



AFRICAN UNION
INTERAFRICAN BUREAU
FOR ANIMAL RESOURCES



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**ECCAS activities in the context of animal resource
development in Central Africa**

Dr. Baschirou Moussa Demsa
ECCAS Consultant for the Development of
Animal Resources

PRESENTATION PLAN

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II. POLICIES AND STRATEGIES

III. ACTIVITIES OF THE OPERATIONAL AREA

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I. ECCAS BREEDING SECTOR PROFILE

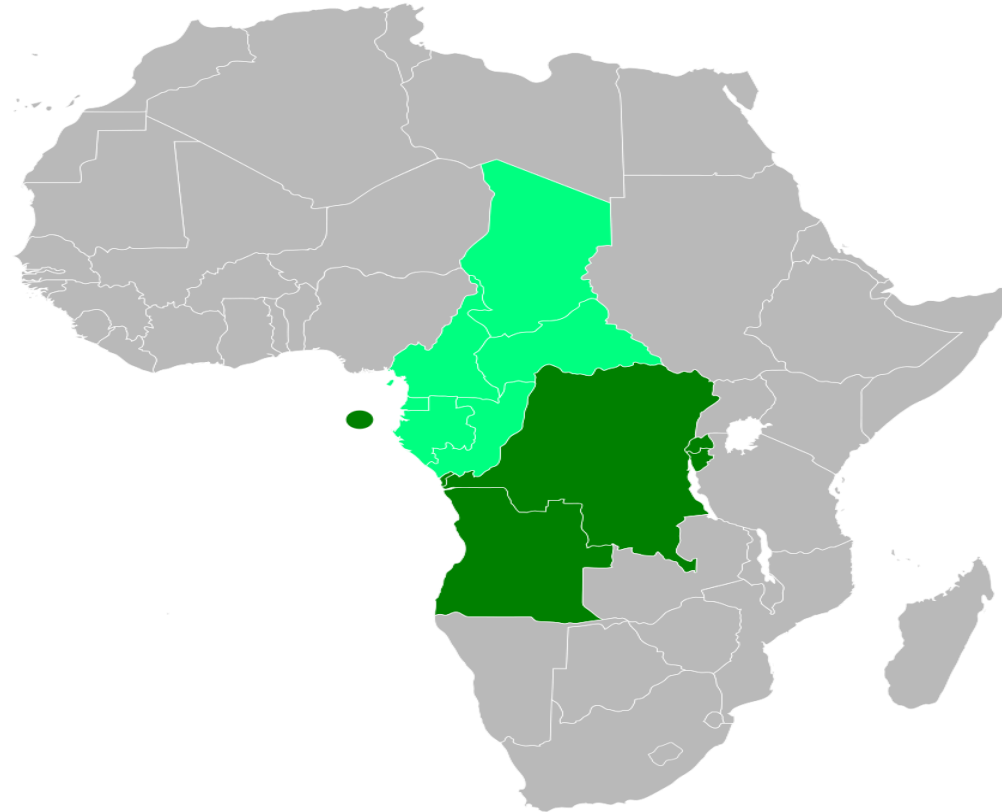
A. GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION

ECCAS is a regional economic community in the heart of Africa. - It is the only one that borders all other RECs in Africa. It is made up of 11 Member States



Member States

1. Angola;
2. Burundi;
3. Cameroon;
4. Congo Brazzaville;
5. Gabon;
6. Equatorial Guinea;
7. Central African Republic (CAR);
8. Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC);
9. Rwanda;
10. Chad;
11. Sao Tome and Principe

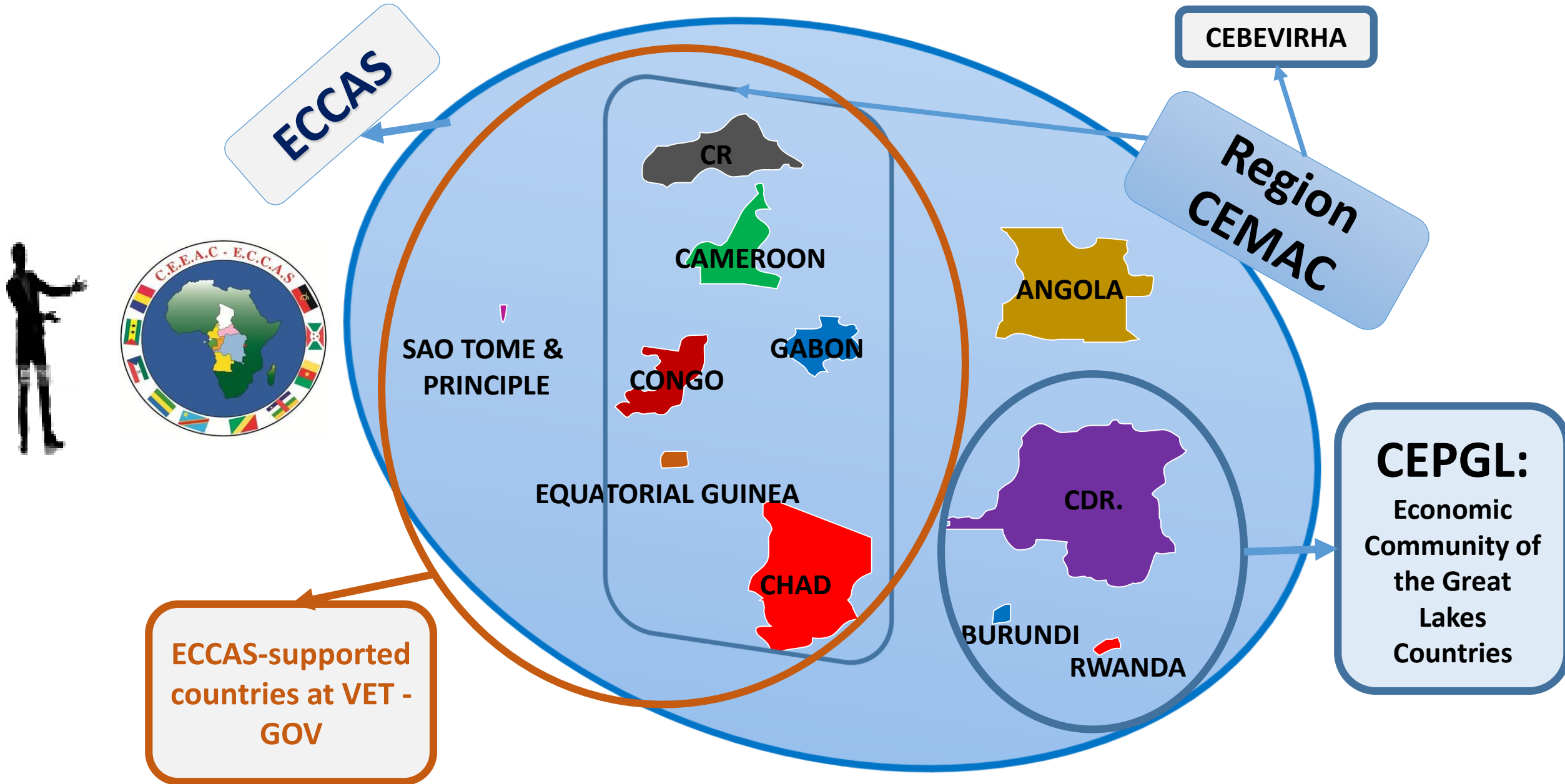


Area: 6,6 million km²

Population: 181 million (2016)

Density: 27 Inhabitants/Km²

B. STATUS OF THE INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS IN THE ECCAS REGION



C. NATURAL CAPITAL OF THE REGION

1. ELEVATIO

a)^N Herd numbers in Central Africa (1)

Country	Cattle (1000)	Sheep (1000)	Goats (1000)	Pigs (1000)	Poultry (million)
Angola	4025	108	4359	2547	15.991
Burundi	480	295	1650	190	4.9
Cameroun	6000	3800	4400	1350	33
CAR	3500	260	3100	800	4.9
Chad	6963.6	3304	6224.4	28.12	5.45
Congo	115	100	295	47	2.4
DRC	756	901	4,028	962	19.828
Equatorial Guinea	5.1	38	9.1	6.3	.34
Gabon	36.5	196	92	215	3.2
Sao Tome and Principe	4.8	3	5.2	2.62	.42
Total	21886	9005	24,162.7	6148.04	90.429

(1) These numbers need to be updated following agricultural censuses in most countries of the region

- b) Many species of different breeds inhabit the landscapes of Central Africa and their characterization can be facilitated by the establishment of the Central Africa Animal Resource Gene Bank, located at the University of Dschang in Cameroon

- c) Rearing systems range from extensive pastoralist methods to intensive methods, especially for short-cycle species such as poultry and pigs

c) It should be noted that pastures that were once available are increasingly rare, causing population explosion, the expansion of cultivated areas, the presence of numerous protected species and, above all, climate change, which has a huge negative impact on biomass. This results in many agro-pastoral conflicts and human-wildlife conflicts.

d) Today, animal feed in general is one of the biggest limiting factors for the development of livestock farming in Central Africa

2. FISHERIES AND

AQUACULTURE

The potential of the region is exceptionally great for fisheries (maritime and inland) and aquaculture, due to the importance of sea, lake and river basins:

- **3,700 km² of coastline**
- **1 374 300 km² of Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZ)**
- **More than 400 000 km of rivers**
- **The great lakes in eastern Congo that are inland seas (Albert, Edouard, Kivu, Tanganyika, Mwero)**

Aquaculture is gradually gaining importance, driven by alternative strategies to deal with the depletion of fish stocks

II. POLICIES AND STRATEGIES

Within the framework of the Comprehensive Program for Agricultural Development in Africa (CAADP), ECCAS has developed its First Generation Common Agricultural Policy (CAP1), together with its implementing instrument, the Regional Agricultural Investment Program for Food and Nutritional Security (PRIASAN1)

Following the commitments made in Malabo in 2014 and the emergence of new themes on agricultural development due to climate change, ECCAS is reviewing this common agricultural policy, and is drafting a second generation document of the same name with the support of FAO, AU - BIRA and many other partners

More specifically, fisheries and aquaculture, the policy framework and strategy for the reform of fisheries and aquaculture developed by the AU - BIRA during the implementation of the Fish - Gov 1 Project, enabled COREP to sign a liaison agreement with ECCAS and subsequently to become a specialized institution of ECCAS.

It also enabled the mechanism for monitoring maritime waters in the context of IUU fishing to be set up in collaboration with CRESMA

III. ACTIVITIES OF THE OPERATIONAL AREA

A. ANIMAL HEALTH

Following the implementation of the Program for Strengthening Veterinary Governance (VET - GOV), ECCAS, with the support of the AU - BIRA, has set up the Regional Center for Animal Health in Central Africa (CRSA - AC) based in N'Djamena, Chad.

The Center is operational, but is not yet fully under the supervision of ECCAS.

The SARC - CA with the support of the AU - BIRA, OMSA and FAO, is suitable for the activities of GF-TADs and particularly in the context of the control and eradication of cross-border animal diseases. These include:

- The PPCB
- Foot-and-mouth disease
- Avian plague
- African swine fever
- Small ruminant plague, which is expected to be eradicated from the world by 2030

The CRSA - AC with the support of the ECCAS REDISSE IV Project is conducting One Health activities as part of a related platform.

B. ANIMAL PRODUCTION

With the establishment and implementation of the Live 2 Project at the AU-BIRA level in collaboration with the Regional Economic Communities and in particular ECCAS, there has been a paradigm shift giving rise to the development of a pilot sector at the level of each region of Africa.

In the ECCAS region, the poultry value chain (Poultry - Bridging) was chosen as an example. This activity has not been completed.

Initially, there was talk of setting up a grandparent or parental farm in Cameroon, but the process was not successful due to the lack of difficulties in procurement procedures



C. TRANSHUMANCE MANAGEMENT



Transhumance has become a hot topic in the agro-pastoral world and forest ecosystems in Central Africa for a number of years. Following numerous conflicts in this area of activity, the Platform for Forests in the Congo Basin (PFBC) organized a major international meeting in N'Djamena, Chad, in 2019. At the end of the meeting, a so-called N'Djamena Declaration was adopted, aimed at establishing a strategy and a roadmap for peaceful transhumance, which ECCAS will carry out politically and institutionally.

Transhumance transfrontalière, conservation et sécurité en Afrique Centrale

Recommandations pour la mise en place d'un plan opérationnel régional plurisectoriel

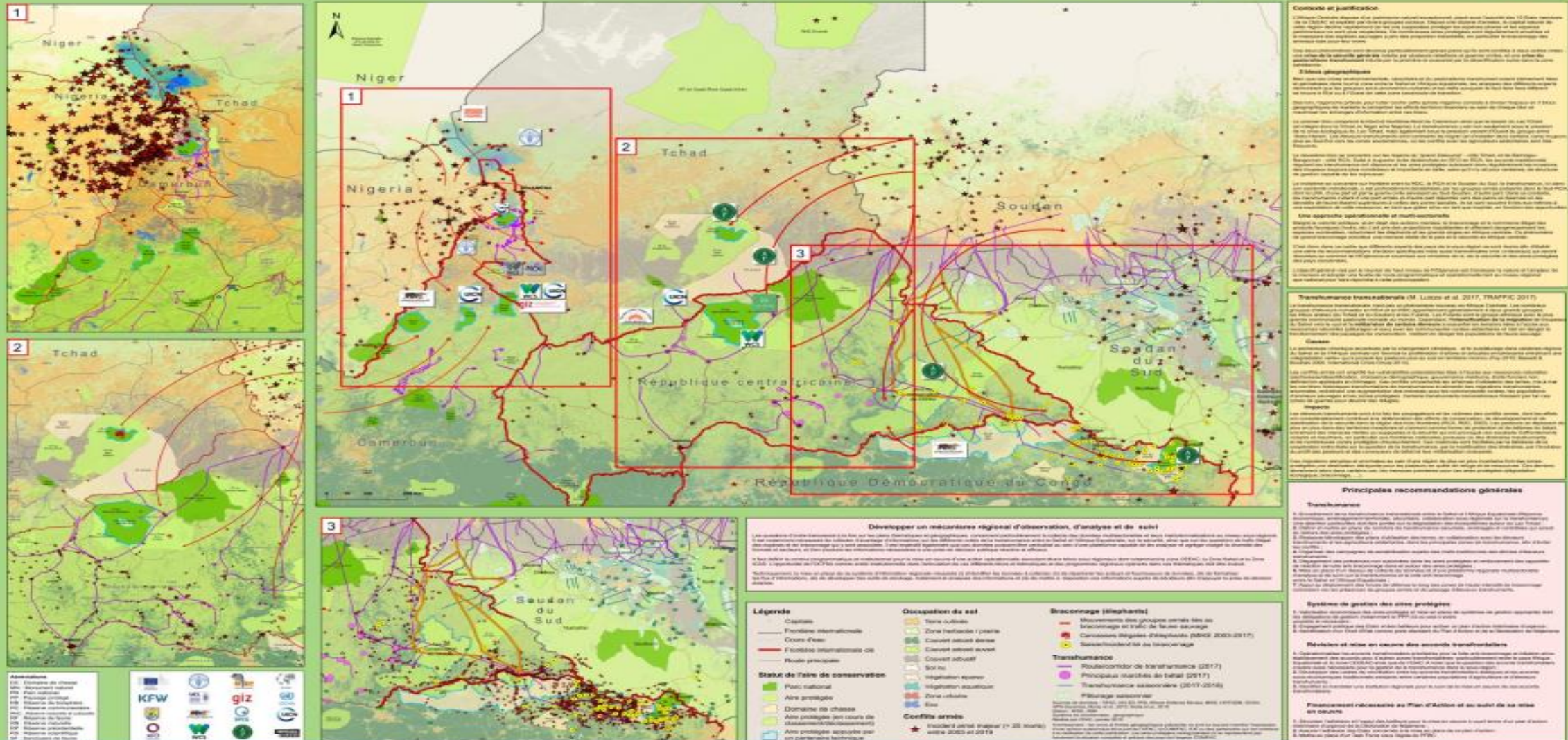


Figure 6 : Transhumance transfrontalière, conservation et sécurité en Afrique Centrale

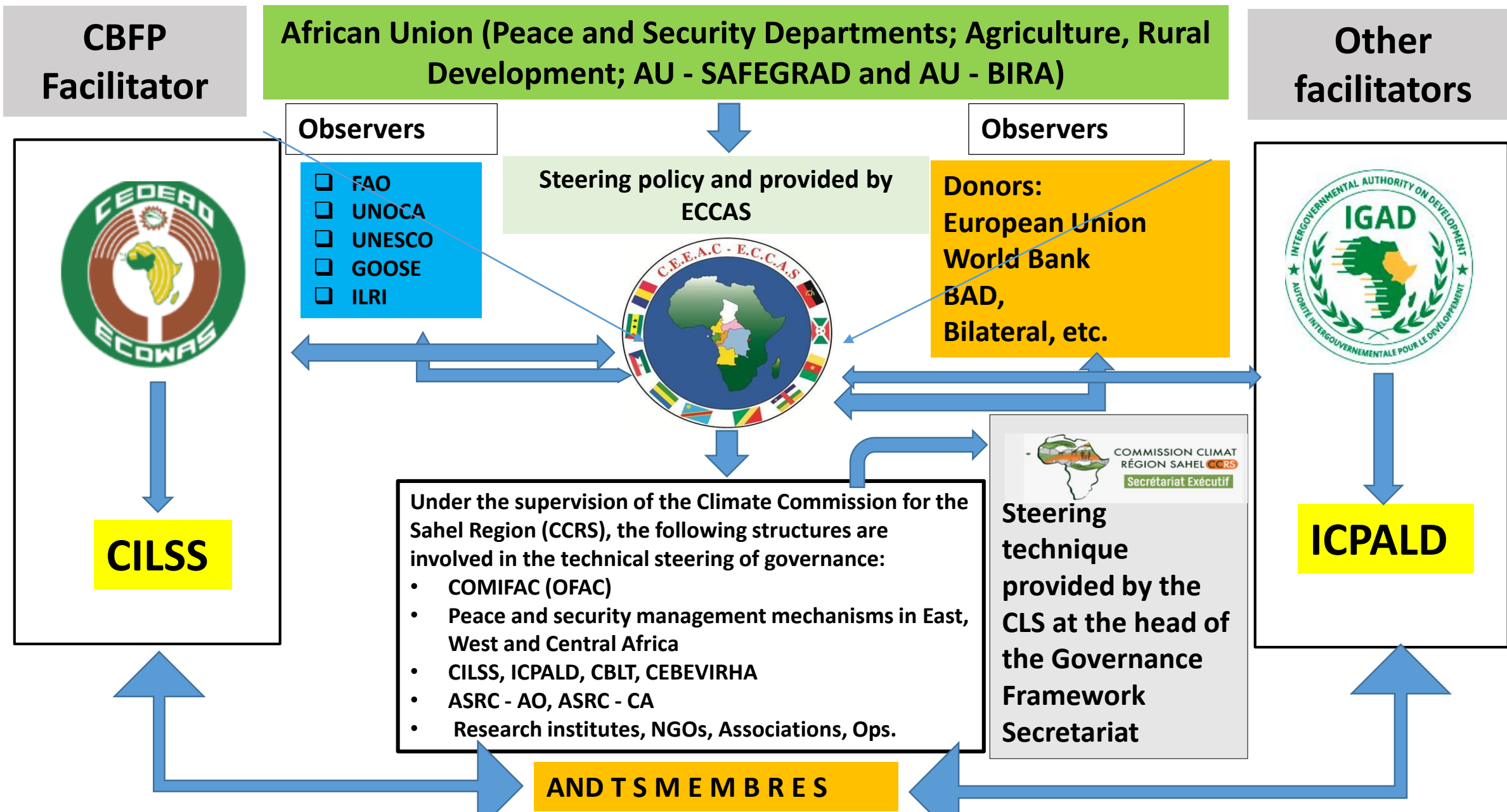
Source : OFAC, 2018

Following the Declaration, ECCAS established a Working Group to develop its regional strategy on transhumance and pastoral mobility in Central Africa. This strategy has eight axes which will be validated by the appropriate bodies.

ECCAS has been actively working with the CBFP, the sister institutions ECOWAS and IGAD to develop a common approach to the implementation of the N'Djamena Declaration

At a meeting held in Yaoundé, Cameroon, in April 2023, it was recommended that the governance framework for this Declaration be established, with the following architecture:

Establishment of a governance framework for the N'Djamena Declaration

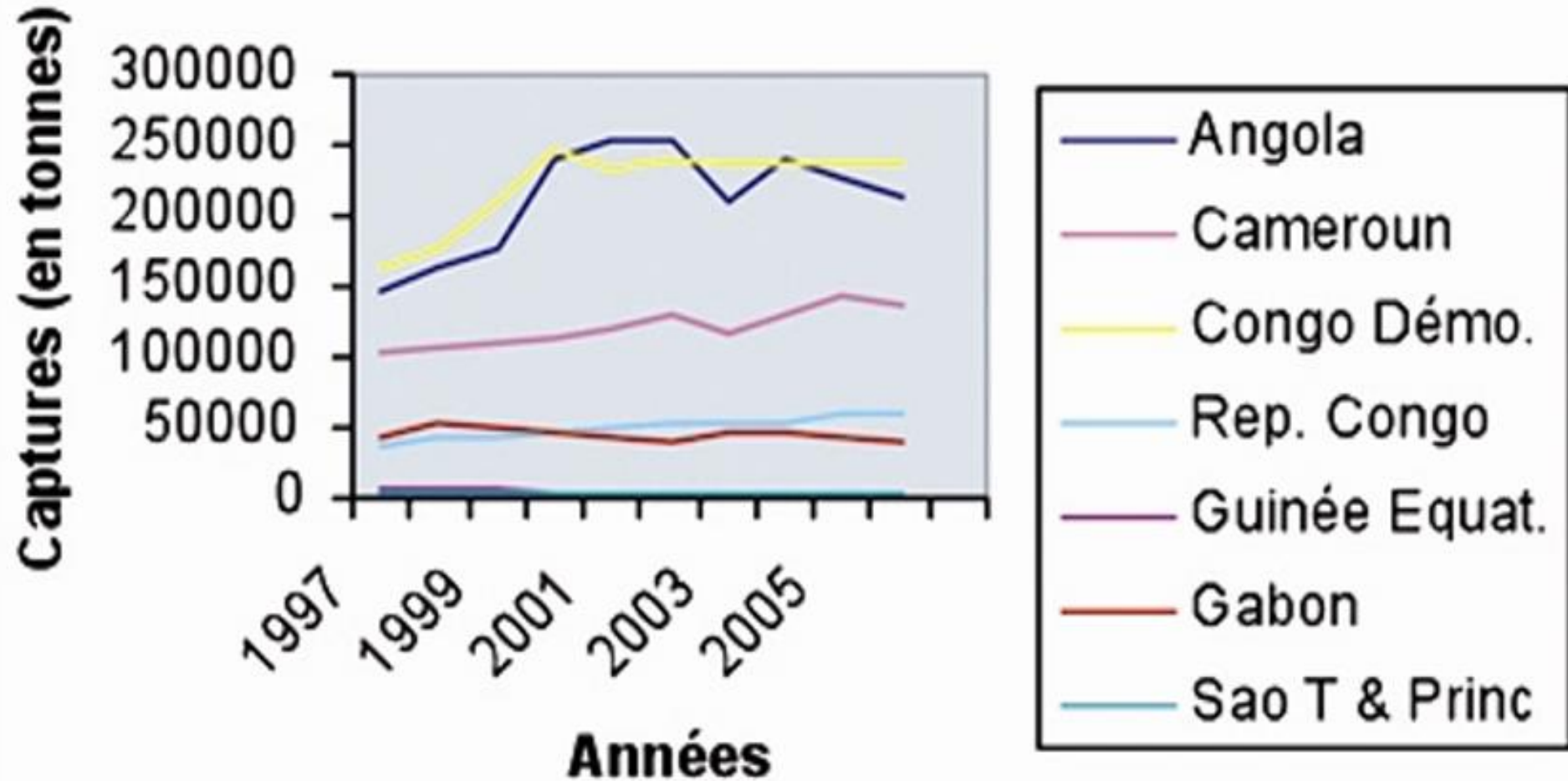


D. FISHERIES PRODUCTION

Within the framework of the development of fisheries products, ECCAS has a specialized institution called COREP (Regional Fisheries Commission of the Gulf of Guinea).

Its role is to support ECCAS member States in improving fish production. It initially covered only coastal States. With the anchoring of COREP to ECCAS and the 2020 reform, COREP is extending its activities to the 11 member states of ECCAS.

Catch assessment in Central Africa from 1997 to 2005



In view of the low level of production observed so far, COREP is drawing up a new strategy for the development of fisheries and aquaculture in Central Africa.

To do so, it counts on the support of its strategic partners FAO, AU-BIRA, and COMHAPHAT

COREP is already pleased with the extensive support it has received from FAO and the AU - BIRA

Mention should also be made of the development of the blue economy in the ECCAS region with its many activities identified



Traditional Activities

Catch Fishing

Seafood Processing

Shipping

Maritime and coastal tourism

Ports

Shipbuilding and ship repair

Marine Manufacturing and Construction

Offshore oil and gas (shallow)

Services to maritime enterprises

Maritime R&D and education

Dredging

Source: OECD 2016

ECCAS has developed its strategy with the support of the AU - BIRA in the context of the implementation of the Fish - Gov 2 Project. The Heads of State and Government adopted the strategy's axes, including the protocol relating thereto, in Kinshasa, DRC, last January.

ECCAS is also supported by the AU-BIRA in the implementation of the biodiversity conservation project funded by the Kingdom of Sweden. Studies are being carried out to identify marine protected areas and strategies are being developed to encourage Member States to adopt legal instruments to limit the impact of activities leading to biodiversity loss.

E. TRADE IN ANIMALS AND PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL AND FISHERY ORIGIN

Access to the market for animals and products of animal and fish origin is conditional on compliance with standards and in particular health standards.

To this end, ECCAS and its member states have benefited from the support of the AU - BIRA within the framework of the implementation of the PANSPSO Project (Phase 1 and 2) to create SPS Committees at national and regional level

Politically and strategically, the African Union has launched the Continental Free Trade Area to increase intra-African trade.

As part of the industrialization plan for the Central African region, a number of value chains have been identified to boost trade in the region, including poultry, meat - milk - hides and skins.

ECCAS will organize a STC dedicated to this activity in the coming days.

IV. ADVOCACY

A. MEMBER STATES

- Send to ECCAS regular reports on the activities of States for compilation, analysis and regional synthesis to support decision-making
- To carry out cross-border activities to reduce the risk of the spread of diseases, to facilitate the movement of livestock, fishery products and derivatives for transhumance and trade

B. TO OUR STRATEGIC PARTNERS (AU - BIRA, FAO, OMSA, ILRI)

Continuation of the activities undertaken during the implementation of the VET - GOV, Live 2 and Animal Genetic Resources Programs including:

- Support for the development of the various strategies, followed by the processes for mobilizing the necessary resources for the benefit of ECCAS and its specialized agencies, namely SARC-AC and COREP
- Support for the effective operationalization of SRAF - HQ
- Continuation of the OMSA WPV process

- The operationalization of the Animal Resources Gene Bank based at the University of Dschang in Cameroon
- Continued establishment of the poultry value chain in Central Africa

In addition to these activities, there are others in the strategic plans of the AU - BIRA, FAO, OMSA, and ILRI that require the effective contribution of ECCAS in their implementation for better harmonization and coordination at the regional level, to the benefit of our member states

V. CONCLUSION

- ❖ ECCAS in terms of animal resource development is a sleeping giant
- ❖ The potential is enormous, but the returns are low
- ❖ At this rate, it will be difficult to achieve the UN Sustainable Development Goal and Malabo commitments in our region to end hunger by 2030
- ❖ A vigorous action plan for our region is desirable with the support of technical and financial partners.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION