Two ongoing studies to shed light on cross-border pastoral dynamics

In accordance with the mandate entrusted to IRAM and GIST, the first two studies were launched in April 2026 as part of the Borderlands project. Their terms of reference were drawn up in consultation with the project partners (European Union delegations in the four countries, Concordis, Humanitarian Dialogue, ministries responsible for livestock farming and protected area managers). Field missions took place between May and June 2026.

1. Social mapping of herder groups across the CAR, Chad and Cameroon

This study aims to gain a better understanding of the diversity of herder groups, their mobility trajectories and their forms of organisation.

The national teams travelled:

- **to Cameroon**, in the North (Garoua, Touboro, Mbaïboum) and Adamaoua (Ngaoui and Djohong, Mbéré department) regions, where discussions were held with various herder groups, making it possible to identify **12 groups that will be the subject of in-depth analysis**
- **to the Central African Republic**, in Ouham (notably the commune of Nana-Bakassa) and Lim-Pendé. Security constraints prevented a visit to Markounda, but **14 herder groups** were identified
- **to Chad**, in the provinces of Western Logone (Moundou) and Eastern Logone (Bessao, Doba, Larmanaye, Lombogo and Baïbokoum), where surveys identified **31 herder groups**.

2. Impact of the crisis in Sudan on regional pastoral dynamics

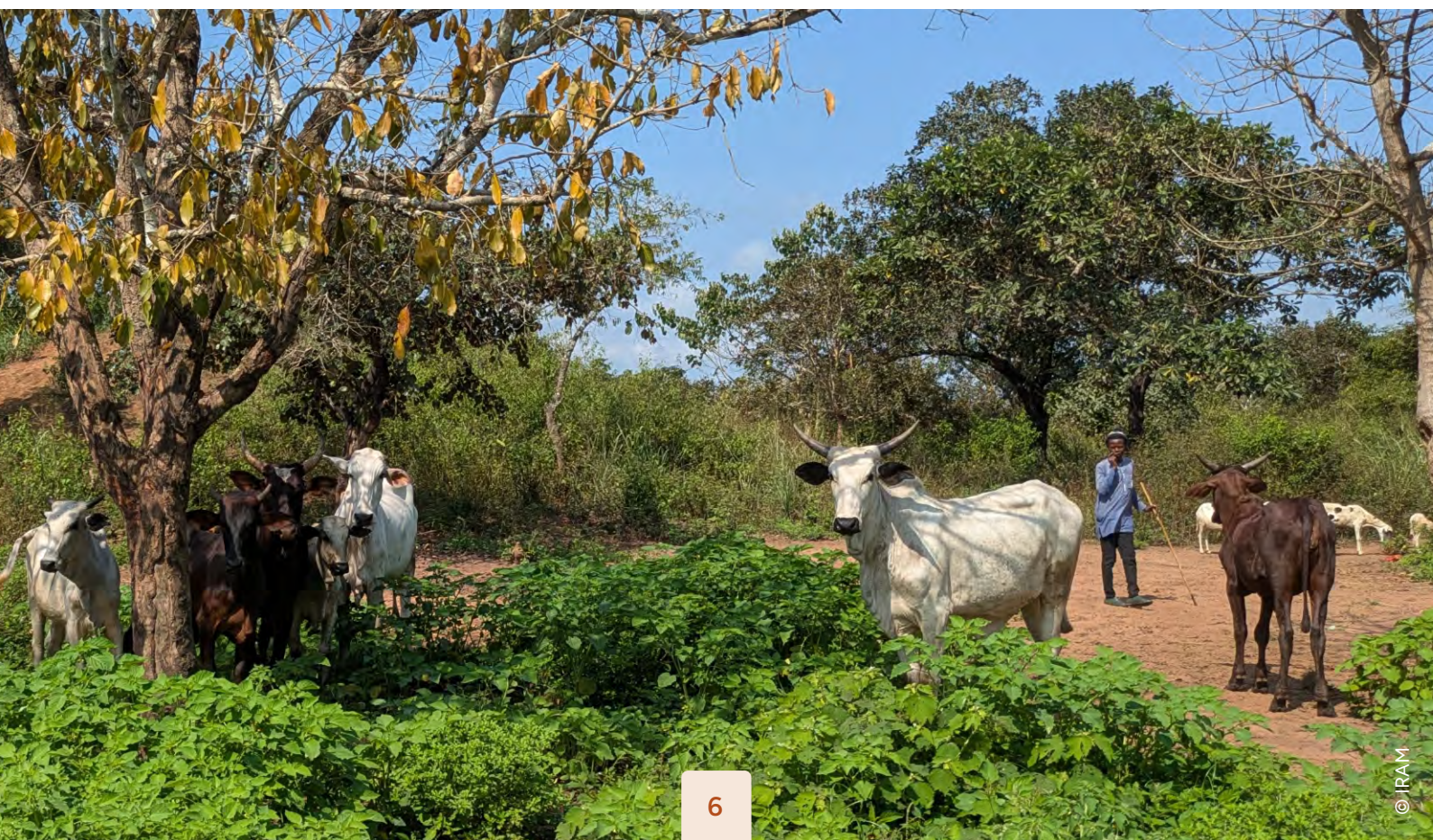
This study analyses the effects of the Sudanese crisis on pastoral mobility and border areas.

Field surveys were carried out:

- **in the Central African Republic**, at Birao and along the Birao–Am Dafock route, some journeys having had to be cancelled owing to the security situation
- **in Chad**, in the provinces of Sila (Goz Beïda) and Salamat (Am Timan and the Zakouma protected area)
- **in Sudan**, where remote interviews are currently being conducted by a Sudanese researcher.

The data collected is now being analysed comparatively across the different countries. The first draft reports are expected in September 2026.

The work benefits from the support of the European Union Delegations, Concordis and HD. For each of the two studies, a scientific committee bringing together researchers from the North and the South has been set up. Having met for the first time to examine the terms of reference, it will meet again to discuss the initial findings and the draft reports.



NATIONAL LEVEL



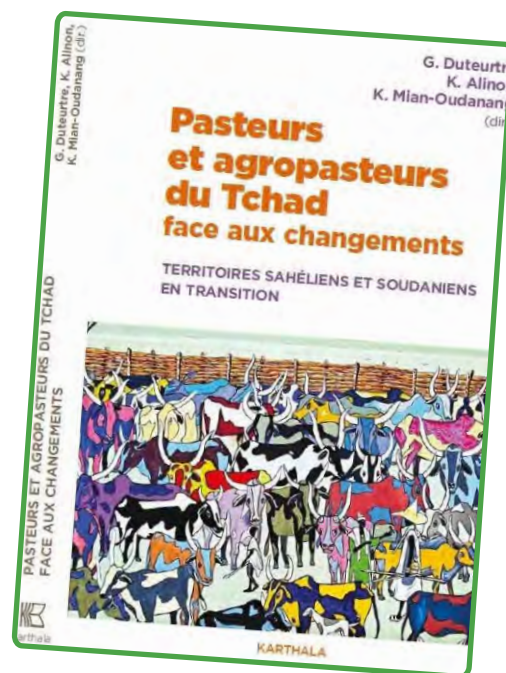
Chad: Publication of the book “Pastoralists and agro-pastoralists in Chad facing change – Sahelian and Sudanese territories in transition”



Published on 23 June 2026 by Karthala, edited by Guillaume Duteurtre, Koffi Alino and Koussou Mian-Oudanang, the book “Pastoralists and agro-pastoralists in Chad facing change – Sahelian and Sudanese territories in transition” brings together contributions from some sixty researchers and practitioners on the contemporary transformations of pastoralism in Chad.

This collective work analyses the factors behind the growth in livestock numbers, the profound changes in pastoral practices and in the rules governing access to resources, as well as the reconfiguration of Sahelian and Sudanese territories under the effect of expanding cropland, climatic hazards, insecurity and changes in ecosystems. It also examines the resulting land-use planning challenges and discusses their implications for public policy and development interventions.

[Access the document](#)



Cameroon: A study on livestock security in the North



At its 74th session, the Board of Directors of the Livestock Development Fund for the North (CDEN) decided to launch a study on livestock security.

A mainstay of the economy in the northern regions, livestock farming faces persistent insecurity. Following attacks by highway bandits in the 1990s, the sector is now suffering the effects of Boko Haram's abuses and the abduction of herders, leading to significant losses of livestock and lasting damage to people's livelihoods.

Carried out by a consultancy firm to be selected shortly, the study will analyse the scale of cattle theft, its impacts on the livestock sector, existing prevention and control measures, and the steps that could sustainably strengthen the security of livestock and herders in the regions concerned.

The findings of this study will be presented in a forthcoming monitoring bulletin as soon as the report is made public.



Further documentary resources

Chad: IFAD publishes the evaluation of its country strategy (2013-2024)

This independent evaluation reviews twelve years of IFAD's work in Chad and sets out recommendations for the next country strategy, particularly in the areas of resilience, pastoralism, governance and support for farmers' organisations.

[Access the document](#)

Chad, Cameroon, CAR: the rise of ransom kidnappings in border areas

This report, published in May 2026 by the Institute for Security Studies (ISS), analyses the rise in ransom kidnappings in Chad and in the regions bordering Cameroon and the CAR. It examines the drivers of this cross-border crime, its impacts on rural populations, and sets out recommendations to strengthen prevention and regional cooperation.

[Access the document](#)

Pastoralism in West Africa: a lever for peace and resilience in the face of crises?

This analysis note, produced in October 2025 by IPIS, examines the combined effects of insecurity, climate change and regional tensions on pastoralism in West Africa. It argues that pastoralism, if better supported and better integrated into public policy, can contribute to peace, rural development and food security. [Access the document](#)

Carbon credits and protected areas in Central Africa: lessons from the Chinko experience in the Central African Republic

This September 2025 knowledge-sharing note analyses the experience of the Chinko Conservation Area, the first protected area in Central Africa to have sold carbon credits on the voluntary market. It presents the stages of the project, the governance mechanisms put in place and the conditions required to mobilise carbon credits as a sustainable source of funding for protected areas. [Access the document](#)

The TANGO approach: a tool for peaceful transhumance around protected areas

This technical note draws lessons from the TANGO approach, developed in Chinko (CAR) and subsequently adapted in several protected areas in Central Africa. Based on prevention, dialogue with pastoralist communities, information gathering and a graduated response to incidents, it shows that it is possible to peacefully reduce conflicts linked to transhumance, provided that robust governance, logistical resources and a solid institutional framework are in place.

[Access the document](#)

Wings or hooves: rethinking transhumance in the light of natural migrations

In this article, Dr Junaidu Maina, former head of WOA, compares animal migrations and transhumance, two forms of mobility that are essential to the balance of ecosystems. He calls for better governance of pastoral mobility so that it becomes a lever for resilience rather than a source of tension. [Access the link](#)



INTERNATIONAL LEVEL



International Year of Rangelands and Pastoralists: regional mobilisation underway

In Chad, the Pastoralism Days put research at the service of public policy

On 9 and 10 June 2026, CIRAD, the French Institute of Chad (IFT) and the Directorate of Pastoral Development of the Ministry of Livestock and Animal Production organised the Pastoralism Days in N'Djamena.

Researchers, government bodies, herders' organisations and technical partners discussed the major **challenges facing pastoralism in Chad: herd**

mobility, resource governance, adaptation to climate change and the uptake of research findings. Organised as part of the International Year of Rangelands and Pastoralists, the event also fostered **dialogue between science and public decision-making** in order to support the development of pastoral policies better suited to local realities.

[Access the link](#)

Garoua hosts the official launch of the International Year of Rangelands and Pastoralists and of the "Mobility Matters" campaign for Central and West Africa

On 26 June 2026, Garoua (Cameroon) hosted the official launch of the International Year of Rangelands and Pastoralists and of the "Mobility Matters" campaign for Central and West Africa. Organised on the sidelines of the **4th edition of the EGGOU GOL cross-border forum** ("transhumance" in Fulfulde), an initiative led by GIZ that has gradually established itself as a regional platform for multi-stakeholder dialogue on pastoral mobility and the concerted management of natural resources in cross-border areas, the workshop brought together **representatives of pastoral organisations, public authorities, technical and financial partners, as well as delegations from Cameroon, Chad, Nigeria and the Central African Republic.**

The discussions marked the regional launch of the International Year of Rangelands and Pastoralists, reaffirming stakeholders' determination to **raise awareness of the realities of mobile pastoralism and strengthen its recognition in public policy.** The "Mobility Matters" campaign was presented as an awareness-raising tool designed to **promote a more accurate image of pastoralism and highlight its contribution to sustainable development.**

Participants also called for stronger regional cooperation, partnerships between stakeholders and advocacy efforts to support the initiatives that will be rolled out throughout the International Year.

[Access the document](#)

Pastoral organisations from West and Central Africa meet in Abidjan

From 30 June to 3 July 2026, Abidjan hosted the **Gathering of Pastoralists of West and Central Africa**, organised as part of the International Year of Rangelands and Pastoralists. The meeting brought together representatives of pastoral organisations, governments, regional institutions and technical partners in order to speak with one voice on the challenges facing mobile pastoralism in Africa.

The discussions highlighted the **essential role of pastoral mobility for food security, adaptation to climate change, the preservation of natural resources and territorial cohesion.** Participants also drew attention to the persistent challenges faced by herders: pressure on land, the closure of transhumance corridors, insecurity, conflicts over land use and inadequate pastoral services and infrastructure. [Access the link](#)

A regional momentum geared towards international milestones: the World Pastoralists' Gathering and COP17 of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Mongolia

These three meetings illustrate the growing momentum of mobilisation around the International Year of Rangelands and Pastoralists in Central and West Africa. They provided an opportunity to share knowledge, build common priorities and formulate recommendations that will feed into the debates of

the **World Pastoralists' Gathering** as well as the discussions of **COP17 of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)**, both scheduled for August 2026 in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia.



August 2026: World Pastoralists' Gathering and COP17 in Mongolia

World Pastoralists' Gathering 10 to 15 August 2026

10–13 August: field visits and thematic workshops

Visits to pastoral sites, exchanges between herders from different regions of the world, thematic workshops on pastoral mobility, rangeland governance, land rights, the role of women and young people, adaptation to climate change, and public policies in support of pastoralism.

14–15 August: World Conference in Ulaanbaatar

The plenary sessions planned as part of the conference aim to:

- present the conclusions of the regional meetings held throughout 2026;
- adopt a Global Declaration of Pastoralists;
- draw up a document of policy recommendations for governments and international organisations;
- prepare the messages to be delivered at COP17 of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD).

[Access the link](#)

COP17 of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification - 17 to 28 August 2026

For the first time, the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification will devote **an entire thematic day to rangelands and pastoralist communities** – “Land and People Day”. The day will include, in particular, a **Ministerial Dialogue on rangeland restoration and the well-being of pastoralist communities**, as well as a **High-Level Event on Rangelands**.

These events will focus on developing partnerships for the restoration of rangelands, better integrating the rights, knowledge and practices of pastoralist communities into public policy, and mobilising funding to support the sustainable management of rangelands and initiatives led by local communities.

[Access the link](#)

World Day to Combat Desertification and Drought and the International Year of Rangelands and Pastoralists

To mark the **World Day to Combat Desertification and Drought**, celebrated on 17 June and held in 2026 under the theme “**Rangelands: Recognise. Respect. Restore.**”, the French Scientific Committee on Desertification (CSFD) is making available a selection of documentary resources devoted to pastoralism, its challenges and its contribution to the sustainable management of rangelands.

[Access the link](#)



RANGELANDS DESERTIFICATION
RECOGNIZE & DROUGHT DAY
RESPECT
RESTORE 17 JUNE 2026

MONITORING of social agreements and conflicts

REGIONAL LEVEL



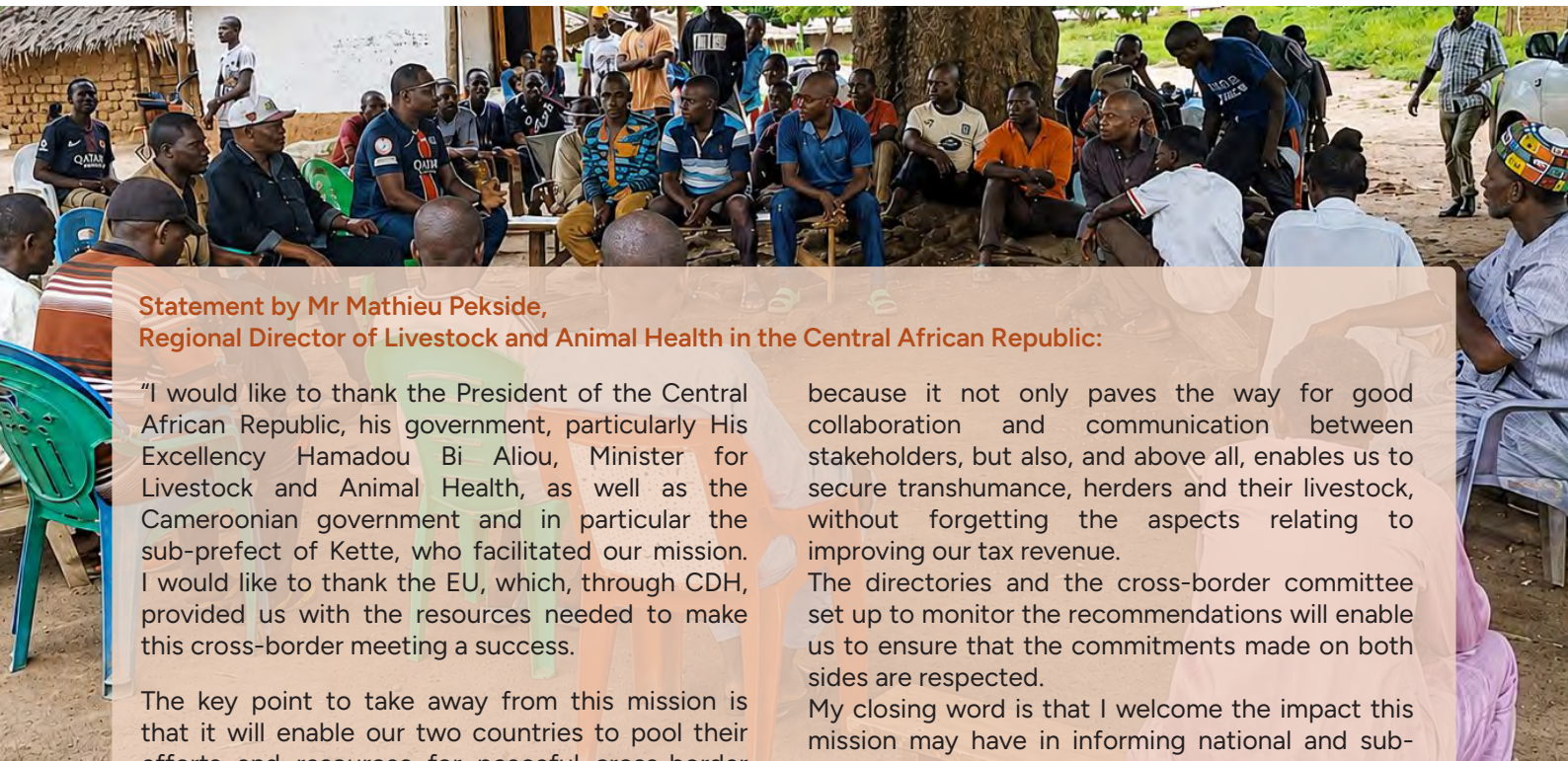
Cross-border transhumance: dialogue between Cameroon and the Central African Republic in Kette

On 29 May 2026, a dialogue meeting was held at the sub-prefecture of Kette (Cameroon), a town situated 47 km from the Central African border. Organised on the initiative of the CAR's Regional Directorate for Livestock and Animal Health, with the support of the Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue (CDH) and funding from the European Union, the meeting brought together representatives from both countries: the sub-prefects of Kette and Gamboula, the CAR's Regional Director of Livestock, law enforcement agencies (gendarmerie, police, Cameroonian defence forces), the traditional chief of Kette, livestock farmers, livestock market managers and representatives of the FNEC.

The central issue was the **management of cross-border transhumance, a recurring source of tension**, particularly along the Noufou corridor, which runs from Gbitchi to Gamboula and is used by Cameroonian and non-Cameroonian livestock farmers during the transhumance period. A number of issues were addressed, notably **unsecured transit corridors**, the presence of **armed groups** in the Noufou area,

cattle theft, the **abusive taxation** practised by certain FNEC representatives, and the **inadequate health and documentation checks on animals**.

The discussions led to several concrete commitments: the identification and sharing of official transit corridors between the two states, enhanced monitoring of herders and animals, mandatory vaccination records and stronger awareness-raising on animal health, the establishment of a register of non-Cameroonian livestock farmers and animals transiting through Cameroon, a ban on night-time crossings after 6 pm, intensified checks at livestock markets, and clarification of taxation responsibilities. The 3R general, who was present in Noufou, also pledged neutrality and facilitation in disputes between herders and crop farmers. A joint telephone directory of the authorities of both countries has been compiled to ensure operational follow-up. A follow-up meeting is already planned to consolidate these advances and draw up a joint action plan.



Statement by Mr Mathieu Pekside, Regional Director of Livestock and Animal Health in the Central African Republic:

"I would like to thank the President of the Central African Republic, his government, particularly His Excellency Hamadou Bi Aliou, Minister for Livestock and Animal Health, as well as the Cameroonian government and in particular the sub-prefect of Kette, who facilitated our mission. I would like to thank the EU, which, through CDH, provided us with the resources needed to make this cross-border meeting a success.

The key point to take away from this mission is that it will enable our two countries to pool their efforts and resources for peaceful cross-border transhumance.

This mission has been very useful not only for me in my capacity as Regional Director of Livestock and Animal Health for Region No. 2 of the Central African Republic, but also for the partners accompanying us and for our two countries,

because it not only paves the way for good collaboration and communication between stakeholders, but also, and above all, enables us to secure transhumance, herders and their livestock, without forgetting the aspects relating to improving our tax revenue.

The directories and the cross-border committee set up to monitor the recommendations will enable us to ensure that the commitments made on both sides are respected.

My closing word is that I welcome the impact this mission may have in informing national and sub-regional opinion about the activities we are carrying out on the ground for the definitive return of peace and security to our area.

We intend to extend the activity to the regional level in the near future, with the support of our technical and financial partners."

Cameroon and Chad: multi-stakeholder workshops to strengthen pastoral governance

As part of the Regional Project to Support Pastoralism and Livestock Marketing in the Cameroon–Nigeria–Chad Cross-Border Areas (PASCO), three **multi-stakeholder workshops on the practice of agropastoral and commercial law** were held in June 2026 in Maroua and Garoua (Cameroon) and in Pala (Chad). They brought together livestock farmers, traders, administrative authorities, local authorities, technical services, customs officials and security forces to analyse the main challenges relating to pastoral mobility and the marketing of livestock. These workshops opened up discussion of the content of legal texts and regulations and of stakeholders' practices. Their objectives are to strengthen knowledge of the texts in force and to inform their updating by testing them against the conditions and realities of their application.

Working from concrete cases, participants addressed disputes and conflicts linked to the occupation of pastoral areas, resource management, livestock theft,

the functioning of markets, the lack of consultation between stakeholders and the role of commercial intermediaries. The discussions resulted in commitments by stakeholder groups and recommendations in favour of **securing livestock trails, strengthening consultation frameworks, modernising markets, ensuring the traceability of transactions and updating regulatory texts**.

The roadmaps drawn up by the participants provide in particular for the marking of transhumance corridors and of routes for transporting and marketing livestock, the revitalisation of livestock market management committees and conflict prevention commissions, stronger awareness-raising amongst stakeholders regarding the texts in force, as well as investment in pastoral infrastructure and local governance mechanisms.

[Access the documents](#)

A dialogue workshop in the border town of Am Dafock (CAR–Sudan) ...

From 18 to 21 June, a **cross-border dialogue was held between stakeholders involved in transhumance in Am Dafock, a border town between the Central African Republic and Sudan**. Organised with the support of Concordis, the workshop brought together Sudanese and Central African delegations, led respectively by a representative of the Nizira of the Tai'sha and by representatives of the prefect of Vakaga (including the Sultan of Birao). Among the 77 participants were representatives of administrative and traditional authorities, members of councils of elders and peace committees, as well as advisory groups.

The participants took **stock of the implementation of the Am Dafock agreement, signed in October** after a series of incidents in the preceding weeks. They agreed on **recommendations on the arrangements for the payment of blood money ("diya")**, identified as the main challenge in implementing the text, following a conflict that left at least 35 people dead on both sides: an annex to the agreement now sets out the payment deadlines, designates those responsible for its implementation and seals the commitments with an oath on the Qur'an. The workshop also led to the adoption of a **Commitment Act on peaceful cross-border transhumance**, under which Sudanese herders undertake in particular to move their herds without weapons or military uniforms, to report young bandits and to pay the applicable taxes; Central African farmers undertake to respect zoning, not to steal livestock and not to take

the law into their own hands; and the authorities of both countries undertake to oversee herders' stays, their registration, compliance with the corridors and access to veterinary and social services.

... against a backdrop of intense local conflict

Whilst the Am Dafock workshop was taking place, a transhumant herder from Sudan and three people accompanying him were reportedly attacked. The incident was followed by several reprisal actions carried out by armed elements from Sudan who, according to various sources, were members of General Hemmeti's Rapid Support Forces (RSF).

With no apparent link to these incidents, **the town of Am Dafock was the target of a violent attack a few days later, on 30 June**. It is reported to have been carried out by Central African armed groups that had found refuge in neighbouring Sudan: the Popular Front for the Rebirth of the Central African Republic (FPRC) and the Democratic Movement for the Rally of the Central African People (MDRPC). The attack reportedly left one dead and three wounded among MINUSCA peacekeepers, around twenty among local militiamen and at least three among civilians and national forces². This attack raises fears of a resurgence of conflict in the area, and possibly beyond, as well as increased difficulties for transhumant herders, for whom Am Dafock is an important crossing point between the two countries.

2. Nearly 30 dead in Am-Dafock, still under rebel control, Radio Ndeke Luka, 2 July 2026.

[Access the link](#)

NATIONAL LEVEL



Multifaceted tensions in south-western Sudan



The movements of Sudanese herders are affected by other forms of conflict. Firstly, **clashes between the RSF and General Burhan's Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) have continued**, notably in the Chad–Sudan border area. In June 2026, the RSF stepped up their offensive, including drone strikes, in north-western North Darfur (Bir Andro, Karnoi, Umburu) in order to seize the last strongholds of the SAF and their allies in the area. **This escalation has severely disrupted pastoral activities**, pushing many herders to move their herds to safer areas, including in Chad. On 14 June 2026, the RSF also attacked the Orshi reservoir, an essential source of water for pastoralist populations and livestock.

The resurgence of tensions between the Salamat and Beni Halba Arab pastoralist communities also led to clashes in May–June 2026, following the murder of a Salamat herder near Kubum. This conflict is part of a long-standing dispute over customary land rights (hawakir), access to pasture and water resources, aggravated by the proliferation of weapons. **A new agreement was signed on 21 June 2026** under the auspices of the RSF to end the fighting and facilitate the return of displaced people, but the conflict has already led to the closure of transhumance routes and rural markets and to significant losses of livestock in South and Central Darfur.

Chad: New initiatives to promote pastoral governance and social cohesion



New episodes of violence between farmers and herders have been reported in the south and west of the country, notably on 6 June in the sub-prefecture of Kim (East Mayo-Kebbi) and in Boudo Mandal (Tandjilé).

At the same time, several new initiatives to promote social cohesion have been launched by the Chadian authorities, with the support of partners. **On 12 May, the Ministry of the Environment launched the project "Pastoralism, Agro-economy, Resilience, Consultation and Organisation for the responsible use of resources and sustainable local solutions" (PARCOURS)**. Funded by the EU as part of the Natura2 project and implemented by COOPI in a consortium with two national NGOs (Acord Tchad and RAPS-DEVELOPPEMENT), the project aims to enhance the macro-landscape of the Greater Functional Ecosystem of Zakouma Park, the Aouk protected area and Manda National Park. It seeks to strengthen the socio-economic resilience of populations and ecosystems, as well as to strengthen social cohesion between farmers and herders. The project will run from December 2025 to December 2029 in the provinces of Guéra, Mandoul, Moyen-Chari and Salamat.

On 25 May, the FAO organised an inter-provincial forum on social cohesion and conflict prevention in Doba (Eastern Logone), bringing together representatives of the provinces of Mandoul, Moyen-Chari and Eastern Logone. Discussions focused on conflict management, the effects of climate change, transhumance, the participation of women in

prevention mechanisms and the fight against cross-border crime.

On 10 June, GIZ and the Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC) launched a two-day workshop to validate the national assessment with a view to drafting Annex 12 on water management, as part of the Peace, Transhumance and Development of the Pastoral Economy around Lake Chad (PETRADEP) project. Bringing together 45 representatives from the pastoralism, water, security, development and governance sectors, the workshop aimed to present the findings of the assessment of the institutional and legal framework for pastoralism, ahead of the project's launch in early July 2026.

Finally, on 22 June, Concordis launched a six-day training course in Am-Timan (Salamat) on analysing conflicts and transforming them into opportunities for dialogue. The session brought together some sixty participants from the three departments of Salamat (Aboudéïa, Haraze-Mangueigne and Bahr-Azoum). The participation of representatives of Concordis CAR, notably from the Birao office (Vakaga), illustrates the cross-border dimension of the initiative. The training aimed to strengthen community mechanisms for conflict prevention and management, to reduce tensions around protected areas through better collaboration between communities and managers, and to consolidate cross-border local governance through dialogue and consultation.



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