



CAPITALIZATION DOCUMENT OF THE 4th CARAVAN

West African Caravan

Burkina Faso - Ivory Coast - Mali - Senegal - Gambia

**Right to land, water and peasant seeds,
a common struggle!**



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I. Background

Land, water, forests and farmers' seeds constitute a shared and sacred heritage in Africa. They are essential to the survival of humanity and biodiversity, to climate stability and to sustainable development. Their preservation is a necessity and a collective responsibility. They must not be subject to commodification or land grabbing for the benefit of private or multinational interests. However, when managed responsibly for the good of our societies and communities, our environment, our economy and our food supply, they lead to harmonious sustainable development, which is the key to global balance.



In sub-Saharan Africa, where more than 80 per cent of the population depends on family farming, access to, control over and the safeguarding of these natural resources are essential to communities' livelihoods. Although these rights are recognised by several national and international instruments, they are increasingly being denied and even disparaged.

However, the protection and equitable management of these resources, combined with gender equality and climate justice, are essential prerequisites for food sovereignty. They are based on smallholder agroecology, the preservation of biodiversity and local seed varieties, sustainable water management, and the strengthening of the solidarity economy and local consumption.

To address these challenges, the CGLTE OA has, since 2016, organised a caravan that travels through three to five West African countries every two years. The caravan's mission is, on the one hand, to engage with rural communities to discuss the difficulties they face and explore possible solutions, and, on the other

hand, to catalyse social dialogue with local and national authorities, against a backdrop of increased advocacy for responsible governance of natural resources.

Following on from the events in 2016, 2018 and 2021, Convergence launched the fourth edition of the West African Caravan, 'The Right to Land, Water and Peasant Agroecology: a shared struggle!', which took place from 6 November to 1 December 2023 across five countries: Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Senegal and The Gambia.

The caravan brought together over 300 participants, including 90 women, from various farmers' organisations, social movements and NGOs. The motivations behind the organisation of this caravan included the need to raise awareness amongst communities about the challenges of climate change, to promote smallholder agroecology as an alternative to so-called conventional agriculture, and to strengthen advocacy for policies that support food sovereignty.



1.1. Objectives of the caravan:

Held against the backdrop of the climate emergency, the overall objective of this edition was to contribute to strengthening the fight against climate change by raising awareness and promoting smallholder agroecology as an alternative to false solutions, through advocacy with communities and authorities with a view to ensuring, in particular, food sovereignty.

Specifically, the aim was to:

- Raise awareness among communities – particularly women and young people in the towns and villages visited along the route – of the issues and challenges posed by the climate emergency and the need for behavioral change, adapting to local contexts through actions that will help reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions;
- Promoting smallholder agroecology in local areas by identifying and sharing experiences, innovations and practices in West Africa, and advocating for its systematic inclusion in public policies, and local, national and sub-regional development plans;
- To lobby the authorities in the countries visited in the run-up to COP 28 to build a shared momentum, with a view to demanding the revision of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement in order to protect communities' lands from multinationals and their allies;
- To submit to the political and administrative authorities of the countries along the route strategic advocacy documents, including the Convergence Green Paper, the Commitment of Traditional Leaders, the African Civil Society Declaration on the EU–AU Partnership, and the Communities' Declaration on Climate resulting from the national 'Tambour Climat' caravans, to ensure that the concerns of African peoples are effectively taken into account in policies and decision-making processes relating to natural resources.

1.2. Country-specific objectives

- **Burkina Faso:** Raise awareness of the impacts of climate change and promote women's access to land.
- **Côte d'Ivoire:** Strengthen advocacy for wom-

en's and young people's access to land.

- **Mali:** Raise awareness of natural resource management and land rights.
- **Senegal:** To promote smallholder agroecology and sustainable resource management.
- **The Gambia:** Strengthen local initiatives for the protection of natural resources.

1.3. Participants and stakeholders

Participants included young people, women, farmers, livestock keepers, fishermen, processors of local produce, as well as representatives of civil society organisations and local authorities. Each country saw significant mobilisation of local communities, with particular attention paid to vulnerable groups.

Overall coordination was provided by CGLTE OA, whilst coordination at the level of the countries visited was carried out by focal points through national platforms. Logistical support and community mobilisation were carried out with the assistance of local organisations and rural communities. As for local and national authorities, they facilitated the organisation of meetings and activities, as well as the caravan's passage through their country and/or locality.

II. Objectives of the knowledge-sharing initiative

As with previous editions, the aim of the knowledge-sharing exercise for the 4th edition of the West African Caravan is to help ensure the sustainability of the results achieved and to enable others to draw inspiration from them. More specifically, the objectives are:

- enable CSOs and communities to strengthen their support and advocacy activities on the themes of the CGLTE-OA;
- highlighting and publishing the activities carried out throughout the caravan (before, during and after) to wide audience as possible;
- prioritizing the approaches and lessons learnt from this caravan and sharing them with stakeholders and partners;
- improve strategies to ensure the caravan's achievements are sustained

III. Implementation of the Caravan

3.1. Launch of the caravan at country level

As is customary, some national platforms organised events to launch the caravan in their own countries before setting off for the countries where the caravan would join up. These events included, among other things, press conferences and debates, forums, marches, etc.

3.2. Official launch of the caravan

The caravan was launched on 6 November 2023



at the Maison de la Culture in Bobo Dioulasso, Burkina Faso, in the presence of numerous traditional, political and administrative authorities, as well as technical and financial partners. The Governor's representative opened the event, providing an opportunity to address crucial issues relating to climate change. Panel discussions were organised on topics such as land governance, the promotion of farmers' seeds and the role of traditional leaders in smallholder agroecology. The discussions facilitated the sharing of experiences and critical analyses of intervention dynamics.

The launch concluded with the opening of the



local produce fair, featuring a tour of the stalls, most of which were run by women processors.

3.3. Burkina Faso Stage

❖ Bobo Dioulasso stop-over

Following the launch of the caravan, the activities for this first stop in the 'Land of Honest Men' took place from 6 to 7 November:

❖ Panels

Three panel discussions were held, during which several topics related to climate change were discussed between the caravan participants and farmers' organisations, with an emphasis on the exchange of experiences and constructive critical analysis. The first panel, led by APEDR, discussed 'Climate change and land governance: what practical alternatives are there to ensure secure access for young people and women to land, water and farmers' seeds?' The second, initiated by FIAN and COASP Burkina, addressed the 'Promotion of farmers' seeds in a context of security crisis'. The role and place of traditional leaders in promoting agroecology and securing land rights were discussed during the third panel, entitled 'Agroecological policy and the role of traditional leadership'



The panels highlighted the following findings:

- the vulnerability of women to climate change, hence the need to prioritise their empowerment through adaptation and mitigation measures. Added to this is the need to strengthen their capacities in advocacy, policy monitoring and sustainable land management, the promotion of agroecology, and the processing of non-timber forest products (NTFPs).
- The serious threat to the preservation of far-

mers' seeds and farmers' seed systems, which— —form the foundation of food security, hence the presentation of the national strategy for the development of agroecology in Burkina Faso and its action plan.

- The importance of traditional leaders as holders of ancestral powers, which they use to promote social cohesion and peace.

❖ The local produce fair

With the aim of promoting 'buy local' and smallholder agroecology, an exhibition fair was held on 6–7 November 2023 at the Maison de la Culture, featuring around thirty exhibitors. Agri-food and craft products were showcased by the exhibitors, the majority of whom were women processors.

Shea butter, soumbala, pre-cooked flour made from local cereals and local juices made up the agri-food products on offer. Non-timber forest products (NTFPs) included oil extracted from forest products, leaves, moringa powder, baobab and néré; as well as soaps made from balanites oil and neem. As for handicrafts, these included kokodonda and Faso dafani, made from local cotton by local artisans.

Finally, this event enabled exhibitors to expand their contact networks, thereby facilitating connections with potential customers.

❖ The Parade

On 7 November 2023, the march attracted around 400 people. Over a distance of nearly



5 kilometres, the marchers conveyed key messages, including the protection of the planet, the need to take action against climate change, ac-

cess to water, the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, land grabs fuelled by the new form of carbon taxation under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, and so on...



❖ The handover of advocacy documents

A plea concerning women's access to land, the practice of smallholder agroecology, the challenges of land grabbing and the quest for climate justice was presented at the Governor's Office to Ms Mariam Konaté/Gnanou, the Governor of Hauts-Bassins.



She rightly welcomed this advocacy strategy and noted that it is now a genuine concern for the national authorities. "If nothing is done, it is the future that is uncertain."

❖ Field Visits

Site visits, notably to an organic compost production company and an agroecological centre, provided an opportunity to discover innovations in climate resilience. They highlighted the impor-





tance of smallholder agroecology and local initiatives in tackling environmental challenges.

→ Banfora stop-over

In Banfora on 8 November, the caravan paid tribute to the late Dr Dakuyo, a respected pharmacist and traditional healer, before continuing with advocacy meetings. The caravan members were welcomed by the Munyu association, which



works to improve women's living conditions. This meeting provided an opportunity to discuss approaches to climate resilience and to advocate for solutions to local challenges. The Governor of the Cascades Region also received the caravan, promising to pass on the recommendations to the relevant authorities.

The advocacy focused on key issues such as secure access to land for women, water resource



management and the promotion of farmers' seeds. Women farmers expressed their concerns regarding access to land and the need for better water resource management. The discussions were fruitful and helped to strengthen ties between the caravan members and local stakeholders.

The stopover in Banfora, the last in the country, concluded at the Governor's Office with the reading of the declarations and the presentation of the Green Book to the Governor of the Cascades region.

3.4. Ivory Coast Stage

The Ivorian leg comprised two stops, namely:

► Ferkessédougou stop-over

The Ferkessédougou leg, on 9 November, began with a peaceful march to raise public awareness of the impacts of climate change on agriculture.

► The Panels

The panel discussions focused respectively on



'Climate Change and Market Gardening: Issues, Challenges and Prospects' and 'Access to Land for Women and Young People'. The issues surrounding market gardening in the face of climate change and access to land for women and young people were analysed. The COPAGEN representative highlighted the role of so-called conventional agriculture in exacerbating climate change, accounting for nearly 35 per cent of greenhouse gas emissions. In his view, smallholder agroecology provides a clear response to the climate crisis. As for the Head of Department at the Departmental Directorate of the Ministry of Family, Women and Children, he emphasised the need for public authorities to put in place legal mechanisms enabling women to have secure access to land, and to raise awareness about adopting agroecological practices that better respect farmers' rights.



The discussions highlighted the shortcomings in land governance and the need to increase communities' resilience to climate change.

Speeches by local authorities emphasised the importance of securing land rights and promoting smallholder agroecology, followed by experiences sharing from participants and their concerns regarding the challenges they face in their farming activities. The declaration issued at the event incorporated the recommendations made during the discussions..

► Visit to the communities of Watchap

Traditional dances and songs set the tone for the warm welcome extended to the caravan participants in the village of Watchap, situated approximately 15 km from the town of Ferkessédougou, organised by the community through a large-scale mobilisation of women and young people.



This visit centred on a discussion session with the communities about the effects of climate change and a tour of the village women's communal field. It provided an opportunity to gain a better understanding of the difficulties women face in their farming activities due to water shortages. The



village chief commended the caravan's initiative whilst praising the contributions made by women to the development of his village and indeed the wider region, before welcoming the presence of nationals from 11 West African countries – a first for the village.



It was in a light drizzle that the caravan members took their leave of the brave women and the community of Watchap, thus bringing the first stop on their journey in the Tchologo region to a close.



* Korhogo stop-over

In Korhogo on 10 November, following the opening ceremony featuring speeches by local dignitaries and representatives of civil society organisations, the activities focused on:

* A conférence :

The consequences of young girls' migration due to climate change were discussed. Ms SANO-GO, the representative of the Regional Director of the Ministry of Agriculture, emphasised that climate change is primarily caused by human activities such as industrial agriculture, the use of chemical fertilisers, deforestation and related hazards. These constitute a major obstacle to livelihoods and food security. Emphasis was placed on the impacts of climate change on people's livelihoods, particularly those of women.



The discussions provided an opportunity to explore solutions to reduce the migration of young girls. The speaker advocated the development of appropriate agricultural technologies, notably irrigation and water management systems, as well as the economic empowerment of women through income-generating activities.



It was recommended that advocacy be carried out with decision-makers to ensure they adopt strong measures to support farmers, particularly women, and to strengthen food sovereignty.

* A documentary film:

Produced by the Association for the Defence of the Rights of Domestic Workers in Côte d'Ivoire (ADDAD) in the town of Ayenoua in the department of Aboisso, this documentary highlights the difficulties faced by young migrant girls seeking employment in major cities. It has helped to draw



the authorities' attention to the need to ratify International Labour Organisation (ILO) Convention No. 189 on domestic workers.

* Visit to the Waragnéné craft village:

The caravan's activities in the capital of Poro concluded with a visit to the Waragnéné craft village. This visit provided an opportunity to learn about the process of transforming cotton into various items (cloths, clothing, handbags for women and briefcases, etc.). It also provided an insight into local initiatives in the field of sustainable development.



3.5. The Mali Stage

This leg was marked by four (4) major stops: Kadiana, Kolondiéba, Bamako, Kurukanfuga in Mandé, and finally Kayes.

▲ Kadiana stop-over

The stopover in Kadiana coincided with the celebration of Mali's Day of Legitimacy on 11 November. The caravan participants were welcomed by the local authorities: the Prefect, all the village





chiefs, mayors and sub-prefects of the Kolondieba district, as well as the Sub-Prefect of Debeté in Côte d'Ivoire.

The advocacy messages focused on putting a stop to the grabbing of natural resources, social cohesion, peace and security in the Sahel, as well as the need to adopt behaviours aimed at mitigating the effects of climate change. The indiscriminate felling of trees for charcoal production and unregulated gold panning – phenomena that are on the rise in the Kolondieba district (prefecture) – were also highlighted.

Finally, the caravan leaders presented advocacy documents to the Prefect, whilst emphasising the importance of protecting natural resources.



◆ Kolondieba stop-over

On 12 November, the stopover's activities focused on:

◆ The conference :

This focused on 'Land governance, artisanal gold mining, environmental conservation and women's access to land', featuring poignant testimonies from women about their vulnerability to the effects of climate change, followed by a sharing of experiences and calls on the authorities to enforce existing land legislation. The achievements of the Agricultural Land Act, emphasising the effective recognition of community lands and

the involvement of communities in land management at village level through the establishment of village land commissions, were highlighted as a Malian example.

◆ The visit to the COFERSA women's collective farm:

The visit to the COFERSA women's collective farm highlighted the agroecological practices put in place to address environmental challenges. The two (02) hectare plot was donated to the association by the traditional and administrative authorities of Kolondieba for market gardening, livestock farming, poultry farming, fish farming and cereal cultivation.



Like the women of Watchap (Ivory Coast), those in Kolondieba face the same water-related problems. A request has been made to drill a high-capacity borehole to ensure the long-term sustainability of their activities.

◆ Visit to the Konifulala gold panning site:

The delegation visited a gold panning site to raise awareness amongst the panners of the consequences of their activities on vegetation cover, the environment, wildlife and human health. The aim was not to call their economic activity into question, but to make them aware of the damage caused by gold panning, particularly to human and animal health. Recommendations were made, notably the restoration of degraded sites, the use of approved toxic products and the wearing of protective equipment. The gold panners undertook to rehabilitate the areas they had mined and to prevent the contamination of natural resources. They welcomed the initiative and expressed their hope that such awareness-raising



ing activities would continue in Mali and other West African countries.

The recommendations made during this stop-over focused on the need for better management of natural resources.

➤ **Bamako stop-over:**

Two key events marked this stage: the meeting with the alliance of customary and traditional leaders and the mid-journey review of the Caravan.

➤ **Meeting with kings and queens, customary and religious leaders from West and Central Africa**

Held in Bamako on 13th and 14th November in the presence of His Majesty Moussa Hadi Gourgoudou, King of Zinder (Niger) and President of the ACTC AOC, the meeting brought together



more than forty participants, including sixteen traditional and religious leaders from several African countries, as well as academics, religious representatives and civil society actors.

It aimed to strengthen the fight against climate change by raising awareness amongst communities and authorities, whilst promoting small-holder agroecology as an alternative to false solutions and defending food sovereignty. The proceedings provided an opportunity to revisit

the dynamics of the CGLTE-OA and climate justice, and to update the action plan for traditional leaders and adopt a solemn declaration.

The opening ceremony featured calls for traditional authorities, academics and religious leaders to commit to raising awareness and mobilising communities in the face of climate challenges. His Majesty Moussa Hadi Gourgoudou praised the role of the CGLTE-OA in raising awareness of climate change in West Africa and called on traditional chiefs to give greater support to the caravan's activities.

Dr KOROGONE Méré Eloi, a Beninese lawyer specialising in environmental and land law, gave a presentation on climate justice and the role of traditional chiefs and African kings in the fight against climate change. He emphasised the need to preserve ecosystems, strengthen land and environmental governance, and promote collaboration between local and state legal frameworks. In his view, traditional authorities must contribute to securing land-environment relations, the sustainable management of natural resources and raising awareness within communities.



The discussions also highlighted the impacts of mining and forestry activities on land grabbing and reiterated that Africa, despite being a low emitter of greenhouse gases, is disproportionately affected by the effects of climate change.

Finally, the customary and traditional leaders present pledged to fight for climate justice through a Solemn Declaration on Climate Change.



➤ The Mid-Term General Assembly



In parallel with the meeting of traditional leaders, a mid-term general assembly was held on 14 November. The assembly focused on achievements, shortcomings and prospects for improvement in terms of accommodation, catering and activities. A decision was taken to activate the environment, communications and health com-



mittees for this purpose.

© Kurukanfuga (Kangaba, Mandé) stop-over/ the 'Communities' COP':

On the sidelines of COP28 in Dubai, the CGLTE-OA organised the 'Communities' COP' on 15 November 2023 in Kurukanfuga, in the Mandé



region, as part of the 4th edition of the caravan for the protection of land, water and farmers' seeds. This meeting, which brought together more than 2,000 participants from eleven West African countries, aimed to promote the CGLTE-OA's vision on climate change and to formulate recommendations for improving climate policies at local, national and international levels.



In particular, participants highlighted the degradation of the Niger River and its ecosystems, the vital role of traditional and religious leaders in raising awareness of climate issues, and the migration caused by drought, crop failures and rural poverty, which is driving many young people to leave their homes. Furthermore, through a skit, members of ADDAD Mali illustrated the advantages and disadvantages of migration, particularly for girls.

Kurukanfuga served as a genuine forum for advocacy, featuring statements from the Alliance of Traditional Leaders, Kings and Queens of West Africa (CGLTE-OA), reinforced by community testimonies on the impacts of climate change.



Earlier, a team from the CGLTE-OA's national platform, via CMAT, was received by the Prime Minister of Mali, Dr Choguel Kokalla MAIGA, who congratulated and encouraged the CGLTE-OA on the initiative.

▣ Kayes stop-over:

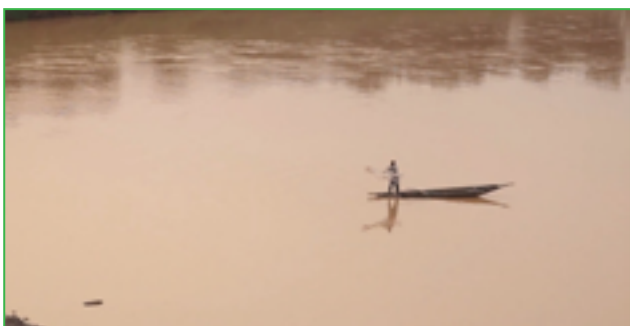


The visit to Kayes, the 'railway capital', on 18 November was marked primarily by a peaceful march punctuated by slogans relating to the safeguarding of land, water and farmers' seeds, and climate protection. The march concluded at the regional governor's office, where the group was received by political and administrative authorities (the governor, elected representatives, technical services, leaders of farmers' organisations and civil society groups). After receiving the advocacy documents, notably the 'Green Book of



Convergence', the Governor of the Kayes region said: "When we unite, we will be able to benefit from our resources; we will be able to benefit from our land. Seeing you all here together this morning in Kayes warms my heart..."

▣ Visit to the Falémé River:



At their final stop in the country, the caravan members observed the high levels of pollution in the Falémé River at Diboli, a town on the border with Senegal, on 18 November.

The Falémé River, which was once used for market gardening and fishing, is on the verge of disappearing due to human activity. Dredging by artisanal gold panners has not only changed the colour of the water, which has turned completely yellowish, but has also decimated aquatic species and rendered the water unfit for use.

There is an urgent need to step up public awareness campaigns and to take significant political decisions to save this resource, which is vital in many respects.

3.6. Senegal Stage

➤ Tambacounda stop-over

The caravan was welcomed in Tambacounda by a fair showcasing local produce. The activities at this first stop focused on:

➤ Thematic panels on 'Jooko Spaces '

On 20 November 2023, a forum for discussion on land tenure, agroecology and the sustainable management of natural resources was held in Tambacounda, chaired by the Prefect. It brought together administrative and local authorities as well as members of the DyTAEL platform (Dynamique pour une Transition Agroécologique Locale).



The various presentations highlighted the importance of smallholder agroecology in addressing the challenges posed by land insecurity, the commodification of land and the degradation of

natural resources. Participants emphasised the need to preserve agricultural land in order to guarantee food sovereignty and security.

This forum, initiated by DyTAEL as part of the West African Caravan, aims to raise awareness amongst the public and decision-makers of their environmental responsibilities and to promote the demands of social movements in favour of responsible governance of natural resources.



Discussions centred on four main themes: the promotion of local produce, land tenure security, the role of social movements in climate justice, and the protection of productive resources (water and forests). The discussions highlighted several problems, notably water pollution, poor land management, rapid urbanisation, deforestation and difficulties in securing access to land.

In conclusion, participants recognised that small-holder agroecology offers a sustainable solution for the protection of land and natural resources. They also affirmed that agricultural and land policies are closely linked and that agroecology can contribute to better land governance and sustainable development.

Local authorities undertook to take on board the recommendations arising from the discussions.

➤ Handover of advocacy documents:

The caravan participants, escorted by law enforcement officers, marched to the Governorate, where the advocacy documents were handed



over to the regional Governor. The Governor thanked them and encouraged this collaboration before promising to forward the documents to the highest authority as soon as possible.

* Linguère stop-over

In Linguère, the caravan featured a panel discussion on pastoralism in the face of climate change and a peaceful march.

* The Panel Discussion on Pastoralism in the Face of Climate Change

It took place on 22 November at the ENO in Linguère and centred on two main themes: the challenges facing pastoralism in the face of climate change in the Sahel, and the processing of animal by-products as an alternative to imports.

During the panel, local authorities, partners, civil society organisations and communities highlighted the adverse effects of climate change, land grabbing and the threats facing agro-sylvo-pastoral activities.





Speakers also discussed progress made on the revision of the pastoral code, as well as the threats facing the Doli Ranch, a community-run pastoral area.

The spokesperson for the CGLTE-OA pointed out that Linguère had been chosen because of its role in the struggles against land grabbing and the specific challenges facing the Sahelian region. The Prefect of Linguère acknowledged the seriousness of climate change and emphasised the need for concrete action to ensure equitable access to land, a key factor in social peace and sustainable development.

Discussions on the processing of animal by-products highlighted several challenges, notably the preservation and processing of livestock products, particularly milk and its derivatives. Among the proposed solutions are the modernisation of the sector, the promotion of chemical-free production, the strengthening of climate resilience strategies, the maintenance of water points, reforestation, the promotion of smallholder agroecology, and greater involvement of traditional authorities in land management.

The panel also provided a forum for sharing experiences, dialogue and advocacy in support of land security, transhumance and the sustainable development of pastoralist communities.



* Handover of advocacy documents:

Following a peaceful march, the caravan participants handed over CGLTE-OA advocacy documents to the Prefect, who thanked and encouraged the participants and promised to forward the document to the country's highest authority.



□ Kojolel stop-over

The stopover in Kojolel highlighted the work of women in the collection and processing of local milk, with a visit to the milk collection centre and a forum for women in the informal sector on 23 November.

□ Reception and visit to the milk collection centre

The village of Kojolel was chosen as a stopover to pay tribute to Adam Lam Ka, a woman involved in local livestock farming and milk processing. Thanks to her courage, determination and in-





volvement in previous editions of the Caravan, she has received support from the CGLTE-OA, as well as from partners such as HEKS EPER and CERFLA, to strengthen her economic independence. Her commitment has also enabled her to secure support from the authorities for the creation of a local milk production unit.

This stopover also aimed to highlight the role of women, particularly those in the informal sector, in economic and social development. The Caravan participants visited the milk collection centre



run by the village women to learn about how it operates and the impact it has.

In his welcome address, the village chief welcomed the delegation from 14 countries and paid tribute to Adam Lam Ka for his exemplary career.

The participants then watched a sketch performed by the Association for the Defence of the Rights of Domestic Workers (ADDAD) in Senegal



and used this platform to call on the authorities to better protect the rights of domestic workers, in particular by taking action to improve their pay, social protection, annual leave and improved access to vocational training.

West African Forum for Women in the Informal Sector



Following a recommendation from the 2018 Caravan, the CGLTE-OA has set up a support programme aimed at strengthening the economic empowerment of women in the informal sector. Between 2019 and 2023, 18 women's groups across nine West African countries (Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, The Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal) received technical and financial support thanks to the Convergence's partners.

It was against this backdrop that this forum was organised to provide these women with a space for discussion, for sharing experiences and for reflecting on their journeys. It enabled them to present the results achieved, to discuss the difficulties encountered in their activities and to



formulate recommendations to strengthen their prospects for development and empowerment.

The forum was rich in personal accounts and the exchange of experiences amongst the participants.

♦ Saint-Louis stop-over

During this stopover on 25 November, a forum was held at the Ameth Fall Girls' Secondary School. Following the performance of the West African Caravan anthem, the session was facilitated by the local platform AAR SUNU AALAM, which is committed to protecting the environment and the coastline.



Discussions centred on two main themes: the impact of sea-level rise on terrestrial habitats and the effects of climate change linked to oil and gas extraction. Speakers highlighted the consequences of coastal erosion on land use, coastal communities and small-scale fishing, leading in particular to socio-economic difficulties and an increase in youth migration.

Participants identified several causes of these problems, including sediment deficit, marine sand extraction, water runoff and unregulated land use. Proposed solutions included the redevelopment of vulnerable areas, the protection of the Langue de Barbarie and the promotion of community-led resilience initiatives.

Following the discussions, several recommendations were made: strengthening platforms for combating natural disasters; limiting hydrocarbon extraction; improving the management of



fishery resources between Senegal and Mauritania; involving local communities more closely in decisions concerning natural resources; incorporating the issue of illegal immigration into future editions of the Caravan; and demolishing buildings located in flood-prone areas.

The forum thus highlighted the urgent need to step up measures to protect the environment and adapt to climate change to safeguard the livelihoods of the coastal communities of Saint-Louis.

*** Ndiael stop-over:



After Saint-Louis, on 26 November, the Caravan set off for Ndiael in the Dagana department, Ng-nith commune, Saint-Louis region, to meet with the community that has been a victim of land grabbing since 2012.

In addition to the caravan participants, this meeting brought together people from all socio-professional and cultural backgrounds in the locality (young women, traditional and religious leaders, local councillors, those involved in the fight against the land grab of the reserve, the press, etc.).



The aim of this visit was to offer the caravan's support to the communities of N'Diael. It featured several speeches and testimonies which enabled the caravan and the press to gain a clear understanding of the issue and to offer their full support to the community suffering injustice.

Speech by Ardo SOW:



A local resident and member of the coalition, he outlined the history of the N'Diael reserve. According to him, 'the reserve spans four municipalities and covers 32 villages, the majority of which are agro-pastoralist communities.

A reserve of 46,550 hectares, originally designated in 1965, has undergone significant changes over the past few decades. In 2012, as the presidential term was drawing to a close, decisions were taken to declassify part of this reserve – namely 26,550 hectares – on the grounds of alleged public utility. However, with the arrival of a new regime, this decree was annulled, followed by the repeal of the decree issued by the new regime itself, which had the effect of restricting the rights granted to the Italian company Tampieri for the production of biofuels.

Over the years, this situation has resulted in significant financial losses for the company, ultimately leading to the sale of its operations to a Roman businessman. The latter, moreover, was implicated in an oil scandal in Senegal, highlighting the complexities and challenges associated with the management of natural resources, including land. The communities, supported by civil society, persisted in their struggle, facing various obstacles such as intimidation and proven cases of corruption. This resistance continues to this day, demonstrating the determination of those involved to defend their rights despite the difficulties encountered."

3.7. Gambia Stage

➔ Brikama stop-over



The caravan received a warm welcome in Brikama on 28 November, where a march was organised to raise public awareness of climate change issues. The local authorities emphasised the importance of the fight to protect natural resources. The advocacy documents were handed over to the Governor's representative, who promised to pass them on to the relevant authorities.

◆ Serekunda stop-over

In Serekunda, the following activities took place:

◆ The ADDAD Forum on the migration of young girls



On 29th November, the forum brought together representatives of Convergence in The Gambia, associations of domestic workers (ADDAD), and the Ministry of Gender and Labour to discuss the causes of domestic workers' migration and the difficulties they face. Discussions highlighted that poverty, a lack of opportunities in rural areas and the effects of climate change are driving many young girls to migrate to cities, where they are often subjected to low wages, exploitation, physical, verbal and sexual violence, as well as violations of their rights.



ADDAD representatives presented their initiatives on awareness-raising, training, advocacy, reintegration and support for victims in their respective countries. Representatives of the Gambian government, for their part, emphasised the need to combat gender inequalities, to better protect women workers in the informal sector and to promote the rights of domestic workers, notably through the implementation of ILO standards. The forum thus reaffirmed the importance of concerted action to protect and promote the rights of domestic workers in West Africa.

◆ The visit to the fishermen's site by the sea:

On 29 November 2023, the caravan participants visited the fishmongers in Tanji to gain a better understanding of the difficulties faced by those involved in the fishing industry. Discussions revealed a decline in fish stocks, due in particular to water pollution, disruptions to the water cycle, the effects of climate change and pressure from foreign fishermen. These factors have serious consequences for the entire fish value chain. In light of this situation, participants emphasised the need to step up awareness-raising and advocacy efforts with the authorities in order to better protect aquatic resources for the benefit of local communities.

◆ Informal Sector Women's Forum:

On 30 November 2023, women from the informal sector organised a forum in Serrekunda, The Gambia. The event featured a sketch, a panel



discussion and the formulation of recommendations. The sketch highlighted the difficulties faced by women in the informal sector and the impacts of climate change on their activities, whilst emphasising the hope placed in the Convergence to improve their living conditions.



The panel discussion, dedicated to establishing a network of women in the informal sector, brought together representatives from several West African countries. The discussions resulted in recommendations aimed, in particular, at establishing the Union of Women in the Informal Sector (UFSI), setting up coordination structures and communication tools, developing cross-country networks, building women's capacity in management, communication and agroecological practices, and improving their organisation and visibility. These recommendations will be subject to in-depth analysis with a view to their gradual implementation.

◆ Closing ceremony:

On 30 November, the closing ceremony featured speeches by representatives from The Gambia, domestic workers (ADDAD), women in the informal sector, traditional leaders and the Convergence. They praised the work carried out by the caravan participants, emphasised the importance of the caravan as a forum for exchange



and awareness-raising, and called for greater mobilisation against climate change, violence against domestic workers and environmental degradation. They also expressed their satisfaction with the results achieved and the need to continue efforts to ensure that communities' voices are heard in the face of the challenges posed by climate change...

The final declaration, read out in English and



French, reaffirmed the CGLTE-OA's commitment to strengthening synergies between those working to defend the land, water and farmers' seeds, to promoting political dialogue and social cohesion, and to advocating, in particular, for the revision of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement on carbon credits.



On behalf of the convergence's spokesperson, tribute was paid to comrades who have passed away, and the leaders of the People's Party of The Gambia were thanked for their hospitality, before it was emphasised that the caravan is, above all, a space for raising awareness, advocacy and solidarity with affected communities. Furthermore, the achievements made were highlighted, particularly in the defence of land rights and support for women in the informal sector, whilst thanking all the stakeholders and partners who contributed to the success of the 2023 edition.

Finally, it should be noted that the vast majority of caravan participants expressed their satisfaction with the results achieved and emphasised the importance of continuing efforts to ensure that communities' voices are heard in the face of the challenges posed by climate change.

IV. Methodology

The caravan was designed as a powerful tool for raising awareness, educating and advocating, with the aim of informing communities and decision-makers about the critical issues surrounding the grabbing of land, water and farmers' seeds. Spanning a period of twenty-six days, this initiative involved a range of diverse activities across several West African countries, with clearly defined objectives: to raise awareness among communities, promote agroecological practices and strengthen synergies between local stakeholders and the authorities.

Activities carried out during the caravan included an official launch, public conferences, poignant testimonies from victims of land grabbing, and peaceful marches to voice the communities'

concerns. Field visits provided an opportunity to observe local initiatives and eco-schools, whilst exhibitions of local produce highlighted the available agroecological resources. Statements were submitted to the authorities, and panel discussions fostered constructive dialogue between the various stakeholders involved. The distribution of a 'green booklet' was also a key element, serving as a reference guide on sustainable practices and the challenges of food sovereignty.

In summary, the caravan succeeded in creating a dynamic forum for exchange, raising awareness of issues relating to natural resources. It also helped to promote sustainable solutions, paving the way towards a more resilient and equitable agro-ecological future for all the communities involved.

V. Results and Impact

5.1. Quantitative Results

- ▶ Participants: over 210 people, including 89 women, the majority of whom were young;
- ▶ Activities carried out: 18 stops across the five countries;
- ▶ Stakeholders mobilised: 20,000 rural communities (farmers, herders, foresters, women in the informal sector, domestic workers) and other stakeholders (students, academics, etc.)
- ▶ Documents distributed: Green Paper and advocacy documents submitted to local authorities;
- ▶ Authorities met: 5 governors, 5 prefects, traditional and religious leaders;

5.2. Qualitative Results

- ▶ Significant changes were observed in participants' attitudes, notably a better understanding of the issues related to climate change and a greater willingness to adopt agroecological practices.
- ▶ The emergence of a West African movement

of women in the informal sector that is better organised, more visible and more committed to defending their rights and livelihoods through spaces for awareness-raising, learning, mobilisation and empowerment.

- ▶ The unwavering commitment of traditional and customary leaders in West and Central Africa to climate justice and responsible governance of natural resources, with a focus on women and young people..

VI. Testimonials

Testimonials from the caravan

The testimonies gathered during the caravan were essential in illustrating the realities faced by communities in the face of land, water and peasant seed grabbing. Here are some significant extracts:

- ▶ Testimonies from victims of land grabbing: Several participants shared their personal experiences of land grabbing, describing how their ancestral lands were taken without adequate compensation. These accounts highlighted the distress of families who depend on agriculture for their livelihoods.
- ▶ The role of women: Women – notably members of the Association for the Defence of the Rights of Domestic Workers (ADDAD) and women in the informal sector – spoke of the challenges they face in their work. They highlighted instances of violence and discrimination, whilst emphasising their determination to assert their rights and improve their working conditions.
- ▶ Impact of climate change: Farmers and livestock keepers shared their concerns regarding the effects of climate change on their livelihoods. They described episodes of prolonged drought, flooding and unpredictable seasonal variations that have severely affected their crops and livestock.
- ▶ Commitments from traditional leaders: Customary and traditional leaders expressed their willingness to play an active role in combating climate injustices. They emphasised the importance of land governance and the protection of natural resources, affirming their commitment to defending communities' rights.

- ▶ Reactions from the authorities: Local authorities, including governors and prefects, acknowledged the challenges facing the communities. They expressed their support for initiatives aimed at securing land rights and promoting agroecological practices, whilst promising to pass on the recommendations arising from the caravan to their respective bodies.
- ▶ Solidarity and mobilisation: Participants spoke of the solidarity between the various communities they met. Sharing experiences helped to strengthen ties and foster a sense of unity in the face of common challenges. The caravan participants also expressed their gratitude for the warm welcome they received at each stop.

These accounts not only enriched the discussions during the panel sessions and forums, but also served as the basis for advocacy appeals to the authorities, highlighting the urgent need for action to protect communities' rights in the face of environmental and social challenges.

By way of illustration:

- ▶ Brigadier General Moussa SOUMARE, Governor of the Kayes region: "Seeing you all together here this morning in Kayes warms my heart. Your struggle—this noble struggle to preserve our lands. For us, our greatest treasure is the land, so it is time for us to stand up; it is time for us to wake up and protect our land. Our ancestors did this for us, and we must do the same for future generations too. It is right and proper to see you engaged in this struggle."



- ▶ Fatoumata, a farmer in Mali: "Thanks to this caravan, I have learnt the importance of protecting our seeds and promoting agroecology. I am determined to put these practices into action in my field."
- ▶ Aïssatou, a member of an NGO in Côte d'Ivoire: "The caravan was a real learning experience for us. We exchanged ideas and strategies that will help us better defend our rights."
- ▶ Moussa, a traditional chief in Burkina Faso: "We need these meetings to raise awareness within our communities. Climate change is a reality that we must tackle together."

VII. Lessons Learnt.

● Successes

Factors that worked well include:

- Strong mobilisation of local women
- The commitment of traditional and political authorities.
- The diversity of activities, which enabled a wide audience to be reached.
- The relevance of country-specific themes, which fostered support from communities and other stakeholders,
- Hosting a caravan comprising participants from 14 countries was a historic moment for some of the communities visited and helped to strengthen their spirit of solidarity and commitment to the protection of natural resources.



● Challenges

The challenges encountered included:

- The poor condition of roads in some countries, which affected the smooth running of activities.
- The limited mobilisation of financial resources by national platforms;
- The need for better coordination between partners to maximise the impact of the actions.

VIII. Recommendations

Recommendations have been made for the countries along the route, for ECOWAS and for other stakeholders involved in the caravan.

8.1. Country-specific recommendations :

Burkina Faso :

- ◆ Support women's and youth organisations in strengthening their advocacy for an increase in the quotas for the allocation of rural land ownership certificates (APFR) within local decision-making bodies;
- ◆ Build the capacity of women and young people in civic monitoring and efficient water management;
- ◆ Promote farmer-selected seeds from harvests, using endogenous methods, which are highly resilient, by developing action research between farmers and researchers through adequate funding for co-innovation processes..

Ivory Coast :

- Advocate for women's access to land;
- Support the women of Watchap with a view to their empowerment, on the one hand by seeking solutions to the water shortage affecting their agricultural production (drilling, irrigation, etc.) and, on the other hand, by strengthening their capacity in smallholder agroecology to encourage them to stop using chemical fertilisers, herbicides and pesticides;
- Strengthen the capacity to process agricultural produce in order to increase added value and improve the living conditions of local women producers in Korhogo.

Mali :

- Organise an awareness-raising campaign among gold panners and charcoal burners in the Kolondiéba area to encourage them to adopt measures aimed at protecting the environment;
- Lobby the national authorities to promote the iconic site of Kurukanfuga through the construction of an educational centre to teach the

history of the Mandé and promote the Mandé Charter, which advocates inclusive and shared governance;

- Organise awareness-raising sessions for local communities on protecting the Niger River from dredging and the disposal of chemical waste in riverbeds;
- Advocate for the adoption of the seed policy currently under development in Mali.

Senegal :

- Strengthen farmers' seed resources by increasing the number of farmers' seed fairs to make them accessible to farming communities, thereby facilitating a successful agro-ecological transition capable of helping to reduce global warming;
- Allocate dedicated areas to livestock farmers for fodder cultivation to address the effects of climate change and prevent frequent conflicts between livestock farmers and farmers;
- Continue community-led environmental awareness-raising initiatives amongst local communities to protect the island of Saint Louis, and campaign to halt the granting of fishing licences to multinationals that are depleting our seas and reducing our fishermen to mere migrant smugglers;
- Strengthen community mobilisation through awareness-raising and advocacy to halt the phenomenon of large-scale, recurring land grabbing in the locality of Ndiel in northern Senegal.

Gambia :

- Promote national policies on land security and the seed system, particularly for smallholder farmers, with a focus on the impacts of climate change;
- Promote dynamic agroecology initiatives at community level;
- Organise a national roadshow on the themes of the OA CGLTE on land, water, seeds, climate change and smallholder agroecology.

8.2. Recommendations to ECOWAS:

- The establishment of mechanisms to better protect the land assets of local communities and the recognition of customary rights in land laws;
- Harmonisation of fisheries policies at sub-regional level to ensure better governance of fishery resources;
- The promotion of smallholder agroecology in national policies to better protect biodiversity and provide an alternative to climate change;
- Taking urgent measures to return land to communities affected by the grabbing of agricultural and grazing land, particularly those in Ndiael;
- Harmonisation of mining codes at sub-regional level by increasing the states' share to a minimum of 35 per cent and ensuring the implementation of Corporate Social and Environmental Responsibility (CSR);
- Implementation of the ECOWAS Protocol on the Free Movement of Persons and Goods, and monitoring mechanisms to ensure its effective application at borders;

8.3. The Caravan's general recommendations:

Collective actions:

- ✓ Undertake collective actions to build the capacity of local farmers and combat climate change through reforestation initiatives, training sessions on organic fertiliser production and natural pesticide use, etc.

Communication, advocacy and lobbying:

- ✓ Continue advocacy with the various parties to the COP for the adoption of peasant agroecology as an alternative to climate change;
- ✓ Continue advocacy and lobbying for the revision of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, with a view to preserving the status of the earth as a common good rather than a commodity for purchasing carbon credits.

Building alliances

- ✓ Facilitate the establishment of the West African platform for women in the informal sector
- ✓ Continue to strengthen the alliance of kings and customary and traditional leaders across Africa.

Evaluation and monitoring: following four editions, it is important to:

- ✓ Monitor the actions undertaken to ensure the sustainability of the projects launched during the caravan;
- ✓ Commission an external evaluation in the countries visited by the caravan to draw lessons from the challenges encountered, assess the impact, and scale up best practices and innovations from the various editions of the caravan amongst communities and decision-makers. It is also important to highlight the extent to which the various caravans have brought about changes in the practices and attitudes of local decision-makers and political and administrative authorities towards communities.

IX. Effective and innovative strategic best practice of the caravan

The fourth edition of the West African Caravan highlighted a range of best practices and effective, innovative strategies that were crucial to its success. Here is a detailed analysis of the key elements that characterised this initiative.

► Community mobilisation

With over 200 participants, the caravan mobilised more than 20,000 people along its route, the majority of whom were young people and women from various farmers', social and community organisations. This mobilisation not only fostered a sense of belonging but also strengthened communities' commitment to issues relating to land, water and farmers' seeds.

Awareness-raising activities were carried out at each stop, enabling participants to better understand the challenges posed by climate change

and the grabbing of resources. The poignant testimonies of victims of land grabbing played a vital role in raising awareness, fostering a collective realisation of the urgent need for action.

► Advocacy strategies

One of the caravan's key achievements was the production of advocacy documents, such as the green booklet, which were handed over to local and national authorities. These documents contain clear recommendations and calls to action, aimed at safeguarding communities' rights in the face of threats to their resources.

Meetings with political and administrative authorities helped to establish a constructive dialogue. These discussions provided an opportunity to urge decision-makers to take community concerns into account when formulating public policy, thereby strengthening the legitimacy of the demands put forward by the caravan.

► Exchange of experiences and sharing of knowledge

Thematic panels were organised, addressing key issues such as land governance, smallholder agroecology, extractivism (artisanal gold mining and water pollution) and the impacts of climate change. These discussions enabled participants to share their experiences and discover best practices, thereby fostering mutual learning.

Field visits, particularly to agroecological sites and collective fields, gave participants the opportunity to observe innovative and sustainable practices. This strengthened their capacity to adapt to environmental challenges, whilst providing them with practical tools to implement solutions in their own communities.

► Media coverage and communication

The caravan received significant media coverage, both locally and internationally. This visibility helped raise awareness among a wider audience of the issues addressed and drew attention to the struggles faced by communities.

Digital campaigns were run before, during and after the caravan, using social media to spark discussions on the issues raised. This approach helped reach a diverse audience and create a

dynamic space for dialogue around the caravan's themes.

► Innovation in agroecology

The promotion of smallholder agroecology was at the heart of the discussions, with participants sharing concrete examples of successful practices. These initiatives demonstrate how this approach can serve as an effective response to the challenges posed by climate change, whilst preserving biodiversity.

The local produce fair was also a highlight, showcasing agri-food and craft products. This event highlighted local expertise and encouraged people to buy locally, thereby strengthening community economies.

► Capacity building

Capacity-building sessions on a range of topics, such as natural resource management, smallholder agroecology, the processing of local produce and advocacy, equipped participants and communities with practical skills and essential knowledge for their future engagement.

The caravan also fostered networking among women in the informal sector, enabling an ongoing exchange of experiences and best practices. This helped to strengthen solidarity and cooperation between the different communities.

In conclusion, the best practices, effective strategies and innovations implemented during the West African caravan illustrate the importance of community mobilisation, structured advocacy and the exchange of experiences in addressing challenges related to land, water and smallholder seeds. These elements can serve as case studies, thereby helping to strengthen communities' resilience to climate-related challenges and promote sustainable agriculture in West Africa..

► Outlook for the West African Caravan

This edition of the caravan highlighted crucial issues relating to land, water and farmers' seeds, whilst fostering enriching exchanges between different communities. In light of the activities carried out and the recommendations made, several avenues can be explored to enhance the impact of this initiative and ensure the sustain-

ability of the actions undertaken.

It is essential to continue building the capacity of communities, particularly women and young people, through regular training programmes.

► **Support for agroecological initiatives**

Efforts to promote smallholder agroecology as a sustainable alternative to conventional farming practices must be stepped up. This may include supporting pilot agroecology projects, facilitating networking amongst farmers to share successful practices, and integrating smallholder agroecology into national agricultural policies.

► **Strengthened advocacy for land rights**

The recommendations made during the caravan must be followed up with concrete action. Ongoing advocacy with local and national authorities is essential to guarantee secure access to land for women and young people, as well as the recognition of customary rights in land laws.

► **Building solidarity networks**

The creation of networks between different civil society organizations, social movements and communities is necessary to strengthen solidarity and collective engagement. These networks can facilitate the implementation of joint projects and the defence of communities' rights.

► **Awareness-raising and communication**

It is important to maintain active communication on the issues addressed during the caravan. Awareness-raising campaigns can be organised to inform the public and decision-makers about the issues and challenges relating to the governance of natural resources. The use of the media, including social media, can play a key role in raising this awareness.

► **Monitoring and evaluation of initiatives**

A monitoring and evaluation mechanism must be put in place to measure the impact of the actions undertaken following the roadshow. This will enable strategies to be adjusted in line with the re-

sults achieved and ensure the sustainability of the initiatives.

► **Collaboration with the authorities**

It is crucial to maintain dialogue with political and administrative authorities. Regular meetings can be organised to discuss progress, challenges and the solutions to be implemented to safeguard natural resources.

► **Integration of issues into public policy**

The issues raised during the road show must be integrated into policies at all levels. This includes taking community concerns into account in local, national and regional development plans.

X. Conclusion

The insights emerging from the fourth edition of the West African Caravan highlight the importance of ongoing commitment and collective action to address challenges relating to land, water, farmers' seeds and the climate. By strengthening communities' capacities, supporting agro-ecological initiatives and advocating for land rights, it is possible to build a sustainable and equitable future for all people in the sub-region.

This evaluation report aims to structure the reflection on and analysis of the experiences gained during the caravan, whilst taking into account the diversity of contexts and the results achieved in the five countries visited. It will enable valuable lessons to be learned to strengthen the impact of future initiatives and ensure continuity in the commitment of the stakeholders involved. By taking local specificities into account, this document will contribute to a better understanding of the social dynamics and needs of the communities concerned, whilst promoting collective learning and the continuous improvement of practices.

Finally, we would like to extend our heartfelt thanks to all our partners and everyone (communities, traditional authorities, and political and administrative bodies) who contributed to the success of this fourth edition.

The caravan in pictures



The caravan in pictures





West African Caravan

Burkina Faso - Ivory Coast - Mali - Senegal - Gambia

**Right to land, water and peasant seeds,
a common struggle!**

OUR PARTNERS

Brot
für die Welt

