

**Development of an Operational Strategy in each of the 3 Priority Geographical Blocks Proposed**

**Consolidated Operational Logical Framework**

(Preparation of Experts Meeting/Yaoundé/16-17 December 2019)

Results chain	Indicators				Assumptions _ Main risks and means of mitigation	Co-financing opportunities
	Indicators	Reference	Target (end 2022)	Verification Means		
<p>Impact</p> <p>In and around the protected areas located within the priority block under consideration, the collaboration of the security services of the States concerned, the effectiveness of anti-poaching strategies, and the concrete involvement of the relevant administrative services and stakeholders associated with the livestock sector, make it possible to reduce the impact of armed groups, secure the neighbouring populations, protect wildlife, and develop a legal framework that encourages sustainable and equitable management of transhumance practices.</p>	<p>Number of incidents linked to armed groups</p>	<p><u>East Block:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Decrease in the Garamba and Lantoto NPs,</li> <li>- stable at Chinko, Southern NP and Bili-Uéré</li> </ul> <p><u>Centre Block:</u></p> <p>Bamangui-Bangoran and MGSF are regularly affected</p> <p><u>West Block:</u></p>	<p>Drastic decrease (towards zero incidents) of incidents in the perimeters of the PAs</p>	<p>Internal monitoring/LAB reports from targeted protected areas</p>	<p>Difficulties in defining targets, pressure from armed groups does not depend on PA managers</p> <p>PAs must define the key vital parameters (number of individuals, population structure, habitats, genetic diversity, ...) essential for the long-term survival of these species.</p> <p>Political will of States and local authorities Transboundary collaboration Implementation and monitoring of a revenue management system negotiated and adopted.</p>	<p>11<sup>th</sup> EDF/ECOFAC 6 11<sup>th</sup> EDF/PIN-DRC 11<sup>th</sup> EDF/PIR-AC 11<sup>th</sup> EDF/PIN-TCD ????</p>
	<p>Density of emblematic species of large fauna in protected areas</p>	<p><u>East Block:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- on the rise in Garamba NP, Chinko, Bili-Uéré</li> <li>- to be confirmed on Lantoto and Southern NP</li> </ul> <p><u>Centre Block:</u></p> <p>Populations greatly reduced</p> <p><u>West Block:</u></p>	<p>Preservation/Restoration of key vital rate</p>	<p>Annual evaluation through the IMET tool</p>		
	<p>Public revenue linked to the formal management of livestock farming and transhumance (taxation or other forms of contributions)</p>	<p><u>3 blocks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Corridors to be identified/developed /secured</li> <li>- Agreements to be (re)negotiated</li> <li>- Economic sector to be formalized</li> <li>- Economic data to be consolidated</li> </ul>	<p>A regulatory framework conducive to the sustainable management of all the natural resources concerned and the development of formal and equitable economic sectors.</p>	<p>Participatory Mapping Materialized transhumance corridors Local land use plans Cross-border agreements Provincial Economic Reports</p>		

Results chain	Indicators				Assumptions _ Main risks and means of mitigation	Co-financing opportunities
	Indicators	Reference	Target (end 2022)	Verification Means		
Result 1. A <b>clear and precise multilateral legal framework</b> agreement enables the security, police and judiciary services of the States concerned by transboundary protected areas to work together to combat and eradicate illegal practices	I11. Specific cross-border LAB protocols signed in the 3 blocks	Several signed agreement documents exist (West Block), others are under negotiation or to be drafted.	All the countries concerned in the blocks have signed specific agreements/protocols for cross-border LAB	Agreement documents drafted (and/or reviewed) and signed	Implementation of the Political Will manifested	
	I12. National legal frameworks on transhumance management put in place	Some countries have them (e.g. CAR with Order 33/MAE/CAB/10 2004), others are to be reviewed/formulated.	Existing legal framework in all the countries identified in the blocks	Legislative references	Political will and stability of states	
	I13. Cross-border agreements on transhumance management put in place	Few (or no) agreements on the economic and security management of cross-border transhumance in Central Africa	Cross-border agreements for the economic and security management of transhumance	Agreement documents drafted (and/or reviewed) and signed	Political will and stability of states	
Result 2. <b>Anti-poaching Strategies</b> are effectively implemented by the managers of the transboundary protected areas concerned, in conjunction with the provisions of transboundary agreements	I2.1. Each targeted PA has a LAB strategy	Only a minority receiving assistance (notably through PPPs) have it	All targeted key PAs in the blocks have an operational plan for the LAB	LAB Plan and Reports	Insufficient management means (financial and human)	11 <sup>th</sup> EDF/ECOFAC 6 11 <sup>th</sup> EDF/PIN-DRC 11 <sup>th</sup> EDF/PIR-AC 11 <sup>th</sup> EDF/PIN-TCD ????
	I2.2. Each targeted PA has the human, logistical and financial resources to implemented its LAB strategy.	Only a minority of key PAs in each block have sufficient resources	All targeted key PAs in the blocks have the required means	IMET LAB Reports	Insufficient management means (financial and human)	11 <sup>th</sup> EDF/ECOFAC 6 11 <sup>th</sup> EDF/PIN-DRC 11 <sup>th</sup> EDF/PIR-AC 11 <sup>th</sup> EDF/PIN-TCD ????
	I2.3. The PAs of the same block coordinate for the implementation of the transboundary LAB	AML coordination in transboundary areas is rarely effective	Collaborative operational agreements for transboundary LAB signed between block PAs and implemented	Specific protocols signed Technical meetings Joint operations	Lack of a regulatory framework for the framing of specific protocols	
	I2.4. The skills and abilities of managers are recognized and assessed	Heterogeneity of management capabilities between PAs	Substantial improvement in management capacities for, at least, cross-border operational collaboration	IMET	Insufficient management means (financial and human)	
	I2.5. Cross-border connectivity networks for	some ecological corridors exist and are protected	Detailed regional mapping of	census and biomonitoring	Insufficient knowledge of flagship species	

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	Indicators	Reference	Target (end 2022)	Verification means		
	of biodiversity are Defined and protected		ecological corridors of flagship species established	Maps	Destabilization of cross-border ecological corridors	
<b>Result 3. <u>Activities of</u></b> of transhumance are managed within a regulatory framework that encourages the sustainable management of all the natural resources concerned and the development of formal and equitable economic sectors for all stakeholders (at the local, national and sub-regional levels)	13.1. Local land-use plans are drawn up in cross-border areas	No (or almost no) local land use plans have been negotiated in the outlying areas of the PAs.	The land use of the peripheral areas of the key PAs in each block has been negotiated with all local decision-makers.	Cross-border Participatory Mapping Cross-border meetings between local authorities	Local political will Conflicts in the allocation of access to land (duality between customary and administrative law)	
	13.2. Cross-border transhumance dynamics	Very little is known about the dynamics of transhumance in Central Africa There is no formal framework for this economic activity in Central Africa	Environmental, economic and social factors are known and are managed within a fair economic incentive framework	the carrying capacities of the host countries are assessed transhumance corridors materialized Socio-economic studies	Collaboration between technical ministries Cross-border collaboration Mobilization of local expertise Coordination at regional level	
	13.3. Cross-border platforms for consultation, steering, implementation, monitoring and evaluation are set up and operational.	Not yet existing	An instance is created and operational at the level of each block	Deed of Incorporation	Need for anchor points for blocks	
	13.4. Ecosystem services provided by host countries are remunerated through taxation and parafiscal charges	No instrument is implemented to date.	Ecosystem services provided by countries are assessed for compensation	Studies Regulatory Framework for the payment for ecosystem services		
	13.5. A regional monitoring system for transhumance activities is set up	No data on forecasts of transhumance routes is available.	The data necessary for the organization and supervision of cross-border transhumance is available.	Data inventory; Information products	Regional unit to be set up through partnerships with international research centres	ECOFACT6

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Result 4. Information/communication strategy on the protected areas in the priority block under consideration is linked to <b>a regionally concerted COM strategy</b> which enables the development of the Central African transboundary protected areas in the eyes of national/international public opinion and relevant global initiatives	I4.1. Information/awareness and public relations tools are operational at the level of key PAs	Very heterogeneous situation between PAs Many PAs suffer from a lack of acceptance by local people	Communication channels are set up	TV, Radio, Social media, oral communication for communities, open days, etc.		11 <sup>th</sup> EDF/ECOFAC 6 11 <sup>th</sup> EDF/PIN-DRC 11 <sup>th</sup> EDF/PIR-AC 11 <sup>th</sup> EDF/PIN-TCD ????
	I4.2. The regional environmental monitoring system is operational	Mapping of available data and monitoring potential over the three blocks	Environmental monitoring system to support transboundary transhumance management	Monitoring Bulletins		
	I4.3. An advocacy strategy with decision-makers and technical and financial partners	Initiative undertaken by the CBFP (Belgian Facilitation) that needs to be operationalized and sustained.	Advocacy technical documents developed Information platforms made available online	Advocacy technical documents Web platforms International forums Sponsorships		

## Indicative road map for the operational follow-up of the N'Djamena Declaration

Activities	Persons in charge	2020	2021	2022	Comments
<b>Result 1: A clear and precise multilateral legal framework</b> enables the security, police and judiciary services of the States concerned by transboundary protected areas to work together to combat and eradicate illegal practices					
<b>West Block</b>					
1.1.	GIZ				
1.2.					
1.3.					
1.4.					
<b>Centre Block</b>					
1.5.	WCS				
1.6.					
1.7.					
<b>East Block</b>					
1.8.	APN				
1.9.					
1.10.					
<b>Result 2: The necessary updated information is made available</b> to stakeholders through OFAC for the monitoring of transhumance and the movement of armed groups					
<b>West Block</b>					
2.1	GIZ				
<b>Centre Block</b>					
	WCS				
<b>East Block</b>					
	APN				
<b>Result 3: Targeted protected areas are able to anticipate transhumant movements and make the necessary decisions to preserve their ecological and territorial integrity.</b>					

West Block					
1.1.	GIZ				
1.2.					
1.3.					
1.4.					
Centre Block					
1.5.	WCS				
1.6.					
1.7.					
East Block					
1.8.	APN				
1.9.					
1.10.					
<b>Result 4: Transhumance activities</b> are managed within a regulatory framework that encourages the sustainable management of all the natural resources concerned and the development of formal and fair economic sectors for all actors (at local, national and sub-regional levels)					
West Block					
4.1.	GIZ				
Centre Block					
	WCS				
East Block					
	APN				
<b>Result 5: The information/communication strategy on the targeted protected areas is linked to a concerted COM strategy at regional level</b> that allows the valorization of transboundary protected areas of Central Africa to national/international public opinion and to relevant global initiatives					
West Block					
4.1.	GIZ				

<b>Centre Block</b>					
	WCS				
<b>East Block</b>					
	APN				