

2014

# First six month Progress Report GENETICS



African Union, Interafrican Bureau for Animal  
Resources



# **Strengthening the Capacity of African Countries to Conservation and Sustainable Utilisation of African Animal Genetic Resources**

## **First six month Progress Report**

**July – December 2013**

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## Acronyms

AnGR	Animal Genetic Resource
APU	Animal Production Unit
ARIS	Animal Resources Information System
AU	African Union
AUC	African Union Commission
AU-IBAR	African Union-Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CIRDES	Centre International de Recherche-Développement sur l'Élevage en zone Subhumide
DAD-IS	Domestic Animal Diversity Information Service
DAGRIS	Domestic Animal Genetic Resources Information System
DREA	Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture
EAC	East African Community
EC	European Commission
ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States
ECOWAS	Economic Community Of West African States
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FSTP	Food Security Thematic Programme
GPA	Global Plan of Action
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority for Development
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute
ITC	International Trypanotolerant Centre
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MS	Member States
PROGEBE	Project on Sustainable Management of Endemic Ruminant Livestock in West Africa
PSC	Continental Programme Steering Committee
RECs	Regional Economic Communities
SOW	The State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture
S-RFP	Sub-Regional Focal Point
TA	Technical Assistant

## *Executive summary*

Animal Genetic Resources (AnGR) for food and agriculture are essential for Africa food security, and contribute to the livelihoods of hundreds of millions of people. However, genetic improvement programs in Africa, by governments, non-governmental organizations, bilateral aid agencies, and the private sector, have favoured the use of exotic breeds for crossbreeding, upgrading, or replacement. These programs have mostly been implemented without clear policies, regulatory frameworks, strategic thinking and a long term view and were only motivated by the objective of rapid productivity gain resulting in indiscriminate, uncoordinated or uncontrolled crossbreeding activities. Moreover, the trans-boundary nature of the spatial distribution of livestock breeds calls for a harmonised legal and technical frameworks of exploiting the genetic attributes of Africa's livestock. Genetic resources are a global concern and of public interest that require global governance mechanisms.

On 18<sup>th</sup> July 2013, the African Union Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR) on behalf of the African Union Commission (AUC) signed with the European Commission (EC) a € 14,929 million grant for a joint management project through the signature of a contribution agreement for the implementation of the "Strengthening the Capacity of African Countries to Conservation and Sustainable Utilisation of African Animal Genetic Resources" project. The project aims to strengthen the capacity of countries and Regional Economic Communities to sustainably use and conserve African animal genetic resources through institutionalising national and regional policy, legal and technical instruments. The project will strengthen the inherent capacities of Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and the end-users at community level to improve the utilization of AnGR and rural livelihoods through:

- Establishment of the status and trends of animal genetic resources in Africa.
- Development of Policy frameworks for the sustainable use of AnGR.
- Supporting and strengthening national and regional conservation and improvement strategies and initiatives
- Increasing knowledge, attitude and practice of the contribution of livestock and livestock sector to economic growth, food security and poverty reduction.

The European Commission agreed that an inception period of six months would be allocated in which arrangements for the project implementation would be done. The present Inception Report focusses on establishing the project team, relies on consultations with all the stakeholders that will participate in the Project including Government agencies, partners and beneficiaries, report on regional inception and facilitation workshops carried out with contribution of the project team, relevant government counterparts, and representatives from both Implementing Agency.

The Inception Report also presents the organizational framework for the collaboration through a Project Management Team (PMT), implementing agencies, headed by the Project Steering Committee (PSC).

## ***Introduction***

### **Project Overview**

Animal Genetic Resources (AnGR) for food and agriculture are essential for Africa food security, and contribute to the livelihoods of hundreds of millions of people. However, genetic improvement programs in Africa, by governments, non-governmental organizations, bilateral aid agencies, and the private sector, have favored the use of exotic breeds for crossbreeding, upgrading, or replacement. These programs have mostly been implemented without clear policies, regulatory frameworks, strategic thinking and a long term view and were only motivated by the objective of rapid productivity gain resulting in indiscriminate, uncoordinated or uncontrolled crossbreeding activities. Moreover, the trans-boundary nature of the spatial distribution of livestock breeds calls for a harmonized legal and technical frameworks of exploiting the genetic attributes of Africa's livestock. Genetic resources are a global concern and of public interest that require global governance mechanisms.

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The main beneficiaries of the action will be livestock owners in target countries, especially those who rely on livestock production for their livelihoods, and members of breeders' associations. Other beneficiaries will be technical staff and decision makers of national, regional and continental institutions and research centers involved in policy development, design of intervention strategies and support tools, and implementation of specific activities. Indirect beneficiaries will be local communities benefitting from biodiversity conservation measures. The exhaustive list of beneficiaries and their quantification, disaggregated per gender, will be finalized during the inception phase of the action. The project will lead to the following key results (outcomes):

1. Establishment of the status and trends of animal genetic resources in West, Central and East Africa
2. Development of Policy frameworks for the sustainable use of AnGR
3. Supporting and strengthening national and regional conservation and improvement strategies and initiatives
4. Increasing knowledge, attitude and practice of the contribution of livestock and livestock sector to economic growth, food security and poverty reduction.

### **Project Structure**

The project will run for five years from July 2013. The lead executing agency for the project is AU-IBAR, which is directly responsible for the timely delivery of inputs and outputs and for coordination with all other executing agencies. The project document details the roles and composition of the Project Steering Committee (PSC), and the Project Management Team (PMT).

The PMT plays the key role in project execution, supervising the production of project outputs and outcomes/results. The formal requirements of project management entail quarterly progress reports, annual reports and budgeting and annual review processes based on progress reporting. The PSC appraises the Work Plan and budget for the following year.

### **The Reasons of the Inception Phase**

The Inception Phase of six months aimed at fine-tuning the project strategy for producing the outputs and outcomes and at the same time to set up the project structure to manage the project. It attended to clearer define the activities, the implementation and monitoring arrangements and outlined the communication and visibility plan. The Project Team is deployed and the Project Steering Committee established to make up the project management and advisory framework. Various discussions with stakeholders were undertaken and the Project Team undertook field trips to prepare initial draft designs of pilot activities. The Inception Report is an output of the Inception Phase that outlines the above elements and includes a budget for the project and procurement plan. It will be presented to the Project Steering Committee that is established for endorsement. The Inception Phase has paid special attention to the design of activities as these will produce the outputs that carry the capacity building objective and the production of best practices.

### **Inception Report Contents**

The Inception Report has eight chapters. Chapter one is an introductory part including the project overview, its structure and the reasons of the Inception phase. The second chapter outlines the activities related to the inception (discussions with partners and organization of Workshops). The third chapter outlines the project Work plan and milestones. In chapter four the profiles of partners is given as well as their potential roles and responsibilities. Chapter five describes the Project management and coordination structure. Chapter six gives an overview of the budget of the action. Chapter seven outlines the communication and visibility plan. Finally chapter eight builds on the information provided in the first chapters to define a results monitoring framework that captures the outcomes of the project and helps define the conditions of sustainability, replicability and upscaling.

### ***Activities related to the inception***

#### **Changes in the project document since the approval**

There are few modifications made during the Inception. The geographical coverage of the project was modified and included now all the AU Member States instead of 34 as earlier mentioned.

#### **Inception Phase Discussions**

Activities related to the Inception Report mainly included discussions with partners and organizing workshops.

## Summary of discussions with Partners

### ILRI

A meeting was held on 9<sup>th</sup> June, 2013 with ILRI. After the presentation of the project, several issues were discussed, and issues of avoiding overlapping of the activities and building synergies, holding a partners workshop were stressed. In details, refer to the minutes (*Annex 1*).

### CIRDES

A meeting was held on 10<sup>th</sup> November 2013 with CIRDES. After the visit of the CIRDES laboratories and facilities and the presentation of the project, several issues were discussed among them the issue concerning the identification of the areas for the involvement of CIRDES in the initiative and building synergies. In details, refer to the minutes (*Annex 2*).

### WALIC

A visit was conducted from 7<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> December 2013 with WALIC. After the visit of the ITC/WALIC infrastructures and the genetic improvement program station in KENEBA (8<sup>th</sup> December), a meeting with WALIC team was organized (9<sup>th</sup> December) where the presentation of the project was done and several issues were discussed among other, the identification of possible area of involvement of WALIC in the AnGR project. In details, refer to the minutes (*Annex 3*).

### ILRI

A meeting was held on 17<sup>th</sup> January, 2013 with ILRI. After Brief introduction of the project, Presentations on ARIS and DAGRIS databases were done. Several issues were discussed, including the importance/purpose of creating an African AnGR database, options of partnership strategies and Development of a roadmap to establish an African Information system/hub for AnGR. In details, refer to the minutes (*Annex 4*).

## Summary of the Inception Workshops

### Inception workshop in Abidjan

The inception workshop to launch the new AU-IBAR genetic project was held at Hotel Belle Côte in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, from 14<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> April 2013. The workshop was attended by representatives from governments (46 countries), RECs (4) and sub-regional organization (2), with expertise in genetics and animal breeding. The overall objectives of the workshop were to exchange ideas and technical information related to Animal Genetic Resources and to clarify mutual expectations, key concerns and attitude to exercise and how to best implement the project on the field. The workshop focused on the technical needs and opportunities and placed less emphasis on policy and institutional issues. During the workshop, expected results of the project, related initiatives by national and regional and sub-regional partners for building synergies with the project, and necessary actions required to start the project implementation were discussed. The workshop resulted in four major findings, some priorities for action and identified four broad areas where information and knowledge were lacking. In details, refer to the minutes (*Annex 5*).

### The Project Regional Inception workshops

The Regional Inception Workshops co-organized by AU-IBAR, ILRI-SLU and FAO for West and Central Africa were held in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso on from 6<sup>th</sup> - 9<sup>th</sup> November 2013, from 20<sup>th</sup> - 23<sup>rd</sup> November 2013 Kigali, Rwanda, 26<sup>th</sup> - 29<sup>th</sup> November 2013 Gaborone, Botswana. The Regional Inception workshops for the project were aimed at acquainting National Coordinators,



Focal Points of Animal Genetic Resources (AnGR), implementing partners and other key stakeholders with the project. The workshops were appropriate platforms to exchange and share ideas and technical information related to AnGR and to build on expectations, address key concerns and elicit inputs on the implementation strategy. The workshops provided opportunities for promoting synergies among partners and key stakeholders. It also offered guidance to National Coordinators on the process of drafting Country Reports for the Second State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources (SoW-AnGR).

Interactive discussions were held between the AU-IBAR Animal Genetics Team and the participants regarding the project with focus on the project's activities, the implementation plan and targeted expected outcomes. The participants gave positive feedback on the project objectives as well as the institutional arrangements.

Further, the status of the four strategic priorities of the Global Plan of Action (GPA) was deliberated upon at length. Four general aspects were discussed;

- Mapping of the national and regional initiatives (inventory)
- The current status of implementation of these initiatives (nationally and regionally)
- Status of the Global Plan of Action initiatives
- Opportunities for enhanced regional collaboration in development of breeding programmes with the current resources

Early in the discussion it became clear that the majority of the countries have successfully set-up national initiatives and highlighted additional activities that they intend to roll-out in future. The workshop emphasized the need to develop clear breeding strategies for these breeds across the regions, strengthening of pre-existing regional projects and promoting capacity-building initiatives within the regions.

During the workshops, FAO also provided, to the participants, guidance on drafting, compilation and submission of the Country Reports to contribute to the 2<sup>nd</sup> SoW-AnGR. All National Coordinators were reminded of the requirements needed whilst for uploading the data in DAD-IS. Deadlines for the various FAO activities were highlighted. In details, refer to the minutes and Press release from Inception Workshops (*Annex 6, 7 and 8*).

### **Roundtable workshop with partners**

### **Project planning retreat**

A project team retreat was organized to plan for effective and efficient management of the project and to critically discuss the requirements of the project, implementation modalities and to provide opportunities to engender creativity and interaction among project team members. The retreat further offered opportunities for team members to make their contributions on how best the project could be implemented and managed; setting goals and expectations as well as allocating roles and responsibilities of the team members. In details, refer to the minutes (*Annex 9*). A detailed Work Plan was developed based on the four project Result Areas and their Activities. Sub-activities and sub-sub-activities were derived and developed for each Result Area. The project team then allocated roles and responsibilities to each member. However, it was stressed that the allocation of tasks and responsibilities should not be viewed as fixed allocation of project duties and activities but rather as a way of creating more efficiency and mutual responsibility among the team members. The project team discussed the budget for 2014 which was incorporated into the Work Plan, in line with the overall approved budget. The Senior Human Resources and Administration Officer (SHRAO) explained the procedures and regulations on procurement. The project team informed the SHRAO that there was need for Skype facilities to enable the team discuss and share information with partners and other stakeholders. The Project and other users could be allocated a “user account” for Skyping. The team was also informed of the need for participants to confirm their attendance to workshops in time to minimize potential losses incurred by AU-IBAR. The team therefore, discussed the Communication and Visibility Plan of the project. This was based on a similar one developed for earlier projects within the unit. The information required for promotional materials was discussed and included in the Communication and Visibility Plan. The team revised and improved on the draft. The team then developed the TORs for the Project Steering Committee (PSC). The project team worked on the outline of the, specifically on the aspects/topics which need to be captured in the report. Other issues discussed during the retreat included the development of TORs for various project studies and information required to feed the Exit Strategy and the M&E plan, identification of information required for the project internet page, engagement of other AU-IBAR projects, the preparation for the first Partners’ and Steering committee meetings and the EU reporting system.

### ***Work Plan and milestones***

The Annual Work Plan for January – December 2014 is based on the Strategic Results Framework as specified in the Project Document. The Annual Work plan is fully in line with the project main activities described in the Project Document (Project Goal, Outcomes and Outputs/activities), without any substantial change. Nevertheless, minor alterations and further specification of the activities (as described in the Project Document) have been applied and therefore addressed below. The changes are almost entirely a result of defining sub-activities that have been discussed extensively during the Project team retreat.

The Annual Work Plan for the first year of project implementation, January – December 2014, is presented in the text further in this chapter and summarised in the table “Annual Work Plan”. The table includes an overview of main activities, their relation with project outcomes and outputs and remarks on responsibilities and deadlines. The activities not planned to start or starting later are just mentioned in the table (see *Annex 10 and 11*).

The following is a description of the activities, sub-activities that will be conducted within the Result Areas for January – December 2014. The activities are presented in the same way as in the Project Document in order to preserve consistency of project document presentation and allow for direct comparison. The January – December 2014 Work Plan at the end of this chapter outlines the output, target activity, indicators, person with primary responsibility, expected completion date of output, and monthly calendar. The deliverables are also outlined under the activities they support.

### **Result Area 1: Establishment of the status and trends of animal genetic resources in Africa**

During the design phase of the project it was found that the baseline characterization and inventory of AnGR are fundamental for breed improvement and conservation programmes, and for contingency planning to protect valuable resources at risk. However, the gaps in data and information on the breeds and their production systems are obstacles to the effective sharing of data and information within and between countries, which hinders the joint development of trans-boundary breeds. The activities in this result area will mainly aim at taking stock of the existing situation and generate knowledge and evidences that will be used for policy dialogue and guidance, advocacy and awareness raising, under the other three result areas.

#### **Activities**

1. Establish the state of AnGR in Africa to identify threatened ruminant breeds and breeds at risk of extinction.
2. An inventory and assessment of existing policies and regulations on the use of animal genetic resources including genetic improvement of livestock in Africa.
3. Assessment of the genetic and socio-economic impact of production systems (i.e. and management systems i.e. crossbreeding with exotic breeds, intensification, transhumance and commercialization on local/indigenous AnGR).
4. Assessment of selection and breeding programs impact on animal genetic diversity and socio-economic status in Africa.

The project document suggests strategic studies on the state of AnGR in Africa. An inventory of existing AnGR in all the regions of Africa will be conducted to establish the status on AnGR. Regional assessments will also be conducted to establish the types of crossbreeding programmes in Africa, whether regulated, planned, erratic, government supported, private sector based, linked to movements and the intended objectives whether creation of synthetic breeds, breed absorption and substitution or improvement of local breeds. A similar exercise as done in Activity 3 for selection and breeding programmes of local breeds in Africa. National Coordinators, will parallel to the inventory conducted under Activity 1, identify existing national policies, strategies or regulatory frameworks related to the management of AnGR. For all the activities, TORs for consultancies will be developed and advertised. After the studies, national, regional and one continental validation workshop will be organized.

#### **Deliverables for December 2014**

- Studies on filling gaps regarding the state of AnGR in Africa
  - Reliable data available and accessible on AnGR indicating threatened breeds at risk of extinction in Africa.

- Policy Gaps and intervention entry points identified and best practices and lessons learned identified on policies and regulations and documented on the use of AnGR in Africa.
- The genetic impact of crossbreeding with exotic breeds on local AnGR documented and disseminated.
- The impact of transhumance and commercialisation of livestock on sustainable management of AnGR in Africa documented and disseminated.
- Impact of selection programs and breeding objectives documented and disseminated.
- Best practices and lessons learned from past and current selection programs on AnGR in Africa documented and published.

## **Result Area 2: Development of policy frameworks for the sustainable use of AnGR**

This result is foreseen in three stages. The project will develop a number of potential policy instruments and regulatory options, relevant for the African context. They represent important biological, historical, socio-economic and institutional tools to be provided for the conservation and sustainable use of AnGR. Further exploration of such instruments and options is likely to be useful in order to assist decision-makers in making informed decisions regarding the design of future regulatory and policy environments concerning AnGR.

### **Activities**

1. Develop national, regional and continental guidelines for the formulation and harmonization of crossbreeding policies
2. Develop regional frameworks and policies for *in situ* and *ex situ* conservation
3. Develop technical standards and protocols (including property rights and benefits sharing) for the exchange and use of genetic materials

Each of the countries have an interest in developing and enhancing National Policies related to AnGR. This component constitute a logical continuum of Result 1 Activities 1, 2 and 3. Concept Notes will be drafted on the guidelines for the formulation and harmonization of crossbreeding, on strategic options for frameworks and policies which would support sustainable *in situ* and *ex situ* conservation of AnGR. Strategy and roadmaps for these activities will be developed. National and regional validation workshops will be conducted with key stakeholders to ensure ownership and harmonization which should lead to consensus on appropriate and preferred options for genetic improvement programmes with crossbreeding and strategic options for frameworks and policies which would support sustainable *in situ* and *ex situ* conservation of AnGR. The resultant recommendations will be translated into policy guidelines for use by Member States. The development of technical standards and protocols will borrow from the existing standards and protocols for the fair and equitable sharing of plant genetic resources. TORs for consultancies to conduct the studies will be developed and advertised. Technical standards and protocols, legislation or regulatory frameworks for the sharing, exchange and utilization of AnGR will then be developed.

Deliverables for December 2014

- Initiation of the development of one continental guideline for the formulation and harmonization of cross breeding policies that includes national and regional specific guidelines.
- Initiation of the development of regional frameworks and policies for in situ and ex situ conservation.
- initiation of the development of technical standards and protocols (including property rights and benefits sharing) for the exchange and use of genetic materials.

### **Result Area 3: Supporting and strengthening national and regional conservation and improvement strategies and initiatives**

In order to successfully conduct genetic improvement initiatives in the region as an economically viable industry in the future, result 3 is proposing technical and financial support to national and regional initiatives. Great importance will be given to collaboration among breeding institutions, research organizations, and large enterprises from the regions and abroad to build up strategic alliances to share resources, and to achieve synergies in the common development of AnGR.

#### **Activities**

1. Support Member States to establish and implement their National Action Plan for Animal Genetic Resources within their livestock policy
2. Support Member States to establish or strengthen their national breeding and conservation strategies as part of their National Action Plan for Animal Genetic Resources
3. Support the development of regional conservation policy and strategic frameworks for transboundary breeds and populations that are at risk
4. Support the establishment of regional facility(ies) for ex situ conservation, in particular cryogenic storage and gene banks on AnGR
5. Support the establishment and strengthening of national and regional livestock breeders' associations

The project will provide support to Member States on AnGR after having assessed the existence of National Action Plans (NAPs) on AnGR in Member States. The development and compilation of guidelines for the production of NAPs on AnGR will be borrowed from FAO, and where appropriate, provide financial and technical support to MS, after gap analysis and assessment of breeding and conservation strategies with focus on endangered breeds. The selected initiatives will be supported with subventions provided to the MS in consultations with key stakeholders and governments. A Concept Note and roadmap on regional conservation policy frameworks for transboundary breeds will be developed. An inventory of existing policies will be conducted and developed frameworks will be published and disseminated. The project will technically and financially support the establishment of gene bank(s). Prior to that an assessments of existing gene bank facilities will be conducted to identify and determine the potential for use as regional facilities. A workshop for experts will be conducted to ensure cost-effective selection of facilities to serve as regional gene banks. A Concept Note and roadmap on the support to animal breeders association will be developed, assessments of the existing animal breeders associations and their capacity will be conducted, visits to selected associations will be conducted and five regional animal breeders confederations will be established.

Deliverables for December 2014

- Assessment of the existence of National Action Plan for AnGR and initiation of support to Member States
- Initiation of support to number of national breeding and conservation programmes/project in target countries.
- Initiation of adoption by RECs of conservation policies and strategies for transboundary breeds and populations that are at risk.
- Assessment of functional gene bank on AnGR and initiation of the discussions on the establishment of regional gene banks.
- Initiation and support the establishment of number of national and regional livestock breeders associations and organization into regional networks.

#### **Result Area 4: Increasing knowledge, attitude and practice of the contribution of livestock and livestock sector to economic growth, food security and poverty reduction**

This component will focus on dissemination of information on issues affecting AnGR and rural community living in the targeted regions, provide decision makers with timely information regarding AnGR, and promote the role of AnGR in resource stewardship, animal health and production of high-quality safe and nutritious products.

##### **Activities**

1. Develop harmonized tools (protocols) for characterization and inventory of AnGR
2. Establishment of AnGR database
3. Establish and strengthen national and regional systems for monitoring of trends of breeds and associated risks
4. Develop regional networks for information sharing
5. Establish or strengthen regional focal points for animal genetic resources
6. Document and disseminate best practices and lessons learnt from animal genetic conservation and improvement initiatives

An assessment will be undertaken to establish existing tools and protocols for characterization and inventory of AnGR. Harmonized standard tools will be produced, tested, and disseminated to Member States. A workshop for experts will be conducted to validate the protocols. Under this activity, it is planned that an African Animal Genetic Resource Information System will be developed as a module within ARIS II. A Concept Note will be developed on the establishment of or support to regional networks. The concept note will include the assessment of existing networks to determine their status and functionality. An interactive e-learning system for information sharing and discussions among National and Sub-Regional Focal Points (S-RFP) of Africa will be established. A roadmap on the strengthening and establishment of S-RFPs will be developed and the functionality of the joint RFP for West and Central Africa will be assessed. Best practices and/or major lessons learnt in the management and conservation of AnGR will be continually identified and documented. Good practice papers and policy notes will be produced and disseminated.

##### **Deliverables for December 2014**

- Harmonized tools developed and in use for characterization and inventory of AnGR.
- Initiation of the development of a continental functional database on AnGR.



- Initiation of adoption by RECs of a functional regional monitoring system on the trends and associated risks of transboundary breeds.
- Initiation of adoption by RECs of a functional regional networks for information sharing on AnGR by the end of the project
- Initiation of the establishment of regional focal points for coordination of AnGR.

## *Project partners and their roles*

**The International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)** is an international agricultural research institute based in Nairobi, Kenya, and founded in 1994 by the merging of the International Livestock Centre for Africa and the International Laboratory for Research on Animal Diseases. It is a member of the CGIAR and focuses its research on building sustainable livestock pathways out of poverty in low-income countries. ILRI works with partners worldwide to help poor people keep their farm animals alive and productive, increase and sustain their livestock and farm productivity and find profitable markets for their animal products. ILRI works to secure the assets and market participation of the poor and to improve smallholder and pastoral productivity. The institute works with partners to enhance development of new knowledge and technological and policy information to help farmers improve their livelihoods by exploiting the potential of their animals. ILRI carries out its research in East, Southern, and West Africa, in South and Southeast Asia, and in China. ILRI's research addresses seven global livestock development challenges including vaccine and diagnostic technologies for orphan animal diseases, animal genetic resources, climate change – adaptation and mitigation, emerging diseases, SPS and market access within broader market opportunities for the poor, sustainable intensification in smallholder crop-livestock systems and vulnerability of marginal systems and peoples.

**The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)** is an agency of the United Nations that leads international efforts to defeat hunger. Serving both developed and developing countries, FAO acts as a neutral forum where all nations meet as equals to negotiate agreements and debate policy. FAO is also a source of knowledge and information, and helps developing countries and countries in transition modernize and improve agriculture, forestry and fisheries practices, ensuring good nutrition and food security for all. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations leads international efforts to defeat hunger. Serving both developed and developing countries, FAO acts as a neutral forum where all nations meet as equals to negotiate agreements and debate policy. FAO is also a source of knowledge and information. FAO's Animal Production and Health Division (AGA) strives to assist Member countries to take full advantage of the contribution the rapidly growing and transforming livestock sector can make towards achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Within the MDGs, the Division has a particular focus on MDGs 1 and 7, namely to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger and to ensure environmental sustainability. To this end, AGA endeavours to facilitate the participation of smallholder livestock farmers, particularly in developing countries, in the increasingly competitive market for livestock commodities, to safeguard animal and veterinary public health, to maintain animal genetic diversity, and to minimize the environmental impact of livestock production. AGA's overall strategy in guiding the development of the livestock sector towards socially desirable outcomes focuses on promoting international cooperation to safeguard the three global public goods most affected by changes in the sector, namely equity, veterinary

public health, and the sustainability of the environment and the natural resources used in animal production.

**CIRDES (Centre International de Recherche-Développement sur l'Élevage en zone Subhumide)** is a Research institution with a sub- regional focus for development of livestock in the West Africa and Central subhumid zone. The center conducts research and development activities to improve the health of livestock and increase their production to meet the growing needs of populations, including meat and milk, and to improve their income and contribute to the poverty reduction in member countries, all of which in accordance with the ecological balance. CIRDES missions is, in close collaboration with the National Agricultural Research Systems , to conduct research and activities related to:

- Improving health and animal production
- Genetic conservation of species
- Preservation of the environment
- Training, trade and technology transfer.

The areas of intervention are research and development, training of technicians and breeders, technology transfer .

**The International Trypanotolerance Centre (ITC)** is an independent, non-profit research body which was set up by the National Assembly in 1982 with the main original objective to research and multiply the unique N'Dama cattle breed in their traditional region of West Africa. At its Headquarters near Banjul and the two field stations at Keneba and Bansang, the Centre disposes of extensive laboratory and animal facilities, herds/flocks of indigenous large and small ruminant breeds, and a demonstration and training infrastructure.

**The Centre for Coordination of Agricultural Research and Development for Southern Africa (CCARDESA)** which was established in 2011 addresses agricultural issues in the region by amongst others, facilitating collaboration among stakeholders of the national agricultural research and development and promote public-private partnerships in regional agricultural research and development. CCARDESA mandate is to coordinate agricultural research and development in Southern Africa. CCARDESA coordinates agricultural R&D to promote technology generation and dissemination, which will contribute to improved food security in the region. It provides a platform for scaling up access to and adoption of technologies. The strategic goal of CCARDESA is to among others, make significant contribution to the reduction of food insecurity in the region with a population of 250 million people, in support of SADC's Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) and the Dar-es-Salaam Declaration on Agriculture.

**The Association of Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa (ASARECA)** is a non-political organization of the National Agricultural Research Institutes (NARIs) of ten countries: Burundi, D. R. Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Rwanda, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda. It aims at increasing the efficiency of agricultural research in the region so as to facilitate economic growth, food security and export competitiveness through productive and sustainable agriculture. ASARECA's primary goal is to facilitate agricultural research in ECA that will promote agriculture oriented towards markets and income generation. Its secondary goal is to serve as the main forum where strategies and ideas for agricultural research and their relationship to agricultural development in the sub-region are conceived and exchanged.



**West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research and Development (CORAF/WECARD)** was created in 1987 as the Conference of the African and French leaders of agricultural research institutes. In 1995, it became the Conference of the agricultural research leaders in West and Central Africa (CORAF). In July 1999, during the twelfth Plenary Meeting held in Bangui ( Central African Republic ) the name was changed to the West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research and Development. The acronym of the organization thus became CORAF/WECARD regardless of whether it is written in French or English. The general objective of CORAF/WECARD is clear, precise, and pertinent: to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of small-scale producers and promote the agribusiness sector. For that reason, it puts the producers and end-users at the centre of research.

FAO, ILRI, CIRDES, ITC will play key roles in providing specialised, technical/institutional advice and support to the co-ordination. These partners will also implement and coordinate specific project activities. FAO will advice on conservation and use of indigenous AnGR for poverty alleviation and food security enhancement and assist in the implementation of the Global Plan of Action (GPA) for sustainable use of AnGR in Africa, contribute to policy reform at the national and regional levels and will use its technical expertise to provide guidance and back-stopping. FAO will also provide important links to other UN Agencies. ILRI will provide guidance towards approaches/tools/protocols to be adopted in revamping the database DAGRIS/Country DAGRIS and linking it to the AU-IBAR/ARIS database as its Animal Genetic Resources component. CIRDES and ITC will play important roles at Regional levels, addressing issues related to harmonization of national policies, and regional policies for trans-boundary breeds. They will be in charge of the sustainable development of genetically improved breeds of N'Dama cattle and Djallonké sheep and goats, in partnership with national agricultural research networks (cryopreservation and live animals). The Sub-regional research organisations: CORAF, ASARECA, CCARDESA, NARO will monitor the implementation of specifics actions in the countries in their jurisdictions.

The matrix was used to conduct discussions with the individual partners (see Annex 13). The Responsibility Matrix (also called the Responsibility/Accountability Matrix or the Roles and Responsibility Matrix) concerning their expected level of involvement on the project is provided. The matrix is constructed by listing the project tasks or activities down the vertical side of the matrix and the project Partners on the horizontal side of the matrix. The project Partner is responsible for planning and ensuring that each task is executed properly. In addition, the matrix identify other project team members who are involved in some way on the activities. The Responsibility Matrix is used primarily on Full-Scale projects as a tool for both communicating assignments and for risk identification with respect to the capacity and capability of project team members.

### **Outline synergies of activities between partners**

The project has put in place a fairly broad network of coalition partners and stakeholders belonging to interested groups and organizations. The complexity of the project linkages highlights the need for institutional mechanisms to be fully effective to ensure success of the project. Institutional factors identified as important for the project include historical relationships involving previous collaborations that will influence the linkages and formal working agreements that control the

relationships between partners. Historical and existing working relationships between the coalition partners and stakeholders are the main factors that will have important bearing on the successful implementation of the Genetic project. The main strategy here is that, with the active involvement of the important stakeholders in the implementation of the project, communication of results to the end user is made easier, being tackled at the primary level.

The proposed project will build on achievements and lessons learnt of the EU-funded project (Programme concerté de recherche/développement sur l'élevage) PROCORDEL –by ITC and CIRDES in West Africa between 2000-2005 through which significant progress was made in spreading genetic advances realized in station to village herds by disseminating the improved genetic material obtained from the selected nucleus to multiplication herds and creation of associations of stockbreeders who own multiplication herds.

The project will also complement and synergize with an ongoing Regional Project on Sustainable Management of Endemic Ruminant Livestock in West Africa (PROGEBE) - A project on in-situ conservation of endemic ruminant livestock in West Africa (PROGEBE) - jointly financed by GEF and AfDB and based at the International Trypanotolerance Centre (ITC), with technical assistance programmed for ILRI, CIRDES and FAO. Finally it will contribute to the implementation of the Global Plan of Action for AnGR and the Interlaken Declaration on AnGR especially establishment or strengthen the national and regional focal points for sustainable management of AnGR.

## ***Project management and coordination***

### **Implementing organs and their responsibilities**

AU-IBAR will, given its institutional position as AUC office, its mandate and specific politically endorsed role in the execution of the CAADP, be the lead institution and coordinator for the programme, and the signatory of the Contribution Agreement. AU-IBAR has a major interest in the project as it will largely contribute to the realisation of its Strategic Plan for the 2010-2014 period. AU-IBAR has the necessary support, capacity, experience and systems to take up this leadership role. AU-IBAR will partner with International Organisations, mainly FAO, ILRI, CIRDES and ITC which will provide specialised technical and institutional advice/support.

AU-IBAR in co-operation with AU-DREA will ensure that the required coordination channels are put in place for the project in order for African countries to benefit from the synergies that could be possible amongst the various programmes. Coordination of donor activities related to the project is to be ensured through a Steering Committee (SC) that will be chaired by the AU Commission of Rural Economy and Agriculture. African Union institutions play important roles in coordination, including donor coordination. This is particularly the case for AU-IBAR. The institution has established synergies and close coordination with donors as well as with Regional Economic Communities.

RECs: Given their lead role in the implementation of the CAADP agenda and their coordination and harmonization role of regional SPS matters, the Regional Economic Communities are crucial implementing partners but also beneficiaries of the programme. They will on one side play an active role in the implementation by supporting and coordinating countries' activities, while the project will also build capacity of RECs to sustainably perform this role. This methodology was already developed by AU-IBAR under previous cooperation programmes and AU-IBAR has the necessary coordination mechanisms and management systems in place to implement such agreements successfully, as proven through other projects.

The approach for the programme implementation has been designed on the principles of subsidiarity and is based on the mandates and the relationships of the different institutions involved:

(a) AU-IBAR will be in charge of the overall coordination of the programme and will implement activities at continental level

(b) RECs and countries will implement most activities at regional level. At national level, they will on the one hand provide an important part of the support to individual countries, and on the other hand ensure their coordination and harmonisation missions in this sector.

During a Regional Workshop for the Creation of the Sub-Regional Focal Point on Animal Genetic Resources in West and Central Africa (S-RFP - AnGR - WAC) held in Libreville Gabon in June 2011 participants agreed on a set of priority actions to be implemented as part of the GPA and the proposed action reflects those priorities.

One of the guiding principles, concerning the organization of governance meetings, is that whenever possible, consultation and governance meetings, and workshops, will be organized back to back, or using video/tele-conferencing, in order to reduce the cost of transportation, the Project CO2 footprint and preserve the availability of the officers concerned.

The overall programme will be guided by a Continental Programme Steering Committee (PSC) comprising of representatives from the main stakeholders, technical and implementing partners, development actors in the sector and the European Commission. The PSC will be chaired by the Commissioner for Rural Economy and Agriculture of the African Union Commission, to ensure African ownership of the Project, and its alignment with the CAADP process. The PSC will meet at least once a year and will provide strategic guidance, oversee coherent implementation of the different agreements and monitor progress. Proposed composition and specific roles of its members will be prepared by AU-IBAR, in its Secretariat function/capacity for this Committee, in close collaboration with the other implementing Partners during the preparatory phase of the programme and validated during the opening meeting.

AU-IBAR will strengthen its internal team with a long-term Technical Assistant (TA). The long-term (TA) will mainly play an advisory role on capacity building and change aspects of the programme. Short-term expertise is foreseen for policy related activities. The technical management and day to day coordination will be under the responsibility of the Animal Production Unit (APU) under the Natural Resources Management Program in AU-IBAR, which will be strengthened by two Project Officers, recruited by AU-IBAR and financed by the project.

### **Appointment of National Coordinators**

Each participating Member State has appointed a National Coordinator who will be the focal contact person for the project for the Member State. He/She will work closely with the Project Team and assist him in the implementation of the project, particularly for activities to be carried out in the Member States.

### **Outline project team roles: major duties and responsibilities**

### **Project Technical Assistant (Dr Bosso)**

He will provide general technical assistance to the Project Team. Specifically he will:

- Assist in developing work plans, the execution of the project and follow-up activities implemented at continental, regional and national levels;
- Provide technical support to the project Team at AU-IBAR and technical backstopping to MS and RECs in project related fields;
- Ensure approaches used to implement project activities by the project team and partners are scientifically and technically sound and provide regular feedback to the project management at AU-IBAR;
- Ensure quality on reporting of the programme activities;
- Initiate and lead the production of project publications;
- Plan and organize with the project team technical meetings;
- Provide technical input and support; ensure that relevant genetic quantitative and qualitative data related to animal genetic resources is collected, reviewed and analysed to make recommendations for greater impact and organizational efficiency;
- Establish or strengthen and maintain regional/international networks for the use, development and conservation of animal genetic resources;
- Identify technical problems and implement corrective measures as required ;
- Propose amendments to assure that project objectives can be met;
- Provide technical support in the operational, management and organizational aspects of national and regional animal gene banks;
- Perform all other duties as requested by the Chief Animal Production Officer or the Director.

### **Project officer in charge of the Project Management and Institutional capacity development (Dr Pissang)**

He will provide day to day management of the project and oversee institutional capacity development activities of the project. Specifically he will:

- Assist the Chief Animal Production Officer to develop working procedures and contractual arrangements with the implementing partners;
- Assist the Chief Animal Production Officer to ensure effective use of the project's human, financial and technical resources;
- Assist the Chief Animal Production Officer in coordinate the execution of the programme and follow-up activities implemented at continental, regional and national levels;
- Brand the project and liaise with implementing partners, AU-IBAR, steering committee, and all other identified stakeholders during the execution of the project ;
- Assure effective communication to all stakeholders on the programme ;
- Assist to identify functional problems and implement corrective measures as required;
- Propose amendments to assure that project objectives can be met;
- Provide technical input and support for the establishment or strengthening of fully functional national and Sub-Regional Focal Points for animal genetic resources;
- Prepare reports according to agreed formats and standards to IBAR, steering committee and donors
- Prepare an annual report on the implementation of the Global Plan of Action to be submitted to FAO

- Assist in organizing steering committee meetings and other technical and coordination meetings
- Undertake institutional capacity development activities of the project in line with the GPA
- Perform all other duties as requested by the Chief Animal Production Officer or the Director

#### **Project Officer in charge of Policy and capacity development (Dr Nengomasha)**

He will provide support and oversee the implementation of policy and capacity development related activities. Specifically he will:

- Review existing national/regional policies and regulatory frameworks, with a view to identifying any possible effects they may have on the use, development and conservation of animal genetic resources
- Provide guidance and oversee policy formulation processes
- Assist to assure effective communication to all stakeholders on the programme
- Assist to identify functional problems and implement corrective measures as required
- Assist to prepare reports according to agreed formats and standards to AU-IBAR, steering committee and donors
- Assist to Brand the project and liaise with implementing partners, IBAR, steering committee, and all other identified stakeholders during the execution of the project
- Review the implications and impacts of agreements and developments relevant to access to animal genetic resources and sharing the benefits of their use upon animal genetic resources stakeholders
- Assist to prepare an annual report on the implementation of the Global Plan of Action to be submitted to FAO
- Assist in organizing steering committee meetings and coordination meetings
- Perform all other duties as requested by the Chief Animal Production Officer or the Director

#### **Data Management Expert (Dr Mbole-Kariuki)**

She will provide technical support in the establishment and operationalization of AnGR database at national, regional and continental levels. Specifically she will:

- Compile and analyse genetic data using statistical tools (e.g. ASReml, Genpop) and prepare reports that exhibit outputs, outcomes, and genetic trends
- Develop and manage Databases integrating registration and performance testing data that could be used for breeding value estimation through BLUP technology
- Provide inputs in the development of protocols for participatory monitoring of trends and associated risks, and characterization of local breeds managed by livestock keepers
- Provide inputs in the development of technical standards and protocols for phenotypic and molecular characterization, including methods for the assessment of important traits and economic valuation.
- Provide input and support in the organization of animal genetic resources activities, including the preparation of breed characterisations, identification of breeds which are endangered, matching of breeds in adjacent countries which have different names, but which may be genetically identical

- Provide inputs and technical support to the development of a module on AnGR in ARIS 2 at national, regional and continental levels that is compatible with the main databases DAGRIS and DAD-IS;
- Recommend and implement new operating methods to improve data flow, collection, editing, processing, analyses and distribution.
- Assist in data management related activities of projects within the unit
- Perform all other duties as requested by the Chief Animal Production Officer or the Director

## Budget

The Project Budget shows what the project team's intent to execute on the project results. All the partners will work together for the achievement of the common outcomes through the delivery of the jointly defined key outputs. The table below gives an overview of the budget.

	EU Contribution (Euro)	AUC contribution (Euro)	Total (Euro)
<b>ACTIVITIES</b>			
Inception and closure	610,000		610,000
Result 1: The Status and trends of animal genetic resources in west central and East Africa established.	1,643,000		1,643,000
Result 2: Policy frameworks for the sustainable use of AnGR developed	2,052,000		2,052,000
Result 3: National and regional conservation strategies and initiatives Strengthened or established	3,747,000		3,747,000
Result 4 Advocacy, communication, capacity building, data sharing and information dissemination enhanced	1,992,500		1,992,500
<b>Sub Total Activities</b>	<b>10,044,500</b>		<b>10,044,500</b>
<b>PROJECT MANAGEMENT</b>			
Staffs	1,920,000	300,000	2,220,000
Investments	100,000		100,000
Operating cost	1,430,000	100,000	1,530,000
<b>Sub Total Project Management costs</b>	<b>3,450,000</b>	<b>400,000</b>	<b>3,850,000</b>
<b>Sub Total Direct eligible cost</b>	<b>13,494,500</b>		<b>13,494,500</b>
Evaluations	90,000		90,000
Administrative Costs 7%	944,500		944,500
<b>Grand Total:</b>	<b>14,529,000</b>	<b>400,000</b>	<b>14,929,000</b>

## Communication and visibility

The project structure is aimed at creating results that are sustainable feeding into mainstreaming the GPA. It will take guidance from the Steering Committee and enhance capacity through learning by doing to reach results. The structure supports a learning process that helps spread the message of the project as the team members interact with their partners as well as with line agencies. This



requires a good internal communication system to be established in the project and use of email and internet is important. Transparency in the project is guaranteed by the project management team, who ensures that the Project stakeholders feel up to date with progress and outputs and strategic thinking.

The Project will have concise, informative presentations in Power Point of issues related to the project ready for any event. The project has prepared a one-page print that informs about the project. It is available to each team member to hand out wherever s/he goes and for the project in general. The Project has provided information to feed the AU-IBAR web site from where relevant documents on AnGR can be downloaded. The Project shall identify ways to create a demand for AnGR messages by keeping itself knowledgeable of government and stakeholders plans and identify where and how messages on AnGR can come into the picture.

The Stakeholders will be continuously fully informed about the goals of the project, its budget plans, the scope, the resources, their own involvement and the timeframe. The SC will not be informed of day to day details but they will be given regular information that calls for policy advice as well as regular progress reports. A communication plan is developed based on an understanding of the different stakeholders interests and perspectives (see *Annex 14*).

## ***Monitoring, evaluation and reporting***

### **Monitoring and Reporting Indicators**

All partners will send directly their financial report to AU-IBAR at frequency to be detailed in the contract with AU-IBAR. Focal points at Member States and RECs will send their technical reports (mission's reports, workshop report etc.) to AU-IBAR with copy to partners. Implementing partners will send their activities reports and all other reports to AU-IBAR with copies to RECs and Member States. These reports should also be copied to implementing partners sharing the same hotspot. Reporting frequency will coincide with the Steering Committee (SC) meetings in order to facilitate discussion on progress achieved, challenges encountered, opportunities discovered, lessons to be learned etc. The reporting format as developed by the AUC will be used throughout project implementation. The SC will approve reports before submission to the European Commission.

**Regular Progress Report:** the Project Team will submit quarterly progress report. The Project Team has in advance developed a progress reporting format.

**Update of the Risk Log:** based on the initial risk analysis mentioned in the project document, the risk log will be regularly reported by the project Team to re-assess the status of existing risks.

**Field Visits:** the Project Team will be regularly visiting project site(s). Field visits serve the purpose of results validation and should provide latest information on progress for annual reporting preparation. Field visits will be documented through mission and action-oriented reports, submitted within the week of return to the office.

**Annual Report:** will be prepared by the Project Team and shared with the Donor, Project Partners and all the relevant stakeholders. The report will be based on the standard format for the EU project progress report covering the whole year with updated information as well as a summary of results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level.

**Project Review:** Based on the above reports, an annual project review shall be conducted to assess the performance of the project and appraise the annual work plan for the following year. In the last

year, this review will be a final assessment. This review may involve other stakeholders as required. It shall focus on the extent to which progress is being made towards outputs, and that these remain aligned to appropriate outcomes. Once cleared, key elements of the reports shall feed directly into annual reporting exercise on results at the outcome level.  
(monitoring and evaluation tools are in *Annex 15, 16 and 17*).

### **Monitoring Strategy**

Monitoring is important as it will ensure that activities are implemented as planned. It will help the Project Team and Partners to measure how well they are achieving their targets. As such, the proposed strategy will help tracking the evolution of the project, this should involve all stakeholders. If activities are not going on well, arrangements should be made to identify the problem so that they can be corrected.

<b>Meeting/Communication</b>	<b>Schedule</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
Quarterly Progress Report	Every quarter	Project Team
Project Board meeting	Every six month	Project Team
Mid-term Evaluation	Half way through project implementation	Project Team, EU and External consultant
Final Project Evaluation	At the end of Project	Project Team, EU and External consultant
Project Terminal Report	During last quarter of final year of the project	Project Team
Audits	Annually	Project Team and EU

## ***Sustainability and Exit Strategy of Project***

### ***Annex 18***

### ***Inception recommendations***

- Implementing partners should continue to be consulted in preparing their activity plans and budgets.
- The Project Management Team should continue to coordinate and mobilize implementing partners in the implementation of the approved work plan.
- The Project Management Team should organise the first steering committee meeting



## **List of annexes**

- Annex 1: Partnership meetings, report of the discussions with ILRI
- Annex 2: Partnership meetings, report of the discussions with CIRDES
- Annex 3: Partnership meetings, report of the discussions with ITC/WALIC
- Annex 4: Partnership meetings, report of the discussions with ILRI on the AnGR database
- Annex 5: Report of the Inception Workshop held in Abidjan
- Annex 6: Report of the inception Workshops held in Ouagadougou, Kigali and Gaborone
- Annex 7: Report of the inception Workshops held in Ouagadougou, Kigali and Gaborone
- Annex 8: Report of the inception Workshops held in Ouagadougou, Kigali and Gaborone
- Annex 9: Report of the project Team retreat
- Annex 10: Workplan and milestone for the project period
- Annex 11: Workplan and milestone for the first year of the project
- Annex 12: Institutional Framework for Project Implementation
- Annex 13: Matrix
- Annex 14: Communication and visibility strategy
- Annex 15: Project log frame
- Annex 16: M&E Tools
- Annex 17: M&E Plan
- Annex 18: Project Exit Strategy

## **Annex 1: Partnership meetings, report of the discussions with ILRI**

A meeting was called between AU-IBAR and partner ILRI on 9 June 2013. The attendees from AU-IBAR were: Dr. Simplicie Nouala, Dr. N’Guetta Bosso and Dr. Edward Nengomasha. The attendees from ILRI were: Dr. Okeyo Mwai and Dr. Tadelle Dessie. The Agenda of the meeting was on:

- Presentation of the AnGR Project and the FAO-TCP
- Areas for the involvement of ILRI in both initiatives
- Presentation of ILRI project and programmes
- Discussions
- AOB

Dr. Nouala reported that there were two new initiatives at AU-IBAR, the new Animal Genetic Resources (AnGR) Project “Strengthening the capacity of African Countries for Conservation and Sustainable Utilization of African Animal Genetic Resource” and the FAO TCP “Assistance for a Regional Initiative on Animal Genetic Resources in Africa”. However, the meeting was to discuss the first project where ILRI, CIRDES, ITC (now WALIC) and FAO have been identified as partners. This was a first step to consult and appraise partners on the new project.

Dr Nouala briefly presented the AnGR project. He went through the objectives, expected outcomes and the planned activities for the next five years. He noted that the TCP had similar activities to some of the Result Areas of the project, particularly the activities listed in Result 1. AU-IBAR was in the process of putting together a team to manage the project.

Dr Nouala stated that it was AU-IBAR’s wish to work with ILRI particularly on the development of tools, breed characterization, AnGR databases, among other activities.

Dr Okeyo noted that the current CGIAR thrust was towards Consortia-wide Research Programmes (CRP) where stronger partnerships and longer-term funding are encouraged. The AnGR project fits this current thinking. The Livestock and Fish Research Programme being led by ILRI has the overall objective of increasing the production of meat, milk and fish by and for the poor through the value-chain approach. Four CG centres are involved (ILRI, CIAT, World Fish Centre and ICARDA). The Genetics Component of the programme has three main outputs: i) Tools for identifying the underlying diversity, constraints and for monitoring threats, trends and progress (the AnGR project would fit in very well with this output); ii) Improved breed types/strains – phenotyping, databases, dissemination, DAGRIS; and iii) the high-end sciences – developing prototype technologies e.g. on reproduction, use of ICT, marker assisted selection, genotyping, genomic information to interrogate genetic diversity. In all the outputs, capacity building will be incorporated. Other programmes/projects include: The Korea-Africa Food and Agriculture Cooperation Initiative (KAFACI) with 17 African countries selected to develop country-DAGRIS initiatives. Another project, the African Cattle Genome Project, funded for about US \$1 million to enable full gene sequencing of selected African cattle breeds e.g. for disease tolerance. It was highlighted that gene sequencing is very expensive and only a few breeds will be sequenced under this project. The information generated would be openly shared and linked to DAGRIS and DAD-IS. The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation is funding a scoping study on investment strategies in livestock in seven countries. The livestock genetics activities include scoping out what dairy and

poultry breed types are needed by small-holder farmers. The ILRI genetics team is involved in this. This hopefully will lead to much longer-term engagement with the Foundation in breed improvement programmes. The information from this initiative could be out-scaled to benefit other African countries.

The partnership between AU-IBAR and ILRI could start with the linking of DAGRIS and ARIS especially through the on-going KAFACI project and developing information management platforms for project countries building on the experiences of ILRI in developing C-DAGRIS. The use of ICT, particularly smartphones to populate these databases is highly encouraging and this could draw from some current initiatives on the use of smartphones on goat studies in Ethiopia and Cameroun. The ARIS manager will be contacted and appraised on the developments. Another area of cooperation would be on the use of standardized or harmonized tools and protocols on AnGR surveys, monitoring and capacity building. In this regard, a starting point should be conducting of joint planning workshops later in the year.

Upcoming events where AU-IBAR and ILRI should be involved include the preparation of the Country Reports on the Second State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources (SoW-AnGR2) (31 January 2014); SLU meeting in Central and West Africa for National Focal Points (NPPs). In terms of sponsoring of NFPs to attend the meeting, AU-IBAR could fund those not covered by FAO/ILRI sponsorship. It was suggested and agreed that C-DAGRIS could be demonstrated during the meetings.

Action items	Person responsible	Deadline
Finalize dates for the Round-table workshop (to be officially opened by the ILRI Director-General and AU-IBAR Director)	Dr Nouala and Dr Okeyo	As soon as possible
Start drafting Concept Note for the Round-table workshop	Dr Nengomasha and Dr Tadelle	As soon as possible
Share the Korea and Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation project documents	Dr Okeyo	As soon as possible
Share the AnGR project logframe	Dr Nouala	As soon as possible
Start planning for the November 2014 Conference of Parties and prepare delegates for this conference	Dr Nouala and Team Dr Okeyo and Team	As soon as possible
Develop work plan with budget for developing C-DAGRIS for AU-IBAR project countries	Dr Bosso and Dr Tadelle	As soon as possible
Work on the smartphone use in the project	Dr Bosso and Dr Tadelle	As soon as possible
Develop draft workplans and activities	Dr Nouala and Team Dr Okeyo and Team	As soon as possible

## Annex 2: Partnership meetings, report of the discussions with CIRDES

The AU-IBAR Animal Genetics Project Team arranged on 10 November 2013, after the Regional Inception Workshop, a meeting with CIRDES Director General, Dr. Valentine C. Yapi-Gnaoré and her team to discuss institutional arrangements and the potential role and responsibilities that CIRDES could play in the implementation of some of the activities of the project. location *CIRDES, Bobo-Dioulasso*. Attendees from AU-IBAR were Dr. Simplicie Nouala, Dr. N'Guetta Bosso, Dr. Edward Nengomasha, Dr. Mary Mbole-Kariuki. From CIRDES Dr. Valentine C. Yapi-

Gnaoré, Director General, Dr. Zakaria Bengaly, Scientific Director, Dr Augustin Kanwe, Responsible of the Animal production Research Unit and Dr Guiguigbaza-Kossigan Dayo, Responsible of the genotyping platform. The agenda of the meeting was on:

- Visit of the CIRDES laboratories and facilities
- Presentation of the project team and the AnGR Project
- Areas for the involvement of CIRDES in the initiative
- Presentation of CIRDES project and programmes
- Discussions
- AOB

Prior to the meeting the project team had the opportunity to visit the infrastructures at the CIRDES and discuss their operations. The laboratory facility is well-equipped with various units namely;

- The gene bank and semen analysis unit – semen analysis and storage are undertaken in this area as well as embryo preservation. The unit has 2 liquid nitrogen tanks for preservation purposes. Notably, the use of modern equipment from IMV technologies for the semen examination and semen packing were an additional asset.
- Biotechnology unit – Carries out molecular characterization of various livestock breeds and detection of haemoparasites. The unit has a newly installed genotyping platform- a plus for an African based laboratory.
- Immunogenetics unit – undertakes Elisa assays to detect presence of antibodies against certain antigens causing livestock infectious diseases.
- Insectary unit – rearing of tsetse and an irradiation facility
- Laboratory of acarology – rearing of ticks
- Liquid nitrogen production facility- this ensures sustainability of the storage facility.

The gene banking facility and biotechnology unit are key to the successful implementation of the genetics project.

Dr. Nouala thanks the CIRDES for welcoming the team to Bobo-Dioulasso and reported that there was an upcoming initiative at AU-IBAR, the new Animal Genetic Resources (AnGR) Project titled “Strengthening the capacity of African Countries for Conservation and Sustainable Utilization of African Animal Genetic Resource”. He mentioned that CIRDES was represented during the Inception Workshop in Abidjan in April early in the year and that discussions had already been initiated. He presented the main meeting’s agenda that was to discuss the project objectives and identify the role CIRDES was to take as key implementing partners. He mentioned that this was the first step to consult and appraise partners on the new project. Dr. Nouala briefly presented the AnGR project’s objectives, expected outcomes and the planned activities for the next five years. He introduced the AU-IBAR team in charge of the management of the project.

The Director General, Dr Yapi-Gnaoré presented the CIRDES (Centre International de Recherche-Développement sur l’Elevage en zone Subhumide). It is a research institution with a sub-regional focus for development of livestock in the West and Central African sub humid zone. The center conducts research and development activities to improve the health of livestock and increase their production to meet the growing needs of populations, including meat and milk, and to improve their income and contribute to the poverty reduction in member states. The areas of intervention are research and development, staff and breeders training, technology transfer. The center obtains

the label of regional excellent center of UEMOA for animal biotechnologies. The DG noted that the new AnGR project was welcomed and mentioned that CIRDES was present during the Workshop in Abidjan and had expressed her wishes to participate in the implementation of the project. Various initiatives ongoing at CIRDES included; i) an Ex Situ conservation programme for local breeds and species (experimental station and ruminants breeding programme (Banankélédaga), semen collection, control and conservation in liquid nitrogen). She noted that this programme needs to be revamped. ii) two research projects on phenotypic and molecular characterization of Baoule taurine cattle (Burkina Faso and Côte d'Ivoire) and Vogan sheep (in Togo) iii) Through the National Agricultural Research Services, CIRDES is actively involved in organizing capacity building/training activities. CIRDES is planning to organize a workshop on genetic characterization of breeds and species in the countries falling under its mandate. The workshop is planned to be held in April 2014. She further emphasized that CIRDES could play an important role in providing phenotypic and genomic information to establish the state of genetic diversity in the west and central part of Africa. CIRDES could also play a role in the establishment of the status and trends of animal genetic resources in West and Central Africa through conducting research studies focused on the respective genetics projects activities. CIRDES is further interested on improving the guinea fowl and as such is putting up an improvement program. Dr Nouala stated that it was AU-IBAR's wish to work with CIRDES particularly on the Gene banks, the phenotypic and molecular characterization of the breeds.

Action items	Person responsible	Deadline
Share the project document with CIRDES	Dr Bosso	As soon as possible
Continue discussions with the CIRDES team to identify areas of involvement of CIRDES	Project Team	January 2014
Find how much it cost to maintain the gene bank, the issue of building on existing initiatives at CIRDES such as the gene mapping of guinea fowl	Project Team and CIRDES	January 2014
Initiative on the harmonization of protocols for characterization	Project Team	January 2014
Start planning with CIRDES for the preparation of the workshop on genetic characterization of breeds under the countries falling under its mandate	Dr. Mary Mbole-Kariuki	February 2014

### Annex 3: Partnership meetings, report of the discussions with ITC/WALIC

A mission was conducted from 7th to 10th December 2013 to ITC/WALIC in Banjul. The mission was composed with the 3 AU-IBAR staffs Dr. Simplicie Nouala, Dr. N'Guetta Bosso, Dr. Pissang D. Tchangai. From ITC/ WALIC Dr. Ola Smith (Technical Advisor ITC/ WALIC), Dr. Babou Jobe (Director of NARI, Acting General Director ITC/ WALIC), Mr Momodou Jeng (Breed. Prog. Assistant), Mr Nerry Corr (PROGEBE), Mr Sidat Trawalhy (Breed. Prog. Assistant), Mr Ansoumana Cessay (Small ruminant Assistant), Mr Anoumana Djajo (Breed. Prog. Assistant), Mr Olawale Olaniyan (Volunteer). From PROGEBE Dr. Ibrahim Mara (RECBID), Ndeye Djigal Sall (Ag Regional Coordinator), Alassane Diallo (Information & Communication Regional Expert). The mission was implemented in 3 stages:

- The Field visit of ITC/WALIC infrastructures and genetic improvement program station in KENEBA (8th December);
- Meeting with ITC/WALIC management team to identify possible area of involvement of ITC/ WALIC (9th December) in the AnGR project;
- Introductory meeting with PROGEBE

Agenda topics was on:

- Visit of ITC/ WALIC field office in KENEBA,
- Introduction of AU-IBAR, presentation of the AnGR Project and Team
- Presentation of ITC/ WALIC and possible areas of the involvement in the AnGR Project
- Discussions
- Presentation of PROGEBE and Recommendations
- Discussions
- AOB

The field visit was meant to acquire on the operational conditions of the infrastructures at ITC and particularly at the program implementation site. A full visit punctuated of discussions and semi-structured interview were conducted at the nucleus breed station, the fodder production site, the breeding stock stations both for cattle and small ruminants and the laboratory facilities. The visiting team together with ITC staffs proceeded to a debriefing session which concluded the field visit. At this stage, the debriefing included welcome remarks from the Technical Advisor, a full PowerPoint presentation on the ONBS (Open Nucleus Breed Selection) by Momodou Jeng. In his speech Dr Nouala went through the objectives of the mission, made an overview of the AnGR project with special focus on the Result 3, pointing out the obvious opportunities and probable collaboration areas (Support to regional initiatives : Gene banks and Breeders association initiatives). The Revitalization process of ITC/WALIC was then presented by the Technical Advisor, Prof Ola Smith. From the discussions, some study and action areas were pointed, including: - a Study on the impact of genetic improvement on the livelihood (what goes on with farmers?) – Strengthening extension services in recording with regard to breed dissemination - Inclusion of ITC among the champions in the SLU capacity building program – Involvement of ITC Scientists in Exchange visits.

This was discussed during an extended meeting session with ITC and PROGEBE staffs. The meeting was opened with a session offering the opportunity to Dr Nouala to introduce AU-IBAR and share on the future actions/ programs which could be of great interest to ITC/ WALIC, as it could contribute through partnership in accelerating its process of revitalization. The two programs outlined included: - the formulation of Livestock development strategy and Livestock Continental program. This introductory session was followed by a Presentation of AnGR Project (Objectives and the 4 Result areas) and a full presentation of ITC/ WALIC, its assets, potentials and perspectives for the future by Prof Ola Smith. From the open discussion session which followed the presentations, some future, ongoing and or completed works of interest to AnGR project offering the opportunities of collaboration were pointed out. This includes: - The inventory on animal genetics policies conducted by PROGEBE – The impact of PROGEBE/ITC interventions on beneficiaries – The forthcoming ITC/FAO study on the impact of transhumance on breeding. Prior to defining the steps for the coming months and years, an experience sharing was made through a presentation regarding “Building the skills of Women Horticultural and livestock

production groups”, an outcomes from an assessment conducted on a past ITC/ WALIC interventions. Regarding the Way Forward, the following milestones were set: - the 2 teams (AU-IBAR/ITC/WALIC) to work on concrete proposal regarding the possible area of collaboration (completion by end January, including other partners: ILRI and CIRDES) – Signing MOUs – Hold the steering committee meeting by March – Consultation on Livestock development program during the week of January 24th – Formulation of the Continental program to start early March as currently, the process focuses on the formulation of the guidelines for the countries – By April/May facilitate the exchange visit for the scientist provided the request is expressed and comes from ITC/WALIC.

The meeting held in the afternoon of the 9th December, offered the opportunity to PROGEBE to share information on the full program (Objectives, Indicators, results and partners involved) and an Overview on the Knowledge management. The meeting was concluded on the recommendations. From the presentation, PROGEBE through its activities is a program which is currently carrying on the field extension work using the outcomes of previous research results from ITC, mainly on genetic improvement and preservation. At some points, PROGEBE reflects the assets and potentials of ITC/ WALIC and PROGEBE in contributing in the management of AnGR. From the overview on the Knowledge management, there is currently both a Regional and National strategy under development. In the same, final indicators monitoring activities are undergoing which could gather useful information for the AU-IBAR AnGR project. In addition PROGEBE is closing in 6 months time.

WALIC Strategic themes	Deliverables	Activities	Convergence with AU-IBAR
<b>Genetic improvement, conservation and enhanced use of West African livestock</b>	Strategically selected breeds and cross-breeds matched to local production systems	Comparisons of promising dairy breeds and crossbreeds based on performance and information on production systems.	Result 2 activity 1 Regional guidelines for the formulation and harmonization of cross breeding policies
<b>Capacity Building</b>	Improved economies of scale of small scale livestock keepers and link to higher value markets	Organization of producer groups to become more efficient competitive and self-advocates	Result 3, activity 5 Establish and strengthen national and regional livestock breeders' associations
<b>Advocacy and partnership brokerage</b>	Data and information that support economic arguments for investing in livestock breeding, nutrition and health provided	Provision of evidence to support arguments for increased public and private sector investments	Results 4 activity 6 Document and disseminate best practices and lessons learnt from animal genetic conservation and improvement initiatives



<b>Other areas foreseen by AnGR project team (AU-IBAR)</b>	Result 1 activity 3: Assessment of the genetic impact of livestock production systems (i.e. intensification systems with utilization of. exotic breeds), and movements of animal populations (linked to transhumance and commercialization) on local/indigenous AnGR resource base Result 1 activity 4: Assessment of local breed's selection and breeding programs impact on animal genetic diversity and socio-economic status in West, Central and East Africa. Result 3 Activity 2: Support Member States to establish or strengthen their national breeding and conservation strategies as part of their National Action Plan for Animal Genetic Resources
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#### **Annex 4: Partnership meetings, report of the discussions with ILRI on the AnGR database**

A meeting was called between AU-IBAR and partner ILRI on *17 January 2014*. The attendees from AU-IBAR were: Dr. Simplicie Nouala, Dr. N'Guetta Bosso, Dr. Edward Nengomasha, Dr. Pissang Tchangai, Dr. Ibrahim Gashash, Mr. Phillipe Ouedraogo and Dr. Mary N. Mbole-Kariuki. From ILRI was present Dr. Tadelle Dessie and Dr. Julie Ojango. The agenda was on

1. Opening remarks
2. Brief introduction of the AU-IBAR Genetics Project and highlight the importance/purpose of creating an African AnGR database
3. Presentations on ARIS and DAGRIS databases (functions and operations)
4. Discussion on options of partnership strategies
5. Development of a roadmap to establish an African Information system/hub for AnGR
6. Allocation of roles and responsibilities
7. AOB

Dr. Nouala opened the meeting by welcoming all participants especially Dr. Tadelle and Dr. Ojango from ILRI. He gave a brief history of the contribution of AU-IBAR in DAGRIS and emphasized on the need to develop a functional and relevant database that will contribute towards implementation of activities and policies that will influence food security and conservation issues of AnGR within the African continent.

A presentation on the AU-IBAR Genetics Project was given by Dr. Mary Mbole-Kariuki, where the objectives, expected results and outcomes of the project were highlighted. Activity 2 of Result 4 "Establishment of an AnGR database" and the initial processes towards the achievement of this activity were deliberated upon during the meeting.

In addition, the key purposes of an African database were elaborated upon. They include;

1. Be a resource for researchers, students and other stakeholders.
2. Provide information that supports or influences decision-making for food security and conservation.
3. Provide information that would influence production related decisions and consequently improve livelihoods.
4. Provide a facility that will address monitoring and conservation issues (through development of tools that support continuous collection, monitoring and evaluation of AnGR).
5. Be a facility that showcases African indigenous breeds and demonstrates their economic relevance.
6. Provide a resource for mapping (genetic diversity, breeds and their spatial distribution).
7. Provide the linkage between African AnGR information and the global hubs (e.g. FAO DAD-IS).
8. Contribute towards development of capacity of technical personnel regionally and nationally.

The above are crucial in the creation of a database and should be considered as the foundational pillars. Drs. Gashash and Dessie presented overviews of the ARIS and DAGRIS (C-DAGRIS) databases respectively. The two presentations provided insights to the modules and functions of the databases. Both



databases have well-synchronized networks for collecting data including use of the mobile telephony. The mentioned approach uses mobile phones which have customized questionnaires embedded in them and adopted from the Open Data Kit (ODK) software. This is a free and open-source set of tools that is utilized extensively in data collection exercises.

The ARIS team has been actively involved in the roll out and training of national system administrators and regular users across the continent, and only the Portuguese speaking and 2 other countries are yet to be covered. They have also procured and are distributing computers to majority of the countries across the continent and continue to collect data real time. The ARIS application is a multi-functional, multi-level, multi-user and multi-lingual system developed based on identified needs of AU-MSs. A key improvement to the data collection was the strong collaboration with the LDIP that developed a source book which offers guidance on the kind of indicators and relevant data that needs to be collected in relation to the animal resources information objectives. ARIS showcased various features such as flexibility, interoperability, data analysis, GIS systems etc.

The C-DAGRIS database features were also presented. This database is in its inception phase and is yet to be rolled out to African countries. However, In Asia, the database is operational in 4 main countries; Pakistan, Bangladesh, Vietnam and Sri Lanka. Extensive training workshops have been carried out in the respective Asian countries. Presently, C-DAGRIS has received funding from the Korean government to roll it out in 17 African countries. DAGRIS is currently not very active in terms of AnGR data collection and updating of their records.

Four possible partnership options were presented. These included

1. AU-IBAR independent module - This option proposed the development of an independent AU-IBAR-run database (ARIS-G) housed within ARIS.
2. DAGRIS within ARIS – Integrating DAGRIS within ARIS database and allowing the updating of records and data to be carried out by staff from both Institutions
3. DAGRIS linked to ARIS – the proposal was to have DAGRIS remain in its current location and continue to work within ILRI's mandate and simply link it to ARIS. This strategy would allow only ILRI staff to update records within the database
4. An African AnGR Information system – develop a mega information system that amalgamates the key features of both databases DAGRIS and ARIS or alternatively set-up an entirely new information system that will encompass modules developed and agreed upon by both partners (AU-IBAR and ILRI).

The fourth option was agreed upon by the attendees and subsequent discussions focused on the possible establishment of an African Information system/hub for Animal Genetic Resources. This was going to be an institutional collaboration/joint initiative that was not restricted to project lifespans.

A roadmap was developed where participants outlined the process. The steps outlined were;

1. Determine what information, features were missing in the existing databases (DAGRIS, ARIS, DAD-IS, etc.)
2. Assess the specific regional/national needs. This would address issues of capacity, policies and end users.
3. Determine the minimal information that should be availed by Member States and RECs. This refers to the information or data that will be available on the public interface
4. Identify and/or adopt tools that will be needed to support data collection, data analyses, data mining etc.
5. Engage key stakeholders through consultative meetings in order to showcase the initiative as well as identify their needs in relation to the functions of the database and possibly involvement of other partners.

6. Compile data on the status of AnGR from the FAO country reports and already established global/regional databases
7. Initiate “pilot studies” in selected countries to provide evidence in order to make informed decisions
8. Roll-out extensively across the continent

In order to implement the roadmap jointly agreed on, key roles and responsibilities were allocated to staff of both institutions. The table below outlines the activities, Institutions responsible and persons coordinating the outlined activities as well as the deadline.

<b>ROLES/ACTIVITY</b>	<b>INSTITUTIONS ROLE</b>	<b>DEADLINE</b>
<b>Facilitate a Consultative meeting with stakeholders to carry out comprehensive needs assessment/survey and additional potential partners</b>	AU-IBAR	Q1
<b>Establish missing information in pre-existing databases</b>	AU-IBAR, FAO, ILRI	Q1
<b>Compilation of information from 2<sup>nd</sup> SoW-AnGR and others</b>	AU-IBAR, FAO	Q2
<b>Determine minimal information required on global interface</b>	AU-IBAR, FAO	Q2
<b>Develop information system structure, layout, architecture</b>	AU-IBAR, FAO, ILRI	Q4
<b>Feedback on previous “pilot studies”</b>	AU-IBAR, ILRI	To be communicated
<b>Pilot the developed tools through holding training workshops of the new information system in selected countries</b>	AU-IBAR, FAO, ILRI	2015
<b>Roll out information system across continent</b>	AU-IBAR	2016

## **Inception workshop**

### **Report**

# **“Strengthening the capacity of African Countries for Conservation and Sustainable Utilization of African Animal Genetic Resource”**

**Hotel Belle Côte  
Abidjan, Côte d’Ivoire**

**14<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> April 2013**

### ***Introduction***

The inception workshop to launch the new AU-IBAR genetic project titled **“Strengthening the capacity of African Countries for Conservation and Sustainable Utilization of African Animal Genetic Resource”** was held at Hotel Belle Côte in Abidjan, Côte d’Ivoire, from 14<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> April 2013. The workshop was attended by representatives from AUMS, RECs, sub-regional Research organization, Regional Research institutions and FAO with expertise in genetics and animal breeding.

### ***Background***

Animal Genetic Resources (AnGR) for food and agriculture are essential for Africa’s food security and contribute to the livelihoods of hundreds of millions of people. However, genetic improvement programs in Africa by governments, non-governmental organizations, bilateral aid agencies, and the private sector, have favoured the use of exotic breeds for crossbreeding, upgrading or replacement. These programs have mostly been implemented without clear policies, regulatory frameworks, strategic thinking and long-term views and mainly motivated need for rapid gains in productivity and production levels resulting in indiscriminate, uncoordinated or uncontrolled

crossbreeding activities. Moreover, the trans-boundary nature of the spatial distribution of livestock breeds calls for harmonized legal and technical frameworks of exploiting the genetic attributes of Africa's livestock. Genetic resources are global concerns and of public interest that require global governance mechanisms. The project therefore, aims at strengthening the capacity of countries and Regional Economic Communities to sustainably utilize and conserve African animal genetic resources through institutionalizing national and regional policy, legal and technical instruments that are crucial for judicious exploitation of AnGR across three regions, West, Central, and East Africa.

The continental project **“Strengthening the Capacity of African Countries to Conservation and Sustainable Utilization of African Animal Genetic Resources”** is funded by the EU (European Union) and will strengthen the capacities of Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and the end-users at community level to improve the utilization of AnGR and rural livelihoods. The project will:

- Establish the status and trends of animal genetic resources in West, Central and East Africa
- Develop Policy frameworks for the sustainable use of AnGR
- Support and strengthen national and regional conservation and improvement strategies and initiatives
- Increase knowledge, attitude and practice of the contribution of livestock and livestock sector to economic growth, food security and poverty reduction.

### **Objectives of the workshop**

The objectives for the workshop were to:

- Present and share with stakeholders the project objectives, activities and implementation strategy
- Agree on the role and responsibility of the National Focal Points of Animal Genetic Resources
- Create synergies with other on-going initiatives at national and regional levels
- Agree on the methodology for collection of baseline data
- Initiate baseline data collection

The methodology of the workshop was participatory and included presentations by Member States and partners. The workshop was organized in plenary sessions. An outline of the country presentation was sent to MS prior to the workshop.

### **Session 1: Opening ceremony of the workshop**

This session started with self-introduction by all participants.

#### ***A welcome address by the Director of AU-IBAR***

On behalf of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission, the Director welcomed participants to the Workshop. He stated that the AU had just secured funding from the EU to implement a 5-year project **“Strengthening the Capacity of African Countries to Conservation and Sustainable Utilization of African Animal Genetic Resources”**. The project has a total budget of 14.9 million euro (14.4 from EU and 0.4 from the AU) and aims to institutionalize national and regional policy, legal and technical instruments for the sustainable utilization of the

AnGR in Africa and create awareness for inclusion of AnGR priorities into national and regional agricultural investment priorities through the CAADP process. The project will also increase the capacity of RECs in harmonizing policy frameworks at regional levels. This project will broadly cover all the 54 MS of the AU and will be implemented in partnership with FAO, ILRI, CIRDES and ITC (now WALIC).

The Director noted that the Animal resources population in Africa is a valuable reservoir of genetic material for health, adaptive and economic traits, providing diversified gene pools, which will help to meet future challenges resulting from changes in production systems, market requirements, as well as climate change. Despite their importance, many of African animal breeds are facing extinction or undergoing rapid genetic dilution.

Taking into consideration the trans-boundary nature of many animal breeds and the mobility of across national borders in search of water and pasture and for trade, the lack of regional policies and strategies has impeded the conservation and protection of endangered breeds especially where *in situ* and *ex-situ* conservation measures are more efficient and cost effective at regional level. The basis for the sustainable conservation and utilization of animal genetic resources mainly lies in the availability of supportive legal and regulatory frameworks at country and regional levels to manage breed utilization, including breed improvement and exchange of genetic materials and also establish the roles and responsibilities of the various stakeholders. He mentioned that the meeting will offer a platform to exchange and share ideas and technical information related to animal genetic resources and to highlight expectations and address key concerns on how to best implement the project on the field.

#### ***Opening address by the Minister of Animal Resources of Côte d'Ivoire***

The representative of the Minister of Animal Resources of Côte d'Ivoire Dr Koffi Koumi welcomed the participants to Côte d'Ivoire and thanked them for finding time to take part in the important meeting. He provided a brief background of the livestock sector and the evolution of work on animal genetic resources in Côte d'Ivoire. He mentioned that the national development strategy of the agricultural sector, including livestock, had been defined by the Government in July 1993, under the framework of the Agricultural Development Plan covering the period 1992-2015. The implementation of these areas of intervention included the creation of the following structures: the National Support Laboratory for Agricultural Development (LANADA) in 1991, the National Support Agency for Rural Development (ANADER) in 1994, the National Institute of Professional Agricultural Training (INFPA) in 1997, the Inter-professional Research Fund and the Agricultural Council (FIRCA) in 2003.

He stated that the political crises in 2002 and 2011 were highly detrimental to the livestock sector. Production infrastructure was largely located in the former NOC areas and was destroyed or became obsolete due to lack of maintenance. The livestock sector infrastructure including buildings was degraded, damaged or destroyed. Farmers suffered from the crises and their herds and flocks were destroyed. The achievements of the national selection policy and the multiplication stations, ranches and farms could not be sustained. Extension services and monitoring of farms by state or private institutions were disrupted.

The Poverty Reduction Strategy Document (PRSP) set the priority given by the Government to tackle agricultural issues, including the use of livestock to strengthen the national economy and to fight against poverty. The Governmental policy framework and the key Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were also key references. In this context, Ivory Coast developed the Comprehensive Investment Plan (PID) for the implementation of the National Agricultural Investment Programme (NAIP) 2010-2015, in December 2011. The National policy on livestock genetics was defined in 1995 and a national livestock breeding program was developed. The national policy on livestock genetics fits into the policy of breeding and following five areas.

He officially declared the meeting opened that he was looking forward to fruitful deliberations which would map out the way for project execution.

### ***Adoption of the agenda***

The agenda was adopted with minor amendments and is *included in Annex A*

## **Session 2: Project presentation**

### ***Project presentation (Objectives, results and activities)***

Dr Simplicie Nouala made a detailed presentation of the project and highlighted its objectives and the four results areas that are planned during the lifespan of the project. He first focused on the context and the problem analysis, the overall objective and purpose of the project, the relevance of the action to the needs and constraints and concluded with the results and main activities of project.

Discussions after this presentation focused on:

- The role of the focal points and the focal institutions?
- The difference between the National Focal Point and the National Coordinator and the reporting line to the Directors of Animal production who are in charge of AnGR in the ministries of livestock
- The linkage with the CADDP framework
- The role of Sub-regional Research organizations like ASARECA, CORAF
- The role of RECs in management of AnGR
- The linkage with the Global Plan of Action (Interlaken 2007)
- The level of funding compare to the expectations this project being the first continental project addressing AnGR issues

## **Session 3: National, Regional and Sub-regional initiatives**

### ***Country presentations***

The aim of the third session was to allow representatives of the countries, RECs and sub-regional institutions to collect, compile, analyze and present the range of information on AnGR as baseline information for the project.

Prior to the Workshop each country had been requested to prepare a brief report to include:

- a list of all initiatives on Animal Genetic Resources currently implemented,
- a list of all policies, legislations and other instruments governing the use of Animal Genetic Resources and
- a list of key stakeholders involved in the management of animal genetic resources (private sector, breeders associations etc.).

Accordingly 52 Member States made presentations on the above and highlighted opportunities and challenges.

Presentations were given by representatives from: Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Sudan, South Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe

The presentations given demonstrated the diverse nature of the challenges being faced by the countries in terms of management of AnGR, policies and legislation thus the relevance of the project. The presentations also underscored common experiences, innovative solutions and the interests of the countries. An area of strong consensus was the need for policy, legislation and technical support, raising awareness on AnGR, linkages with environment and economic growth through valuing Animal Genetic resources, poverty as well as transfer of technical knowledge. Details of the presentations made by countries are found in the Annex B.

#### ***Organizations/Institutions presentations (FAO, ITC, CIRDES, ASARECA)***

The workshop included expert presentations from FAO, WALIC (formerly ITC), CIRDES and ASARECA on technical and policy-related issues. They presented past and current activities on conservation and improvement of AnGR, as well as planned work and collaboration in the new project. The participants noted that encouraging efforts were underway in this regard. Details of the presentations made by organizations/institutions are found in the Annex.

#### **Session 4: Implementation modalities of the project and plenary discussion**

The 4<sup>th</sup> session involved short formal presentations followed by extended discussion sessions. During the discussions in Session 4, a number of key issues were identified. These were applicable to all GRA member parties, and were seen as the areas requiring attention in the short term.

This session was moderated by Dr. Nouala. He noted that the project should establish a coordinating mechanism to guide stakeholders in implementation and support of the project, monitor its progress and disseminate information on project activities. He explained the benefits and the components for an effective coordination mechanism and listed those involved in coordinating the project. The project will be implemented with the active participation of government departments, Regional Economic Communities and implementing Regional and Sub-regional Institutions.

The participants made significant contributions to the discussions regarding the project coordination mechanism, including some comments and suggestions to guide and improve the project design and implementation. Consequently, several key ideas were developed during the discussions and new elements emerged. The issues discussed covered different aspects relating to AnGR. Countries recognized that the project and the workshop would enable them to discuss challenges with other countries. The workshop also presented an opportunity for countries and regions to work together.

### *Discussions after these presentations evolved around*

- Policies and institutional arrangements needed to ensure fair access and benefit sharing of AnGR
- Collaboration between national gene banks and existing/other organizations
- Sub-regional collaboration to conserve trans-boundary breeds
- The role of the focal points and the focal institutions
- Coordination and synergy between ongoing initiatives
- The need to build on the existing and learnt from past initiatives
- The complementarity between the existing databases ie DADIS, DAGRIS

### *Recommendations*

From the various discussions the following recommendations were made at the end of the workshop:

#### **1. On the Coordination and Synergy with ongoing initiatives**

- As part of baseline collection existing initiatives should be properly mapped and areas of complementarity and synergy identified.
- Because almost all activities in the TCP requested by AU-IBAR are also part of this project, the two projects should be implemented concurrently and to avoid duplication and waste of resources.
- The TCP should complement the project and a request to establish the status and trends of AnGR in southern and Northern Africa as part of the project should be made to the EU after the first year of implementation
- The RECs should play an important role in coordination AnGR initiatives especially when transboundary breeds are involved.
- The anchorage of Sub regional focal points to RECs is essential and should be pursued during the implementation of the project to ensure sustainability and avoid the experience of Southern Africa where the Sub regional focal point disappeared after the project that established it.
- The establishment of regional gene banks should be innovative and build on the existing one especially those for plant materials
- The Subregional Research organizations should be included as stakeholders in the project and invited in the SC of the project

#### **2. The role of the Focal Points and the Focal Institutions**

- The Focal Point of AnGR at national and regional levels should be institutions with clear mandate on the management of AnGR.
- These institutions should appoint a Coordinator who will be the main contact point.
- The focal points and their coordinators should be the same for both FAO and AU-IBAR
- The coordinator should constantly report to the Directorate of Animal production under the docket of which AnGR issues are within the Ministry Responsible for Livestock development.



- AU-IBAR and FAO will prepare TORs of Focal Points and Coordinators to be discussed and validated during the 1<sup>st</sup> meeting of coordinators

## *Conclusion*

It is recommended that efforts be made to increase awareness of the planned activities and the importance of conservation as it relates to animal genetic diversity in particular and biological diversity in general. From the workshop participants were able to learn about each other's genetic and conservation programmes. While countries have their own characteristics, they have similar challenges and issues to resolve. Communicating and sharing information on how these issues can be overcome is important and it is therefore, hoped that this new project will achieve this. The participants appreciated the positive contributions of partners from the continent and expressed profound gratitude to AU-IBAR for having organized the workshop.

# **Strengthening the Capacity of African Countries to Conservation and Sustainable Utilisation of African Animal Genetic Resources**

**Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso**  
**6<sup>th</sup> to 9<sup>th</sup> November 2013**

**Report of the Regional Inception Workshop of the Project  
Animal Genetics**

**African Union**  
**Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources**

**January 2014**

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## ***Executive Summary***

The Regional Inception Workshop co-organized by AU-IBAR, ILRI-SLU and FAO for West and Central Africa was held in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso on 6<sup>th</sup> - 9<sup>th</sup> November 2013. The aim of the workshop was to launch two initiatives on Animal Genetic Resources in Africa. The first one was the project “***Strengthening the Capacity of African Countries to Conservation and Sustainable Utilization of African Animal Genetic Resources***” funded by the European Union that will be implemented by AU-IBAR and the second one was the FAO Technical Cooperation Project “***Assistance for Regional Initiative on Animal Genetic Resources in Africa***”. The inception workshop also aimed at acquainting National Coordinators with the project, the institutional arrangements and assisting the African Union Member States to submit their reports as a contribution to the Second Report on the State of the World’s Animal Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.

Interactive discussions were held between the AU-IBAR Animal Genetics Team and the participants regarding the project with focus on the project’s activities, the implementation plan and targeted outcomes. The participants gave positive feedback on the project objectives as well as the institutional arrangements.

Further, the status of the four strategic priorities of the Global Plan of Action (GPA) was deliberated upon at length. Four general aspects were discussed;

- Mapping of the national and regional initiatives (inventory)
- The current status of implementation of these initiatives (nationally and regionally)
- Status of the Global Plan of Action initiatives
- Opportunities for enhanced regional collaboration in development of breeding programmes with the current resources

Early in the discussion it became clear that majority of the countries have successfully set-up national initiatives and highlighted additional activities that they intend to roll-out in future. Participants presented a common agenda on the conservation and sustainable use of certain trans-boundary breeds such as the Djallonké sheep, the West African Dwarf Pig, the N’Dama cattle etc. The workshop emphasized the need to develop clear breeding strategies for these breeds across the region, strengthening of pre-existing regional projects and promoting capacity-building initiatives within the region.

Because data and information are central to science in general and sustainable development in particular, the collection and sharing of data, information and knowledge about animal breeding is a major need. Ensuring compatibility of data systems, and providing the infrastructure, including the necessary access to the internet, for the collection, analysis and presentation of the data are vital steps.

During the workshop, FAO also provided guidance on drafting, compilation and submission of the 2<sup>nd</sup> SoW-AnGR to the participants. All National Coordinators were reminded of the requirements needed whilst uploading the data in DAD-IS. Deadlines for the various FAO activities were highlighted:

- National reporting on legal and policy frameworks affecting the management of animal genetic resources 27<sup>th</sup> December 2013
- Submission of the draft country reports 31<sup>st</sup> January 2013
- Updating of the country data in DAD-IS 30<sup>th</sup> April 2014.

The key messages highlighted during the workshop were: 1) that implementation of the Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources in the West and Central Africa region has been slow and that the characterization of many of the region's breeds is incomplete; 2) that valorization and market-access strategies would help the region better respond to the erosion of AnGR; and 3) that the main regional priorities should improve the management of the trans-boundary breed and their conservation. Finally, financial and political supports, as well as awareness of the roles of Animal Genetic Resources, were identified as prerequisites for addressing these issues.

41 participants attended the regional workshop. Most of these were National Coordinators for the Management of Animal Genetic Resources and researchers and professionals working on animal genetic resources management in livestock administrations and universities. National Coordinators (NCs) drawn from the respective Member States; Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo and Democratic Republic of Congo. Other participants included representatives of international organizations CORAF/WECARD, CIRDES and ITC/WALIC institutions.

The AU-IBAR Animal Genetics Team arranged after the Regional Inception Workshop, a meeting with CIRDES Director General, Dr. Valentine C. Yapi-Gnaoré and her team to discuss institutional arrangements and the role CIRDES could play in the implementation of the activities of the project.

This document summarizes the discussions that took place during the Regional Inception Workshop. The Agenda of the two days, the list of participants are attached in the Annexes.

## *Introduction*

AU-IBAR is currently implementing a project which seeks to strengthen the capacity of AU Member States and Regional Economic Communities to sustainably utilize and conserve African AnGR through institutionalizing national and regional policy, legal and technical instruments. The project is also planning to fast-track the implementation of the Global Plan of Action (GPA) adopted in 2007 as the main strategy to ensure sustainable utilization and conservation of AnGR in Africa and halt their erosion. During its 14th regular session, the FAO Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture requested an update of the State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture to be presented in November 2014. Countries are consequently invited to submit their reports to FAO not later than 31<sup>st</sup> January 2014 and at the same time to update their Animal Genetic Resource Inventories by 30<sup>th</sup> April 2014. The main objectives of the process leading to the Report on the State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources are to determine the state of global farm animal genetic resources, to evaluate policies and technologies for their utilization, to identify country priorities for immediate action, and to build local capacity to manage these resources.

One of the activities of the current project during the inception phase is to organize Regional Inception Workshops. Regional Workshops provide opportunities for communication, exchange and sharing of information as well as building of the project team and partnerships within the framework of its implementation. These workshops serve to promote the necessary synergy and map the way forward for the successful implementation of the project.

The Regional Inception Workshop co-organized by AU-IBAR, ILR-SLU and FAO for West and Central Africa was held in Ouagadougou on 6<sup>th</sup> - 9<sup>th</sup> November 2013. The aim was to launch two initiatives on Animal Genetic Resources in Africa. The first one was the project “Strengthening the Capacity of African Countries to Conservation and Sustainable Utilization of African Animal Genetic Resources” funded by the European Union that will be implemented by AU-IBAR and the second one was the FAO Technical Cooperation Project “Assistance for Regional Initiative on Animal Genetic Resources in Africa”. The inception workshop also aimed at acquainting National Coordinators with the project, the institutional arrangements and assisting the African Union Member States to submit their reports as a contribution to the Second Report on the State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. The objectives of the workshop were:

- Create common understanding, among National Coordinators of AnGR on the project goal, objectives and outcomes as well as roles and responsibilities of partners and stakeholders involved
- Discuss the project's Result Areas, Activities, implementation strategy and the required information and make necessary adjustments
- Familiarize AU Member States with FAO's requirements and guidelines for the preparation of National Reports for the SoW-AnGR and update their Animal Genetic Resource Inventories
- Discuss and establish appropriate processes to update and enrich countries' databases

During the workshop, FAO also provided guidance on drafting, compilation and submission of the 2nd SoW-AnGR to the participants. All National Coordinators were reminded of the requirements

needed whilst uploading the data in DAD-IS. Deadlines for the various FAO activities were highlighted:

- National reporting on legal and policy frameworks affecting the management of animal genetic resources 27th December 2013
- Submission of the draft country reports 31st January 2013
- Updating of the country data in DAD-IS 30th April 2014.

## ***Opening Ceremony***

The official opening ceremony was presided over by the Minister of Livestock and Fisheries in Burkina Faso, Mr Jeremy Ouedraogo.

### **Welcome: ILRI's country and West Africa's Regional Representative**

In an opening address to the workshop, Abdou Fall, commended the strong representation from 22 countries in the region: from Senegal to Congo and from Benin to Ivory Coast, Guinea Bissau and Niger. This geographic breadth', Fall said, 'should help provoke dynamic discussions on better and more sustainable use of Africa's livestock breeds and genes and the capacity development programs that underpin this.

### **Remarks by SLU**

Professor emeritus, Jan Philipsson, representing the Swedish University of Agriculture (SLU) pointed out that livestock is extremely important, not just in West and Central Africa but also to the rest of the continent. "A research was made and it showed that there is a still lot of work that needs to be done in animal genetics" Philipsson said.

### **Remarks by FAO**

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Animal Genetic Resource Branch representative Beate Schref, expressed her enthusiasm of the ongoing workshop and stated that it signified a great interest in Animal genetic resources, something that could greatly benefit not only Africa, but the rest of the world.

### **Remarks by AU-IBAR**

The Project Officer, Dr. Edward Nengomasha welcomed participants on behalf of the Commissioner of the Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture (DREA) of the African Union Commission and on behalf of the AU-IBAR director. He warmly welcomed the participants to the Regional Inception Workshop and informed them that the AU has signed a Contribution Agreement with the European Union for the implementation of a project entitled "Strengthening the Capacity of African Countries to Conservation and Sustainable Utilization of African Animal Genetic Resources" that would run for 5 years. The project has a total budget of 14.9 million euros (14.5 from EU and 0.4 from the AUC). The project aims to promote institutionalization of national and regional policy, legal and technical instruments for the sustainable utilization of the AnGR in Africa and create awareness for the inclusion of AnGR issues into national and regional agricultural investment priorities through the CAADP process. The project will also increase the capacity of Regional Economic Communities in harmonizing policy and legislative frameworks on AnGR at regional levels. The project will cover the 54 MS of the AU and will be implemented



in partnership with FAO, ILRI, CIRDES and ITC. He took the opportunity to pay particular tribute to the European Union for the invaluable financial support offered towards the successful implementation of this Project. He informed the participants that four Regional Inception Workshops were planned before the end of the year. These would be held in Ouagadougou, Kigali, Gaborone and Algiers. He further reminded the objectives of these inception workshops being to:

- Create common understanding, among National Coordinators of Animal Genetic Resources, on the project goal, objectives and outcomes as well as roles and responsibilities of stakeholders involved
- Discuss the project's Result Areas, Activities, implementation strategy and the required information and make necessary adjustments
- Familiarize AU Member States with FAO's requirements and guidelines for the preparation of National Reports for the SoW-AnGR and update their Animal Genetic Resource Inventories
- Discuss and establish appropriate processes to update and enrich countries' databases

He noted that the meeting offers an appropriate platform to exchange and share ideas and technical information related to animal genetic resources and to build on expectations, address key concerns and strategize on how to best implement the project in the field. He finally profoundly thanked the Government of Burkina Faso for hosting the workshop.

### **Minister of Livestock and Fisheries in Burkina Faso, Jeremy Ouedraogo**

Mr Jeremy Ouedraogo welcomed the workshop participants and expressed his pleasure to be at the opening of this workshop that had gathered experts in Animal Genetic Resources from West and Central Africa. Addressing the representatives from countries invited for the meeting, Minister Ouedraogo highlighted the need for regional cooperation among individuals and institutions given the region's scarcity of qualified livestock breeders. He pointed out the urgent need for more appropriate breeding strategies and schemes that will ease access by poor farmers herding livestock in harsh environments to superior livestock germplasm. He thanked AU-IBAR for the new initiative in Animal Genetic Resources.

He expressed his confidence that the participants would work very hard towards the accomplishment of the objectives of the workshop. He thanked the organizer for having chosen Burkina Faso as the host country.

### **Adoption of Workshop Programme and Objectives**

Dr. Julie Ojango made a presentation of the workshop agenda and objectives and facilitated a participatory introduction of participants. After a short introduction of all participants and a short presentation of their functions and their structures in their respective countries, the workshop agenda was presented. The agenda, during the three (03) days, articulated around the following points:

- Breeding and Conservation programs
- Developments and research on breeding programs
- Resource mobilization for research on animal breeding programs
- Developing concept notes—what could be done with present resources? What else would be needed?
-

The agenda was adopted without amendments.

## ***Workshop Format and Plenary Sessions***

The workshop agenda (see Appendix A.) was a combination of plenary sessions to provide a common perspective to all the attendees and of breakout sessions for more detailed interactive discussion on different aspects of Animal Genetic Resources in Africa. The sections below describe the plenary sessions and the activities related to the breakout sessions.

### **Summary of Plenary**

#### **Breeding and Conservation programs**

#### **Presentation from AU-IBAR: Project “Strengthening the Capacity of African Countries to Conservation and Sustainable Utilization of African Animal Genetic Resources”**

After a break following the opening, the workshop continued in plenary.

Dr. Nengomasha presented the Genetic project. He first focused on the context, the overall objective and purpose of the project, the location where the project will be implemented, target groups and beneficiaries and concluded with the results and main activities of project.

Dr. Bosso then presented the institutional arrangements including the project partners. The presentation was followed by a discussion. The project will be implemented with the active participation of government departments, Regional Economic Communities (RECs), the assistance of local implementing agencies, international Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), representatives of the civil society such as associations of farmers, women, and youth.

#### **Presentation from Beate Scherf from FAO: “Key role of FAO in West Africa. Regional priorities and on-going activities”**

Ms. Beate mentioned that the role of FAO is to provide a neutral platform for intergovernmental discussions in West Africa. This is done with the help of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and the Intergovernmental Technical Working Group on Animal Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITWG).

She noted that the ITWG consisted of 27 members and Africa was represented by Cameroon, Eritrea, Morocco, Namibia and Togo. The FAO role is to further assist the region and countries in the implementation of the Global Plan for Action which is an internationally agreed framework that aims at promoting the sustainable use, development and conservation of animal genetic resources and supports and increases overall effectiveness of national, regional and global efforts. At regional level, the role of FAO is also to insure the development of the institutional framework through the support of the Sub-Regional Focal Point for Animal Genetic Resources in West and Central Africa, to implement jointly with AU-IBAR, the TCP/RAF/3403 (May 2013 - Nov 2014); and to conduct Regional Initiative on Animal Genetic Resources in Africa. Regional Initiatives on Animal Genetic Resources in Africa are around the support of the RFPs West and Central Africa (AnGR related studies, identify priority needs and formulate projects for follow-up). The expected outcomes are an improved coordination and efficiency of AnGR initiatives at regional level, improve livelihoods of livestock keepers and support sustainable use of AnGR.

### **Presentation from SLU, Professor Jan Philipsson: Breeding and conservation issues of global importance**

Professor Philipsson introduced the topic of Breeding and conservation issues by presenting their global importance for

- Food security and globalization
- Genetic diversity - Productivity
- New technologies – Infrastructure
- Capacity development

He then listed some key challenges for Developing Countries in order to meet the increasing demands for food of animal origin on an increasingly competitive market: 1) without having more new land to utilize, 2) without environmental degradation of land and water, 3) considering the needs for future genetic diversity. He stated that we must utilize the potential of the animal genetic resources and increase the productivity per animal and develop relevant simple Animal Breeding Programs.

Professor gave some lessons learnt from the ILRI – SLU project:

- Lack of infrastructure as a serious constraint for developing functional breeding programs
- Increased human capacity able to translate new knowledge into actions for sustainable use of AnGR is urgent in all regions included in the project - more people need to be trained (all levels)
- Linkages between universities, research institutes and ministries need to be strengthened
- Previous course participants and NCs showing leadership should become regional "trainers of trainers"

He then concluded his presentation with ten (10) general AnGR issues for discussion, namely:

1. How to prevent breeds from being at risk?
2. Use of resources for conservation of inferior breeds vs investment in improvement of still promising breeds?
3. Conservation methods determined by genetic vs economic or cultural reasons?
4. Conservation of genes or genotypes?
5. Controlled crossbreeding as a tool for conservation of pure breeds?
6. Globalization in use of breeding materials
7. New technologies exciting, but...
8. The safest way of conserving a population is to continuously develop it!
9. Capacity building at all levels needed!
10. Best ways forward in this region?

### **Presentation from Dr. Julie Ojango ILRI/SLU: Capacity development in animal breeding and genetics – insights and opportunities from a decade of regional “training of the trainer” experiences**

In order to sustainably utilize the AnGR in developing countries there is a great need for capacity building at all levels. Capacity building at universities and NARS in developing countries usually target students at MSc and PhD levels in collaborative programs with universities in developed

countries. Yet the potential of utilizing the existing capacities of the many NARS could be enhanced considerably, and the effects of capacity building could be much greater, if university and NARS scientists were given opportunities for continued training and collaborative projects. ILRI in collaboration with SLU (Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences), launched the project, Capacity Building for Sustainable Use of Animal Genetic Resources in Developing Countries. The main objectives are to strengthen subject knowledge and skills, as well as teaching and communication skills, of university and NARS animal scientists teaching or supervising BSc, MSc and PhD students in developing countries. Other objectives are to stimulate contacts and networking, and to develop computer-based training resources relevant for use by NARS scientists in teaching and research. The project has had a large impact through the strengthened knowledge and skills of scientists in developing countries and the large number of students reached, and also through enhanced potential for collaborative research between the universities, NARS, ILRI, and other organizations.

The project includes the following components:

- Surveys and visits to universities and research institutes in different developing countries to learn the actual situation in teaching and research hence are able to identify areas where assistance is most needed.
- Planning workshops in different regions with leading university faculty and NARS scientists to introduce them to the project, to propose and discuss the intended course programs, and the teaching resources to be produced or made available.
- Courses on theories and applications, including project work, on the sustainable use of indigenous AnGR, and on communication and teaching methods.
- Production of computer based training resources, including introductory core texts in five different modules
- Networking by establishing more collaboration within countries between universities and research institutes, as well as between scientists in a region by establishing electronic discussion groups through the Internet.
- Follow-up workshops by region to study the impact of previous courses and teaching resources made available in order to further improve the continuing education of the scientists and for strengthening their research capacity.

Concerns raised during the presentations focused on:

- How much money does each of the African countries receive due to the relative small amount for the project?
- What will be the roles and responsibilities of the National coordinators
- The need for training for the national coordinators
- The need to equip the NC with material to perform their task
- The need to clarify the confusion between FAO coordinators and the appointed project coordinators by the ministries
- What was included in the term Champion and what was their roles
- Clarification about the roles of the champions in defining national objectives

**Presentation from SLU, Birgitta Malmfors: Experiences of Nordic Collaboration in PhD Education within Animal Breeding and Genetics**

She presented the development of the Animal Genetics Training Resource (AGTR) website. She mentioned that an essential component and output of the ILRI—SLU project has been the development of a computer—based training resource, the Animal Genetics Training Resource (AGTR), available online and on CD from ILRI. The AGTR is a unique, ‘one stop’, user—friendly interactive, multimedia resource, primarily targeted at researchers and scientists teaching and carrying out research in ABG. It is a dynamic training resource designed to help strengthen the capacity of NARS: inform the design and implementation of breeding programmes; and provide information that will empower countries and institutions to undertake their own research and apply available information and knowledge. It covers established and rapidly developing areas, such as genetic based technologies and their application in livestock breeding programmes.

Core to the AGTR are Modules on:

1. Global perspectives on animal genetic resources for sustainable agriculture and food production;
2. Improving our knowledge of tropical indigenous animal genetic resources;
3. Sustainable breeding programmes for tropical farming systems;
4. Quantitative methods to improve the understanding and utilization of animal genetic resources; and
5. Teaching methods and science communication.

The modules are supported by over 40 case studies that summarize real—life experiences and capture indigenous knowledge and lessons learnt from developing countries. The case studies also illustrate principles and/or methodologies commonly applied in animal genetics, from real—life situations and highlight knowledge gaps appropriate for post-graduate theses or further research. Practical examples, exercises, compendia, a library with full—text articles in ABG and links to relevant web resources are included. The AGTR also has links to many other information sources on and related to AnGR.

### **Workshop Breakout Tracks on Breeding and Conservation programs**

The second part of the workshop was organized around two tracks of breakout sessions. Each track was divided into session topics, addressed by different breakout groups. Each topic was led by representatives from Member States and facilitated by a note taker. The groups formed were:

Group 1: Benin, Senegal, Congo, Côte D’Ivoire

Group 2: Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Guinea, Chad, Equatorial Guinea

Group 3: Central African Republic, Gabon, Mali

Group 4: Guinea-Bissau and Sao Tome and Principe

Group 5: Niger, Togo, Democratic Republic of Congo

Group 6: Gambia, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone

Questions to be addressed included:

- Mapping national and regional initiatives
- Status of implementations (nationally and regionally)
- Global Plan of Action initiatives
- Opportunities for enhanced regional collaboration in development of breeding programs with present resources

Everyone was called back into plenary and ask to report back from group deliberations into a plenary session on the conclusions they have reached as a result of their discussions, focusing on the practical solutions that were identified. See attached annexes for the reports of the groups discussions.

### **Update of the implementation of the GPA: report of the ITWG, financing the GPA etc.**

Most countries have appointed a National Coordinator for the Management of Animal Genetic Resources. The role of the National Coordinator is defined as follows: A government nominated person who coordinates national implementation of the Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources and leads the development and operation of a national network on animal genetic resources.

The National Coordinator works within the country's National Focal Point for Animal Genetic Resources.

FAO supports countries in their implementation of the Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources in a number of ways, including by:

- providing technical and policy-related training in areas such as the development of national strategies and action plans for animal genetic resources, institutional development, molecular genetic analysis, cryo- and in vivo conservation, and animal identification, traceability and performance recording;
- providing countries with support in policy development, drafting legislation and strategic planning;
- managing the Funding Strategy for the Implementation of the Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources;
- publishing technical guidelines on specific aspects of animal genetic resources management;
- hosting the Domestic Animal Diversity Information System (DAD-IS);
- operating the DAD-Net e-mail discussion network; and
- publishing the journal Animal Genetic Resources.

FAO also implements Technical Cooperation Programme projects in the field of animal genetic resources management. Requests for assistance from the Technical Cooperation Programme can be submitted by the governments of FAO Member countries.

### **Session on ILRI-SLU “Champion”**

A joint session was organized with the ILRI-SLU Champions where topics for research in animal breeding programs was discussed. The ILRI-SLU Champions presented their reflexions made during the discussion session held.

Key Thematic research areas on AnGR priorities or pilot research projects for MSc and PhD thesis

- Molecular characterization of N'Dama, Baoulé, Djallonké and WAD goats ;
- Characterization of production systems for the above four breeds;
- Gene x environment interaction for different traits in selected breeds;
- Assessment and use of indigenous knowledge in AnGr management;
- Value of AnGR in West African countries;
- Evaluation of impact of crossbreeding in endemic cattle and sheep breeds;
- Selection of suitable local poultry breeds;



- Relative economic values of traits of micro livestock- grass cutters, rabbits, and guinea pigs;
- Molecular characterization of Asante Black pigs;
- Impact of transhumance on the sustainable management of endemic ruminant livestock.

The ILRI-SLU champions made also some proposals on how to make a difference in Animal Breeding and Genetics (ABG)

A. Increase enrolment of students in ABG courses for BSc and MSc degrees			
How	Who	When	
1. Create awareness of employment opportunities in the area—and in other related areas: Organize seminars for students; put information on university website; mass media	Head of dept./Dean of faculty	2013/14	
2. Update curriculum to current needs—address contemporary issues Invite stake holders in the industry to join dept. and faculty in reviewing ABG;		Start at 2013/2014 and every other three years	
3. Attract competent staff to train in the course: Advertise for competent staff both locally and internationally; train and retain; provide good incentives comparable to that of “the West” Provide teaching and learning infrastructure—laboratories, animals, Make the course more practically oriented Field trips and farm visits etc	University administration and head of department	2013/2014 academic year	
4. Seek funds from FAO/AUIBAR etc. and award contracts; government input etc	Department and faculty	2013/2014 academic year	
5. Apply varying teaching methods and use case studies, use technologies available for animal improvement—eg AI	Students and staff		
6. Train staff in different teaching methods: Field trips and farm visits			
7. MSc—Seek funds to support student research projects (Scholarships)			
8. Create opportunities for them to set up own practices—such as trainees/ apprenticeship various areas.			
B. Strengthen networks and institutional cooperation, including farmer organizations on R4D and use of AnGR			
1. Virtual network to Increase institutional subscription to DAD-Net	Universities, research institutes,	6 Months	
2. Joint regional network: Conceive joint regional proposals to develop ideas for CN on AnGR	NGO's Sub-regional FP Sub-regional FP coordinator National coordinators		
C. Improve on delivery of teaching/learning skills on ABG			
1. Make a state of art: Know the state—make a database on existing materials and share		Use meetings/ workshops	
2. Training of trainers—at regional level—on concepts and teaching methods, e-learning			
3. Production and dissemination of teaching materials			
4. Improve infrastructure			
D. Collaborate in the region for joint MSc and PhD programs on ABG			



1. Inform and sensitize regional bodies (ECOWAS, CORAF, ILRI, TEAM-Africa) to agree on the initiative of AnGR network	ILRI, CORAF and champions	2014-2016
2. Define objective of the MSc and PhD and curricular development	ILRI-SLU champions,	
3. Prepare an inventory of resources (technical, human and finance)	consultants, international	
4. Collaboration procedures and MoU between partners (technical and finance).	partners such as ILRI and SLU	
5. Calls for admission of students		
6. Beginning of courses and		
7. Exchange of lecturers		
<b>E. Establish livestock recording to sustainably support farm management, including breeding programs, and action research</b>		
1. Put together different actors to analyze problems of groups at different levels—innovation platforms to put together:	Farmers, Researchers, NGO's	
- Recording schemes	Consumers and policy makers,	
- Incorporate incentives for producers		
<b>F. Develop sustainable breeding and conservation programs on selected breeds/populations and criteria for their choice</b>		
1. Inventory and Characterization of AnGR-both Phenotypic and molecular	Researcher institutes,	2014
2. On-farm evaluation of animal breeding performance	breeders,	2-5 years (start
3. Identification of objective breeding programs in line with national needs	university lecturers, farmers	2014)
4. Implementation of breeding program incorporating data recording and database management		
5.		
<b>G. Conduct outreach capacity development for different target groups at national and regional level</b>		
1. Develop training modules for different topics in AnGR	Model farmers, Ministry staff, institutions and the “Champions”	Jan-June 2014
2. Training of trainers		July-Dec 2014

### **The preparation of the Second State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources**

The objective was to brief the participants about the SoW-AnGR 2<sup>nd</sup> process and help them to coordinate the reporting in their respective countries. Presentations were given including a Questions and Answer session and discussion. An overview of the State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources process was presented as well as the progress in the implementation of the Global Plan of Action (GPA). Each National Coordinator gave a statement on his/her involvement in the first SoW-AnGR process and the implementation of the GPA, the experiences and lessons learned were as well shared with other participants. There was a demonstration including some discussions on the Domestic Animal Diversity Information System and national reporting on AnGR. Group were again formed to work on the preparation of the national report, namely on how and whom to involve, problems and issues. The reporting back by working groups and discussion was done in plenary.

### **Messages from the groups**

1. More investments in training scientists in animal breeding and genetics is one of the key strategy to transform the livestock sector
2. Capacities of actors along the livestock value chain and tertiary education should be enhanced
3. Phenotypic and genotypic characterization of livestock breeds should be done
4. Breed mapping should be done
5. Farmer's access to superior breeding males should be enhanced
6. Farmer awareness on the importance of recording for performance evaluation should be raised. Livestock recording is a necessary part of conservation and sustainable use of AnGR. There is need to involve strategic partners/organizations for sustainable recording.
7. How can politicians and opinion leaders be engaged to support research and development (R&D) in AnGR? What are the specific roles of scientists and NCs?
8. Outlining of the short-term benefits of AnGR improvement and conservation schemes at farm level is important.
9. Improving AnGR should be viewed holistically. ABG is a critical part of the whole system and must be undertaken together with other activities.
10. Regular review of Curricula and training methods to be more relevant and attractive for students is important
11. Develop regional programs with sub-regional bodies (the likes of CORAF), with SROs (ECOWAS), ILRI, FAO and AU-IBAR supports.
12. Strengthen linkages with ILRI, FAO NEPAD TEAM-Africa with permanent support office as a knowledge hub in AnGR in Africa.

## Country Specific Messages for National Country Coordinators

Cameroon	Burkina Faso	Senegal
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strong Capacity Development Strategies within countries and among African countries (ABG in universities);</li> <li>• Clear collaboration pathways including better communication concerning strategic priorities (which technologies for which species?);</li> <li>• Appropriation du concept per le gouvernement au plus haut niveau;</li> <li>• Accompagnement pour la finalization du plan d'action national pour sa mis en oeuvre;</li> <li>• Adoption of a law on AnGR;</li> <li>• Creation of a national AnGR agency/program;</li> <li>• University community should have a better knowledge and access to NC &amp; country/regional AnGR priorities to allow for more purposely training and capacity development interventions;</li> <li>• Researchers/Lecturers should be part of national reporting system to bring new inputs;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Renforcement des capacités (formation) des acteurs impliqués;</li> <li>• Assistance technique pour le relevance des activités;</li> <li>• Characterization of our RGA populations;</li> <li>• Evaluation of genetic potential of local breeds for their sustainable use;</li> <li>• Recording and analyses of data;</li> <li>• Quantitative genetics reviews and applied technics for others actors in animal production(s);</li> <li>• Recording;</li> <li>• Indigenous breeds characterization;</li> <li>• Identification des animaux les systèmes d'élevage extensifs;</li> <li>• Formation du personnel (cadres, techniciens) en génétique animale;</li> <li>• National coordinator needs to communicate more regularly with all stakeholders (universities, research institutions, breeders,... ) to give information about what is done, what is planned for the country and get stakeholders involved;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of synergies and partnerships at national and regional levels;</li> <li>• Improved access to information;</li> <li>• Capacity Development;</li> <li>• Higher Education;</li> <li>• Elaboration de manière participative et inclusive d'un plan nationale d'amélioration génétique; des races bonnes (équines, caprines, porcines et aviaires);</li> <li>• Renforcement des capacités technique organisationnelle et financiers des institutions et; associations de la productivité et de la compétitivité des ressources génétique;</li> <li>• Implementation of regional scientific committee;</li> <li>• Training coordinators in animal genetic resources management;</li> <li>• Identification of proposals in the field of animal genetic resources management.</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NUS (Non-Under Utilized)/Indigenous livestock should be encouraged by receiving more attention, promotion (eg. during censuses, pilot programs...) – what is the NC plan/strategy?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The mission and annual workplans of NC have to be clarified;</li> <li>The NC needs more resources to conduct the tasks to operationalize annual workplans;</li> <li>Update records on AnGR (breeds, population size, location...) – is there a plan to do this; how?</li> </ul>	
<b>Nigeria</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy and regional cooperation;</li> <li>Conservation and breeding;</li> <li>Capacity Development;</li> <li>Infrastructure (labs, equipment, e-learning);</li> <li>Introgression of indigenous breeds with exotic breeds needs to be regulated or stopped all together;</li> <li>Need to develop ecologically and economic viable breed;</li> <li>Livestock Recording System;</li> <li>National Livestock Census.</li> </ul>	<b>CAR/RCA</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Equiper la coordination des RGN en moyen de travail sur le terrain (logistique, informatique; roulants etc.) et réhabiliter les deux stations d'élevage de Bouar et Bambari;</li> <li>Former les membres de la coordination des RGA dans les technique de caractérisation rédaction; et publication des résultats.</li> </ul>	<b>Guinée</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inventaire et caractérisation des ressources génétiques disponibles;</li> <li>Mise en place du comité consultatif national d'amélioration génétique;</li> <li>Caractérisation du bétail local;</li> <li>Mise en place d'un programme de sélection de multiplication et de diffusion du bétail local.</li> </ul>
<b>Sierra Leone</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training of farmers in improved animal production techniques;</li> <li>Develop research innovations in livestock for conservation of local breeds;</li> <li>Improve human capacity in AnGR at MSc and PhD level;</li> <li>Improvement in animal health and production delivery systems;</li> <li>Conduct a survey on AnGR (data collection);</li> <li>Rehabilitation of breeding and multiplication centers;</li> <li>Policy to involve ILRI-SLU champions to work with NC on implementation of GPA;</li> <li>Joint sensitization of stakeholders on GPA/AnGR activities by NC/ILRI-SLU champions;</li> <li>Conduct a survey of AnGR in the country after the war; last survey was 1979.</li> </ul>	<b>Niger</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Renforcement de la sélection dans les centres et du croisement;</li> <li>Conservation des races menaces de disparition;</li> <li>Financement des programmes d'amélioration génétique;</li> <li>Renforcement des capacités dans le domaine des infrastructures et ressources humaines;</li> <li>Caractérisation génétique des ressources animales;</li> <li>Renforcement des capacités des ressources humaines et institutionnelles;</li> <li>Launch an Animal Breeding/Characterization program;</li> <li>Help conduct animal census;</li> <li>Need to commission a national livestock census;</li> <li>What are the mechanisms for effective collaboration between research institutes/Universities/Ministry of Agric. on AnGR?</li> <li>Need for national focal point on AnGR.</li> </ul>	<b>Ghana</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capacity Development of MoFA staff in breeding and genetics;</li> <li>Making our breeding programs work (availability of resources to sustain breed improvement program);</li> <li>Good Livestock recording system;</li> <li>Capacity Development of Ministry staff (on AnGR);</li> <li>Development of infrastructure for livestock recording and genetic evaluation;</li> <li>Funding for conservation projects on local AnGR;</li> <li>Office, funding and staff for the National Focal Point on AnGR;</li> <li>The National Consultative Committee (NCC) should be motivated by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture to perform its functions, including to ensure that Ghana's data in DADIS is updated;</li> <li>MOFA should strengthen the existing farmer/livestock associations, form new ones where they do not exist and improve their capacities;</li> <li>MOFA should encourage livestock farmers to maintain good records.</li> </ul>
<b>Chad</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Engagement/institution politique</li> <li>Renforcement de capacités;</li> <li>Appropriation du plan d'action global.</li> </ul>	<b>Guinée Bissau</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Création de centre de référence pour conservation préservation et amélioration des animaux;</li> <li>Renforcement institutionnelle et humain;</li> <li>Inventaire AnGR;</li> <li>Characterization AnGR.</li> </ul>	<b>Benin</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recensement du cheptel (ethnique et quantitatif);</li> <li>Financement des activités des stations d'élevage en charges de la préservation (sauvegarde) des races locales.</li> </ul>

<p><b>Côte D'Ivoire</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To identify partners can help us to conduct a study to inventory, to cartography and evaluate our national AnGR;</li> <li>To show (through research) that imported breeds not more productive than local breeds which strongly adapted to local environment. Thereby local breed are more rentable in breeding than imported breed. Then the necessity to build local breed breeding program;</li> <li>Identify a scientific (from national research institute or universities) national coordinator for AnGR management;</li> <li>Définition de cadre règlementaire de gestion des ressources génétiques;</li> <li>Politique de bonne gouvernance en gestion des ressources génétiques animales;</li> <li>Inventaire et characterization;</li> <li>Etablissement de plans d'amélioration génétique;</li> <li>Inventaire et caractérisation des RGA;</li> <li>Appui ou développement des RGA (renforcement de capacités and infrastructure et Equipement);</li> </ul>	<p><b>DRC</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Renforcement de capacités humaine: formation permanente PhD, MSc, universitaire en caractérisation des races;</li> <li>Renforcement des capacités des utilisateurs des ressources génétiques animales en matière de gestion et d'utilisation durable;</li> <li>Mis en place d'une structure nationale de gestion des ressources génétiques nationales dote de moyens pour le fonctionnement;</li> <li>Formation en génétique animale (PhD, MSc) et renforcement des capacités (techniciens, éleveurs);</li> <li>Mise en place des infrastructures pour l'amélioration des ressources génétiques animales.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mali</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recensement general du cheptel;</li> <li>Caractérisation des races locales (RGa).</li> <li>Malian priority issues udapte are:</li> <li>Carry out livestock census, inclusive of all species/breed</li> <li>Phenotypic and molecular characterization of AnGR</li> <li>Institutional capacity development of farmer organizations</li> <li>Institutional capacity development of the national point focal</li> <li>Capacity development of national coordinator</li> <li>Launch of trained animal geneticists</li> </ul>
<p><b>Liberia</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Infrastructure Development and Human Capacity Development;</li> <li>Genetic materials (stocks);</li> <li>Characterization of livestock phonotypic data.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Guinea Equatorial</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Appui Technique de la FAO au Bureau National en Guinée Equatoriale;</li> <li>Formation de techniciens et matériel en ressources zoo-génétiques animal – coordination national.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Congo Brazzaville</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conservations des ressources génétiques animales (RGa).</li> </ul>
<p><b>The Gambia</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mechanism to improve date acquisition and storing put in place;</li> <li>Focus on improvement and ICTs open course breeding program;</li> <li>Strengthening of the multiplier associations (GILMA for example);</li> <li>Production of more superior elite breeding ruminant males for dissemination to livestock farmers;</li> <li>Farm production and reproductive parameters recorded, analyzed, and feedback to farmers, policy makers, extension, education, and research;</li> <li>Build the human capacity in the areas of livestock GR development;</li> <li>Develop the management of policy strategies for the development of the livestock sector.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Togo</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Renforcement des capacités: organisation des structures de gestion des ressources zoo-génétique;</li> <li>Inventaire et caractérisation des races;</li> <li>Formation des acteurs surtout les chercheurs;</li> <li>Conservation des races par la création de banques de gènes et de centres d'élevages.</li> </ul>	<p><b>CORAF/WECARD</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Besoins en ressources nécessaires pour la facilitation et la mise en œuvre des projets d'amélioration en AGR en Afrique de l'ouest et du centre.</li> </ul>

## *Take home messages and closure*

The take away messages were based on answers to some key questions:

1. Where can I get information and assistance?
2. Where can I publish a paper?
3. Where can I request publications?
4. Where can exchange experiences?
5. Deadlines for national reporting
6. How could you represent your country!
  - 8<sup>th</sup> Session of the Intergovernmental Technical Working Group on Animal Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture in Rome, Italy - 26-28 November 2014
    - Discuss draft version of *The Second Report on the State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture*
    - Advise on updating the Global Plan of Action
  - 15<sup>th</sup> Session of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture Rome, Italy - 19-23 January 2015
    - Endorse *The Second Report on the State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture*
    - Decision on updating the Global Plan of Action

## *Insights from the workshop*

The overall workshop findings have been derived from the presentations and discussions during the workshop. The overall workshop findings were:

- Most of the countries in West and Central Africa have national initiatives on AnGR and reported on future activities
- The conservation and sustainable utilization of certain trans-boundary breeds such as Djallonke sheep, African dwarf pig, N'Dama cattle, among others, was highlighted
- National Coordinators were reminded of the requirements to upload data on DAD-IS
- The deadlines for the Member States obligations on various FAO activities were stressed
- The implementation of the Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources in the West and Central Africa region has been slow and that the characterization of many of the region's breeds is incomplete
- The valorization and market-access strategies would help the region better respond to the erosion of AnGR
- The main regional priorities should improve the management of the trans-boundary breed and their conservation; and
- Finally, financial and political supports, as well as awareness of the roles of Animal Genetic Resources, were identified as prerequisites for addressing these issues.

## *General conclusion*

The launching of the workshop, held in Ouagadougou can be described as very informative one and very interesting both for the organizing team and for the participants from the countries concerned by the project. The workshop was able to gather National Coordinators, Organization

involved in the field of animal production, animal genetic resources, thus allowed convergences of conflicting and complementary opinions.

During the workshop, extensive work has been undertaken to strategies for proper implementation of project activities. The participants made a significant contribution to the methodology and to the project management, including comments and suggestions to guide and improve the project design and implementation. There were both sharing of knowledge and experiences within the groups. Consequently, several key ideas were developed during the discussions and new elements for thought have emerged. Moreover, the issues discussed have covered different aspects and various issues relating to animal genetic resources management. The workshop participants appreciated the very positive contribution of partners and expressed profound thanks to AU-IBAR for having organized the workshop. The meeting was closed by Dr Nouala. He thanked the participants for their active and constructive debate before wishing everyone a safe trip back home.

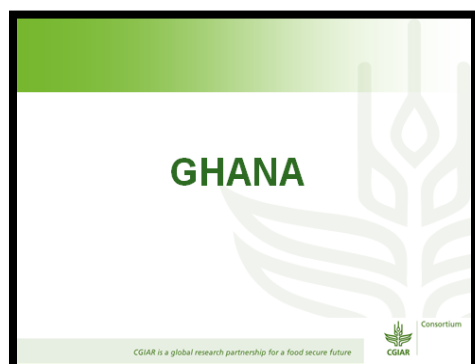
## Annex 1: The Agenda

### Regional workshops on Animal Genetic Resources in Sub-Saharan Africa: ILRI–SLU Capacity building Project in collaboration with FAO, AU/IBAR & TEAM Africa: November 2013

	Day 3: Thursday		
	<i>Breeding and Conservation programs, continued</i>		
8:30-10:30	Group work 4	Breeding and Conservation programs <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Mapping national and regional initiatives</li><li>• status of implementations (nationally and regionally) Global Plan of Action initiatives</li><li>• Opportunities for enhanced regional collaboration in development of breeding programs with present resources</li></ul>	
10:30-11:00	Coffee Break		
11:00-11:30	Plenary	Feedback from group work 4	
	<i>Developments and research on breeding programs</i>		
11:30-12:15	Group work 5	Prioritized issues for developments in AnGR	
12:15-12:45	Plenary	Feedback from group work 5	
12:45– 14:00	Lunch		
	<i>Resource mobilization for research on animal breeding programs</i> <i>Developing concept notes—what could be done with present resources? What else would be needed?</i>		<i>AU-IBAR/ FAO- NC's SoW</i>
14:00-15:00	Groups/ Plenary	Discussions/Conclusions	<i>Update of the implementation of the GPA : report of the ITWG, financing the GPA etc</i> introduction & discussions
15:00–15:30	Coffee Break		
15:30–17:00	<i>Joint session – Ways forward in conclusion</i> <i>Outputs &amp; Outcomes</i>		
19:00-	<i>Joint Dinner</i>		
	Day 4: Friday FAO / AU-IBAR		
8:30-13:00	Plenary	SoW: Introductions and guide to the preparation of the 2 <sup>nd</sup> report	FAO- NC's Reports etc.
13:00-14:00	Lunch		
14:00-16:00	Plenary: Guide to the update of the inventories		
16:00-16:30	Coffee Break		
16:30-17:30	<i>Ways forward in conclusion</i> <i>Outputs &amp; Outcomes</i>		



## Annex 2: Group Works



## Opportunities for enhanced regional collaboration in development of breeding programs with present resources

Member of Sub-Regional Focal Point on AnGR for West and Central Africa

Joint project on conservation and sustainable use of:

- Djallonke sheep
- Ashanti Dwarf pig
- Ndama cattle
- Local chickens
- Grasscutters

- Educational exchange programme to build up capacity of students and lecturers in AnGR work
- Setting up of a sub-regional gene bank

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### National initiatives

### Status

- Characterization and monitoring of trends-
  - Cattle, sheep, goat, chicken, guinea fowl have been characterized (phenotypic and molecular)
  - Not much on pigs, ducks, turkey camel, donkey, horses.
  - Livestock census overdue (1992 RIMs)
- 17 livestock breeding centres
- Conservation and breeding-
  - Muturu conservation project approved for funded by FAO under GPA-FS
  - 3 research institutes with different L/stock species

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### Initiatives

### Status

- Human capital development
  - Universities and research centres providing training of graduate and post graduate students.
  - Training of ministry employees and farmers to be encouraged.
  - Nigeria govt supports GPA as a signatory to the treaty
- Policy and cooperation

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### Regional initiatives

- Proposed research on conservation and improvement of Djallonke sheep by Nigeria, Ghana, Cote D'voire, S/leone, Senegal and Burkian Faso
  - On going
- Harmonizing teaching of animal genetics and breeding (agb) in the west african sub-region
  - On going

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### OPPORTUNITIES

- Discussion on indigenous livestock exchange btw Nig and Cameroon, Ghana , Togo
- Regional collaboration on breeding of transborder breeds
- Nigeria is open to discussion on joint livestock exhibition among countries in W/Africa under West Africa Society of Animal Production (WASAP)

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## Sierra Leone

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### Mapping national and regional initiatives

- Meat and milk value chain study conducted in 2010 by NaCSA in collaboration with GIZ
- Dual purpose goat development project funded by DFID and implemented by NU (2009) and SLARI (2013)
- Dual purpose cattle development project sponsored by IAEA implemented by NU/SLARI/MAFFS (2012)
- Small ruminant and chicken restocking projects (MAFFS, GIZ, DFPP) (2002 to present)

Regional:

- Aquaculture project (Sierra Leone, Nigeria and Cameroon)

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## Status of implementations (nationally and regionally) of Global Plan of Action Initiatives

- Country report on the State of Sierra Leone's Animal Genetic Resources, June 2005
- Participated in GPA in Switzerland – September, 2009
- Developed proposal for funding on small ruminant (WAD) breed conservation, 2011/2012 yet to be approved and funded

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## Opportunities for enhanced regional collaboration in development of breeding programs with present resources

- Existence of MRU as a sub-regional block within ECOWAS
- Free movement of livestock within the region
- Common animal resources – cattle, sheep, goats and chicken
- Establishment of SLARI in 2007 responsible for research especially Teko Livestock Research Center (TLRC)

### Challenges

- Near absence of animal breeding infrastructure as was destroyed during the war (Teko and Musaia Stations – require immediate rehabilitation)
- Inadequately trained veterinary and production personnel
- Lack of up to date data on livestock

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## Gambia

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## Mapping national and regional initiatives

### Local initiative:

- ITC
- AI/Cross breeding of the N'dama and Holstein and Jersey to improve milk production in the Peri-urban area of the country
- Biogas production (using cattle dung) for local energy production
- 3 Open nucleus breeding program for ruminants
- LHDP
- focussing on the improvement of s. ruminant and poultry production and productivity

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### Regional initiatives:

#### PROGEBE:

- Dairy improvement programs for small holders (construction of mini dairy)
- Feed resource and water management
- Improvement of livestock commercialization (slaughter slabs, weekly livestock markets)
- Capacity building (farmer and professional level)

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### WAAPP (small ruminant and poultry:

- Disease control (PPR, Pasteurellosis and NCD)
- Feed resource management (Pasture and fodder development)
- Technology transfer (Networking)
- Capacity building

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## Global Plan of Action initiatives

- Characterization and monitoring of trends: Not done
- Conservation and animal breeding: On-going through the ITC ONBS
- Human capacity development: 2 MSc on ABG and many farmers trained on selection and animal breeding

Policy and cooperation: Initiative taken by PROGEBE by reviewing the existing policies and legislations

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## Status of implementations (nationally and regionally)

### ITC:

- Cross breeding program adopted at farmer level
- Open nucleus breeding scheme on-going at research and farmer level
- Biogas adopted at women's garden's level

### LHDP:

- Capacity building (farmer and extension agents): on-going
- Livestock infrastructure (s. ruminant and poultry houses): on-going

PROGEBE: Activities on-going

WAAPP: Activities on-going

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## Opportunities for enhanced regional collaboration in development of breeding programs with present resources

- Existing projects with a regional dimension: PROGEBE and WAPP
- ITC: ONBS

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## Burkina Faso

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## Benin

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## Mapping national and regional initiatives

### Benin :

- Création de ferme en vue de conservation des races locales trypanotolérante (bovin: Lagune et borgou ), ovin Djallonké;
- 4 fermes sont cordonnées par PAFILAV: Projet d'appui aux filière lait et viande
- Une ferme sur 4 pour l'amélioration par métissage du borgou avec race exotique brésilienne, motb, brune des alpe
- Une station pour élevage des exotique race pure (Holstein, Rouge des stepp)
- Construction de centre de production de semence animale (fonctionnel dans 3 mois)

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## Senegal

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## Mapping national and regional initiatives

- ISRA = Institut senegalais de recherche Agricole : mise en place de CRZ dans différentes zones agro écologique dont 2 sur les RGAAn :
- DAHRA= Gobra (Zebu) pour la viande
- CRZ Kolda = race trypanotolérante (N'Dama) projet régional à travers
- PROGEBE Projet régional de gestion du bétail ruminant endémique en AO
- Améliorer la productivité de bovins (ND; Djallonké ovin caprin), amélioration animale
- Programme d'amélioration génétique en cours sur les bovin et cheval
- Existence d'un cadre réglementaire sur l'utilisation des RGAAn

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## Congo

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## Mapping national and regional initiatives

- Centres d'appui technique :bovin ovin porcin et avicole
- programme d'amélioration génétique par croisement des races trypanotolérantes (N'Dama et Lagune) x races exotiques (senepol, Nellore, Girolande)
- Programme d'amélioration génétique impliquant l'acclimatation et production des races laitières
- Programme de métissage des porc domestique x sauvage (sangliers)
- Programme de domestication des aullacode, Antilope, Crocodile, Pintade

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# Côte d'Ivoire

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## Mapping national and regional initiatives

- PROGIRS = Projet de gestion intégré de Ranch et Station d'élevage (Ranch de la Marahoué (race N'Dama) Station laitière Yamoussoukro, Station semencière de Yamoussoukro et Station ovin de Toumodi (Dallonné ovin et caprin)
- But : Zootechnique, amélioration génétique et conservation
- SIVAC = Société ivoirienne d'abattage et de charcuterie)
- Programme d'amélioration génétique par absorption de landrace, large white et piétrin
- Volaille
- PAPAN : programme d'amélioration de la productivité avicole national

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## Mapping national and regional initiatives

Programme de conservation des aullacode et escarrot

PAGEDR /Pisciculture  
Station de production et d'amélioration de Mopoyem, Kongodekro (Tilapia)  
Lahyo Station de recherche (Tilapia silure et machoiron, Jacquenville: station d'amélioration des géniteurs et production de Machoiron et silure

Amélioration des performance et distribution des géniteur  
PADECI= programme d'installation des éleveur

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# Guinée Bissau

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## Mapping national and regional initiatives

- IBAS= Gestion durable des ressources génétique des petits ruminants
- INRA= embouche des bovin, alimentation nutrition et production de lait,
- Amélioration génétique des porcins: race locale x Landrace
- Aquaculture pour la promotion de production de Tilapia financé par la FAO
- Cadre juridique pour gestion de RGAn (en cours)
- Lettre politique de développement de l'élevage et sont plan d'action


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## Mapping national and regional initiatives

**Contraintes**  
Mécanisme d'acquisition des géniteurs  
Faible disponibilité des races dans la sous région  
Cherté des reproducteur  
Difficile accès des intrants  
Instabilité institutionnelle  
Insuffisance de compétences  
Absence de cadre réglementaires de l'utilisation des RGAn  
Insuffisance des ressources matériels et financières  
Lourdeur administrative  
Non maîtrise des pathologie animales


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## Global Plan of Action initiatives

Pas d'initiative par manque de connaissance du plan global défini par la FAO  
Absence de plan d'amélioration génétique des espèces animales

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## Opportunities for enhanced regional collaboration in development of breeding programs with present resources

Manque de collaboration entre structure de développement de recherche au niveau national et sous régional

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## Niger

Initiatives Statut MiseEnOeuvre Contribution au programme global  
Création de centre de multiplication du bétail 1931 En cours Oui  
Programme national d'amélioration génétique des bovins locaux 1931  
Amplification en 2000 et enrichi avec l'insémination artificielle à base semence  
fraiche en 2008 Oui  
Recensement du cheptel 2004 Ponctuel Oui  
Caractérisation phénotypique de petits ruminants (chèvre rousse et sahel) 2011  
ponctuel Oui  
Caractérisation kouri Imminent Oui  
Comité consultatif sur l'élevage 2002 Nécessité de redynamisation  
Création de banque de semence 2000 En cours  
Insémination artificielle avec semence importée 2008 En cours  
Centre national de spécialisation en élevage (PPAAO) 2011 En cours

## Togo

Centre d'amélioration génétique des petits ruminants 1982 Fonctionnel  
Ranchs Inconnu Nécessité de redynamisation  
Importation de géniteurs baoulé et Ndama 1956 ponctuel  
Comité consultatif Caractérisation phénotypique et de la poule locale 2013 En  
cours  
Recensement du cheptel 2012 Ponctuel  
Insémination avec semence importée bovine 1974 Ponctuel  
Insémination avec semence importée ovine 1992 Ponctuel Plus ou moins  
Vet Gov 2013 En cours Non  
Rapport national 2004 En cours de mise à jour Oui  
Recherche sur la race de mouton Vogan 2012 En cours

## RDC

RDC	Législation sur les ressources génétiques	2013	En cours	Oui
	Comité consultatif	2009	En cours de redynamisation	Oui
	Recensement national partiel du cheptel	2005-2008	Ponctuel	Oui
	Caractérisation phénotypique	2008-2009	Ponctuel	Oui
	Programme national de recherche des ppr	2007	En cours	Plus ou moins
	Vet Gov	2013		Plus ou moins

### Annex 3: List of participants

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**STRENGTHENING THE CAPACITY OF AFRICAN  
COUNTRIES TO CONSERVATION AND  
SUSTAINABLE UTILIZATION OF AFRICAN ANIMAL  
GENETIC RESOURCES**

**SPORTSVIEW HOTEL, KIGALI, RWANDA**

**20-23 NOVEMBER 2013**

**WORKSHOP REPORT**

## **INTRODUCTION**

The African Union-Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR) organized three Regional Workshops in Ouagadougou (West and Central Africa), Kigali (East Africa) and Gaborone (Southern Africa). The workshops were organized to launch two initiatives on animal genetic resources (AnGR) in Africa; the first one was the project “Strengthening the Capacity of African Countries to Conservation and Sustainable Utilization of African Animal Genetic Resources” funded by the European Union and to be implemented by AU-IBAR while the second was the FAO Technical Cooperation Project (TCP) “Assistance for Regional Initiative on Animal Genetic Resources in Africa”. The workshops were jointly organized with ILRI with SLU and FAO. Another important component of the workshops was to assist National Coordinators of AnGR in Member States finalize and submit their Country Reports as contribution to the Second Report on the State of the World’s Animal Genetic Resources for food and agriculture (SoW-AnGR).

## **BACKGROUND**

AU-IBAR is currently implementing this project which seeks to strengthen the capacity of AU Member States and Regional Economic Communities to sustainably utilize and conserve African AnGR through institutionalizing national and regional policy, legal and technical instruments. The project will also fast-track the implementation of the Global Plan of Action (GPA) adopted in 2007 as the main strategy to ensure sustainable utilization and conservation of AnGR in Africa and halt their erosion.

During its 14th regular session, the FAO Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture requested an update of the State of the World’s Animal Genetics Resources for Food and Agriculture to be presented in November 2014. Countries are consequently invited to submit their reports to FAO not later than 31st January 2014 and at the same time to update their Animal Genetic Resource Inventories by 30th April 2014. The main objectives of the process leading to the Report on the State of the World’s Animal Genetic Resources are to determine the state of global farm animal genetic resources, to evaluate policies and technologies for their utilization, to identify country priorities for immediate action, and to build local capacity to manage these resources.

One of the activities of the current project during the inception phase is to organize Regional Inception Workshops. Regional Workshops provide opportunities for communication, exchange and sharing of information as well as building of the project team and partnerships within the framework of its implementation. These workshops serve to promote the necessary synergy and map the way forward for the successful implementation of the project. The Second Report on the SoW-AnGR will provide necessary baseline information for the project.

The Regional Inception Workshop for East Africa was held from 20th to 22nd November 2013 at Sportsview Hotel, Kigali, Rwanda. Forty participants, mostly National Coordinators for the Management of Animal Genetic Resources, representatives of international organizations ASARECA, FAO and ILRI, researchers and professionals working on AnGR management in livestock administration and universities.

The objectives of the workshop were:

- Create common understanding, among National Coordinators of AnGR on the project goal, objectives and outcomes as well as roles and responsibilities of partners and stakeholders involved
- Discuss the project's Result Areas, Activities, implementation strategy and the required information and make necessary adjustments
- Familiarize AU Member States with FAO's requirements and guidelines for the preparation of National Reports for the SoW-AnGR and update their Animal Genetic Resource Inventories
- Discuss and establish appropriate processes to update and enrich countries' databases

## ***WORKSHOP PROCEEDINGS:***

### **AU-IBAR: Dr. S. Nouala**

Dr Nouala, representing the Director of AU-IBAR welcomed the participants and gave a brief overview of the project, its aims, objectives and funding. He presented the objectives of the Regional Inception Workshops and highlighted the challenges faced by the animal resources sector, and the need for collaboration and concerted efforts on the utilization and conservation of AnGR.

### **Government of Rwanda: Dr T. Rutagwenda**

Rwanda has an on-going project aimed at distributing 350,000 head of cattle to local farmers by 2014 to contribute to the conservation of AnGR. This will be done through the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources.

### **AU-IBAR-Presentation of Project: Drs. M. Mbole-Kariuki and E.M. Nengomasha**

Drs. Mbole-Kariuki and Nengomasha presented the project's goal, objectives and expected outcomes as well as the proposed institutional arrangements including roles and responsibilities of partners and stakeholders involved and implementation strategy. The key milestones and expected dates of completion were also highlighted.

## ***PLENARY DISCUSSIONS:***

Following the presentation of the project, some participants were of the view that the project was over-ambitious and hoped that it would achieve its objectives. There was also some confusion over the use of "Regional" and "Sub-regional" and this was explained that it was all relative. For example, FAO considers Africa as a region. Africa considers the various geographical "regions". Other issues raised included the balance between conservation and production as was the issue of gene and genotypes. However, participants agreed that it is best to select those that can adapt to the environment. It was also stressed that partnerships and collaboration are crucial when working with AnGR, especially where some are transboundary.

Countries then presented their reports on the status and national initiatives on AnGR. The summary is presented below:

**Kenya**

- Kenya has the Sahiwal breeding programme
- There is a conservation initiative for the Red Maasai sheep
- The country is promoting the use of indigenous chickens and has a dairy goat improvement programme
- Some characterization of indigenous AnGR has been conducted
- There is a livestock recording system in place
- Kenya has gene bank facilities

**Sudan**

- The country started a conservation programme in 2005 for three cattle breeds, Kenana, Aryshire and Butana which were threatened. Blood samples and phenotypic measurements were for characterization
- There are some conservation programmes for dessert sheep breeds, Kalahari goat and Wier goat from Brazil with the Nubian Goat Research Station dedicated to the conservation of the Nubian goat and maintains a gene bank
- However, the country lacks policies to deal with indiscriminate crossbreeding
- Sudan currently has no programmes for the conservation of camels and donkeys

**Rwanda:**

- It also has breeding and conservation programmes particularly with dairy cattle
- Plans are underway to establish a joint gene bank with some regional Member States

**Burundi**

- The country has embarked on a restocking programme with cattle and small ruminants
- There is a livestock data recording systems “IBIS”
- A conservation programme on Ankole is being conducted
- There have been phenotypic and molecular characterization of cattle and goat breeds
- A National Consultative Committee on AnGR has been established
- An inventory of existing national and transboundary breeds has been established

**Ethiopia**

- The country has some national initiatives on the conservation of cattle, sheep and goat breeds
- Ethiopia has developed a National Action Plan for AnGR in its effort to conserve and develop its AnGR
- Ethiopia has a gene bank for conservation of AnGR

**Tanzania**

- The country is in the process of developing a Livestock Policy and Breeding Act and a Livestock Identification, Registration and Traceability Act
- There is a conservation programme for the Mpwapwa and West Kilimanjaro cattle breeds
- Some phenotypic characterization and conservation programmes of indigenous AnGR has been conducted



- Tanzania is part of the SADC livestock data sharing scheme and has a functional gene bank

### **South Sudan**

- Being a newly-established nation, there is little information available on AnGR

### **Eritrea**

- There have been no studies conducted on AnGR, therefore the animals are considered types rather than breeds
- However, the country has embarked on phenotypic characterization of sheep, cattle and a programme on identification of dairy breeds “Grey Eritrean Friesian” with support from Teramo (Italy)

### **Djibouti**

- The country lacks knowledge and skills on AnGR and there is little information available on breeds

### **Uganda**

- The country has an Animal Breeding Act and has established the National Animal Genetic Resources Centre
- Uganda has a conservation programme for Ankole cattle breed as well as for poultry
- There has been characterization of indigenous AnGR as well as inventory of existing breeds
- Uganda proposes regional gene banks

## ***GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE WORKSHOP***

- There is an urgent need to follow-up on the state of reporting at country level. AU-IBAR should take a proactive role to insure that countries meet the deadline for submission of country reports.
- Priority countries identified were South Sudan, Eritrea and Djibouti. These countries have minimal/no data of their animal genetic resources. The project should consider them as priority countries during the implementation of this project.
- The sub-regional focal point for Eastern Africa should be identified and established
- Identification of a potential sub-regional genebank and conservation center.
- Discussions should be initiated with the sub-regional research and development organizations to identify their roles in the implementation of the project.
- It is essential that Member States establish National Strategies and Action Plans as this will be a key opportunity to:
  - Increase visibility of AnGR
  - Establish expected contributions and benefits of all stakeholders

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**STRENGTHENING THE CAPACITY OF AFRICAN  
COUNTRIES TO CONSERVATION AND  
SUSTAINABLE UTILIZATION OF AFRICAN ANIMAL  
GENETIC RESOURCES**

**CRESTA HOTEL, GABORONE, BOTSWANA**

**26-29 NOVEMBER 2013**

**WORKSHOP REPORT**

## **INTRODUCTION**

The African Union-Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR) organized three Regional Workshops in Ouagadougou (West and Central Africa), Kigale (East Africa) and Gaborone (Southern Africa). The workshops were organized to launch two initiatives on animal genetic resources (AnGR) in Africa; the first one was the project “Strengthening the Capacity of African Countries to Conservation and Sustainable Utilization of African Animal Genetic Resources” funded by the European Union and to be implemented by AU-IBAR while the second was the FAO Technical Cooperation Project (TCP) “Assistance for Regional Initiative on Animal Genetic Resources in Africa”. The workshops were jointly organized with ILRI with SLU and FAO. Another important component of the workshops was to assist National Coordinators of AnGR in Member States finalize and submit their Country Reports as contribution to the Second Report on the State of the World’s Animal Genetic Resources for food and agriculture (SoW-AnGR).

## **BACKGROUND**

AU-IBAR is currently implementing this project which seeks to strengthen the capacity of AU Member States and Regional Economic Communities to sustainably utilize and conserve African AnGR through institutionalizing national and regional policy, legal and technical instruments. The project will also fast-track the implementation of the Global Plan of Action (GPA) adopted in 2007 as the main strategy to ensure sustainable utilization and conservation of AnGR in Africa and halt their erosion.

During its 14th regular session, the FAO Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture requested an update of the State of the World’s Animal Genetics Resources for Food and Agriculture to be presented in November 2014. Countries are consequently invited to submit their reports to FAO not later than 31st January 2014 and at the same time to update their Animal Genetic Resource Inventories by 30th April 2014. The main objectives of the process leading to the Report on the State of the World’s Animal Genetic Resources are to determine the state of global farm animal genetic resources, to evaluate policies and technologies for their utilization, to identify country priorities for immediate action, and to build local capacity to manage these resources.

One of the activities of the current project during the inception phase is to organize Regional Inception Workshops. Regional Workshops provide opportunities for communication, exchange and sharing of information as well as building of the project team and partnerships within the framework of its implementation. These workshops serve to promote the necessary synergy and map the way forward for the successful implementation of the project. The Second Report on the SoW-AnGR will provide necessary baseline information for the project.

The Regional Inception Workshop for Southern Africa was held from 26th to 29th November 2013 at Cresta Hotel, Gaborone, Botswana. The workshop was attended by 30 participants, mainly National Coordinators, representatives of international organizations CCADESA, European Commission, COMESA and SADC, researchers and professionals working on AnGR management in livestock administration and universities.

The objectives of the workshop were:

- Create common understanding, among National Coordinators of AnGR on the project goal, objectives and outcomes as well as roles and responsibilities of partners and stakeholders involved
- Discuss the project's Result Areas, Activities, implementation strategy and the required information and make necessary adjustments
- Familiarize AU Member States with FAO's requirements and guidelines for the preparation of National Reports for the SoW-AnGR and update their Animal Genetic Resource Inventories
- Discuss and establish appropriate processes to update and enrich countries' databases

## **WORKSHOP PROCEEDINGS:**

### **AU-IBAR: Prof. A. El-Sawalhy**

The Director welcomed the participants and gave a brief overview of the project, its aims, objectives and funding. He particularly thanked the EU for funding the project and its continued support to animal resources development in Africa. He presented the objectives of the Regional Inception Workshops and highlighted the challenges faced by the animal resources sector, and the need for collaboration and concerted efforts on the utilization and conservation of AnGR.

### **ILRI: Dr. S. Moyo**

Dr Moyo highlighted some of the ILRI initiatives in Africa and Asia. These included the following:

- Small ruminant value chains for reducing poverty and increasing food security in dryland areas of India and Mozambique (imGoats)
- Enhancing the Competitiveness of Smallholder Livestock in Botswana
- Innovative Beef Value chain development schemes in Southern Africa: The case of Swaziland
- Integrating crops and livestock for improved food security and livelihoods in rural Zimbabwe

Potential areas of collaboration with development and technical partners included:

- Animal Breeding and Genetics – Contribute to the value chain work based on need (e.g. dairy crossbreds, animal recording, breed performance evaluation, sustainable use)
- Information and knowledge sharing through CCARDESA platforms
- Participation and presentation of thematic papers at the FANRPAN annual policy dialogues
- Project proposal development and implementation with various partners in the Member states under the identified priority areas

### **EU: Mr. D. Mwangi Njuru**

The commitment of EU to supporting AnGR on the continent was stressed. Mr Njuru advised on the need to sharpen the logframe of the project given that it was developed more than two years ago and also to create synergies with other on-going AU-IBAR projects. It is important to ensure the realization of activities in the MS and RECs under this project. He also reported the new ILRI project on index-based livestock insurance funded by the EU.



### **SADC: Dr.B.D. Hulman**

Dr Hulman highlighted the significance of the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) and Regional Initiatives for the SADC region. The priorities for these include ensuring equitable and sustainable use of the environment and natural resources and optimal utilization of farm AnGR, which are considered a priority in the SADC region. He noted that one of the key roles of SADC was to: design and implement improved conservation and breeding programme with the aim to improve livelihoods and food security among livestock keepers through sustainable utilization and conservation of FAnGR in the SADC Region. SADC was also committed to undertaking research and development for the SADC region through the newly-established CCARDESA.

### **CCARDESA: Dr. B. Podisi**

Dr Podisi highlighted the roles of CCARDESA which included:

- Coordination and implementation of regional R&D programmes
- Facilitation of collaboration among NARES and CGIAR centres
- Promotion of public-private partnerships in regional agricultural R&D
- Improvement of agricultural technology generation, dissemination and adoption in the region through collective efforts, training and capacity building

CCARDESA is currently interested in promoting the commercialization of indigenous chicken breeds to enhance food security and reduce poverty as well as synthesizing and disseminating existing knowledge on indigenous breeds to promote their utilization.

### **Government of Botswana: Dr. B. Motsu**

Dr Motsu noted, with concern, the shortage of qualified animal breeders in Botswana and how this is adversely affecting the development of AnGR. He proposed that in the long-term, AnGR cooperatives could be established to promote the utilization and conservation of AnGR. He also talked about the Livestock Improvement Act and the establishment of the Animal Production Advisory Board whose mandate includes advice on AnGR. The Tswana cattle and goat breeds are among the most important of the indigenous AnGR in the country. Botswana has facilities for semen storage as part of its efforts on the conservation of AnGR. The country also has a vibrant livestock recording and traceability system.

### **AU-IBAR-Presentation of Project: Drs. M. Mbole-Kariuki and N.A. Bosso**

Drs. Mbole-Kariuki and Bosso presented the project's goal, objectives and expected outcomes as well as the proposed institutional arrangements including roles and responsibilities of partners and stakeholders involved and implementation strategy. The key milestones and expected dates of completion were also highlighted.

## ***PLENARY DISCUSSIONS:***

The participants urged the project to consider including Southern Africa in Result 1. It was announced that this would be done following approval by the Project Steering Committee. If the status and trends of AnGR is established in Southern Africa, this could be compared with what has been done and also serve as a baseline. There was also concern about the membership of some countries in SADC and COMESA and how implementation of activities would be

conducted in such cases. It was agreed that every attempt will be made to ensure that implementation will be done rationally taking into consideration the geographical and political overlaps.

Countries then presented their reports on the status and national initiatives on AnGR. The summary is presented below:

#### **South Africa**

- In situ and cryopreservation conservation of cattle, goat, sheep chicken and pigs
- Nguni Cattle have been characterized (not yet to the ecotype level)
- Some pig and chicken breeds have also been characterized
- There are conservation programmes for pig and chicken, however there is need to establish markets for the products for sustainability
- Most of the conservation programmes are carried out at universities and research institutions and by some provincial government

#### **Mauritius**

- There is a conservation programme for Creole cattle which has been classified as critically endangered. However, there is need to do genetic characterization, especially phenotypic
- There is need to establish a national breeding policy
- Identify stakeholders willing to collaborate in the sustainable utilization of the breed

#### **Zambia:**

- There is indiscriminant crossbreeding of indigenous with exotic animals mainly because of the desire to increase body size and/or milk production and Zambeef the main meat processor, prefers large animals
- Recording programs are generally quite poor and there is need to develop them (collection of baseline data should be first step)
- Breed population numbers are not well known
- Some characterization of AnGR has occurred, but not sufficiently to determine if all various types are distinct breeds
- Production environments are also not well studied and management of animals is often sub-optimal
- Value of indigenous breeds is not well known or appreciated by farmers
- A Research station is being used as an AnGR conservation site with Baila cattle which is at high risk of extinction and the Angoni breed, which is less threatened but also at risk
- There is an in situ conservation programme for the Tonga cattle breed
- The country is developing a livestock policy including issues of AnGR
- Joint programs for management and conservation of transboundary breeds (Angoni, Tonga and Barotse) can be prepared and implemented with Malawi, Zimbabwe and Botswana, respectively

#### **Mozambique**

- The country has a national AI programme
- Import live animals and semen, Jersey for dairy and Brahman and South Devon for beef; Bonsmara and Simmental crossing with Landin and Nguni
- There is a conservation programme for Landin and Angoni at Research Stations
- Angoni has been phenotypically characterized while the Nguni has also been registered with the Nguni Breed Association in South Africa
- The country introduced the Kalahari Red and Boer goats for cross breeding with the local goat to improve performance
- There has been domestication of guinea fowls

#### **Malawi**

- There is a national AI Centre for semen production
- Importation of performance tested bulls; Friesian and Jersey for dairy, Brahman for beef and Boer goats for meat, Saanen, Alpine for dairy
- There is a conservation programme for indigenous Malawi Zebu, Local Malawi goats and local sheep at Research Stations
- The Malawi Zebu Cattle has been phenotypically characterized as well as indigenous chickens
- There has been some molecular characterization of indigenous Malawi Zebu Cattle
- Crossbreeding of indigenous chickens with Black Australops breed to improve productivity is being practised
- Malawi developed an issue paper on Managing animal biodiversity and associated ecosystems in Malawi (2011)
- A Pilot Animal Recording System for dairy cattle in Malawi and Mozambique (DIMSSA: Beira) has been initiated
- There is some available expertise and infrastructure for molecular characterization and genomic studies

#### **Zimbabwe**

- Resuscitation of breed societies especially Mashona cattle and to some extent Nguni cattle
- Capacitating government research institutions through boundary fence construction and establishment and maintenance of nucleus herds for conservation in-situ on government farms
- Protection of farms holding stud breeds from compulsory acquisition;
- Promoting use of AI among smallholder dairy farmers;
- Characterization of indigenous goat populations
- Protection of farms holding stud breeds from compulsory acquisition as part of the Land Reform Programme;
- Promoting use of AI among smallholder dairy farmers;
- Characterization of indigenous goat populations
- Some phenotypic characterization of breeds was conducted but there is need to verify this with molecular characterization
- Development of regional breeding programmes for Nguni cattle (Zimbabwe, South Africa, Botswana, Zambia and Malawi); Afrikander cattle (Zimbabwe and South

Africa); Tuli (Botswana, Namibia and Zimbabwe); Sabi, Tswana and Damara sheep (Zimbabwe, Botswana and Namibia)

- Development of a regional gene bank for semen processing and distribution, suggestions are to use Botswana's modern AI facilities

#### **Angola**

- National technical meetings have been organized to develop NAPs for AnGR including conducting inventories of animal breeds, human resource capacity and institutions
- There is a review of existing policies and legislations on AnGR
- The country is also reviewing the structure of the National Coordination Unit for AnGR
- There is a project on phenotypic characterization of local breeds (ruminants) with support from IAEA
- Another project is providing support to local livestock-keeping communities with basic services such as water and forage
- The country is involved in activities for the VET-GOV project

#### **Madagascar**

- Inventory on AnGR has been conducted
- There is a proposal to establish a gene bank for indigenous AnGR with FAO support
- There has been characterization of local cattle breeds such as the Malgache Zebu
- Sensitization and training of breeders/technicians on AnGR has been conducted
- There have been importations of new breeds of duck
- There have been restrictions on the export of live animals to prevent extinction, especially ruminants
- There are restocking programmes for bees and local chickens
- There is a review of existing policies and legislations on AnGR
- The country is also involved in activities for the VET-GOV project

#### **Seychelles**

- The country has no indigenous breeds, all are imported
  - There is a livestock improvement centre and use of biotechnology
  - Seychelles is setting up a poultry parent stock programme
- The country has initiated the write-up of a programme on the conservation of adaptable breeds/crossbreeds
- Review of policies and legislation under the VET-GOV project

#### **Botswana**

- The SADC region has a sub-committee on Animal Production, Marketing, Range Management and Animal Genetic Resources (APRM-AnGR) as well as a Livestock Information Management System (LIMS) from which Botswana is benefiting
- Botswana has a National Development Plan an agricultural policy which encompasses conservation of AnGR a Draft National AnGR Plan, gene bank
- The country also has the Livestock Improvement Act, Advisory Board and a National Livestock Recording and Performance Scheme

- Botswana has a functional National Focal Point (DAR), National and Alternate Coordinators
- The country has programmes for characterization (phenotypic and molecular), conservation and selection for improvement of indigenous breeds and conducts research on indigenous breeds
- Awareness activities such as fairs, workshops are conducted regularly
- The country would support the establishment of a regional gene bank as well as conduct of breed surveys and characterization of transboundary breeds of cattle, sheep and goats (Nguni, Nguni)
- There are opportunities for capacity building in open nucleus breeding programmes as well as training of national coordinators
- There is need to revive the SADC Regional AnGR Focal Point and Regional AnGR networks
- There is scope for cooperation in livestock recording and performance evaluation in the SADC region
- The presence of CCARDESA as the regional broker for R&D should be exploited for the benefit of AnGR

#### **Swaziland**

- Beef cattle breeding programme based on four breeds – Indigenous Nguni, Brahman, Simmental and Drakensberger, producing performance tested bulls for distribution to farmers through the bull loan scheme
- There are also out and cross-breed evaluation for adaptability in different agro-ecological zones of Swaziland
- For dairy cattle, there is an improvement programme with three breeds, Jersey, Friesian and Nguni) and the crossbreds are also evaluated
- There are selection programmes for the improvement of indigenous goats
- There is promotion of the commercialization of indigenous chickens using farmer groups and currently there are two breeding units
- There is also in situ conservation with utilization programmes for Nguni cattle, goats and indigenous chickens
- The private sector is practicing ecotourism with wildlife and AnGR conservation

#### **Lesotho**

- The country has five mare camps for the Basotho pony owned by farmers including a conservation programme for the Basotho pony
- The country provides AI services for dairy cattle; Jersey, Holstein-Friesian, Dairy Swiss
- Merino sheep studs are run by the government and there are woolled Merino sheep breeders and Angora goats breeders associations
- There is a programme for distribution of dual purpose chickens

#### **Namibia**

- The government has 10 livestock breeding stations where Nguni, Afrikaner, Simmental are maintained for conservation as they are now threatened. These breeds are also used for cross breeding. The Bonsmara has been introduced for breeding.

- Damara and Swakara (Karakul) sheep flocks are also maintained at these stations.
- There are well-organized and functional private stud breeders associations.
- Namibia indigenous goats are kept for conservation
- The Boer goat (white boar goat and the black ones) is used for cross-breeding mainly for meat.
- Some indigenous pig breeds are kept by the government.
- Farmers are assisted to collect data for performance testing.

## ***GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE WORKSHOP***

- There is an urgent need to follow-up on the state of reporting at country level. AU-IBAR should take a proactive role to insure that countries meet the deadline for submission of country reports.
- The sub-regional focal point for Southern Africa should be identified and re-established
- Discussions should be initiated with the sub-regional research and development organizations to identify their roles in the implementation of the project.
- Identification of a potential sub-regional genebank and conservation centre.
- Establish a functional and informative AnGR database populated by the region to instil sense of ownership.
- There is need to train more animal breeders and encourage collaboration between universities in AnGR for MSc and PhD training programmes
- There should be fair exchange of genetic materials and information among the Member States in the region
- Regional collaboration in molecular characterization of AnGR should be promoted

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# **Strengthening the Capacity of African Countries FoR Conservation and Sustainable UtiliZation of African Animal Genetic Resources**

**PROJECT TEAM RETREAT**

**8 – 10 JANUARY 2014**

**AU-IBAR OFFICES, NAIROBI**

**RETREAT REPORT**

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## Introduction and Background

The project "Strengthening the Capacity of African Countries to Conservation and Sustainable Utilization of African Animal Genetic Resources" commonly referred to as the "Genetics Project" aims at strengthening the capacity of countries and Regional Economic Communities to sustainably use and conserve African animal genetic resources through institutionalizing national and regional policy, legal and technical instruments that are crucial for the judicious exploitation of AnGR. The project is intended to strengthen the inherent capacities of Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and the end-users at community level to improve the utilization of AnGR and rural livelihoods through the following:

- Establishment of the status and trends of animal genetic resources in Africa
- Development of policy frameworks for the sustainable use of AnGR
- Supporting and strengthening national and regional conservation and improvement strategies and initiatives
- Increasing knowledge, attitude and practice of the contribution of livestock and livestock sector to economic growth, food security and poverty reduction.

The Genetic Project was signed in July 2013 and initial activities, including advertising vacancies (December 2012), recruitment of project staff with interviews conducted in September 2013. The project staff include; two Project Officers, a Data Management Expert and a Project Technical Assistant. The post for a Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, is awaiting contract formalities. The project team had four members by December 2013 and has to date carried out various activities including; introducing the project to the management of AU-IBAR and organizing and conducting Regional Inception Workshops in Ouagadougou, Kigali and Gaborone, for West and Central, East and Southern Africa, respectively.

It was recognized that there was need to plan activities for the project at the beginning of the year and to streamline and coordinate the implementation and management of activities by the project team members according to the project document and the various members' mandates. Therefore, it was agreed that the project team meets at the beginning of 2014 to map out how to implement and manage the project.

A project team retreat was organized to plan for effective and efficient management of the project and to critically discuss the requirements of the project, implementation modalities and to provide opportunities to engender creativity and interaction among project team members. The retreat further offered opportunities for team members to make their contributions on how best the project could be implemented and managed; setting goals and expectations as well as allocating roles and responsibilities of the team members.

The main objectives of the retreat were to:

- Critically examine the project especially the activities and sub-activities to be implemented in 2014 and projections for 2015 and beyond
- Ensure that the project strategy was clearly understood by the team
- Engage in a planning process that involves and guides all the team members
- Brainstorm on new ideas, and critically discuss and scrutinize various aspects of the project

## Retreat Opening

The retreat was attended by the Project Team as well as colleagues from other units. The list of participants is shown in Annex 1 while the proposed Agenda for the retreat is in Annex 2. The retreat was officially opened by the Head of the Animal Production Unit, Dr. S. Nouala. Dr. Nouala stressed the need to move swiftly with the project implementation as six months had already lapsed since the signing off of the project on 1 July 2013. He noted that at the end of the retreat, the following were expected:

- The activities, sub-activities and sub-sub-activities to be implemented in 2014 and projections beyond 2015 be established and agreed to
- The project team clearly understand the project strategy
- All project team members are fully involved, engaged and guided by the planning process
- The various aspects of the project and new ideas, are adequately scrutinized and critically discussed for greater comprehension and clarity

Other outputs expected from the retreat included:

1. A detailed Work Plan for 2014 with clear roles and responsibilities of each team member
2. A project budget for 2014
3. A Procurement Plan
4. A Communication and Visibility Plan
5. Terms of References (TORs) for the first Project Steering Committee meeting
6. Preparation for the project inception report
7. Other issues

## Retreat Proceedings

### Detailed Work Plan 2014

A detailed Work Plan was developed based on the four project Result Areas and their Activities. Sub-activities and sub-sub-activities were derived and developed for each Result Area (Annex 3). The project team then allocated roles and responsibilities to each member. However, it was stressed that the allocation of tasks and responsibilities should not be viewed as fixed allocation of project duties and activities but rather as a way of creating more efficiency and mutual responsibility among the team members.

The project needs to positively impact and make tangible contributions to the development of the animal resources sector in Africa. The team members are expected to keep abreast of the science on AnGR to enable production of intelligent, knowledgeable and accurate reports. This will also empower the team to better assess and rate consultancy reports.

The following is a description of the Activities, sub-activities and sub-sub-activities that will be conducted within the Result Areas for January to December 2014:

### Result Area 1: Establishment of the status and trends of animal genetic resources in Africa

#### *Activity 1: Establish the state of AnGR in Africa to identify threatened ruminant breeds and breeds at risk of extinction*

Under this activity, an inventory of existing AnGR in all the regions of Africa will be conducted to establish the status on AnGR. The following sub-activities and sub-sub-activities will be conducted:

- Develop and advertise TORs for consultancies to establish the status and trends
- Recruitment of consultants. The consensus was that this activity would be best if carried out by National Coordinators who already have most of the information available or have relatively easy access to what is required
- Recruit one consultant to consolidate all reports into one continental report
- Conduct National, Regional validation workshops and one Continental Workshop
- Assist Member States in the preparation of their Country Reports for the 2nd SoW-AnGR

***Activity 2: An inventory and assessment of existing policies and regulations on the use of animal genetic resources including genetic improvement of livestock in Africa***

- Develop and advertise TORs for consultancies to establish an inventory and assessment of policies & regulations (link with Activity 1)
- The National Coordinators, will parallel to the inventory conducted under Result 1 Activity 1, identify existing national policies, strategies or regulatory frameworks related to the management of AnGR.
- Conduct National, Regional validation workshops and one Continental Workshop

***Activity 3: Assessment of the genetic and socio-economic impact of production systems (i.e. and management systems i.e. crossbreeding with exotic breeds, intensification, transhumance and commercialization on local/indigenous AnGR***

Regional assessments will be conducted to establish the types of crossbreeding programmes in Africa, whether regulated, planned, erratic, government supported, private sector based, linked to movements and the intended objectives whether creation of synthetic breeds, breed absorption and substitution or improvement of local breeds.

- Develop and advertise TORs for consultancies to conduct the assessments
- Hire consultants to conduct regional studies to assess the impact of these programmes on genetic diversity, animal productivity, sustainability of the production system, and the short and long-term socio-economic benefits for the AnGR owners and the economies.
- Conduct a continental workshop (simultaneously with Activities 1 and 2 above)

***Activity 4: Assessment of selection and breeding programs impact on animal genetic diversity and socio-economic status in Africa***

A similar exercise as done in Activity 3 above will be conducted for selection and breeding programmes of local breeds in Africa.

- Develop and advertise TORs for consultancies to conduct the assessments
- Hire consultants to conduct regional studies
- The outputs of Activities 3 and 4 will be analyzed to compare the respective benefits of the two options and provide evidence to stimulate policy dialogue.

**Result Area 2: Development of policy frameworks for the sustainable use of AnGR**

***Activity 1: Develop national, regional and continental guidelines for the formulation and harmonization of crossbreeding policies***



This activity will constitute a logical continuum of Result 1 Activities 1, 2 and 3.

- A Concept Note will be drafted on the guidelines for the formulation and harmonization of crossbreeding
- A strategy and roadmap for this activity will be developed.
- National and regional validation workshops will be conducted with key stakeholders to ensure ownership and harmonization which should lead to consensus on appropriate and preferred options for genetic improvement programmes with crossbreeding.
- The resultant recommendations will be translated into policy guidelines for use by Member States.

***Activity 2: Develop regional frameworks and policies for in situ and ex situ conservation***

Like with Activity 1:

- A Concept Note will be drafted on the guidelines for the formulation and harmonization of crossbreeding
- A strategy and roadmap for this activity will be developed
- Validations workshops will be conducted with full stakeholder participation and consensus to develop strategic options for frameworks and policies which would support sustainable in situ and ex situ conservation of AnGR.

***Activity 3: Develop technical standards and protocols (including property rights and benefits sharing) for the exchange and use of genetic materials***

This activity will borrow from the existing standards and protocols for the fair and equitable sharing of plant genetic resources.

- Develop and advertise TORs for consultancies to conduct the studies on the development of protocols and standards
- Hire consultants (preferably with a legal background)
- Develop technical standards and protocols, legislation or regulatory frameworks for the sharing, exchange and utilization of AnGR (could base them on The Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity).

**Result Area 3: Supporting and strengthening national and regional conservation and improvement strategies and initiatives**

***Activity 1: Support Member States to establish and implement their National Action Plan for Animal Genetic Resources within their livestock policy***

The Activity will:

- Conduct an assessment of the existence of National Action Plans (NAPs) on AnGR in Member States
- Develop and compile guidelines for the production of NAPs on AnGR (borrow from FAO, SPINAP etc)
- Conduct regional training and validation workshops
- Where appropriate, provide financial and technical support to MS to produce or review NAPs on AnGR through e.g. policy hubs and CAADP teams as part of national agricultural investment plans

***Activity 2: Support Member States to establish or strengthen their national breeding and conservation strategies as part of their National Action Plan for Animal Genetic Resources***

This activity will complement Result 3 Activity 1.

- A gap analysis and assessment of breeding and conservation strategies will be conducted with focus on endangered breeds
- Selected initiatives will be supported with subventions provided to the MS in consultations with key stakeholders and governments

***Activity 3: Support the development of regional conservation policy and strategic frameworks for transboundary breeds and populations that are at risk***

The transboundary nature of AnGR requires regional rather than just national consideration. This Activity will benefit from the findings of Result Area 1 Activity 1. The following sub-activities will be conducted:

- A Concept Note and roadmap on regional conservation policy frameworks for transboundary breeds will be developed.
- An inventory of existing policies will be conducted
- Regional validation workshops will be held
- The developed frameworks will be published and disseminated

***Activity 4: Support the establishment of regional facility(ies) for ex situ conservation, in particular cryogenic storage and gene banks on AnGR***

The project will, through this activity, technically and financially support the establishment of gene bank(s).

- Assessments of existing gene bank facilities will be conducted to identify and determine the potential for use as regional facilities.
- A workshop for experts will be conducted to ensure cost-effective selection of facilities to serve as regional gene banks.

***Activity 5: Support the establishment and strengthening of national and regional livestock breeders' associations***

The information required for this Activity will be generated from the studies in Result 1 Activity 1 where:

- A Concept Note and roadmap will be developed on support to animal breeders association
- Assessments of the existing animal breeders associations and their capacity will be conducted
- Visits to selected associations will be conducted
- Five regional animal breeders confederations will be established

**Result Area 4: Increasing knowledge, attitude and practice of the contribution of livestock and livestock sector to economic growth, food security and poverty reduction**

***Activity 1: Develop harmonized tools (protocols) for characterization and inventory of AnGR***

This Activity will:

- Conduct and assessment of existing tools and protocols for characterization and inventory of AnGR
- Develop and advertise TORs for consultancies to conduct the studies on these protocols
- Hire consultant to conduct study
- Harmonized standard tools (guidelines, protocols, templates for data collection instruments) will be produced, tested, and disseminated to Member States
- A workshop for experts will be conducted to validate the protocols.

***Activity 2: Establishment of AnGR database***

Under this activity, it is planned that an African Animal Genetic Resource Information System will be developed as a module within ARIS II.

- A Concept Note will be developed on the information system
- A needs assessment will be conducted as a precursor to this activity
- Consultative meetings will be held with key stakeholders.
- Database will be developed

***Activity 3: Establish and strengthen national and regional systems for monitoring of trends of breeds and associated risks***

This Activity will:

- Develop and advertise TORs for consultancies to develop monitoring systems for breeds at risk
- Hire consultant to conduct study
- Establish country-based risk monitoring systems that will assist in setting up early warning systems and response mechanisms.

This Activity will depend on information derived Result 4 Activity 2

***Activity 4: Develop regional networks for information sharing***

Under this Activity the following will be conducted:

- A Concept Note will be developed on the establishment of or support to regional networks
- An assessment of existing networks will be conducted to determine their status and functionality.
- An interactive e-learning system for information sharing and discussions among National and Sub-Regional Focal Points (S-RFP) of Africa will be established
- The Activity will support at least one biannual meeting of focal points.
- TORs for the proposed “Genetics Network” will be developed

***Activity 5: Establish or strengthen regional focal points for animal genetic resources***

This Activity, will:

- Develop a Concept Note and roadmap on the strengthening and establishment of S-RFPs, starting with East Africa
- An Inception Workshop will be held for North Africa (entry point for the establishment of the S-RFP for the region)
- The functionality of the joint RFP for West and Central Africa will be assessed.

### ***Activity 6: Document and disseminate best practices and lessons learnt from animal genetic conservation and improvement initiatives***

The Activity will:

- Continually identify and document best practices and/or major lessons learnt in the management and conservation of AnGR.
- Good practice papers and policy notes will be produced and disseminated
- The ALive and other AU-IBAR platforms will be used for advocacy and raising awareness on the project activities.

### **Project Budget for 2014**

The project team discussed the budget for 2014 which was incorporated into the Work Plan, in line with the overall approved budget. Funds were allocated to Activities accordingly. .

### **Procurement Plan**

The Senior Human Resources and Administration Officer (SHRAO) explained the procedures and regulations on procurement. He highlighted that for any advertisement on the AU-IBAR website, a minimum of one (1) month is required before the action can be processed. He explained that meetings are also subject to the procurement guidelines and any meeting costing more than USD 10,000 should go to the Tender Board and this can take a minimum of two (2) months. On vehicle maintenance, it was stressed that there was need to enquire for guidance from the Finance Officer. The project team informed the SHRAO that there was need for Skype facilities to enable the team discuss and share information with partners and other stakeholders. The SHRAO explained that this could be arranged and plans are underway to provide staff with these services in one of the meeting rooms which has video and audio facilities. The Project and other users could be allocated a “user account” for Skyping. The team was also informed of the need for participants to confirm their attendance to workshops in time to minimize potential losses incurred by AU-IBAR. A minimum of two weeks is required for foreign participants to get Kenya visitors’ visas and this should be taken into consideration during planning of meetings and workshops (Annex 4).

### **Communication and Visibility Plan**

The Genetics Project will continually generate and disseminate information on AnGR and other products about the project and its achievements to all relevant stakeholders. It is therefore, important that the project and its activities are clearly “visible” to others. The team therefore, discussed the Communication and Visibility Plan of the project. This was based on a similar one developed for earlier projects within the unit. The information required for promotional materials was discussed and included in the Communication and Visibility Plan. The team revised and improved on the draft. A copy is shown in the Annex 5.

### **Terms of Reference (TORs) for the first Project Steering Committee Meeting**

The Project will be under the leadership of the Project Steering Committee which shall provide the overall guidance on policy and strategy for the effective coordination, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the Animal Genetic Resources Project. The team then developed the TORs for the Project Steering Committee (PSC). A draft copy is shown in Annex 6.

## **Preparation of the Project Inception Report**

The Project Inception Report highlights the events of the Inception Phase of the project. This report should cover the activities that have taken place since the official signing of the project. The project team worked on the outline of the, specifically on the aspects/topics which need to be captured in the report (see Annex 7).

## **Other Issues**

Other issues discussed during the retreat included the following:

1. Development of TORs for various project studies and information required to feed the Exit Strategy and the M&E plan
  - a. The development of the various TORs for these activities was initiated during the retreat. Deadlines were set for the submission of the TORs for advertisement and recruitment of consultants in order to achieve the set targets and milestones.
  - b. The M&E Plan will be developed by the M&E Officer of PPU in collaboration with the project team
2. Identification of information required for the project internet page
  - a. The team initiated discussions on the information required for the Project webpage on the AU-IBAR website and agreed to finalize after consultations with the Webmaster.
3. Engagement of other AU-IBAR projects
  - a. It is necessary that the project's activities on policies be linked up with the activities of the policy hubs of the Vet-Gov project at the sub-activity level to ensure coherence and synergies.
  - b. It was also agreed that the project would liaise with colleagues for the PPU, particularly on the development of guidelines for National Action Plans by Member States. Since the Genetics project has various
4. Preparation for the first Partners' and Steering committee meetings
  - a. It was agreed that the team would start preparations for the Partners' and Project Steering Committee meetings scheduled for April 2014 as soon as possible. These include finalizing the TORs for the PSC, developing the Concept Note and accompanying memos for the meeting and other logistics arrangements.
5. EU reporting system
  - a. The team was also strongly advised to use the EU reporting system and format (copy provided) when reporting to the EU

## ANNEX 1: List of Participants

Name	Unit	Position
Dr S. Nouala	Animal Production	Project Team Leader
Dr M. Mbole-Kariuki	Animal Production	Project Data Management Expert
Dr C. Pissang	Animal Production	Project Officer
Dr N.A. Bosso	Animal Production	Project Technical Assistant
Dr E.M. Nengomasha	Animal Production	Project Officer
Dr. A. Lewa-Kigezo	Programmes and Projects	Programmes and Projects Officer
Ms. S. Mugwe	Programmes and Projects	Monitoring and Evaluation Officer
Dr. I.A. Gashash	Animal Health	ARIS Manager
Mr. T. Kishlaf	Human Resources & Administration	Senior Human Resources and Administration Officer
Mr. S. Abdoulwahidou	Human Resources & Administration	Procurement Officer
Ms. J. Makanda	Human Resources & Administration	Administration Assistant
Mr. S. Cheruiyot	Finance	Accounts Assistant

## **ANNEX 2: Proposed Agenda for Project Team Retreat**

### **Day 1 Wednesday 8 January 2014**

<b>Time</b>	<b>Programme Item</b>
	<b>Session 1: Opening (Head of Unit as facilitator)</b>
9:00 to	Overview of the Retreat and Expectations
10:00	Introductory presentation
	Presentation of the Draft Agenda Adoption of Agenda and task allocation for the team members (who will be doing what)
10:15 to	<b>Session 2: Workplan and Budget</b>
13:15	Workplan and Budget for 2014 (Resource person from the Finance and ARIS)
	<b>Lunch</b>
14:00 to	Workplan and Budget 2014 continued
17:00	Procurement plan (Resource person from the Administration)
	<b>End of day 1</b>

### **Day 2 Thursday 9 January 2014**

<b>Time</b>	<b>Programme Item</b>
	<b>Session 3: Preparation of First Partners and Steering Committee Meetings</b>
9:00 to	Finalization of the coordination mechanism
13:15	TORs for the Steering Committee and Preparation of the first partners' and first Steering Committee meetings
	<b>Lunch</b>
	<b>Session 4: M&amp;E, Documentation Plan and Exit strategy</b>
14:00 to	M&E plan (Resource person from the PPU)
15:00	
15:00 to	Documentation Plan (Resource person from the PPU)
16:00	
16:00 to	Exit strategy plan (Resource person from the PPU)
17:00	
	<b>End of day 2</b>

### **Day 3 Friday 10 January 2014**

<b>Time</b>	<b>Programme Item</b>
	<b>Session 4: TORs studies and Inception report</b>
9:00 to	Review the TORs for the assessment studies
13:15	Initiate the preparation of the project inception report
	<b>Lunch</b>
	<b>Session 5: Communication and Visibility</b>
14:00 to	Communication and Visibility plan (Resource person from the PPU)
15:00	
15:00 to	Design of posters and brochures (Resource person from the Administration)
16:00	
16:00 to	Design of project Internet page (Resource person from the Administration)
17:00	
	<b>End of day 3</b>



# **STRENGTHENING THE CAPACITY OF AFRICAN COUNTRIES TO CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE UTILIZATION OF AFRICAN ANIMAL GENETIC RESOURCES**

## **Steering Committee Terms of Reference**



**Food Security Project funded by the  
European Union**



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## **Background**

Animal Genetic Resources (AnGR) for food and agriculture are essential for Africa food security, and contribute to the livelihoods of hundreds of millions of people. However, genetic improvement programs in Africa, by governments, non-governmental organizations, bilateral aid agencies, and the private sector, have favoured the use of exotic breeds for crossbreeding, upgrading, or replacement. Majority of these programs have been implemented without clear policies, regulatory frameworks, strategic thinking and a long term view and were mainly motivated by the objective of rapid productivity gain resulting in indiscriminate, uncoordinated or uncontrolled crossbreeding activities. This may eventually lead to the loss of indigenous AnGR. Moreover, the trans-boundary nature of the spatial distribution of livestock breeds calls for a harmonised legal and technical frameworks of exploiting the genetic attributes of Africa's livestock. Genetic resources are a global concern and of public interest that require global governance mechanisms.

The project therefore, aims at strengthening the capacity of countries and Regional Economic Communities to sustainably use and conserve African animal genetic resources through institutionalising national and regional policy, legal and technical instruments that are crucial for judicious utilization and conservation of AnGR across Africa. The 5 year project is composed of 4 components as follows:

- strengthening governance approaches for food security,
- Policy and strategy formulation and implementation,
- strengthening the institutional capacity of Member States (MS) and RECs and,
- Facilitating information sharing on sustainable use and conservation of AnGR.

This proposal involves the collaboration of many institutions and the coordination of their activities, therefore a Project Steering Committee (PSC) is crucial to ensure well-coordinated activities, expertise and efforts for quality delivery and achievement of expected outputs.

## **Role of the Strengthening the Capacity of African Countries to Conservation and Sustainable Utilization of African Animal Genetic Resources Steering Committee**

### **Objective of the project Steering committee**

The objective of the Project Steering Committee (PSC) is to guide and support the project meeting its objective.

### **Mandate and Functions**

In accordance with the Project document, a Project Steering Committee (PSC) is to be established to monitor progress in project execution, to provide strategic and policy guidance, and to review and approve annual work plans and budgets. The Project Steering Committee shall provide the overall guidance on policy and strategy for the effective coordination, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the Animal Genetics Project.

Specifically, the PSC shall:

- a) Review technical and financial progress reports.
- b) Endorse the annual project budget proposal.
- c) Provide advice and guidance on business issues facing the project.
- d) Use influence and authority to assist the project in achieving its outcomes.
- e) Review and approve final project deliverables.

- f) Facilitate the overall programme implementation including monitoring and evaluation and provide advice on strategic approaches to enhance implementation.
- g) Ensure the dissemination of information generated by the Project to the beneficiaries, RECs, implementing partners and other relevant stakeholders.
- h) Provide recommendations on major project initiatives, results and outputs.
- i) Facilitate institutional liaison with non-partner organizations and bodies to promote synergies and avoid duplication of efforts.
- j) Advise on the visibility and communication plan.

### **Responsibilities of the Steering Committee Chair**

The Steering Committee Chair is H.E. Mrs Rhoda Peace Tumusiime, Commissioner for Rural Economy and Agriculture of the African Union Commission. The responsibilities of the Steering Committee Chair are as follows:

- Sets the agenda for each meeting.
- Ensures that agendas and supporting materials are delivered to members in advance of meetings.
- Makes the purpose of each meeting clear to members and explains the agenda at the beginning of each meeting.
- Clarifies and summarizes what is happening throughout each meeting.
- Keeps the meeting moving by putting time limits on each agenda items and keeping all meetings to two hours or less.
- Encourages broad participation from members in discussion by calling on different people.
- Ends each meeting with a summary of decisions and assignments.
- Follows up with consistently absent members to determine if they wish to discontinue membership.
- Finds replacements for members who discontinue participation.

### **Responsibilities of Steering Committee Members**

Individual Steering Committee members have the following responsibilities:

- Understand the goals, objectives, and desired outcomes of the project.
- Understand and represent the interests of project stakeholders.
- Take a genuine interest in the project's outcomes and overall success.
- Act on opportunities to communicate positively about the project.
- Check that the project is making sensible financial decisions – especially in procurement and in responding to issues, risks and proposed project changes.
- Check that the project is aligned with the organizational strategy as well as policies and directions across government as a whole.
- Actively participate in meetings through attendance, discussion, and review of minutes, papers and other Steering Committee documents.
- Support open discussion and debate, and encourage fellow Steering Committee members to voice their insights.

## General Membership

### 5.1.1 Steering Committee

The table below lists the membership of the Steering Committee.

ORGANISATION	ABBREVIATION
African Union Commission	AUC
Economic Community Of West African States	ECOWAS
Economic Community of Central African States	ECCAS
Intergovernmental Authority for Development	IGAD
Southern African Development Community	SADC
Arab Maghreb Union	UMA
Ministry in charge of Animal Resources West African region	MAR West
Ministry in charge of Animal Resources East African region	MAR East
Ministry in charge of Animal Resources Central African region	MAR Central
Ministry in charge of Animal Resources Southern African region	MAR South
Ministry in charge of Animal Resources Northern African region	MAR North
European Union Delegations	EU
Centre International de Recherche-Développement sur l’Elevage en zone Subhumide	CIRDES
Food and Agriculture Organization	FAO
International Livestock Research Institute	ILRI
West Africa Livestock Innovation Centre	WALIC
Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa	ASARECA
Centre for Agricultural research and Development in Southern Africa	CCARDESA
Conference of the agricultural research leaders in West and Central Africa	CORAF
National Agricultural Research Organization	NARO

## **Quorum and Decision-making**

A minimum number of **10** Steering Committee members are required for decision-making purposes.

The quorum must include the ILRI, FAO, CIRDES, WALIC and AU-IBAR members.

### **Decision-making Process**

- a) Deliberations will be reached by consensus. Where voting is called for, a simple majority will take the deliberations. Only issues regarding the modification in the composition or functioning of the SC itself and other major issues as indicated by the Chairperson will be voted by a qualified majority (e.g.: two-thirds of the total number of members);
- b) In the case of a deadlock in voting (e.g.: 5 vs. 5), the chairperson may utilize his/her second vote to unlock the decision-making process.
- c) Meetings will be conducted in English and French languages.

## **Frequency of Meetings**

### **5.3.1 Meeting Frequency, Convening and Chairing**

- a) The SC shall meet twice a year, i.e. one formal SC meeting and one virtual meeting limited to three working days or more frequently depending on project needs;
- b) The date, time and venue for each SC meeting shall be determined during the previous meeting and included in the minutes of that meeting, apart from the first meeting for which these details will be communicated in a written invitation by AU-IBAR.

### **5.3.2 Procedures for ad hoc co-optation of experts**

- a) It may be decided (by consensus or by majority vote) that there should be specialist representation aimed at contributing expertise that is not available among the SC members. In such instances, ad hoc experts and task forces can be proposed and recommended by the SC. However, due to the financial implications of outsourcing technical advice, the appointment of experts should be approved by AU-IBAR.

## **Agenda, Minutes, and Decision Papers**

A package will be sent to members three to five business days in advance of a Steering Committee meeting. This package will include the following:

- Agenda for upcoming meeting.
- Minutes of previous meeting.
- A progress report for the project.
- Decision papers.
- Any other documents/information to be considered at the meeting.

### **5.4.2 Procedures for Agenda and Minutes**

- a) The Secretariat (Project Coordination Team), in consultation with the Chairman and members, shall prepare the agenda for each meeting. It will be circulated to Partners for agreement or amendment prior to distribution and proposed to the other members at the beginning of the meeting for their comment and approval, so that items can be modified or added as needed;

- b) The Secretary to the SC shall draft the minutes of each meeting and circulate to members of the SC within 14 days of the meeting;
- c) The Chair/Secretariat has the right to refuse/or accept an item on the agenda, but members may wish to raise an item under 'any other business' if necessary and time permitting;
- d) The SC meeting format shall be such that item one of the agenda shall be approval of the minutes of the last meeting. Item two shall deal with matters arising from minutes, including reports on the follow-up to agreements of the previous meeting while item three will deal with the proposed agenda points. The final item(s) shall be any other business raised by any member of the committee;
- e) The minutes shall record only deliberations reached against each agenda item, not the detailed discussion, unless so determined by the members during the meeting for specific issues. The minutes should also identify the persons or organizations responsible for following up or implementing an agreement reached;
- f) The approved minutes shall be appended to the half yearly project reports;
- g) If the normal cycle of SC meetings is interrupted, the Animal Genetic Project Team Leader shall include this information in the half yearly reports, together with an explanation of why meetings were not held;
- h) Archiving of the minutes of meetings will be done by the Secretariat and kept as a complete record that can be accessed by SC members.

#### **5.4.3 Assignments Validity Period**

In the event of tasks assigned to the SC or selected members (such as drafting documents, commenting on reports and documents or endorsing project outcomes), the deadline for the validity of the SC deliberation/contribution will normally be of 1 month, unless otherwise agreed by majority. If the deadline expires without the SC's reaction the proposal will be considered approved or the implementing team will take up the task.

#### **5.4.4 Handling of reports, reviews and presentations**

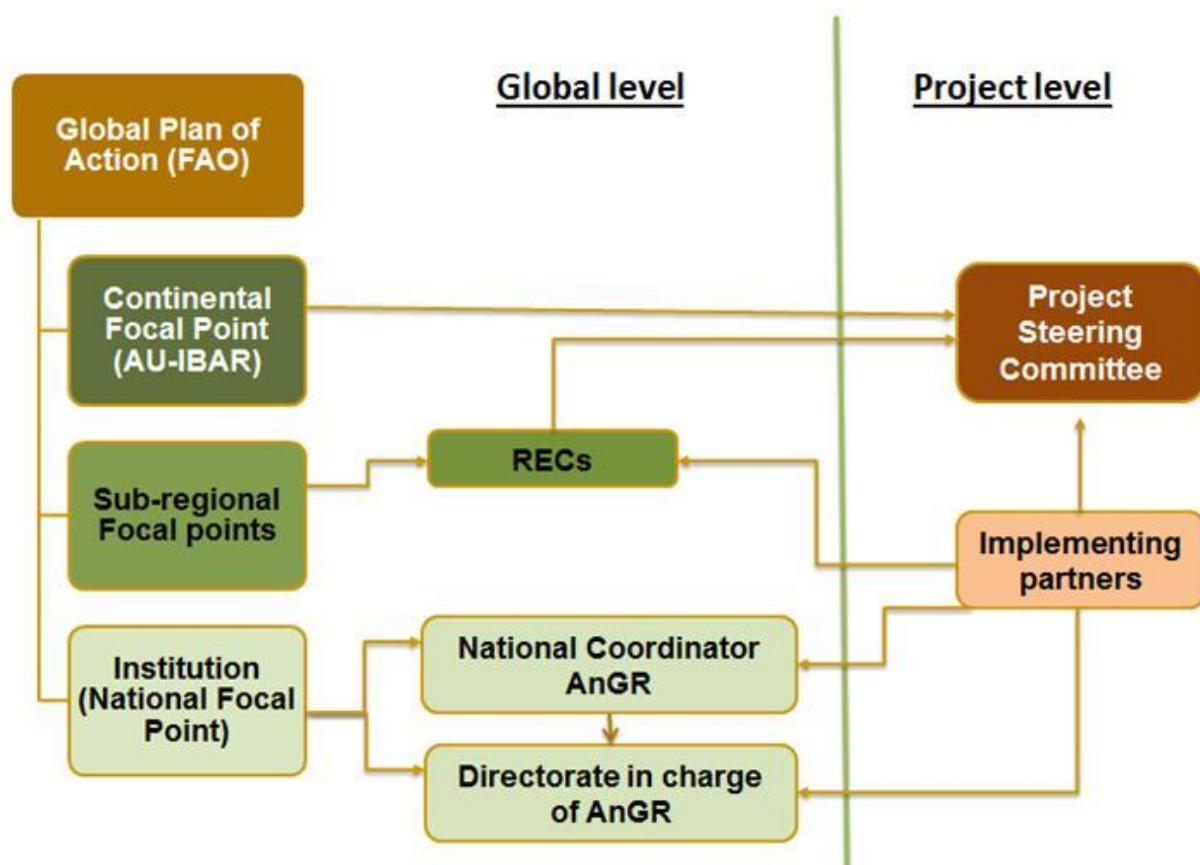
Reports, reviews and other forms of information deriving from the Animal Genetic Project activities can be shared and discussed by the SC with prior approval of AU-IBAR and partners. The SC members will observe 'confidentiality' in all cases where the Committee considers that this information is confidential.

#### **Proxies**

A member who cannot attend will be able to delegate another member of the same organization to represent him/her with prior notification being given to the Secretariat and distributed to members in advance of the meeting. Observers do not have voting privileges.



## Annex 10: Institutional Framework for Project Implementation



## Annex 11: Workplan and milestone for the project period

Activities	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5
<b><u>Inception phase:</u></b> Recruitment of Staff Inception workshops					
<b><u>Result 1:</u></b> <b>The Status and trends of animal genetic resources in West, Central and East Africa established.</b>					
1. Establish the state of AnGR in West Central and East Africa to identify threatened ruminant breeds and breeds at risk of extinction					
2. An inventory and assessment of existing policies and regulations on the use of animal genetic resources including genetic improvement of livestock in West, Central and East Africa					
3. Assessment of the genetic and socio-economic impact of production and management systems ie. crossbreeding with exotic breed, intensification , transhumance and commercialisation on local AnGR					
4. Assessment of selection programs (including breeding objectives) on animal genetic diversity in West, Central and East Africa					
<b>Result 2: Policy frameworks for the sustainable use of AnGR developed</b>					
1. Develop national, regional and continental guidelines for the formulation and harmonization of crossbreeding policies					
2. Develop regional frameworks and policies for in situ and ex situ conservation					
3. Develop technical standards and protocols (including property rights and benefits sharing) for the exchange and use of genetic materials.					
<b>Result 3.National and regional conservation and improvement strategies and initiatives strengthened or established.</b>					
1. Support member states to establish and implement their National Action Plan for AnGR within their livestock policy.					
2. Support member states to establish or strengthen their national breeding and conservation strategies as part of their National Action Plan for AnGR.					
3. Support the development of regional (REC based) conservation policies and strategies for transboundary breeds and populations that are at risk					
4. Support the establishment of a regional/sub-regional facility for ex situ conservation, in particular cryogenic storage and establish a gene bank on AnGR					
5. Support the establishment and strengthening of national and regional livestock breeders' associations.					
<b>Result 4: Knowledge, attitude and practice of the contribution of livestock and livestock sector to economic growth, food security and poverty reduction, promoted.</b>					
1. Develop harmonized tools (protocols) for Characterization and Inventory of AnGR					

2. Establishment of AnGR database					
3. Establish and strengthen regional monitoring of trends and associated risks of transboundary breeds.					
4. Develop regional networks for information sharing					
5. Establish or strengthen regional focal points for AnGR.					
6. Document and disseminate best practices and lessons learnt from AnGR conservation and improvement initiatives					

## Annex 12: Workplan and milestone for the first year of the project

			Period (Months)													
			J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D		
Result 1	Sub-Activities	Sub/Sub-Activities														
Activity 1: Establish the state of AnGR in West Central and East Africa to identify threatened ruminant breeds and breeds at risk of extinction	Hire (54) national consultants	Develop Consultancy TORs														
		Advertise & Pass contract														
		Data collect & Get reports														
	Have hired General Consultant	TORs, Recruit, Report														
	National Validation															
	Regional Workshop															
	Continental Workshop															
	ITWG Meeting															
Activity2: An inventory and assessment of existing policies and regulations on the use of animal genetic resources including genetic improvement of livestock in West, Central and East Africa	Hire (54) national consultants	Develop Consultancy TORs														
		Advertise & Pass contract														
		Data collect & Get reports														
	Have hired General Consultant	TORs, Recruit, Report														
	National Validation															
	Regional Workshop															
	Continental Workshop															
	ITWG Meeting															
Activity 3: Assessment of the genetic and socio-economic impact of production and management systems ie. crossbreeding with exotic breed, intensification , transhumance and commercialisation on local AnGR	Hire Regional consultants	Develop Consultancy TORs														
		Advertise & Pass contract														
		Data collect/ Nat validation & Get reports														
	Continental Workshop															



[illegible]

[illegible]



## Annex 13: Matrix

	Partners					
	ILRI	FAO	CIRDE S	WALIC	ASAREC A	RUFORU M
<b>Result 1: The Status and trends of animal genetic resources in West, Central and East Africa established</b>						
1. Establish the state of AnGR in West Central and East Africa to identify threatened ruminant breeds and breeds at risk of extinction	Participation on the analysis and interpretation of identified threatened ruminant breeds and breeds at risk of extinction	Provide access to results of analyses of Country Reports for the 2 <sup>nd</sup> SoW-AnGR Collaborate to foster synergies in covering countries and harmonizing approaches under “TCP RAF 3403”	Analysis and interpretation of results			
2. An inventory and assessment of existing policies and regulations on the use of animal genetic resources including genetic improvement of livestock in West, Central and East Africa	Participation in the analysis of existing policies and regulations	Provide access to results of analyses of Country Reports for the 2 <sup>nd</sup> SoW-AnGR. Provide technical backstopping in analysis of information Collaborate to foster synergies in covering countries and harmonizing approaches under “TCP RAF 3403”	Participation on the analysis of existing policies and regulations			
3. Assessment of the genetic and socio-economic impact of production and management systems ie. crossbreeding with exotic breed, intensification, transhumance and commercialisation on local AnGR	Provide some information at continental level and/or oversee studies, genomic markers Participation on the analysis of existing policies and regulations To facilitate the specific studies in the regions (Assessment studies on socio-economic, genomic and environmental impacts)	Provide access to results of analyses of Country Reports for the 2 <sup>nd</sup> SoW-AnGR. Provide “off-line tool” and other support for harmonized collection of PEDs information Participation on the analysis of existing policies and regulations	Participate in the identification of criteria to define the case studies To facilitate the specific studies in the region (CORAF to provide information on study with Zebu introgression Transhumance studies)	To facilitate the specific studies in the region To start proposed project on transhumance to provide information on the current study on Transhumance	Participate in the identification of criteria to define the case studies	Participate in the identification of criteria to define the case studies
4. Assessment of selection	Provide information or	Provide information or	Participation in the analysis	To facilitate the specific	Provide information or	Provide information or

programs (including breeding objectives) on animal genetic diversity in West, Central and East Africa	technical backstopping in studies Participation in the analysis of selection programs To facilitate the specific studies in the region (Assessment studies on socio-economic, genomic and environmental impacts)	technical backstopping in studies	of selection programs	studies in the region Participation on the analysis of selection programs	technical backstopping in studies	technical backstopping in studies
<b>Result 2: Policy frameworks for the sustainable use of AnGR developed</b>						
1. Develop national, regional and continental guidelines for the formulation and harmonization of crossbreeding policies	Participation in the guidelines for the formulation and harmonization of crossbreeding policies	Provide technical backstopping in the in designing guidelines – crossbreeding section in breeding and In Vivo guidelines harmonization of crossbreeding policies	Participation in the guidelines for the formulation and harmonization of crossbreeding policies	Take active part in designing the guidelines (for regional & Ndama - Djalonge programs consideration)	Provide information or technical backstopping in studies	
2. Develop regional frameworks and policies for in situ and ex situ conservation		Will assist in developing the frameworks Development of general policy document				
3. Develop technical standards and protocols (including property rights and benefits sharing) for the exchange and use of genetic materials.	Participation in developing the standards and protocols	Provide technical backstopping in developing the standards and protocols Liaise with CGRFA to ensure legal compliance	Participation in developing the standards and protocols			
<b>Result 3: National and regional conservation and improvement strategies and initiatives strengthened or established</b>						
1. Support member states to establish and implement their National Action Plan for AnGR within their livestock policy.		Provide capacity building to “train the trainers at regional level” on institutional				

		development and NSAP				
2. Support member states to establish or strengthen their national breeding and conservation strategies as part of their National Action Plan for AnGR.		Part of NSAP	Monitoring the implementation of specific actions in the countries in their jurisdiction	Monitoring the implementation of specific actions in the countries in their jurisdiction	Monitoring the implementation of specific actions in the countries in their jurisdiction	
3. Support the development of regional (REC based) conservation policies and strategies for transboundary breeds and populations that are at risk	Participation in policy formulation & development	Provide technical backstopping in in policy formulation & development	Participation in policy formulation & development	Participation in policy formulation & development		
4. Support the establishment of a regional/sub-regional facility for ex situ conservation, in particular cryogenic storage and establish a gene bank on AnGR	Provide the back-up gene bank as part of their biobank for the REGION	Serve on “Advisory Board”; software “cryoweb” available in DAD-is (Europe) national to regional	Possibly hosting & animating of a Regional Gene Bank (West Africa)			
5. Support the establishment and strengthening of national and regional livestock breeders’ associations.	Build on approaches from East Africa Dairy work	FAO has guidelines on general establishment of associations	Participation in the identification of the livestock breeders’ associations. monitoring the implementation of specific actions in the countries in their jurisdictions	Participation in the identification of the livestock breeders’ associations. monitoring the implementation of specific actions in the countries in their jurisdictions	Participation in the identification of the livestock breeders’ associations. monitoring the implementation of specific actions in the countries in their jurisdictions	
<b>Result 4: Knowledge, attitude and practice of the contribution of livestock and livestock sector to economic growth, food security and poverty reduction, promoted.</b>						
1. Develop harmonized tools (protocols) for Characterization and Inventory of AnGR	Will assist in developing harmonized tools	Will assist in developing harmonized tools, possibly e-learning: to develop tools for each species for capture of individual phenotypic characterizatio	Will assist in developing harmonized tools			

		n data and compilation of breed-wise statistics for DAD-IS				
2. Establishment of AnGR database	Will assist in developing database, expand country DAGRIS	Could assist on interoperability of database with DAD-IS: regional display? DAD-IS training				
3. Establish and strengthen regional monitoring of trends and associated risks of trans-boundary breeds.	Through ILRI could assist in protocols/systems for monitoring of trends	Develop transboundary breed tool for DAD-IS (national tool already available)	Implement the monitoring system at regional level	Implement the monitoring system at regional level		
4. Develop regional networks for information sharing	Everybody This activity will consist of strengthening or establishing new one (network for coordination of regional initiatives, position of Africa Pre-ITWG)					
5. Establish or strengthen regional focal points for AnGR.	Provide technical support to the national focal points, S-RFP, regional focal points	Will assist in strengthen National, sub-regional, regional focal points;	Will participate to the consultations Provide technical support to the S-RFP	Will participate to the consultations Provide technical support to the S-RFP	Will participate to the consultations Provide technical support to the S-RFP	
6. Document and disseminate best practices and lessons learnt from AnGR conservation and improvement initiatives	Make available, share best practice on AnGR initiatives for compilation and publication (joint publication of all partners)					

## Annex 4: Procurement Plan

### Goods and Equipment

Item No.	Originating office	Goods/Equipment	Qty	Estimated Cost (USD)	Budget Code	Proc. Method	Timescale	
							Start	Completion
[sub-categories (such as 'vehicles', 'IT equipment', 'office consumables') can be used for purposes of consolidation]								
		Computers	54	54,000	RIBAR0270420		1.01.2014	31.12.2014
		Smartphones	54	38,000	RIBAR0270420			
		External hard drives	54	5,400	RIBAR0270420			
		Printers (for office)	5	3,000	RIBAR0270710			
		Office furniture	5	5,000	RIBAR0270710			
		Flyers	3000	3,000	RIBAR0270850			
		Brochures	3000	3,000	RIBAR0270850			
		Banners	100	20,000	RIBAR0270850			
		Roll-ups	10	1,500	RIBAR0270850			
		T-shirts	1000	21,000	RIBAR0270850			
		Hats	500	1,500	RIBAR0270850			
		Bags	500	7,500	RIBAR0270850			
		Pens	1000	1,500	RIBAR0270850			
		Caps	500	1,500	RIBAR0270850			
		Mugs	500	1,000	RIBAR0270850			
		Note pads	2000	3,000	RIBAR0270850			
		Bond paper/Photocopying paper	400	2,000	RIBAR0270830			
		Printer Cartridges	10	1,000	RIBAR0270830			
		Files	100	100	RIBAR0270830			
		Office stationery	5	200	RIBAR0270830			
		Business cards	1000	125	RIBAR0270830			
		Asset tags	100	2,000	RIBAR0270830			
Total Estimated Cost for Goods and Equipment (USD)				175,325.00				

## Consultancy Services

Item No.	Originating office	Service required	Duration	Estimated Cost (USD)	Budget Code	Selection Method	Timescale	
							Start	Completion
		Consultancies	1000	300,000.00	All Activity-based RIBARs			
		Advertisements	4	2,400	RIBAR0270850			
Total Estimated Cost for Consultancy Services (USD)				302,400.00				

## Non-Consultancy Services

Item No.	Originating office	Service required	Duration	Estimated Cost (USD)	Budget Code	Proc. Method	Timescale	
							Start	Completion
		Media coverage		10,000	RIBAR0270850			
		Documentaries	1	10,000	RIBAR0270850			
		Vehicle maintenance		1,200	RIBAR0270840			
		Workshops (National)(54)	54	540,000	RIBAR0270110 RIBAR0270120 RIBAR0270130 RIBAR0270140			
		Workshops (with travel) (24)(average 30 participants @ USD250/day for 3 days)	72	540,000	RIBAR0270110 RIBAR0270120 RIBAR0270130 RIBAR0270140			
		Meetings (ad hoc)		10,000	RIBAR0270110 RIBAR0270120 RIBAR0270130 RIBAR0270140			
		Skype facilities		500	RIBAR0270830			
		Medical insurance for participants to meetings/Workshops		25,000	RIBAR0270110 RIBAR0270120 RIBAR0270130 RIBAR0270140			
		Visas for participants		25,000	RIBAR0270110 RIBAR0270120 RIBAR0270130 RIBAR0270140			
Total Estimated Cost for Non-Consultancy Services (USD)				882,200.00				

**Total Procurement Budget for (2014): USD.....**

## **ANNEX 5: Communication and Visibility Plan for the Project**



AFRICAN UNION  
INTERAFRICAN BUREAU  
FOR ANIMAL RESOURCES  
AU-IBAR



EUROPEAN COMMISSION

### **Communication and Visibility Plan for the Project**

*Strengthening the Capacity of African Countries to Conservation and Sustainable Utilization of  
African Animal Genetic Resources*

**December 2019**

**DRAFT**

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## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACP	African Caribbean Pacific
AUC	African Union Commission
AU-IBAR	African Union-Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources
CBO	Community Based Organization
CIRDES	Centre international de recherche développement sur l'élevage en zone Sub-humide
EC	European Commission
<i>EU</i>	<i>European Union</i>
FAO	The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute
ITC	International Trypanotolerance Centre (now WALIC)
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
REC	Regional Economic Community
WALIC	West African Livestock Innovation Centre

## INTRODUCTION

On 1 July 2013 the African Union Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR<sup>1</sup>) on behalf of the African Union Commission (AUC) signed with the European Commission (EC) a € 14.929 million – 5 years grant for joint management through a contribution agreement for the implementation of the *"Strengthening the Capacity of African Countries to Conservation and Sustainable Utilization of African Animal Genetic Resources"* project to strengthen the inherent capacities of Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and the end-users at community level to improve the utilization of AnGR and rural livelihoods.

The purpose of the project is to strengthen the capacity of countries and Regional Economic Communities to sustainably use and conserve African animal genetic resources through institutionalizing national and regional policy, legal and technical instruments.

The programme, in the short term, will primarily target four result areas namely: (a) establishment of the status and trends of animal genetic resources in West, Central and East Africa; (b) development of policy frameworks for the sustainable use of AnGR, (c) supporting and strengthening national and regional conservation and improvement strategies and initiatives and (d) increasing knowledge, attitude and practice of the contribution of livestock and livestock sector to economic growth, food security and poverty reduction.

The main beneficiaries of the action are the livestock owners in target countries, especially those who rely on livestock production for their livelihoods, and members of breeders' associations. Other beneficiaries are the technical staff and decision makers of national, regional and continental institutions and research centers involved in policy development, design of intervention strategies and support tools, and implementation of specific activities. Indirect beneficiaries are the local communities benefitting from biodiversity conservation measures. The exhaustive list of beneficiaries and their quantification, disaggregated per gender, will be finalized during the inception phase of the action.

The Animal Genetics project will be coordinated by AU-IBAR in close partnership with the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), the United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International Trypanotolerance Centre (ITC) the Centre international de recherche développement sur l'élevage en zone Sub-humide (CIRDES).

The partnership is committed to share the knowledge, experiences and information gained in the field to enhance participatory local management and planning for sustainable natural resources. The Partnership has taken several step to ensure that its experience and outputs are effectively and widely disseminated both locally as well as regionally and at the global level. Furthermore, all disseminated approaches will be in accordance with the EC visibility guidelines. In accordance with the general provisions on Communication and Visibility of the EC funded projects, the EC and the implementing organisation are required to work together to ensure appropriate visibility actions for a programme as a whole, as well as for specific interventions and activities under the programme. This document presents the visibility plan for the Animal Genetics project. It outlines the objectives, activities, methods and resources that AU-IBAR and the project implementing partners will utilise to ensure widespread publicity for the Animal Genetics project, its objectives, activities, progress and achievements.

## GENERAL COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

### 1. Overall Communication Objective

The overall communication objective will be to:

- enhance the visibility and promote the Animal Genetics Project
- establish a feasible and efficient system of communication to contribute to knowledge creation and to policy and decision-making in the field of Animal Genetics;
- to inform about the project activities and outcomes and to raise awareness on the key issues addressed by the Animal Genetics project among all stakeholders and final beneficiaries, while

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<sup>1</sup> AU-IBAR (African Union Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources) is a specialized technical office of the African Union Commission (AUC) dealing with all aspects of livestock development in Africa. They are applying internal procedures from African Union.

assuring the effective communication within the consortium and with other relevant actors outside the project consortium;

- to facilitate knowledge sharing among the project partners, relevant external actors, and final beneficiaries.

### **Communication Purpose**

The purpose of the Genetics Project is to develop and disseminate Animal Genetics information, products about the project and its achievements on an ongoing basis, and to all relevant stakeholders.

## **2. Target Groups**

The main target groups for communication and visibility for the Animal Genetics project by category are as follows:

### *2.1 Target groups within the countries where the action is implemented*

- The livestock keepers (including women) amongst the rural communities in the vulnerable household category that survive with few assets on the peripheries of the wider production system.<sup>2</sup>
- Other local vulnerable members sharing common resources with livestock keepers

### *2.2 Targets within the EU*

- The EC as the main target; which is the Donor Organization and has responsibility for accounting the funds used on the project to the European Parliament.

### *2.3 Other targets*

- Local institutions such as councils of elders and other CBOs including local NGOs (pastoral association, farmers etc).
- Stakeholders at local, national and regional levels involved in sustainable use of animal genetic resources, including decentralized public services providers and municipalities.
- Academic institutions and research organizations;
- Institutional actors (national Governments, local Governments, Departments and Ministries in charge of animal production).

## **3 Specific communication objectives for each target group, related to the action's objectives and the phases of the project cycle**

1. There are six main communication stages of the project cycle namely: programming, identification, appraisal, financing, implementation and evaluation and audit. The EC will largely be responsible for visibility at the programming, identification, appraisal, financing and evaluation stages while AU-IBAR and implementing partners during the financing, implementation and evaluation and audit stages. At all these stages, the visibility of the project and tools used will vary with each target group.

### *3.1 Livestock keepers*

The specific communication objectives to the livestock keepers and the others community members would be to:

- Enhance awareness, information and sharing best practices on sustainable use of animal genetic resources;
- Promote the strike-down effects and the uptake of good practices in relation with the sustainable use and conservation of African animal genetic resources through the institutionalization of national and regional policies, legal and technical instruments
- Offer opportunity for learning and exchange of good practices amongst the different target groups.

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<sup>2</sup> About 1 million livestock keepers' households in rural communities in 16 ACP states within the vulnerable household category that survive on few assets on the peripheries of the wider production systems.

### 3.3 European Commission

Within the European Union (EU) and elsewhere the specific communication objectives will be:

- Highlight in Europe the contribution and role of the EC in supporting initiatives to mitigate the negative effects of the food crisis in developing countries;
- Raise awareness on EU funded interventions in strengthening the governance approaches for food security through policy and strategy formulation and support their implementation;
- Raise awareness on the partnerships between the EC, AU-IBAR, the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), the United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International Trypanotolerance Centre (ITC) the Centre international de recherche développement sur l'élevage en zone Sub-humide (CIRDES) in promoting food security and enhancing sustainable use and management of Africa's natural resources.

## COMMUNICATION ACTIVITIES

### 4 Main Communication Activities that will take place during the period covered by the communication and visibility plan

The main nature of communication activities and the responsibilities for delivering them are summarized in a visibility matrix in Table 1 below.

**Table 1: Animal Genetics Visibility Matrix**

Project cycle stage/communication activity and target groups	Financing	Implementation	Evaluation and Audit
<b>Communication objective</b>	Highlight the EU response and partnership with AU-IBAR for mitigation of the food crisis in Africa	Raising awareness on the progress and achievements of the Action	Demonstration of impact
<b>Responsibility</b>	AU-IBAR and EC	AU-IBAR, implementing partners	EC, FAO, AU-IBAR, ILRI, CIRDES, ITC
Project cycle stage/communication activity and target groups	Financing	Implementation	Evaluation and Audit
<b>Key message</b>	EU working through African Institutions to support countries in crisis	Collaboration for mitigating the negative impacts of soaring food prices	EU makes a difference in improving food security and enhancing sustainable use and management of Africa's natural resources
<b>Most appropriate tools</b>	Letters, policy-briefs, e-mails,	Stakeholders' workshops and meetings, radio and	Reports, Public conferences,

	workshops, press releases and websites, broadcastings	other news media, websites, flyers, banners, brochures, promotional material and adhesive stickers	documentaries, websites and photos
<b>Beneficiaries being; RECs, Member States, livestock keepers, Animal breeders associations, National Animal resources services</b>	Inform through the press releases, websites and meetings following confirmation of the financing	Information campaigns through the media, workshops, high level site visits and photos	Publicise key results through the media, e-mails, websites adhesive stickers and promotional material.
<b>EU Institutions and international donor community</b>	Inform through e-mail, publications, and websites	Information campaigns, raising awareness through brochures, websites and photos.	Make key results and reports publicly available through the media and websites
<b>European citizens</b>	Inform through press release and websites	Raising awareness through websites, flyers, photos, brochures and press tours	Make key results publicly available through websites and inform through the media.

## Communication Tools

Several communication tools will be utilised to ensure widespread visibility of the Animal Genetics project, its implementing partners and the role of the EU in funding the project as part of the EU Food Facility.

### 5.1 Letters

After signing the contribution Financial Agreement, the Director of AU-IBAR will prepare and circulated formal letters of information on the initiation of the project to beneficiary countries, the implementing partners and other agencies implementing related interventions in the Livestock Sector of the beneficiary countries. This action will officially inform all parties of the start of the project, its objectives, activities and the role of the EU in financing it.

### 5.2 Press Release

At the start of the project, a press release jointly prepared by AU-IBAR and the EC will be widely circulated through e-mail, the AU-IBAR and EC websites to relay information to livestock sector players in the beneficiary countries. This action will provide pertinent information on the project to a wide spectrum of stakeholders.

### 5.3 Flyers

Flyers will be produced and widely circulated to provide summarised information on the project. The distribution mechanism will include e-mailing and posting to website addresses to further provide information on the project.

### 5.4 Brochures

Brochures will be prepared at different stages of the implementation of the project to provide more detailed information on the project and its achievements. They will also incorporate feedback from the beneficiaries on the activities and results of the project.

### 5.5 Media Campaigns

Media campaigns through radio and other news media will be conducted in the target countries to ensure wide audience and to support the project activities.

#### *5.6 Stakeholders' Workshops*

Stakeholders' workshops in the beneficiary countries will be held at the beginning of the project to create awareness and also serve as forums for the exchange of information and experiences between the different stakeholder groups. The information gathered will help shape the project direction in each beneficiary country.

#### *5.7 Banners/roll ups*

Banners/roll ups will be produced for project special events including key stakeholders' workshops.

#### *5.8 Promotional Items*

The project partners will produce and distribute promotional items including caps, T-Shirts, hats, lap-top bags, pens and notebooks. These will be distributed to participants of stakeholders' workshops.

#### *5.9 Photographs*

The Project implementing partners will ensure that all the major field events of the project are captured in photographs using digital cameras. The pictures will focus on activities involving the training workshops and field visits by high ranking officials. The photographs will be shared with the Press and Information Officer at the EC Delegations in the respective countries and the EuropeAid Information Communication and Front Office in Brussels.

#### *5.10 Videos*

Video recordings of key events of the project will be produced for distribution to media houses and all the institutions involved in the implementation of the project in the region. The videos will be shared with the Press and Information Officer at the EC Delegation and the EuropeAid Information Communication and Front Office in Brussels. Videos offer the advantage of visualization of key project events to audiences who may not have the opportunity to participate in the actual events.

#### *5.11 Websites*

Materials highlighting the progress and achievements of the project will be posted on the websites of AU-IBAR and the Implementing Partners. Additional dissemination channels will include the websites of other partners involved in the project.

#### *5.12 Cross visit programs*

Facilitation of exchange visits for the dissemination of success stories and lessons learnt will be organized. The project will cooperate and build strategic alliances with other regional organizations and donors in order to share knowledge, information and build capacities for sustainable use and management of Africa's Animal Genetic Resources (AnGR).

#### *5.13 Success stories*

Steps will be taken towards documentation of the success stories and lessons learnt and sharing of information on the project. Focus will be on dissemination of project experiences to wider audience through the organization of progress assessment workshops.

#### *5.14 Working Papers*

Working Papers on Animal Genetics methodologies and concepts will be published and availed on the website. Related guidelines, participatory tools, and training materials on the critical issues at local level targeting practitioners in the sustainable use and management of Africa's Animal Genetic Resources (AnGR) will be developed.

### 5.15. Policy briefs

Policy briefs will be developed on specific issues related to the project interventions where solutions have been found in order to provide decision-makers with guidance on solving such problems.

### 5.16 Public conferences

A series of different public events such as an international workshop, organizations of panel at international conferences, discussion seminars, focus groups, stakeholders forums are planned to present, discuss and disseminate project's inputs and outcomes and to contribute towards policy-making.

## INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENTS

### 6. Completion of communication objectives (include indicators of achievement for the different tools proposed)

Table 2 below shows the indicators of achievement for each communication tool.

**Table 2: Indicators of achievement for each communication Tool**

Communication Tool	Indicators of achievement
<i>Letters</i>	Letters of information sent to all implementing partners and other agencies implementing related interventions in the livestock sector of the beneficiary countries. This will be done within the first month of project implementation
<i>Press release</i>	At least one press release produced and circulated within the first three months of project implementation and another towards the project closure
<i>Flyers</i>	At least one set of flyers produced and distributed in the target countries, partners and to the EU beginning from the first year
<i>Brochures</i>	A minimum of 2 sets of brochures printed and distributed during the project life
<i>Media Campaigns</i>	At least one broadcast or news coverage in each target country through radio or other news media by the end of the project
<i>Stakeholders workshops</i>	At least one stakeholders workshop in each target region
<i>Banners</i>	At least 5 banners printed, distributed and used in workshops or displayed at project offices
<i>Roll ups</i>	At least 10 rolls-up printed, distributed and shared with partners
<i>Promotional Items</i>	At least three different promotional items produced and distributed to stakeholders by the end of the project
<i>Photographs</i>	At least one key project event in each target country recorded pictorially
<i>Video/documentaries</i>	At least two video recordings /documentaries of project field activities are widely circulated by the end of the project
<i>Websites</i>	At least 2,000 visitors browse the project articles posted on different websites by end of the project
<i>Cross visit programs</i>	At least six different exchange visits for the dissemination of success stories and lessons learnt are organized by the end of the project
<i>Success stories</i>	At least one document of the success stories and lessons learnt and sharing of information on the project are produced by the end of the project

<i>Working Papers</i>	At least three different Working Papers on Animal Genetics methodologies and concepts will be published and availed on the website by the end of the project
<i>Public conference</i>	Main achievements and impacts explained to wider audiences
<i>Policy briefs</i>	At least four policy briefs on Animal Genetic resources circulated to decision-makers and other stakeholders by the end of the project

## **7. Provisions for feedback**

Feedback from stakeholders will be expected mainly from the stakeholders' workshops. A simple questionnaire will be designed to assess the expectations and state of knowledge of the participants on EU funding and AU-IBAR involvement in the continental and/or country livestock sector before the start of the workshops. A second form will assess their understanding and expectations after the workshops. Analysis of this feedback will provide an indication of the effectiveness of some of the visibility tools employed by the project.

## **RESOURCES**

### **8. Human Resources**

A total of 10 persons per day promote the project through communication activities. The activities will be implemented by both AU-IBAR and Implementing Partners staff. The AU-IBAR staff will comprise the Animal Genetics Project officers, the Technical Assistant, the Data Management Expert and the Communication Team. The communication activities of the four implementing partners will be conducted by their staff.



# Annex 15: Project log frame

	Intervention logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators for achievement	Source of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
<b>Overall Objective</b>	To enhance the contribution of livestock to food security and economic growth in Africa	<p>Incidence of poverty and food insecurity among livestock dependent people reduced by 10% by the end of the project.</p> <p>Increase of livestock sector contribution to GDP by 10% by the end of the project</p>	<p>National health statistics</p> <p>National economic indicators</p> <p>PSRs</p> <p>World Bank Reports</p> <p>FAO Statistical Data Base</p>	
<b>Purpose</b>	To strengthen the capacity of countries and Regional Economic Communities to sustainably use and conserve African animal genetic resources through institutionalising national and regional policy, legal and technical instruments	<p>60% of target countries have established databases on status and trends of AnGR by the end of the third year of the project.</p> <p>80% of target countries have livestock policy frameworks for the sustainable use and conservation of AnGR by the end of the project.</p> <p>Regional improvement programmes established in 100% RECs by the end of year 4 of the project.</p> <p>80% of the target countries have national conservation initiatives by the third year of the project.</p>	<p>Published guidelines and frameworks</p> <p>Project reports</p> <p>List of institutions participating in information sharing</p>	<p>Regional coordination and information sharing will support the continued existence and effectiveness of regional organizations</p> <p>that harmonize regional policies</p>

		80% of target countries promote in-situ and ex-situ breeding conservation programmes by the fourth year of the project.		
<b>Result 1</b>	Status and trends of AnGR in West, Central and East Africa established.	<p>The impact of crossbreeding of indigenous cattle breeds and exotic breeds in West, Central and East Africa documented and published by the end of the second year of the project.</p> <p>The impact of transhumance and livestock trade on AnGR in West Africa documented and published by the end of the second year</p> <p>At least 4 policy notes on the success stories and lessons learnt from past genetic conservation and improvement program produced and disseminated by the end of the year 3.</p> <p>The state on AnGR in all countries involved in project updated by the end of the year 3.</p> <p>All countries timely submit their contribution to the global report</p>	<p>Assessment reports</p> <p>Survey reports</p> <p>Project reports</p> <p>Published guidelines</p> <p>Breeds fact sheets</p>	<p>Government priorities in the regions will remain or become more supportive of</p> <p>endemic ruminant livestock production</p> <p>Policies of existing local and national extension services relevant to livestock</p> <p>production favours the conservation of endemic ruminant livestock</p>
<b>Result 2</b>	Policy frameworks for the sustainable use and conservation of AnGR developed.	At least 20 Countries have developed policy and protocols for the use of biotechnology for genetic improvement by the end of the project.	<p>Published frameworks</p> <p>Published technical standards</p>	The viability of endemic ruminant livestock pure breed genetic improvement programme could be compromised by artificial insemination

		<p>Technical standards and protocols for the exchange and use of genetic materials developed for at least 2 livestock species by the end of the third year</p> <p>Policy framework, Technical standards, guidelines and protocols for in situ and ex situ conservation of at least 3 livestock species developed by the end of the third year</p>	<p>Project reports</p> <p>Published guidelines</p> <p>Technical standards and protocols</p> <p>Policy notes</p>	
<b>Result 3</b>	National and regional conservation and improvement strategies and initiatives established and strengthened	<p>At least 30 Countries have developed national action plan for AnGR by the end of the project</p> <p>At least 4 regional livestock breeders' associations supported by the end of the third year</p> <p>At least 25 livestock breeders association strengthened or established by the end of the project</p> <p>At least three programs for the conservation of transboundary breed formulated or strengthened</p>	<p>Project reports</p> <p>Community multiplication herds reports</p> <p>Financial and technical advisory notes</p> <p>Training workshop reports</p>	<p>Potential conflicts in the sub-region could hamper the sustainable management of livestock and lead to increased migration Natural phenomena (floods, drought, etc.) could have direct negative impacts</p>

		At least three RECs have AnGR issues in their regional livestock development agenda		
Result 4	Knowledge, attitude and practice of the contribution of livestock and livestock sector to economic growth, food security and poverty reduction, increased.	<p>Protocols for the characterization and inventory of at least four livestock breeds developed and implemented by the end of the third year.</p> <p>An AnGR database established at the end of the second year of the project</p> <p>A tools for monitoring of trends and associated risks of transboundary breeds developed and implemented by the third year of the project</p> <p>At least 3 regional information sharing networks established by end of project</p> <p>04 regional focal points for animal genetic resources are established and strengthened by the end of the third year</p> <p>Information and best practices on animal genetic resources</p>	<p>Project reports</p> <p>Published technical reports</p> <p>AnGR database</p> <p>Compilation of best practices</p> <p>Monitoring tools</p> <p>List of focal institution being part of the networks</p> <p>Regional focal points reports</p>	

		conservation and improvement initiatives documented and easily accessible by all stakeholders at end of project		
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## Annex 16: M&E Tools

### MONITORING REPORT

Previous visits	
Date of the visit	

Sector		Participants						
ONG		Total Budget (in €)	14,929,000	EC Contribution (in €)		14,529,000		
Project Title	Strengthening the Capacity of African Countries to Conservation and Sustainable Utilisation of African Animal Genetic Resources	Disbursements Date Amount	Financial Report Date Amount	Narrative Rep.	Progress Rep.	Evaluations		
Location	Africa			€		-		
Beneficiaries	Member States (MS), Regional Economic Communities (REC) and End-users at community level							
Contact						-	-	
Contract		Signed				-	-	
Beginning	July 2013	End	June 2018			-	-	
Limit		Extensions				-	-	

Results	Indicators	Annual Targets					Progress	Critical factors
		Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5		
<b>Result 1</b>	1-The impact of crossbreeding of indigenous cattle breeds and exotic breeds in West, Central and East Africa documented and published by the end of	5 regional consultancy reports	1 continental publication				•	•

	the second year of the project.							
	2-The impact of transhumance and livestock trade on AnGR in West Africa documented and published by the end of the second year	5 regional consultancy reports	1 continental publication				•	•
	3-At least 4 policy notes on the success stories and lessons learnt from past genetic conservation and improvement program produced and disseminated by the end of the year 3.		At least 1 policy note	At least 4 policy notes			•	•
	4-The state on AnGR in all countries involved in project updated by the end of the year 3.	54 Country reports on AnGR submitted to FAO					•	•
	5-All countries timely submit their contribution to the global report	54 Country reports on AnGR submitted to FAO					•	•
<b>Result 2</b>	1-At least 20 Countries have developed policy and protocols for the use of biotechnology for genetic improvement by the end of the project.	54 Assessment reports available	At least 1 Guideline developed & validated	At least 4 countries per region use guidelines to develop policies & protocols	At least 10 countries have developed policies & protocols	At least 20 countries have developed policies & protocols	•	•
	2-Technical standards and protocols for the exchange and use of genetic materials developed for at least 2 livestock species by the end of the third year	1 Guideline drafted	1 Guideline validated	At least 2 Technical standards & protocols developed			•	•
	3-Policy framework, Technical standards, guidelines and	At least 1 Guideline drafted	At least 1 Guideline drafted	At least 1 Guideline drafted	At least 3 Guidelines validated	At least 3 Policy framework, Technical standards,	•	•

	protocols for <i>in situ</i> and <i>ex situ</i> conservation of at least 3 livestock species developed by the end					guidelines and protocols developed		
<b>Result 3</b>	1-At least 30 Countries have developed national action plan for AnGR by the end of the project	1 Assessment report on NAP	1 Standard guideline developed & validated	At least 10 countries have developed NAP	At least 20 countries have developed NAP	At least 30 Countries have developed NAP	•	•
	2-At least 4 regional livestock breeders' associations supported by the end of the third year	1 Assessment report	At least 2 regional associations supported	At least 4 regional associations supported			•	•
	3-At least 25 livestock breeders association strengthened or established by the end of the project	1 Assessment report	At least 5 livestock breeders association established or strengthened	At least 10 livestock breeders association established or strengthened	At least 20 livestock breeders association established or strengthened	At least 25 livestock breeders association established or strengthened	•	•
<b>Result 4</b>	1-Protocols for the characterization and inventory of at least four livestock breeds developed and implemented by the end of the third year.	1 Assessment report	1 Guideline for harmonized tools developed & validated	1 Guideline for harmonized tools/ protocols published			•	•
	2-An AnGR database established at the end of the second year of the project	1 assessment report availed  1 Guideline developed for establishing the database	1 AnGR database established				•	•
	3-A tool for monitoring of trends and associated risks of transboundary breeds developed and implemented by the third year of the project	1 assessment report on AnGR trends	1 Tool developed and implemented	1 monitoring report on the trend published			•	•
	4-At least 3 regional information sharing	1 Concept note	1 e-learning protocol	1 Meeting report	1 Meeting report		•	•

	networks established by end of the project	1 Assessment report on existing Networks	1 TOR for Network establishment	1 operational regional network	3 operational regional network			
	5-Four (04) Regional focal points for animal genetic resources are established and strengthened by the end of the third year	1 Concept note, 1 Road map	At least 2 functional regional focal points	4 functional regional focal points			•	•
	6-Information and best practices on animal genetic resources conservation and improvement initiatives documented and easily accessible by all stakeholders at end of project	54 national consultancy and assessment reports 4 regional consultancy reports 1 project Webpage developed	1 Guideline on best practices/ lessons learned identification and production  At least 2 new informations posted monthly on the webpage	2 Published documents on recommended best practices & lessons learned  At least 2 new informations posted monthly on the webpage	3 Published documents on recommended best practices & lessons learned  At least 2 new informations posted monthly on the webpage	At least 8 Published documents on recommended best practices & lessons learned  At least 2 new informations posted monthly on the webpage	•	•

Conclusions on the current level of performances	
Milestones achieved/not achieved	
Likelihood of achieving project objectives and results	
Selection of beneficiaries	
Impact on poverty reduction	
Impact on gender	
Impact on environment	
Impact on institutional capacity	

Operational recommendations to project management
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Annex 17: M&E Plan

## Annex 18: Project Exit Strategy