

## **Progress report of the Secretariat of the Subregional Focal Point for the Management of Animal Genetic Resources in West and Central Africa (S-RFP-AnGR-WCA)**

Activities undertaken and contribution made as of to date:

1. Organization of the workshops of Dakar (March 2010), Libreville (June 2011), Lomé (December 2011) and N'Djamena (August 2014).  
These workshops focused on (1) the sharing of national and regional experiences on the characterization, development and implementation of priorities, policies, strategies and action plans for the sustainable management of animal genetic resources; (2) reviewing and improving guidelines for the characterization of animal genetic resources; (3) start the process of establishing a regional coordination mechanism for the sustainable management of animal genetic resources and the effective establishment and implementation with PROGEBE ensuring the Secretariat and Dr. Mamadou Diop, National Coordinator of PROGEBE -Senegal as Chairman of the Steering Committee (SC); (4) the participatory formulation of livestock policies; (5) development of regional projects for the valorization of AnGR in WCA.
2. Meetings of the SC (October 2010, Accra, Lomé, 2011 Libreville Ndjamen 2014).
3. Contribution to the development of TCP RAF-AU-IBAR being currently implemented.
4. Facilitation/Moderation of several electronic forums including one in May 2013 on "transboundary breeds)" and the last from November 1, 2013 - December 15, 2013 on "regional priorities for sustainable management of animal genetic resources (AnGR) in West and Central Africa and coordination of activities for the establishment of a Regional Focal Point for the Management of Animal Genetic Resources at AU-IBAR)".
5. Management and moderation of DAD-NET WCA platform since 2011
6. Dissemination, coordination and assistance to countries: Launch of the first call for proposals under the Funding Strategy for the implementation of the Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources in 2012.
7. Implementation of the study on transhumance and its impact on AnGR by ITC with PROGEBE support.
8. Development of the following documents:
  - (i) Multi Year Programme of Work (MYPOW) of the Sub Regional Focal Point for Animal Genetic Resources in West and Central Africa for the period 2011–2014
  - (ii) Terms of Reference of the Sub-Regional Focal Point for the Management of Animal Genetic Resources in West and Central Africa (SRFP-AnGR-WCA)
  - (iii) Election of the host institution of the Secretariat of the Regional Focal Point for Animal Genetic Resources in West and Central Africa. Basic Principles and Selection Criteria
9. E-meeting started in July 2014 for the revitalization of the S-RFP and preparation of its General Assembly and in particular for the appointment of a Secretariat taking into account PROGEBE forthcoming closure.
10. Assistance (advice and information) provided to NC-AnGR for the preparation of the national report for the development by FAO of the Second Report on the State of Animal Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture in the World.

## **Synthesis Report of the e-meeting of the Steering Committee (SC) of the Sub-Regional Focal Point for Animal Genetic Resources in West and Central Africa (S-RFP - AnGR - WCA), July/August 20014**

The aim of the e-meeting of the Steering Committee (SC) of the Sub-Regional Focal Point for Animal Genetic Resources in West and Central Africa (S-RFP - AnGR - WCA) was to relaunch the activities of the S-RFP-R-WCA and its SC and prepare and organize in the best possible conditions its General Assembly (GA) during the second half of August 2014.

During the discussions that will take place over three weeks from 7<sup>th</sup> July 2014 suggestions and recommendations about the hosting of the Secretariat with the forthcoming closure of PROGEBE, revision of the TCP, studies planned to be conducted under the TCP and the General Workshop were sought from SC members.

As a Reminder:

- The second and last SC meeting was held on Friday, 16<sup>th</sup> December 2011 in Lomé, Togo.
- Currently, the SC is formally composed as follows:
- Two members of West Africa: Dr Mamadou Diop for Senegal and Dr Bèdibètè BONFOH for Togo;
- Two members of Central Africa: Dr Leon Tati for Congo and Dr. Alphonse Kota-Guinza for Central African Republic.
- Representatives of the following institutions: ECOWAS, ECCAS, AU-IBAR, FAO, CIRDES PRASAC, ROPPA and IPAR-CEMAC
- Observers: CEBEVIRHA and ITC participated in the meeting

### **Update of the list of National Coordinators-AnGR**

Country representatives were requested to confirm whether they are still the National Coordinators-AnGR of their country. If they are not anymore and if there is a change to be endorsed, they are requested to take the necessary steps to get a new application sent to FAO headquarters for the designation of a new National Coordinator (NC). They were also requested to communicate to the Secretariat of S-RFP-WCA, the name and details of the new CN, where applicable.

In the meantime the former NCs were considered as observers to keep the records until the official appointment of the new NCs and invited to contribute to the ongoing debate within the e-meeting.

Institutions were also invited to confirm their current representative or the name and contacts of their new representative.

Based on current DAD-IS list, confirmation were received from Benin, Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Togo, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon and replacement indicated by Cape Verde and The Gambia (Annex 1. Updated list of NC-AnGR). The current SC Chairman, Dr Mamadou Diop of Senegal was also by Dr Mame Nahé Diouf.

## **Electronic forum on the sustainable management of AnGR in WCA, November – 15 December 2013**

Thus e-forum was organized to stimulate discussion and exchange of views about regional priorities for the sustainable management of AnGR and the coordination of regional activities in line with the Technical Cooperation Project TCP/RAF/3403/ANGR expected outputs.

The thematic areas covered were:

1. Regional priorities for sustainable management of AnGR
2. Co-ordination of regional activities for the establishment of a RFP on AnGR for the Africa region
3. Role of stakeholders in ensuring the sustainability of the RFP on AnGR for Africa

The report of the e-forum was sent to participants to ask them if you have no objection to the presentation to the General Assembly of the suggestions made and priorities identified. All answers received were in favor of its presentation.

## **TCP/RAF/3403/AnGR – AU-IBAR “Assistance for a Regional Initiative on Animal Genetic Resources in Africa**

Because of the delayed start of the financial transactions related to the implementation of the TCP/RAF/3403, it has been possible to postpone the date of the entrance on duty (EOD) of the TCP to 1st October 2013. Therefore to respect the rules of the possible duration of the TCP, the date not to exceed (NTE) is now 31<sup>st</sup> May 2015. The revision has already been requested and approved. This extension has no financial impact from the initial budget remaining unchanged.

In this context the terms of reference (TOR) of the two consultations planned within the framework of the TCP (See Annexes2 and 3) were sent to the participants to get their views in relation to these two consultations so that work can start as quickly as possible.. These proposals take into account the fact that time has passed since the drafting of the first TORS and discussions with AU-IBAR on the coordination of studies to be conducted.

No contribution was received.

## **General Assembly (GA) of the S-RFP-AnGR**

Following information received from Dr. Simplicie Nouala of the African Union Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR), participants were informed that the meetings of the Steering Committee (SC) and the General Assembly (GA) of the S-RFP-AnGR-WCA will take place from 26 -28 August 2014 in N'Djamena, Chad and invited to contribute to the preparation and development of the agenda from the following suggestions:

### **1. Appointment of a new Secretariat**

The Regional Project on Sustainable Management of Endemic Ruminant Livestock in West Africa (PROGEBE) has been providing the Secretariat for the S-RFP since 2011. This responsibility was entrusted to PROGEBE on an interim basis, in recognition of its work in the revitalization of AnGR management activities in the sub-region and in view of the appointment of a permanent structure.

During the Libreville workshop in June 2011, among other issues discussed was the adoption of the criteria for selecting the host institution of the Secretariat of the S-RFP. The process has unfortunately not been implemented to date.

PROGEBE closing by the end of 2014, it becomes imperative that the Secretariat be transferred to a permanent institution. It is also evident that the selection process cannot be implemented before the holding of the GA scheduled in less than a month, while the S-RFP requires rapid strengthening to become truly operational.

In view of the above and taking into account the financial implications, the following two proposals, were made in order of preference, but especially of relevance and practicability. If the SC approves one of two proposals during this e-meeting, the approved proposal will then be submitted to the General Assembly for approval and implementation:

- (i) Like other S-RFP (ASARECA is providing the Secretariat for East Africa S-RFP) entrust the Secretariat to CORAF/WECARD (West and Central African Council for agricultural Research and Development) which will then be officially requested by AU-IBAR to accept this responsibility and indicate the measures it will take to ensure its the proper execution. If this proposal is approved by the GA, then CORAF/WECARD will present its vision of the role of the Secretariat and its roadmap to serve the SC and the S-RFP. This proposal is also based on the fact that CORAF/WECARD has an excellent profile: its mandate covers both sub-regions, its role (coordination of agricultural research of West and Central Africa 22 countries; building capacity of stakeholders and partners; agricultural knowledge management and advocacy for resource mobilization), a dedicated program (Livestock, Fisheries and Aquaculture), a qualified team with the critical mass to implement its programs, its ability to mobilize resources, stability, good governance, credibility, etc.
- (ii) Assign the interim Secretariat to a qualified institution which will volunteer to offer this service during the August 2014 GA to allow the implementation of the selection process as soon as possible and approval of the appointment of the institution selected by the SC by the GA (formula proposed to take into account the fact that organizing meetings is to costly).

## **2. GA organization and agenda**

The following tentative agenda was submitted for amendments:

- SC meeting according to point 1 described above.
- Expert consultation on a technical theme arising from subregional priorities of TCP/RAF/AU-IBAR)
- Technical coordination/facilitation on a continental issue or directives to share (e.g. CAADO, NEPAD, LIDESAs cf. AU-IBAR Project)
- General Assembly:
  - (i) Opening Ceremony
  - (ii) Presentation of GA objectives, program and expected results
  - (iii) Update on the activities of the SC and S-RFP (PROGEBE, FAO and AU-IBAR)
  - (iv) Review of the role of PROGEBE and sustainability of its achievements
  - (v) Secretariat of the S-RFP: appointment of new Secretariat (process, commitment and roadmap)
  - (vi) S-RFP 2014-2016 Work Program
  - (vii) Presentation of candidates for the Secretariat

- (viii) Election of SC members
- (ix) Other matters

**Answers received focused on:**

1. The issue of the current one (1) S-RFP for both West and Central Africa versus two (2) separate S-RFP for each sub-region was raised by UA-BIRA and ECOWAS with the two member representing Central Africa countries (CAR and Congo) being in favor-up the current set-up.
2. This issue as well as CORAF/WECARD ensuring the Secretariat will be brought to the attention of the GA for discussion and final decision.
3. The quality of those who should be appointed as SC members was also raised. Currently only a NC-AnGR can represent his country in the SC. The GA will therefore need to take a clear decision on this issue.

## Annex 1

### List of National Coordinators- AnGR of West and Central Africa Liste de coordinateurs nationaux – RGA de l’Afrique de l’Ouest et du Centre CONFIRMATION

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## Annex2

### Terms of reference **Study on “Support to pastoralism for the management and use of AnGRs in West and Central Africa**

#### **Background**

Pastoralists have developed the breeds most adapted to extreme and harsh arid and semi-arid environments. In many parts of the world, their mobile lifestyle and animal management is getting constraint by population growth, resource overuse and policies favouring sedentary livelihoods. In order to continue utilization of the rangelands (for which no alternative use exists) through the maintenance of pastoral breeds, support to pastoralist friendly institutions needs to be given.

#### **Job description**

Under the overall supervision of the FAO Representative for Africa, the technical supervision of the Animal Production and Health Division (AGA) and the Regional Animal Production and Health Officer in FAORAF and Lead Technical Officer (LTO) of TCP/RAF/3403 “Assistance for a Regional initiative on Animal Genetic Resources in Africa”, and in close collaboration with the Regional Project Coordinator, the consultant will conduct a study on “Support to pastoralism for the management and use of AnGRs in West and Central Africa<sup>1</sup>” in particular:

1. Conduct a literature review on pastoralism with a focus on the management and use of AnGRs, explaining in particular the current situation of AnGR in pastoral systems, the issues and challenges, the existing legislation and policies affecting pastoralists (trade, transhumance, veterinary, land tenure, water points), the on-going initiatives/programmes/ projects by the public sector, the private sector and the producers groups etc. (by country and at subregional/regional level); the literature review will focus on gaps as far as AnGRs are concerned.
2. Prepare an inventory and address list of pastoral associations, institutions and networks in each country: setup, membership, representation etc.
3. Prepare a Survey Monkey Questionnaire on “Support to Pastoralism for the better management and use of AnGRs in West and Central Africa – what is needed? What are the gaps?”.
4. Distribute the questionnaire to National Coordinators for AnGR in Central and West Africa, pastoral associations, institutions and networks and to other appropriate stakeholders/ institutions and monitor their responses;
5. Based on the outcomes of the reviews, write a concept note for a regional pilot project<sup>2</sup> for improving pastoralism for better management and use of AnGR in targeted countries in the sub-regions;
6. Prepare a comprehensive report in French or English, upon completion of the assignment;
7. Present the results of the study during the Sub-regional Workshop for project identification and facilitate the discussions with a view to formulate a sub-regional project proposals;
8. perform other related duties as required.

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<sup>1</sup> The countries targeted by the CILSS/WB project will be considered as a representative sample.

<sup>2</sup>The project could be instead be streamlined with the AU Regional strategy on pastoralism and be formulated with close consideration of the PRAPS as possible “AnGR component” of the PRAPS in support to CILSS.

**Duration:** Two months starting from?

**Duty station:** Home / Accra / Ouagadougou (CILSS HQ)

### **Annex on PRAPs**

High level forum on pastoralism in the Sahel : Nouakchott (Mauritania), 29th October, 2013 (Vol. 1 of 2):  
Note de cadrage (Français)  
Résumé

Pastoralism is a unique production system that effectively exploits a very constrained agro-climatic region. Half the meat and more than two-thirds of the milk consumed in the coastal cities of West Africa come from the Sahel. Pastoralism is also a way of life for a population that has hardly benefited from national development policies. Not only are the needs for agricultural services (veterinary, extension, inputs, credit, etc.) far from being met; access to basic services (health care, education, potable water) by the pastoral populations is far below regional averages. Decentralization policies have seldom taken into account the unique aspects of these populations, and they are far from being included in political matters. Pastoralism has always been able to adapt to crises as well as to economic opportunities by responding in particular to the increasing demand for animals, meat and derivative products. The mobility of the herdsmen and their herds, the sine qua non of their resilience and hence of their endurance - enables them not only to produce more by optimizing access to forage resources but also to generate income by accessing markets. However, major changes, climatic as well as socioeconomic, agro-ecological and institutional, risk having a negative impact on these pastoral systems. A High Level Forum on Pastoralism in the Sahel took place in Nouakchott on October 29, 2013. This High Level Forum approved a Declaration entitled "Mobilizing Jointly an Ambitious Effort to Ensure Pastoralism without Borders". The World Bank is currently formulating a Regional Sahel Pastoralism Support Project, to provide direct operational support follow-up.

### **Formoreinformation :**

[http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2014/01/17/000333037\\_20140117162049/Rendered/PDF/840310v10WPOP10Box0382094B00PUBLIC0.pdf](http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2014/01/17/000333037_20140117162049/Rendered/PDF/840310v10WPOP10Box0382094B00PUBLIC0.pdf)

## Termes de référence

### Etude sur l'appui au pastoralisme pour la gestion et l'utilisation des RGA en Afrique de l'Ouest et Centrale

#### **Contexte**

Les pasteurs ont développé les races les plus adaptées aux milieux arides et semi-arides extrêmes et difficiles. Dans de nombreuses régions du monde, leur mode de vie nomade et de gestion du bétail subit la contrainte de la croissance démographique, la surexploitation des ressources et des politiques favorisant les modes de vie sédentaires. Afin de poursuivre l'utilisation des terres de parcours (pour lesquelles aucune autre utilisation n'existe) à travers le maintien des races pastorales, un appui doit être accordé aux institutions propices aux pasteurs.

#### **Description du poste**

Sous la supervision générale du Représentant de la FAO pour l'Afrique, la supervision technique de la Division de la Production et de la Santé Animales (AGA) et du Chargé de la production et de la santé animales au niveau régional à FAORAF et Responsable Technique Principal (LTO) du TCP/RAF/3403 « Assistance à l'Initiative régionale sur les ressources génétiques animales en Afrique », et en étroite collaboration avec le Coordonnateur Régional du Projet, le consultant réalisera une étude sur l'« Appui au pastoralisme pour la gestion et l'utilisation des RGA en Afrique de l'Ouest et du Centre<sup>3</sup> », en particulier :

1. Effectuer une revue de la littérature sur le pastoralisme avec un accent sur la gestion et l'utilisation des RGA, expliquant en particulier la situation actuelle des RGA dans les systèmes pastoraux, les enjeux et les défis, la législation et les politiques en vigueur touchant les pasteurs (commerce, transhumance, aspects vétérinaires, régime foncier, points d'eau), les initiatives/programmes/projets en cours par le secteur public, le secteur privé et les groupes de producteurs, etc. (par pays et au niveau sous-régional/régional) ; la revue de la littérature se concentrera sur les lacunes dans la mesure où les RGA sont concernées.
2. Préparer un inventaire et liste d'adresses des associations, institutions et réseaux pastoraux dans chaque pays : établissement, composition, représentation, etc.
3. Préparer un questionnaire électronique Survey Monkey sur l'« Appui au pastoralisme pour une meilleure gestion et utilisation des RGA en Afrique de l'Ouest et Centrale – quels sont les besoins ? Quelles sont les lacunes ? ».
4. Administrer le questionnaire aux coordonnateurs nationaux pour les RGA en Afrique de l'Ouest et Centrale, associations, institutions et réseaux pastoraux et autres parties prenantes/institutions appropriées et suivre leurs réponses ;
5. Sur la base des résultats des revues, développer une note de concept pour un projet pilote<sup>4</sup> sur l'amélioration du pastoralisme pour une meilleure gestion et utilisation des ressources génétiques animales dans les pays ciblés dans les sous-régions ;
6. Préparer un rapport complet en français ou en anglais, à la fin de la mission :

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<sup>3</sup>Les pays ciblés par le projet CILSS/BM seront considérés comme un échantillon représentatif.

<sup>4</sup>Le projet pourrait être harmonisé avec la stratégie régionale sur le pastoralisme de l'UA et être formulé avec un examen aussi approfondi que possible du PRAPS en tant que "composante RGA" du PRAPS en appui au CILSS.

7. Présenter les résultats de l'étude lors de l'atelier sous-régional pour l'identification de projets et faciliter les discussions en vue de formuler une proposition de projet sous-régional ;
8. S'acquitter d'autres tâches connexes selon les besoins.

**Durée :** deux mois à partir du ?

**Lieu de travail :** Domicile / Accra / Ouagadougou (Siege du CILSS)

### **Annexe sur le Projet Régional d'Appui au Pastoralisme au Sahel (PRAPS)**

Un forum de Haut Niveau sur le pastoralisme s'est tenu en octobre 2013 à Nouakchott (Mauritanie). Il a rassemblé des Chefs d'Etat et des ministres de l'élevage des 6 pays sahéliens invités (Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritanie, Niger, Sénégal et Tchad), les principales organisations régionales (CEDEAO, UEMOA, CILSS, etc.) ainsi que plusieurs partenaires au développement dont la FAO représentée par son Directeur-Général. A la suite de ce forum, une «Déclaration dite de Nouakchott» a été adoptée. Un appel a ainsi été lancé pour une alliance en vue de «sécuriser le mode d'existence et les moyens de production des populations pastorales et d'accroître le produit brut des activités d'élevage d'au moins 30% dans ces six pays au cours des cinq (5) prochaines années, en vue d'augmenter significativement les revenus des pasteurs dans un horizon de 5 à 10 ans».

La Banque Mondiale a ainsi lancé un programme régional sur le pastoralisme dans ces 6 pays et un processus de formulation du Projet Régional d'Appui au Pastoralisme au Sahel (PRAPS) qui a débuté en janvier 2014 à Ouagadougou au Burkina Faso et appuyé par une Task Force Régionale sur le Pastoralisme (TFRP). La réunion de Nouakchott était donc la deuxième réunion de la TFRP afin de poursuivre le partage d'information, de clarification et d'orientation du processus de formulation du Programme régional sur le pastoralisme.

Les 5 sous-composantes prévues pour le projet sont 1) Renforcer les services à la production en santé animale (indicatif 60 millions USD ; 2) Améliorer les services de production pour la gestion des ressources naturelles (indicatif 60 millions USD) ; 3) Améliorer la compétitivité du secteur des filiales animales et l'accès aux marchés (indicatif 40 millions USD ; 4) Renforcer la sécurité des biens, des droits et des moyens d'existence des populations pastorales et leur donner accès aux services sociaux de base et à l'intégration dans la vie politique (indicatif 60 millions USD) et 5) Gestion/administration du projet et développement des capacités aux niveaux régionaux et nationaux (indicatif 30 millions USD).

Le PRAPS sera financé sur prêts de la Banque mondiale contractés par chacun des pays. Les activités dans chaque pays seront mises en œuvre et coordonnées par un projet-pays. Les arrangements institutionnels et les rôles des coordonnateurs régionaux délégués ont été précisés de même que les possibilités de transferts financiers entre la BM, les Etats emprunteurs, le CILSS ayant le rôle d'agence globale de coordination régionale sur fonds alloués par les pays et avec une contrepartie de la BM. La TFRP deviendra éventuellement le Comité de suivi régional du PRAPS.

Dans le cadre de ce processus, le Centre des Investissements de la FAO (TCIA) a conduit un exercice de capitalisation pour faire le point sur le contexte du programme afin (i) d'éviter la duplication des efforts; (ii) d'identifier des dynamiques susceptibles d'être relayées par le programme; (iii) de répertorier les initiatives innovantes et réussies susceptibles d'être amplifiées. La capitalisation est basée sur (i) consultation de rapports existants (documents de stratégie, politiques publiques, programmes d'action, rapport d'exécution de projets, documents de capitalisation, évaluations, lois, règlements, textes et

décrets, etc.); (ii) entretiens avec des personnes ressources d'institutions comme la FAO, la Banque Mondiale, des personnes ressources des 6 pays concernés (Ministères en charge de l'élevage, notamment, UEMOA, CILSS, etc.). L'exercice s'est focalisé sur les initiatives ayant été réalisées dans les 5 à 10 dernières années ou en cours ou d'anciens programmes majeurs ayant eu un impact réel sur le Pastoralisme.

Il faut noter que l'OIE est un des acteurs dans la préparation de la composante santé animale qui s'appuie essentiellement sur les analyses des écarts dans les pays bénéficiaires suivant son approche conventionnelle (PVS).

Pour de plus amples informations :

[http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2014/01/17/000333037\\_20140117162331/Rendered/PDF/840310v10WPOP10ox0382094B00PUBLIC00.pdf](http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2014/01/17/000333037_20140117162331/Rendered/PDF/840310v10WPOP10ox0382094B00PUBLIC00.pdf)

## Annex 3

### Terms of reference Study on the State of animal identification and traceability in West and Central African sub-regions, and their impact on regional trade of livestock

#### **Job description**

Under the overall supervision of the FAO Representative for Africa, the technical supervision of the Animal Production and Health Division (AGA) and the Regional Animal Production and Health Officer in FAORAF and Lead Technical Officer (LTO) of TCP/RAF/3403, and in close collaboration with the Regional Project Coordinator, the consultant will conduct a study on the State of animal identification and traceability in West and Central African sub-regions, and their (current and future) impact on regional trade of livestock, in particular:

1. Using the country reports submitted for the 2nd SoW-AnGR, identify and assess animal identification and recording schemes/programmes existing in West and Central Africa.
2. Based on the above assessment, prepare a Survey Monkey Questionnaire on animal identification and recording programmes in West and Central Africa, using previous related FAO questionnaires. Among others, the questionnaire will collect information on: [past and current][active] programmes that use animal identification and recording; their objectives (breeding, disease control and surveillance, traceability, theft control, etc.); their duration, coverage and scope; responsible institutions; source of funding; supporting policies and legislations, results (numbers; geographical coverage) etc.
3. Distribute the questionnaire to national coordinators for AnGR in Central and West Africa, and to appropriate stakeholders/institutions and monitor their responses; compile the responses in an excel table and analyze the results quantitatively.
4. Conduct a literature review on livestock theft in West and Central Africa, explaining in particular the extent of the problem, the hotspots, the target species, the existing legislation etc.;
5. Conduct a literature review on cattle and small ruminant trade in West and Central Africa, explaining existing regional? agreements, requirements and procedures (e.g. tariffs and non tariffs barriers; veterinary regulation) and the level of compliance with these requirements and procedures, mapping the flow of animals, and future trends. – this also requires collection of trade statistical data that each country has for each border post.
6. Prepare a comprehensive report in English, upon completion of the assignment;
7. Write a summary of the report which will serve as a concept note for a regional pilot project for implementing an Animal Identification and Recording (AIR) system in targeted countries in the sub-regions;
8. Present the results of the study during the Sub-regional Workshop for project identification and facilitate the discussions with a view to formulate a sub-regional project proposals;
9. perform other related duties as required.

**Duration:** Two months starting from?

**Duty station:** Home / Accra / Rome?



## Termes de référence

### Étude sur l'état de l'identification et de la traçabilité des animaux dans les sous-régions d'Afrique de l'Ouest et Centrale, et leur impact sur le commerce régional du bétail

#### Description du poste

Sous la supervision générale du Représentant de la FAO pour l'Afrique, la supervision technique de la Division de la Production et de la Santé Animales (AGA) et du Chargé de la production et de la santé animales au niveau régional à FAORAF et Responsable Technique Principal (LTO) du TCP/RAF/3403 « Assistance à l'Initiative régionale sur les ressources génétiques animales en Afrique », et en étroite collaboration avec le Coordonnateur Régional du Projet, le consultant réalisera une étude sur l'état de l'identification et de la traçabilité des animaux dans les sous-régions d'Afrique de l'Ouest et Centrale, et leur impact sur le commerce régional du bétail», en particulier:

1. Exploiter les rapports nationaux soumis pour le Deuxième Rapport sur l'État des Ressources Zoogénétiques pour l'Alimentation et l'Agriculture dans le Monde (SoW-AnGR) pour identifier et évaluer les programmes/systèmes d'identification et d'enregistrement des animaux existants en Afrique de l'Ouest et Centrale.
2. Sur la base de l'évaluation, ci-dessus, préparer un questionnaire électronique Survey Monkey sur les programmes d'identification et d'enregistrement des animaux en Afrique de l'Ouest et Centrale, en utilisant les questionnaires connexes précédents de la FAO. Entre autres, le questionnaire permettra de recueillir des informations sur : les programmes, actuels ou passés, qui utilisent l'identification et l'enregistrement des animaux ; leurs objectifs (sélection/reproduction, lutte contre les maladies et leur surveillance, traçabilité, lutte contre les vols, etc.) ; leur durée, couverture et envergure ; les institutions responsables ; les sources de financement ; les politiques et législations d'appui ; les résultats (nombre ; couverture géographique), etc.
3. Administrer le questionnaire aux coordonnateurs nationaux pour les RGA en Afrique de l'Ouest et Centrale, et aux parties prenantes/institutions appropriées et suivre leurs réponses ; compiler les réponses dans un tableau Excel et analyser les résultats quantitativement.
4. Effectuer une revue de la littérature sur le vol de bétail en Afrique de l'Ouest et Centrale, en expliquant en particulier l'étendue du problème, les points chauds, les espèces cibles, la législation existante, etc.
5. Effectuer une revue de la littérature sur le commerce des bovins et des petits ruminants en Afrique de l'Ouest et Centrale, pour mettre en exergue les accords, exigences et procédures régionaux existants (par exemple, les tarifs et les barrières non tarifaires, la réglementation vétérinaire) et le niveau de conformité avec ces exigences et procédures, la cartographie de la circulation des animaux, et les tendances futures. - ceci nécessite aussi la collecte de données statistiques sur le commerce que chaque pays a pour chaque poste frontière.
6. Préparer un rapport complet en anglais, à la fin de la mission.
7. Écrire un résumé du rapport qui servira de note de concept pour un projet pilote régional pour la mise en œuvre d'un système d'identification et d'enregistrement des animaux dans les pays ciblés dans les sous-régions ;
8. Présenter les résultats de l'étude lors de l'atelier sous-régional pour l'identification de projets et faciliter les discussions en vue de formuler une proposition de projet sous-régional.
9. Exécuter d'autres tâches connexes suivant les besoins.

**Durée:** Deux mois à partir du ?

**Lieu de travail:** Domicile / Accra / Rome ?