



ECOWAS COMMISSION
COMMISSION DE LA CEDEAO
COMISSÃO DA CEDEAO



DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS AND AGRICULTURE

Integrated and Secure Livestock Production and Pastoralism in West Africa Project (PEPISAO)

PEPISAO : PERFORMANCE REPORT



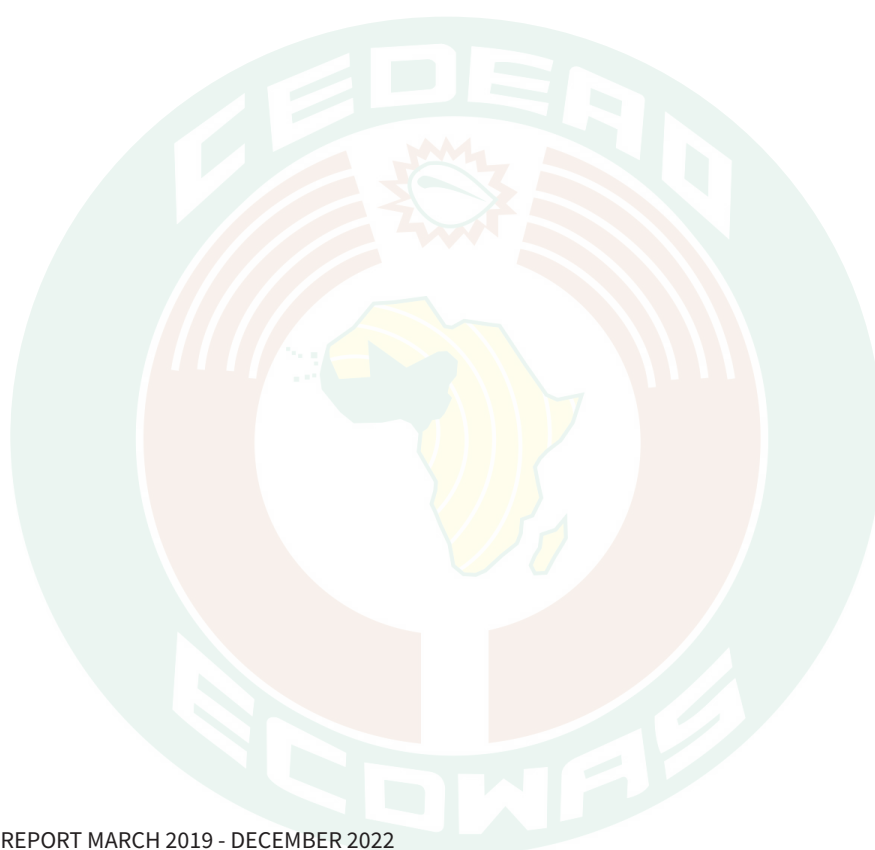
MARCH 2019 - DECEMBER 2022

SIGLES ET ABBREVIATION

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| AFD | French Development Agency |
| AFL | Acting For Life |
| ALG | Integrated Development Authority of the Liptako-Gourma Region |
| APESS | Association for the Promotion of Livestock in the Sahel and Savannah |
| ARAA | Regional Agency for Agriculture and Food |
| CEDEAO | Economic Community of West African States |
| CER | Regional Economic Community |
| CILSS | Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel |
| CIT | International Transhumance Certificate |
| COFENABVI | Confederation of National Federations of the Cattle Meat Sector of Countries from West Africa |
| CORAF | West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research and Development |
| CORET | Confederation of Traditional Herders Organizations of Africa |
| CRA | AGRHYMET Regional Center |
| DADR | Directorate of Agriculture and Rural Development |
| DAERE | Department of Agriculture, Environment and Water Resources |
| ECOWAP | ECOWAS agricultural policy |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations |
| FVC | Green Climate Fund |
| INSAH | Sahel Institute |
| OIG | Intergovernmental organizations |
| ONG | Non-Governmental Organization |
| PACBAO | Livestock Marketing Support Program in West Africa |
| PARSAO | Support Program for the Resilience of Agropastoral Systems in West Africa |
| PAU | Union agricultural policy |
| PDDAA | Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program |
| PEPISAO | Integrated and Secure Livestock and Pastoralism Project in West Africa |
| PGT | Transhumance Management Plan |
| PIB | Gross domestic product |
| PRA/GRN/CC | Regional Support Program for the Management of Natural Resources and Climate Change |
| PASSHA | Pastoralism and Stability in the Sahel and the Horn of Africa |
| POGT | Transhumance Management Operational Plan |
| PRAPS | Regional Support Project for Pastoralism in the Sahel |
| PREDIP | Regional Dialogue and Investment Project for Pastoralism and Transhumance in the Sahel and in the coastal countries of West Africa |
| PREPP | Regional Education Project for Pastoral Populations |
| PRIDEC | Regional Investment Program for Livestock Development in Coastal Countries |
| PTF | Technical and Financial Partners |
| RBM | Billital Maroobé network of breeders and pastoralists in West Africa |
| ROPPA | Network of Peasant Organizations and Producers of West Africa |
| SPC | Sensitivity to Conflict Prevention |
| SPS | Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures |
| SRDGP | Regional Strategy for the Development and Management of Pastoralism |
| TEC | ECOWAS Common External Tariff |
| UA-BIRA | African Union Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources |
| UAM/SE | Management Support and Monitoring and Evaluation Unit |
| UE | European Union |
| UEMOA | West African Economic and Monetary Union |
| UICN | International Union for Conservation of Nature |
| WALIC | West Africa Livestock Innovation Center |
| WASCAL | West African Science Service Centre on Climate change and Adapted Land use |
| WISP | Global Alliance for Sustainable Pastoralism |

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I. INTRODUCTION

The "Integrated and Secure Livestock Production and Pastoralism in West Africa" (PEPISAO) project is implemented by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), as Project Manager, and CILSS, as Delegated Project Manager, with the financial support of the *Agence française de Développement* (French Development Agency) (AFD) and the technical assistance of the IRAM/ISSA-LA/LARES consortium. With a duration of four years (2018-2022) and an amount of five (5) million Euros, the project covers the ECOWAS zone plus Chad and Mauritania. It has been extended at no additional cost to 31 December 2023.

The project has been implemented since 2019 in a regional context marked by: (i) the deterioration of the pastoral, food and nutritional situation, (ii) the resurgence of insecurity of goods and people; (iii) the prevalence of the COVID 19 pandemic, on the one hand, and by (v) a significant increase in the number of regional projects dealing with pastoralism and (vi) a relative deterioration in the governance of cross-border transhumance, on the other hand. However, the stakeholders were able to overcome the effects of these factors through their commitment, and the project has achieved a lot.

This report capitalises on the major achievements and results of four years of implementation.



Livestock market Accra 2

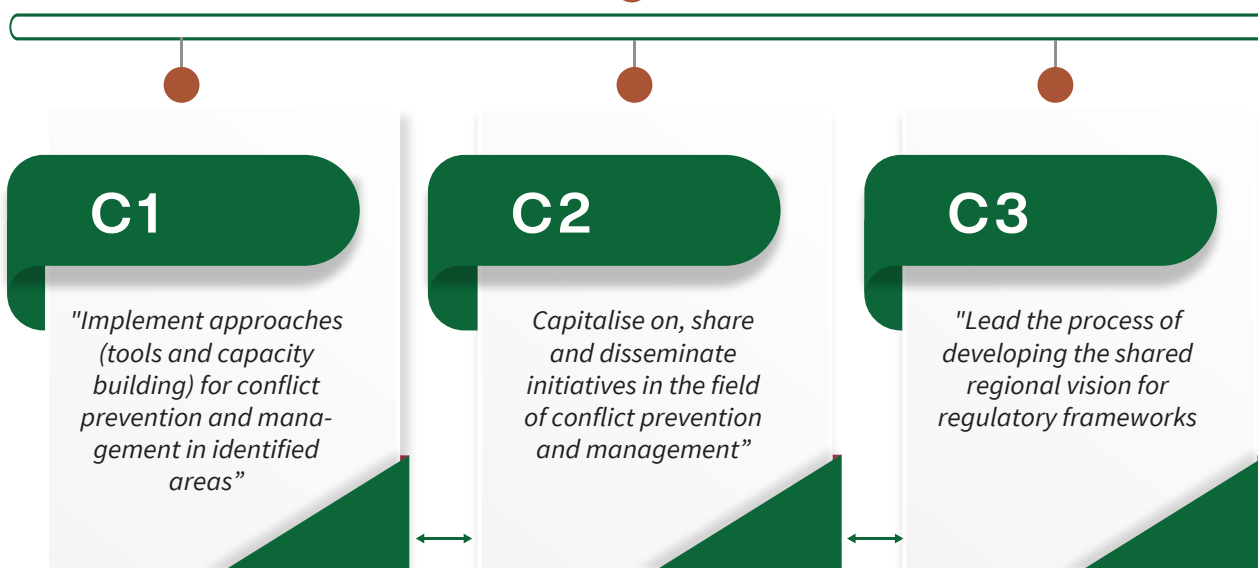
II. PROJECT OVERVIEW

GENERAL OBJECTIVE :

"Strengthen people's resilience and contribute to the economic and social development of the region"

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE :

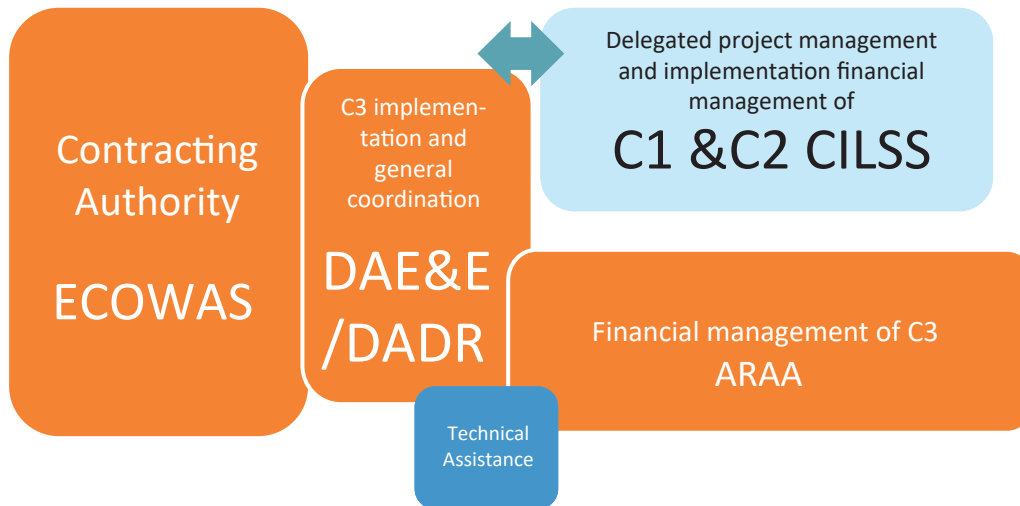
Reduce conflicts related to pastoralism by initiating the construction of a shared regional vision on the different modes of ruminant breeding



PEPISAO Key information

| | |
|--|--|
| Initial duration of the agreement | 4 years (2018-2022) |
| Amount of the grant | 5 million Euros |
| Date of signature of the ECOWAS- AFD agreement | 26 April 2018 |
| Technical completion date of the AFD- ECOWAS agreement | 27 April 2022 + 4 months of closing (27 August 2022) |
| Date of signature of the delegation agreement between CILSS and ECOWAS | 17 October 2018 |
| Date of signature of the IRAM-ECOWAS PSC | 15 February 2019 |
| Date of implementation of technical assistance | 4 March 2019 |
| Date of establishment of the Project Management Unit at CILSS E/S | May 2019 |
| Extension at no additional financial cost | 11 February 2022 |
| Project closing date | 31 December 2023 |

2.1 INSTITUTIONAL IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS.



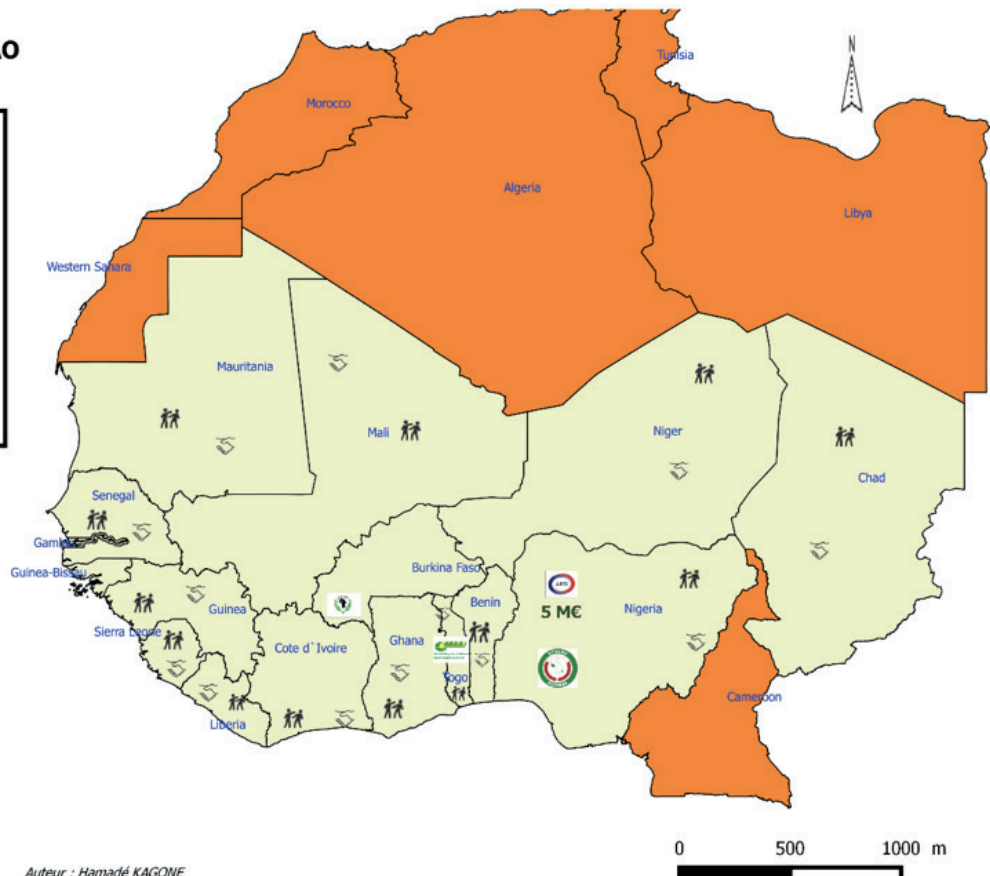
2.2 TARGET GROUPS, BENEFICIARIES AND PROJECT AREA

- **The main target groups** addressed by PEPISAO are: (i) herders, pastoralists, agro-pastoralists, farmers and their regional organisations; (ii) non-governmental organisations that support actors in the livestock sub-sector; (iii) media professionals, particularly community radio journalists; (iv) local government officials; (v) defence and security forces officers; and (vi) magistrates
- **The beneficiaries are the States**, local authorities in cross-border areas, and organisations of agricultural producers, pastoralists and breeders,
- **The project area** covers the 15 ECOWAS countries plus Chad and Mauritania.

CARTE DU PEPISAO

Légende

- Autre pays
- Zone de couverture
- AFD
- CEDEAO
- ARAA
- CILSS
- Dialogue multi-acteurs
- Gestion des conflits

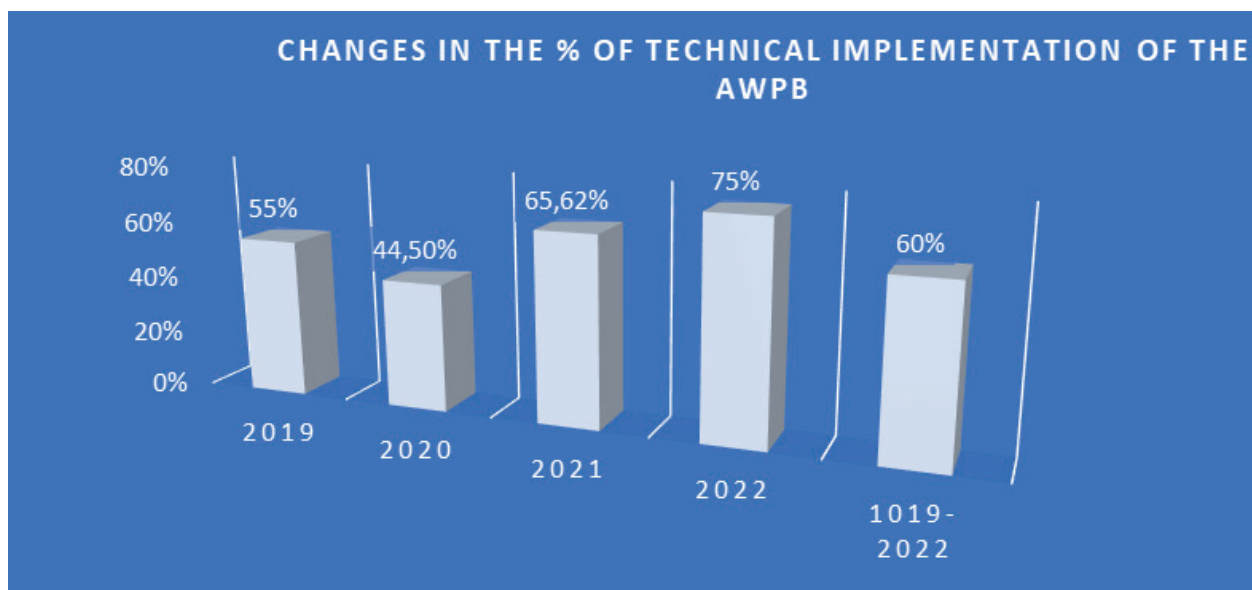


Source :Etude,<https://gadm.org>

Auteur : Hamadé KAGONE

III. MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS

3.1 EVOLUTION OF THE PROJECT TECHNICAL IMPLEMENTATION RATE



The overall physical implementation rate of PEPISAO as at 31 December 2021 is 55%, with a peak of 65.8% in 2021 and a low percentage of 44.5% in 2020

3.2. LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT OF TARGETS

The major indicator that PEPISAO shares with all projects that address pastoral concerns is the reduction of conflicts related to competition for access to natural resources. Although terrorism-induced insecurity has complicated this phenomenon, the region has recorded a significant reduction in violent conflicts compared to its 2018-2019 level. The national evaluation reports of the transhumance campaigns of the countries of the central corridor (Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Nigeria and Togo, on the one hand, and Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger, on the other) indicate a significant decline in the occurrence of violent conflicts, which are increasingly concentrated in cross-border areas. Awareness-raising, dialogue and training activities, which reached more than 400 people during the three regional consultations and more than 2,500 during the pastoral weeks organised in cross-border areas, contributed to this result, which remains fragile.

3.3 FINANCIAL EXECUTION

3.3.1: Disbursement table (paid expenses)

| Tableau des dépenses payées | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| Tableau d'exécution financière (en EURO) | | | | | | | | |
| Fonds AFD | | | | | | | | |
| Période: au 31 décembre 2022 | | | | | | | | |
| Tableau des décaissements (dépenses payées) | | | | | | | | |
| Lignes / Rubriques | Budget Global | Engagements exercices antérieurs | Budget 2022 | Dépenses 2022 | Taux d'exécution budgétaire 2022 | Cumul total des engagements | Solde budgétaire global | Taux d'exécution globale |
| C.1: Mettre en œuvre des approches (outils et renforcement des capacités) de prévention-gestion des conflits dans les zones identifiées | 1 270 000 | 578 578 | 534 929 | 457 670 | 85,56% | 1 036 248 | 233 752 | 81,59% |
| C.1.1: Approches ingénieries sociales et prévention des conflits développés | 634 159 | 350 805 | 230 618 | 175 710 | 76,19% | 526 515 | 107 644 | 83,03% |
| C.1.2: Capacités des réseaux d'éleveurs, pasteurs et agro-pasteurs sont renforcés | 577 841 | 215 909 | 243 208 | 237 491 | 97,65% | 453 400 | 124 441 | 78,46% |
| C.1.3: Bonnes pratiques portées par les organisations d'éleveurs, pasteurs, agro-eleveurs | 58 000 | 11 864 | 61 103 | 44 469 | 72,78% | 56 333 | 1 667 | 97,13% |
| C.2: Capitaliser, échanger et diffuser des initiatives en matières de prévention-gestion des conflits | 900 000 | 337 821 | 367 455 | 211 846 | 57,65% | 549 667 | 350 333 | 61,07% |
| C.2.1: Connaissances sur les mutations en cours et les perspectives d'évolution des systèmes d'élevage sont valorisés | 321 271 | 125 715 | 75 747 | 10 407 | 13,74% | 136 122 | 185 149 | 42,37% |
| C.2.2: Bonnes pratiques de médiation sociale et de prévention des conflits sont capitalisées et diffusées | 110 870 | 32 786 | 34 453 | 1 159 | | 33 945 | 76 925 | 30,62% |
| C.2.3: Dispositifs d'information et de communication à l'attention des décideurs, des éleveurs et autres acteurs contribuent à réduire les risques de conflits | 467 859 | 179 320 | 257 254 | 200 281 | 77,85% | 379 601 | 88 258 | 81,14% |
| C.3: Piloter le processus d'élaboration de la vision régionale partagées et de renégociation des cadres réglementaires | | - | - | - | | - | - | #DIV/0! |
| C.3.1: Etat et les parties s'accordent sur le devenir des élevages dans l'espace régional | | | | | | - | | #DIV/0! |
| C.3.2: Etats et la région ont ajusté leur politique de développement de l'élevage au regard des concertations conduites sur une vision régionale partagée | | | | | | - | | #DIV/0! |
| C.3.3: Réglementations régionales sont révisées et leur transcription dans l'arsenal réglementaire dans les Etats membres est entamée | | | | | | - | | #DIV/0! |
| C.4: Gestion du projet | 1 050 000 | 506 577 | 286 704 | 250 576 | 87,40% | 757 153 | 292 847 | 72,11% |
| C.4.1: Coordination et gestion du projet | 1 050 000 | 506 577 | 286 704 | 250 576 | 87,40% | 757 153 | 292 847 | 72,11% |
| C.4.2: Suivi évaluation | | | | | | - | | #DIV/0! |
| C.4.3: Audit | | | | | #DIV/0! | 0 | | #DIV/0! |
| C.5: Imprévus | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | #DIV/0! |
| TOTAL | 3 220 000 | 1 422 976 | 1 189 087 | 920 093 | 77,38% | 2 343 069 | 876 931 | 72,77% |

| | | GESTION CILSS | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------|--|--------------------|----------------------|---|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Tableau d'exécution financière (en EURO) | | | | | | | | |
| Fonds AFD | | Tableau des engagements (dépenses payées et non payées) | | | | | | |
| <i>Période: au 31 décembre 2022</i> | | | | | | | | |
| μ | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Lignes / Rubriques</i> | <i>Budget Global</i> | <i>Engagements exercices antérieurs</i> | <i>Budget 2022</i> | <i>Dépenses 2022</i> | <i>Taux d'exécution budgétaire 2022</i> | <i>Cumul total des engagements</i> | <i>Solde budgétaire global</i> | <i>Taux d'exécution globale</i> |
| C.1: Mettre en œuvre des approches (outils et renforcement des capacités) de prévention-gestion des conflits dans les zones identifiées | 1 270 000 | 578 577 | 534 929 | 458 417 | 85,70% | 1 036 994 | 233 006 | 81,65% |
| C.1.1: Approches ingénieries sociales et prévention des conflits développés | 634 159 | 350 804 | 230 618 | 175 710 | 76,19% | 526 514 | 107 645 | 83,03% |
| C.1.2: Capacités des réseaux d'éleveurs, pasteurs et agro-pasteurs sont renforcés | 577 841 | 215 909 | 243 208 | 237 491 | 97,65% | 453 400 | 124 441 | 78,46% |
| C.1.3: Bonnes pratiques portées par les organisations d'éleveurs, pasteurs, agro-eleveurs | 58 000 | 11 864 | 61 103 | 45 216 | 74,00% | 57 080 | 920 | 98,41% |
| C.2: Capitaliser, échanger et diffuser des initiatives en matières de prévention-gestion des conflits | 900 000 | 337 821 | 367 455 | 211 846 | 57,65% | 549 667 | 350 333 | 61,07% |
| C.2.1: Connaissances sur les mutations en cours et les perspectives d'évolution des systèmes d'élevage sont valorisés | 321 271 | 125 715 | 75 747 | 10 407 | 13,74% | 136 122 | 185 149 | 42,37% |
| C.2.2: Bonnes pratiques de médiation sociale et de prévention des conflits sont capitalisées et diffusées | 110 870 | 32 786 | 34 453 | 1 159 | | 33 945 | 76 925 | 30,62% |
| C.2.3: Dispositifs d'information et de communication à l'attention des décideurs, des éleveurs et autres acteurs contribuent à réduire les risques de conflits | 467 859 | 179 320 | 257 254 | 200 281 | 77,85% | 379 601 | 88 258 | 81,14% |
| C.3: Piloter le processus d'élaboration de la vision régionale partagées et de renégociation des cadres réglementaires | | - | - | - | | - | - | #DIV/0! |
| C.3.1: Etat et les parties s'accordent sur le devenir des élevages dans l'espace régional | | | | | | - | | #DIV/0! |
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| C.3.3: Réglementations régionales sont révisées et leur transcription dans l'arsenal réglementaire dans les Etats membres est entamée | | | | | | - | | #DIV/0! |
| C.4: Gestion du projet | 1 050 000 | 511 442 | 286 704 | 255 120 | | 766 562 | 283 438 | 73,01% |
| C.4.1: Coordination et gestion du projet | 1 050 000 | 511 442 | 286 704 | 255 120 | 88,98% | 766 562 | 283 438 | 73,01% |
| C.4.2: Suivi évaluation | | | | | | - | | #DIV/0! |
| C.4.3: Audit | | | | | #DIV/0! | 0 | | #DIV/0! |
| C.5: Imprévus | - | - | - | - | | - | - | #DIV/0! |
| TOTAL | 3 220 000 | 1 427 840 | 1 189 087 | 925 383 | 77,82% | 2 353 223 | 866 777 | 73,08% |

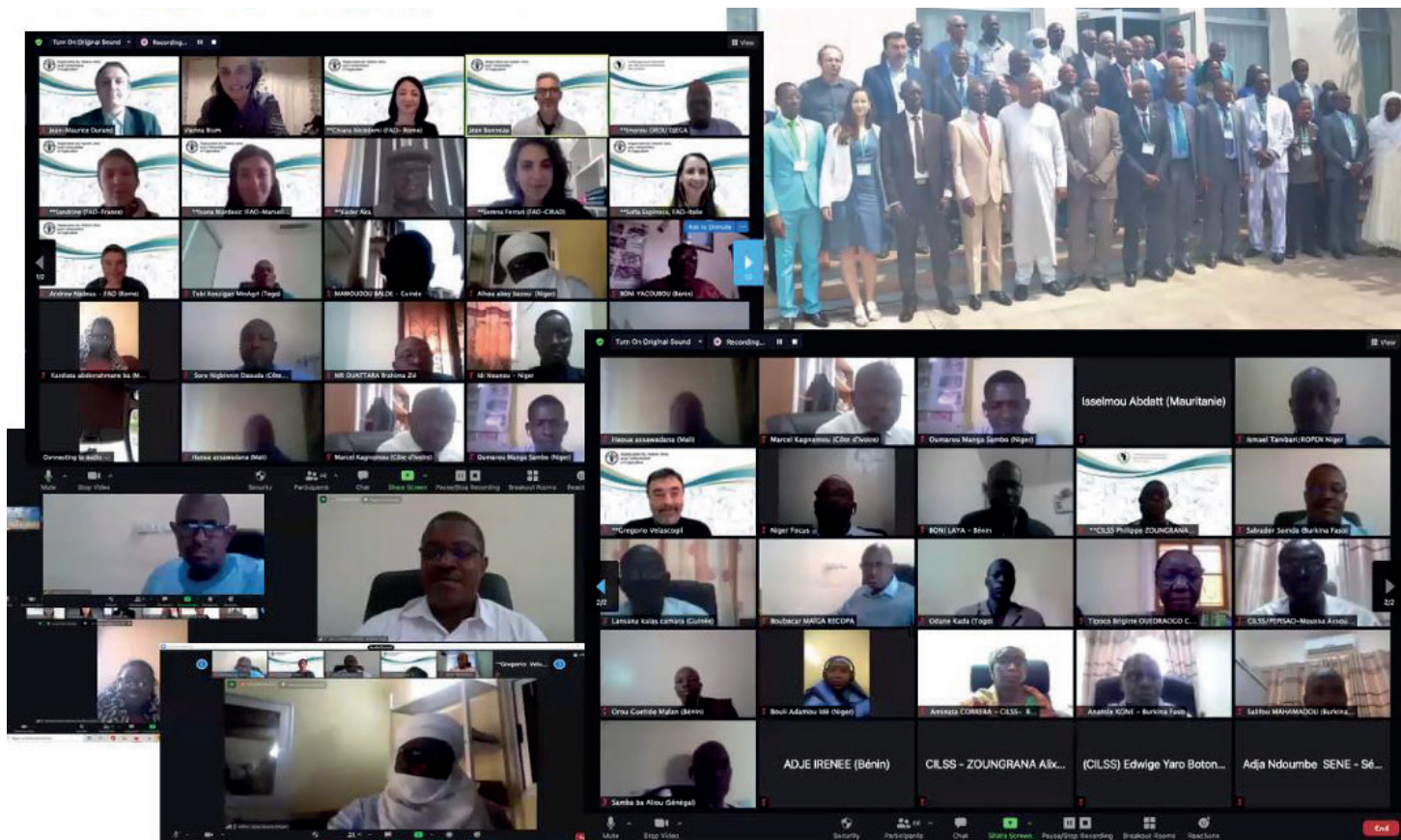


Data validation workshop Benin

COMPONENT 1

Implement conflict prevention/management approaches (tools and capacity building) in identified areas

- **Establishment and capacity building of the Conflict Prevention and Management (CPM) team. Fifteen (15) CPM experts from CILSS and partner RPOs (APESS, ROPPA, and RBM) have been trained in the use of CPS tools. The region now has a network of experts capable of animating and administering these CPS tools ;**
- **Continued refinement of the Conflict Prevention, Management and Transformation tools, capitalising on and significantly improving those developed by the PASSHA project and other stakeholders, notably GIZ.** The environmental and social safeguard dimensions through a checklist before, during and after the implementation of the infrastructures have been updated and refined. More specifically, the CPS tools (checklist and infrastructure sheets on the water point) were updated and refined;
- **Capitalisation of eight (8) best practices/endogenous approaches** on the prevention and management of agro-pastoral conflicts, experimented by different actors, presented during three (3) experience sharing meetings between POs from coastal and Sahelian countries. Consolidated materials on these experiences are now available and can be used by grassroots actors;
- **Establishment of a social engineering facilitation system around agro-pastoral water points** in Benin (Matéri) and Togo (Mandouri). Ten (10) local facilitators from the POs were trained and available to conduct social and environmental engineering operations in the field;
- **Launch of the operationalization process of the transhumance observatory, which is the subject of the recommendations of the ADEC decision 05/10/98; of the regulation C/REG.3/01/03 and of the Abuja regional conference of April 2018.** The Observatory is designed as a framework for unifying and enhancing all initiatives capable of providing data and information to improve the governance of mobile livestock farming systems, with technical coordination provided by CILSS and political steering devolved to ECOWAS and UEMOA. The pilot phase conducted in 2022 made it possible to: (i) select about fifty indicators to be filled in at different intervals, (ii) base the mechanism on the PREGEC system, (iii) produce a regional summary note on the state of livestock production system and pastoralism in West Africa; 2022 edition, based on country monographs.
- **Training on the FAO Voluntary Guidelines :** As part of the implementation of a LoA between CILSS and FAO, the project contributed to the implementation process of the learning programme on responsible governance of pastoral land tenure for 40 participants from 10 Francophone countries in West Africa and the Sahel;
- **Training and sensitisation of forty (40) magistrates and agents of the defence and security forces** from three cross-border areas involving Burkina Faso, Mali, Togo, Benin, Niger, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea and Nigeria on issues, challenges and modes of conflict resolution related to competition for access to natural resources. These activities were conducted in tandem with the African Union/GIZ Border Programme. At the end of these trainings, some magistrates became national focal points of the operations aiming to raise awareness of the challenges and issues of mobile livestock systems in their countries.



Voluntary guidelines training

- **Mapping of POs active in conflict-prone areas and the outline of an analysis of the local actors' perception on pastoralism and cross-border transhumance.** The mapping, which covered cross-border areas from northern Nigeria to Guinea, identified more than thirty local organisations active in the prevention and management of conflicts between farmers and herders. It showed that the perception of actors on pastoralism and transhumance is very contrasted, with a negative trend revealing that 50% of the people interviewed have a negative opinion, 30% have a positive opinion and 20% have no opinion.
- **Development of a guide on Agro-pastoral Conflict Prevention, Management and Transformation (CPMT).** Following a survey of previous experiences on conflict prevention and management, a consolidated and consensual guide on CPMT was developed. *The guide is divided into three main parts, namely: (i) conflict prevention; (ii) conflict management (resolution and settlement); and (iii) conflict transformation. It is accompanied by case study exercises.*
- **Training and sensitisation of :** (i) thirty-five (35) agents of communal and water services from four countries (Benin, Burkina Faso, Niger and Togo) and (ii) FOs on conflict prevention and management tools. The training and sensitisation focused on the use of the three checklists before, during and after the erection of pastoral infrastructures to ensure that the conditions of their deployment respect social and environmental standards.
- **Support for the revitalisation of the consultation frameworks of cross-border inter-communities,** by contributing to the intensification of dialogue between the POs of the coastal and Sahelian countries on: (i) transhumance campaign assessments, (ii) exchanges of best practices in conflict prevention and management between farmers and pastoralists. Five consultation frameworks were targeted: (i) Maradi-Katsina, (ii) Kebbi-Alibori-Dosso, (iii) Atacora-Savane and South-East Burkina, (iv) Sikasso-Korhogo-Bobo-Dioulasso, (v) Guidimakha-Tambacounda-Kayes.

- **Stabilisation of training modules** for media professionals, particularly community radio journalists, on conflict-sensitive communication related to competition for natural resources. The module is structured around four sessions, two of which deal with awareness-raising; (i) an analysis of the regulatory provisions governing pastoralism, (ii) an analysis of the economic, social, environmental and health issues of transhumance, and two training sessions on (i) the causes, typologies and techniques for collecting and dealing with conflicts, (ii) documentary production techniques for conflict-sensitive communication.



Revitalization of consultation frameworks

- **Stabilisation des modules de formation** des professionnels des médias, notamment des journalistes des radios communautaires sur la communication sensible aux conflits liés à la compétition d'accès aux ressources naturelles. Le module est structuré autour de quatre sessions dont deux ont trait à la sensibilisation ; (i) une analyse des dispositions réglementaires qui encadrent le pastoralisme, (ii) une analyse des enjeux économiques, sociaux, environnementaux et sanitaires de la transhumance, et deux sessions de formation sur (i) les causes, les typologies et les techniques de collecte et de traitement des conflits, (ii) les techniques de réalisation de documentaires pour une communication sensible aux conflits.



Interview journalists

COMPONENT 2

Capitalise on, share and disseminate initiatives in the field of conflict prevention and management

- **Contribution to the training and sensitisation of sixteen (16) journalists**, including three women, from national radio stations in fourteen (14) West African and Sahelian countries in conflict-sensitive communication related to competition for access to natural resources. This activity was carried out in synergy with PRAPS and PREDIP;
- **Training and sensitisation of ninety-nine (99) community radio journalists**, including twenty-one (21) women from seven (7) countries in the central transhumance corridor (Benin, Togo, Ghana, Niger, Nigeria, Burkina Faso and Côte d'Ivoire), and eight (8) in the western corridor (Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Gambia, Mali, Senegal, Mauritania, Liberia and Sierra Leone). About 60 radio programmes have been produced by these trained journalists and about 40 are in preparation.



Training of journalists

- **Establishment of an agro-pastoral radio station.** This is a platform dedicated to agro-pastoral radio productions allowing sharing experiences and knowledge of pastoralists and farmers, for a peaceful practice of transhumance in West Africa. The platform's address is soundcloud.com/user-445095840, where some 60 productions by trained journalists have been posted.
- **Development of sixteen (16) informative directories, including** one (1) at the regional level and fifteen (15) at the national level in the target countries, with the exception of Guinea Bissau and Cabo Verde, of legal texts regulating the exercise of national and cross-border transhumance in West Africa and the Sahel. They concern respectively the countries of the central corridor and those of the Western corridor of transhumance. These directories aim to assess, through a dozen parameters, the place of pastoralism and transhumance in the agricultural and livestock policies of ECOWAS countries, plus Mauritania and Chad;
- **Mapping of pastoral information systems,** with particular emphasis on diagnosing the scope, limitations and alternatives to the operationalization of the OPTIMAOC tool designed by CILSS for the Billital Maroobe Network. It was strongly recommended to link this tool to the Regional Pastoral Information System (SRIP) under construction at the Agrhimet Regional Centre in Niamey, Niger.
- Creation of a web page on PEPISAO on the CILSS website at the following address: <http://www.cilss.int/index.php/projet-pepisa0/> ;
- Creation of a "PEPISAO Community" mailing list which, in 2021, included 680 recipients, to whom information is sent regularly on PEPISAO's actions;
- **Production of seven (7) quarterly newsletters, in partnership with PREDIP,** to provide information on pastoralism and ensure the visibility of PEPISAO;
- **Creation of Facebook and Twitter pages on pastoralism entitled: "Pastoralisme MAG" which are used to disseminate information on pastoralism and transhumance** (including information on PEPISAO); ([facebook.com/Pastoralisme MAG](https://facebook.com/Pastoralisme%20MAG) // twitter.com/@PastoMAG). More than 1000 followers composed of pastoralists, researchers, agricultural and livestock policy specialists are informed in real time;
- The regional website of the ECOWAS Directorate of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD) as well as its social networks (Facebook and Twitter) are now an important channel for relaying information on PEPISAO;
- **Production and editing of about thirty (30) specific documents** (technical notes, capitalisation notes, study reports, annual reports, documents on major results, ...) from 2019 to 2021. Available at: https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1k2_PXBvrXZvO6Z46sotoF74vKVHLOp7T?usp=sharing.



Pastoral week at KEBBI

COMPONENT 3

Lead the process of developing the shared regional vision and renegotiating the regulatory frameworks

- **An increase in multi-stakeholder dialogue**, mainly at regional and cross-border level, by making a decisive contribution to the organisation of four high-level conferences for peaceful transhumance, which enabled eighteen West and Central African countries (ECOWAS as a whole, except Cabo Verde) plus Mauritania, Chad, CAR and Cameroon to consult each other and improve the conditions for transhumance :

- **At the level of the transhumance corridors**, three high-level consultations were organised successively in : (i) Ndjamena, in September 2019, for the Lake Chad basin, (ii) Accra, in October 2019, for the Central basin, (iii) Dakar, in November 2019, for the Western basin,

- **At the level of cross-border areas; four "pastoral weeks"** were organised respectively (i) in Birnin-Kebbi, in October 2021 and November 2022, in Dosso, in May 2022, for the KEBBI (Nigeria), Alibori (Benin) and Dosso (Niger) areas (ii) in Maradi, in June 2022, for the Maradi (Niger) - Katsina (Nigeria) area, (iii) in Tambacounda, in November 2022, for the Tambacounda (Senegal), Kayes (Mali) and Guidimakha (Mauritania) area.



Pastoral week at KEBBI

- **These consultations have led to several major results including :**
 - **Revitalisation of cooperation between cross-border authorities, materialised by** (i) the consolidation of the cross-border cooperation agreement between Maradi and Katsina, (ii) the conclusion of a cross-border cooperation agreement between the region of Dosso (Niger) and the Kebbi Federal State (Nigeria), (iii) the conclusion of three memoranda of understanding (MoU) between Tambacounda (Senegal) -Kayes (Mali) and Guidimakha (Mauritania); between Kebbi-Alibori (Benin)-Dosso (iv) the provision of a holistic development programme for the Kebbi-Alibori-Dosso cross-border area.

- o **"De-complexification" of the debate on mobile livestock production systems, and boosting a dynamic of** collaboration and synergy of initiatives with not only regional projects and programmes (PRAPS, PREDIP, PACBAO, MOPSS, PFUA), but also with technical cooperation institutions (FAO, CIRAD, CEBEVIRHA, CBLT, etc.) and the National Commissions for Cross-Border Cooperation around training, awareness-raising, and dialogue actions. These synergies have made it possible to improve the leadership of ECOWAS in partnership with CILSS and UEMOA, on initiatives affecting the livestock and pastoralism sub-sector (monitoring and coordination of interventions).

- o **Mobilisation of additional financial resources** from partner projects and programmes: (i) African Union Border Programme for more than 500,000 Euros, PRAPS and PREDIP for more than 300,000 Euros, FAO for more than 50,000 dollars, PACBAO for more than 80,000 Euros. In addition, the intervention strategy driven by PEPISAO, based on a holistic approach to addressing agro-pastoral issues, has prompted ECOWAS to develop a support programme for cross-border cooperation in the fight against violent extremism and terrorism for an amount of US\$7 million over five years.

- **The beginning of the construction of a shared vision on mobile livestock farming systems** in West Africa and the Sahel, versus a regional strategy for a controlled transformation of mobile livestock breeding systems in four steps.

- **Conducting fundamental studies** to better understand the functioning of mobile livestock production systems: (i) evaluative study of the scope and limitations of the regulatory framework for transhumance, (ii) analysis of the socio-economic and environmental impacts of mobile livestock farming systems.

- **The analysis of major trends in mobile livestock farming systems** through the production of three prospective notes: (i) what are the prospects for the evolution of pastoral systems' contributions to the regional economy and livestock value chains in West Africa and the Sahel? (ii) What prospects for pastoral systems in the context of the densification of rural areas and climate change in West Africa and the Sahel? (iii) What are the prospects for the evolution of pastoral systems in relation to the political and social changes underway in West Africa and the Sahel?



Observatory

- **The construction of three possible or probable scenarios for the evolution of pastoral systems.**

- **The trend scenario**, which is an extension of the current major trends in terms of herd numbers, livestock practices, mobility, and the functioning of the animal products market, marked by the region's high dependence on extra-African imports, etc. In this scenario, public policies and the local and regional actors' initiatives have limited capacity to influence the major challenges of equitable access to natural resources, conflict mitigation and strengthening cohesion between communities;

- **The breakup scenario and withdrawal into the national territory**, marked by strong involvement of the States, focuses on reasoning, self-sufficiency objectives and public action within the national space. It is guided by a logic of voluntary sedentarisation which is reflected in restricted livestock mobility. This scenario reflects a commitment to modernising livestock farming, which has to do with land policies that are geared towards land privatisation, all of which is likely to revive inter-community tensions. The sedentarisation of herds, which leads to high production costs without significantly improving the supply of animal products to satisfy a rapidly growing demand, is strongly questioned;

- **The scenario of controlled regional transformation of mobile livestock farming systems.** It differs from the previous two scenarios in both content and approach. It seeks to exploit historical positive regional complementarities, by undertaking resolute actions to '**modernise extensive livestock farming**' based on mobility, so as to increase productivity and income. It prioritises a concerted, regional approach and the formulation of a 'win-win' trade-off to strengthen the sector's role in regional integration and reduce its dependence on extra-African imports. Private entrepreneurship exploits a predictable business environment that is highly conducive to the development of the livestock sub-sector.

- **The formulation of a "strategy for the development of livestock farming and a controlled transformation of pastoralism in West Africa and the Sahel".** This strategy, which operationalizes scenario 3, is intended to be a holistic strategy that addresses four key actions :

- Promoting livestock economic value and livestock products,
- Improving the governance of territories and natural resources;
- Promoting "One Health", animal health and safety;
- Develop an enabling environment for public and private investment in livestock farming;
- Definition of public policy instruments

- **Targeted support to ECOWAS.** In addition to these activities, which are strictly related to the implementation of PEPISAO, the Technical Assistant supported the Directorate of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD) in :

- **The organisation of steering committees** of regional projects contributing to the operationalization of ECOWAP and managed by the Regional Agency for Agriculture and Food (ARAA). These meetings were held annually in Lomé, Togo;

- **Follow-up of the work and organisation** of the validation workshop of the document produced, with FAO funding, by the Task Force responsible for monitoring the COVID impacts in the ECOWAS region plus Mauritania and Chad (1st and 2nd phase).

- **The co-organisation, with UNOWAS,** of two workshops in Dakar, Senegal, to review endogenous best practice initiatives for the prevention and management of conflicts related to competition for natural resources.

- **Representation of DARD** at the seven editions of the PREDIP Technical Committee and the inauguration of the livestock markets of Doropo in Northern Côte d'Ivoire and Kamba in Kebbi State, Nigeria;

- **Representation of DARD** at the mid-term review and closing workshops of PRAPS 1 and the launch of PRAPS 2;

- **Contribution to the formulation of the holistic development programme** of the KADO (Kebbi- Alibori-Dosso) area, financed by the GIZ, as part of the implementation of the major recommendations of the pastoral week organised in 2021 in KEBBI

- **Driving the implementation process of the LoA between ECOWAS and FAO** on the development of a regional action plan for feed supply and the formulation of a regional investment plan for livestock development in West Africa.

- **Contribution to the launch of the Food Security Resilience Programme in West Africa (FSRP),** including coordinating the development of the score card entrusted to ACADEMYA 2063.

- **Support for the contextualisation, the production of the terms of reference for the mapping study of interventions** (humanitarian and development actions) in the Lake Chad Basin, the recruitment of consultants and the launch of the study. This is part of the implementation of the recommendations of the high-level consultation meeting of Lake Chad Basin actors held in Ndjamena, in September 2019,

- **Support to DARD for the organisation of the Steering Committee** of the African Livestock Development Project and the promotion of poultry value chains, held in Lagos in May 2022,

- **Monitoring the FAPS -PRIDEC implementation,** which has helped coastal countries to update their regional investment programme for livestock development.

- **The development of a multi-regional platform of stakeholders** for the operationalization of the regional offensive for the promotion of local milk value chains in West Africa and the Sahel.

IV. LESSONS LEARNT

- Pastoralism and transhumance remain an important component of ruminant livestock farming systems in West Africa and the Sahel, which is undergoing major changes, both in the Sahel and in the host Sudanian zones, under the influence of three phenomena: sustained population and livestock growth, climate variability and change, and insecurity of people and property;
- The ongoing transformations are still insufficiently capitalised on and integrated into the policies and strategies being deployed by the States. These strategies are having difficulty adopting a holistic approach and intervention process that allows for rational and equitable management of natural resources (land, pasture and water) and infrastructure, for the benefit of the two extensive production systems in place: crop production and livestock farming;
- Multi-stakeholder consultations and dialogue are a powerful instrument for fostering peace in intra- and inter-community relations. They are more effective when they are based on a holistic approach to development that enables the economic potential of livestock farming to be better exploited for the benefit of all the communities involved;
- Cross-border areas structured by agreements and other memorandums of understanding on cooperation between inter-communities appear to be appropriate frameworks for intervention because of (i) the incompleteness and biases of territorial administration reforms, particularly decentralisation, (ii) the urgent need to strengthen dialogue between administrative and political authorities to minimise the occurrence of conflicts; (iii) the need to judiciously deploy infrastructure to secure integrated pastoral activities to promote '**Shared Development Areas**';
- The pooling of resources from the various projects has made it possible to decompartmentalise and improve the coordination of interventions, and to assert the leadership of regional institutions, States and stakeholders in actions affecting pastoralism.



Small ruminants

CONCLUSION

With modest financial resources, PEPISAO has succeeded in giving new impetus to the management of regional initiatives for mobile livestock farming systems in West Africa and the Sahel :

- Refinement of conflict prevention, management and transformation tools;
- Training, sensitisation of a large number of "influencers" (community radio journalists, magistrates and defence and security forces agents);
- Refocusing of high-level dialogue and consultation between authorities and actors in cross-border areas now linked by cross-border cooperation agreements and memoranda
- Initiate a holistic approach to the management of pastoral issues through the organisation of pastoral weeks, and the provision of cross-border frameworks with structuring development programmes and action plans

There are still many issues and challenges, two of which seem to be crucial issues :

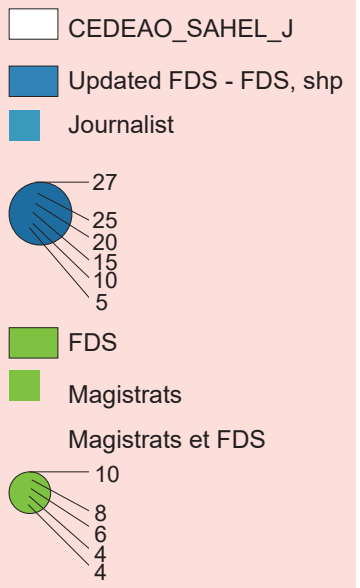
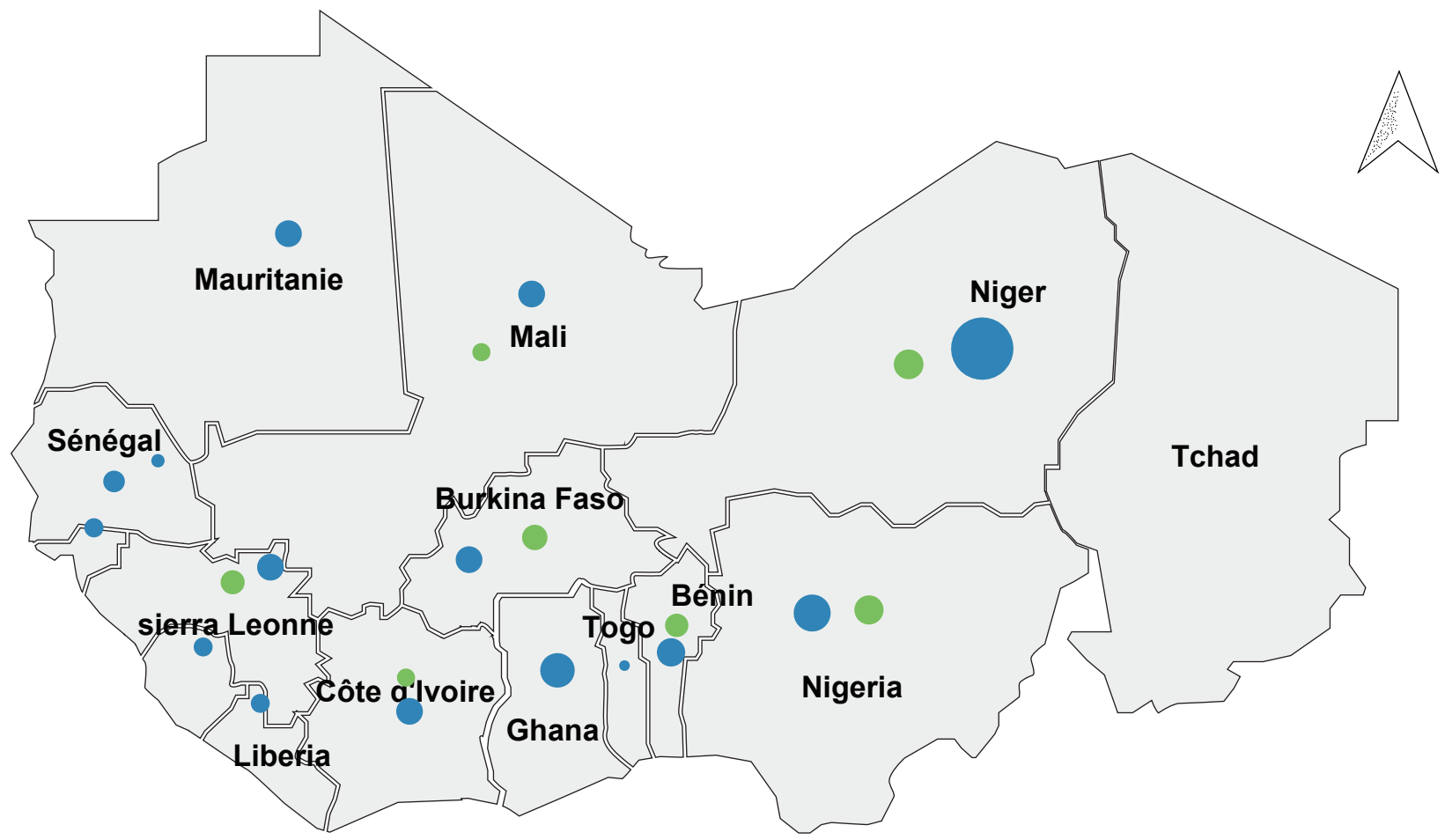
- Implementation of the regional strategy for livestock development and controlled transformation of mobile livestock farming systems,
- Consolidation of the tool for the concerted management of mobile livestock production systems which the region has developed: the OBSERVATORY OF MOBILE LIVESTOCK FARMING SYSTEMS IN WEST AFRICA AND THE SAHEL (OSMAOS).



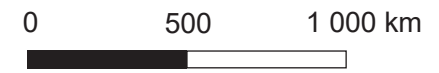
BIBLIOGRAPHY, LINKS TO ACCESS :

- To the various PTBAs :
- To the various activity reports :
- To the documents of the studies carried out
- To the documents of the prospective reflection
- Statements of conclusions and recommendations from the various meetings
- To the final communiqués of the high-level consultations
- Documents of cross-border cooperation agreements and memoranda of understanding
- Capitalization and decision support notes.

MAP N° 1 DISTRIBUTION OF JOURNALISTS, FDS AGENTS AND MAGISTRATES TRAINED BY PEPISAO



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