

REPUBLIQUE DE COTE D'IVOIRE
Union – Discipline – Travail





**FORMULATION OF THE REGIONAL INVESTMENT PROGRAMME FOR LIVESTOCK
DEVELOPMENT IN COASTAL COUNTRIES
(PRIDEC)**

**Regional workshop to validate national components of the Regional
Investment Programme for Livestock Development in Coastal
Countries
(PRIDEC)**

Summary of conclusions and recommendations

Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, 29 and 30 June 2016

*With technical and financial support from SDC/Swiss, CARE Denmark, SWAC/OECD Secretariat and
the European Union*



I. Introduction

1. The regional workshop on sharing national components of the Regional Investment Programme for Livestock Development in Coastal Countries (PRIDEC) was held in Abidjan, on 29 and 30 June 2016, on the joint initiative of ECOWAS, the Government of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire and the Réseau Billital Maroobé (RBM). The workshop comes after national consultations that were organised in Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Nigeria and Togo.
2. The meeting brought together five key stakeholder groups, namely: (i) representatives of Governments of the costal countries concerned(Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Nigeria and Togo); (ii) representatives in charge of the livestock sector in the major Sahelian countries of origin of cross-border transhumance (Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger); (iii) regional integration and technical support institutions (ECOWAS, SWAC/OECD Secretariat and Hub Rural); (iv) regional organisations and networks of rural producers in West Africa (FENAPRCI, RBM, APESS, ROPPA and CORET); and (v) technical and financial partners involved in supporting livestock development in the sub-region (European Union, Swiss Cooperation, FAO, CARE Denmark and SNV). The full list of participants is annexed to this summary of conclusions and recommendations.

II. Workshop objectives and expected results

2.1. Objectives

3. The aim of the workshop was to share and validate the results of national consultations organised in target coastal countries of the Programme in order to define the content of PRIDEC national components and the configuration of the regional component.

2.2. Expected results

4. Five major results were expected at the end of the work:

- The configuration of PRIDEC national programmes is examined and validated, in particular, the selection of priority areas for intervention, activities planned, the implementation strategy, the budget estimation and definition of planned funding;
- The configuration of PRIDEC regional component is defined and the coordination mechanisms with national programmes are identified;
- Institutional innovations to be considered, the funding mechanism and the Programme's implementation strategy are discussed;
- Promotion modalities of complementarities and synergies between the various regional initiatives dedicated to livestock and pastoralism are defined;
- An assessment of the other partners' interest, including the terms of their support to PRIDEC is made.

III. Opening ceremony

5. The opening ceremony of the meeting was presided over by Mr KOBENA KOUASSI ADJOUNAMI, Minister of Animal and Fishery Resources of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire, in the presence of several other personalities, namely Mr SALIFOU OUSSEINI, Executive Director of the ECOWAS Regional Agency for Agriculture and Food (ARAA/RAAF), representatives of the Governments of Benin, Ghana, Nigeria and Togo who are the Programme beneficiaries, and representatives of technical and financial partners.
6. In his welcome remarks, Mr Sylvain KOUAO, Chairman of the *Fédération Nationale des Petits Ruminants de la Côte d'Ivoire* (FENAPRUCI) noted that this meeting aims to revive the policy dialogue on cross-border transhumance and create conditions conducive to a calm and peaceful transhumance in coastal countries. He thanked the regional integration institutions and cooperation partners whose support has made it possible to hold the workshop. He recalled that conflict between farmers and breeders has been a serious problem in Côte d'Ivoire over the last four decades. To address such a challenge, the Government has made substantial efforts to solutions to livestock development. From his perspective, the ECOWAS initiatives are a continuation of these efforts and all aim at improving the conditions for cross-border transhumance, through the implementation of community investments.
7. Speaking on behalf of West Africa's regional producer, breeder and pastoralist organisations networks, Mr BOUREIMA DODO, the RBM Permanent Secretary, recalled that the livestock and pastoralism sector generates 30 % of revenues for the population of several Sahelian countries, through cattle trade and meat and milk production. The sector also contributes significantly to the economies of the coastal countries and the food security of people in their urban centres. However, the pastoral livestock faces several vulnerability factors linked to high population growth, increased agricultural land pressure and increasing climate hazards; all these factors amplify competition for access to natural resources and exacerbate conflicts between different users. Conscious of the risk involved in such a situation, the regional networks worked, in close collaboration with ECOWAS, to facilitate policy dialogue between the countries and stakeholders in the region and promote the implementation of policy, institutional and socio-economic measures likely to create an environment of peace and security.
8. Speaking on behalf of the Commissioner for Agriculture, Environment and Water Resources of the ECOWAS Commission, Mr SALIFOU OUSSEINI, Director of ARAA/RAAF, recalled that almost one month to the day, Côte d'Ivoire hosted an important ECOWAS meeting dedicated to the launch of the new generation of NAIPs and RAIP. This reflects the importance the Ivorian Government attaches to regional initiatives in support of regional integration in general and agricultural development and food security in particular. Aware as it is of the economic importance of livestock in the region, the Commission has developed several policy and regulatory initiatives to increase the sector's efficiency. The last conference of Heads of State in Dakar, in June 2016, was sanctioned by a final communiqué in which the issue of transhumance was identified as a priority action area. ECOWAS, in close collaboration with rural producer networks and Governments of countries of starting, transit and destination of transhumant livestock, is committed to the institutionalization of periodic high-level meetings for a peaceful transhumance in the sub-region. Through the PRIDEC formulation and implementation process, the Commission seeks to consolidate the process of consultation and dialogue initiated, with the aim of promoting greater policy coherence and efficiency in their operational implementation.

9. In his opening speech of the workshop, KOBENA KOUASSI ADJOUMANU, Minister of Animal and Fishery Resources of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire indicated that the mobilisation noted both nationally and regionally around the issue of livestock transhumance reflects the will of all States concerned to engage seriously in the quest for lasting solutions to the recurring conflicts between farmers and herders. He stressed the importance of the new regional initiative being implemented under the leadership of ECOWAS; he expressed his hope that it may lead to the creation of conditions for a peaceful transhumance in coastal countries, through the implementation of community investment for livestock. He therefore highlighted the need for a rapid operationalization of PRIDEC, in a context characterised by recurrent conflicts that not only threaten social cohesion in the coastal countries, but are also becoming a serious impediment to achieving the development goals and sub-regional economic integration. In conclusion, the Minister expressed the belief of the Government of Côte d'Ivoire and those of other coastal countries that, if PRIDEC is successfully carried out, it will help to strengthen the institutional and regulatory framework of ruminant livestock and prevent, sustainably, conflicts between farmers and pastoralists.

IV. Proceedings

10. The workshop was structured around discussions in plenary sessions, organised following the presentation of the national components of PRIDEC in the coastal countries. After the presentations, participants organized group work to reflect further on the content of the national components. Moderation of the discussions was provided by Dr. Yamar MBODJ, the Hub Rural Executive Director.

4.1 Session 2: Overview of PRIDEC national programmes

11. The presentation of PRIDEC national programmes was introduced by opening remarks on the programme's formulation process and the key milestones achieved since the start. This presentation by the RBM Regional Technical Coordinator highlighted the inter-relationship between PRIDEC and PRAPS, as well as the main Programme orientation axes.

12. The participants then took note of the state of formulation of the Programme national components in the five countries (Benin, Côte-d'Ivoire, Ghana, Nigeria and Togo). The communications were presented following the same outline and structured around the following key points: (i) a description of the national situation of livestock and pastoralism; (ii) the analysis of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of the livestock and pastoralism sub-sector; (iii) the identification of challenges, in connection with the six components of the Programme; (iv) the presentation of initiatives in progress and the broad lines of actions planned; (v) the identification of expected impacts and effects, (vi) the assessment of costs and definition of the Programme's funding strategy; (vii) the definition of the Programme's implementation strategy; and (viii) the outline of the results framework.

13.The presentations have helped to assess:

- The importance of livestock farming and pastoralism in the economies of the five countries;
- The long-term vision of most coastal countries, which focuses on sedentarization/modernization of pastoral livestock, while taking into account the need to implement actions to regulate the flows of internal and cross-border transhumance;
- The key role of two major concerns that are: strengthening structuring investments to make functional infrastructures and facilities for securing pastoralism and cross-border transhumance on the one hand; and consolidating policy and social dialogue on livestock and governance of agro-pastoral resources at local, national and transboundary level, on the other;
- The inventory of needs is still not exhaustive. It involves both structural facilities and key reforms necessary to strengthen the performance of livestock activities in general, pastoralism and management of cross-border and national transhumance, in particular. These inventories were used to assess the gap to be filled;
- Strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of the livestock and pastoralism sub-sector, as perceived by the national consultations. In terms of strengths and assets, the focus was on the pastoral resource potential, the political commitment of States and advocacy efforts of socio-professional organisations. The identified weaknesses mainly concern the outdated and inadequate infrastructures, low functionality of consultation frameworks and the weak enforcement of national and community legislation and regulations. The opportunities mainly consist of the renewed interest of regional and international institutions for livestock and pastoralism. Many threats have also been identified, including the effects of climate change, the deterioration of the security environment and the risk of emerging and re-emerging animal diseases;
- The national components of the Programme are structured around two results and six parts that enable to address most of the challenges identified (these elements are annexed to this summary);
- The impacts and effects expected from the implementation of PRIDEC national components, amongst which: (i) improving the contribution of the livestock and pastoralism sub-sector to economic and social development; (ii) strengthening peace, through conflict reduction; (iii) the rational management of natural resources; and (iv) improving the animal health environment;
- The funding strategies, based mainly on the mobilisation of the States' own resources, the contribution of the regional Community, including the ECOWAS Commission and the technical and financial partners;
- The PRIDEC national components implementation strategy, which provides for: (i) a steering body that enables the States and the sector professionals to ensure full leadership; (ii) a technical implementation structure established within the Ministry in charge of Livestock, (iii) consultative frameworks at different administrative levels of the country and in border areas.

14.The presentations were followed by discussions that identified several challenges the livestock sub-sector and pastoralism in particular are still facing in each of the five countries. The discussions focused on the following highlights:

- The issue of livestock/agriculture integration;
- The state of pastoral resources and the need for establishing baselines through an inventory-mapping of resources (pastures, water points...) and pastoral infrastructure in the major axes/corridors (starting, transit and receiving areas) of cross-border transhumance;
- Land tenure security and governance of infrastructure and facilities;
- The role of breeders and pastoralist organisations in the PRIDEC process;
- The role of women and youth in the planned activities;
- The issue of youth employment, in line with the improvement and promotion of agro-pastoral value chains;
- The issue of marketing, market access and the strengthening of infrastructure and equipment(by linking production transhumance and commercial mobility);
- Functionality and sustainability of consultation frameworks;
- The livestock flows, in connection with the control of animal carrying capacities in transit and receiving areas;
- Animal health and arrangements for cross-border surveillance and epidemiological cooperation;
- Management, collection and dissemination of information on pastoral resources;
- National and Community legislation and regulations on pastoralism and transhumance;
- The prospective vision, linked to the specificities of areas and the nature of challenges.

4.1Session 3: Presentation and discussion of working group reports

15.The next session was devoted to work in two groups to make proposals towards improving the national components, with a focus on the analysis of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats, challenges and actions to take under each of the six components (investments and policy measures).

16.The two working groups conducted a comparative analysis of PRIDEC national components, including strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats on the one hand, and the issues and challenges to address, on the other. They identified avenues for action to be undertaken by the regional component, giving priority to the coordination of interventions dimension and that of governance of infrastructure and equipment.

17.Alongside the group work on national components, the regional actors exchanged on the interventions that can fuel the PRIDEC regional component with, as guidelines, the need to make each cross-border transhumance axis a "*Community public good*".

18.Participants examined, during this session, the identification and formulation process of PREDIP under the 11th EDF. This programme, which is driven by ECOWAS and funded by the European Union, is designed as a contribution to the implementation of PRIDEC.

V. Workshop recommendations

19. After deliberations, the participants made the following recommendations:

To the countries involved in the PRIDEC process:

Accelerate the process of formulating and adopting the national components, while ensuring:

- Better characterization of the livestock, pastoralism and transhumance sub-sector;
- The establishment of an exhaustive inventory of ongoing initiatives to identify the gaps to be filled;
- Definition of a prospective vision of livestock and pastoralism, coupled with awareness actions to promote the acceptance of cross-border transhumance in coastal countries;
- Definition of key challenges to take up under PRIDEC, in connection with the two major results that have been selected;
- Establishment of a performance measurement framework consistent with the ECOWAP/CAADP results framework;
- Deploy, closely with all stakeholders, advocacy and communication activities with the technical and financial partners to get them to help finance the national component.

20. With regard to the overall process of PRIDEC formulation and implementation, participants made the following recommendations:

To the three IGOs (ECOWAS, UEMOA et CILSS) :

- Ensure the effective coherence and complementarity between the PRIDEC interventions with those of PRAPS and other major regional initiatives. They should aim to support addressing common challenges of pastoralism and more particularly those of cross-border transhumance involving Sahelian and coastal countries;
- Pay attention to promoting the employment of women and youth in the various activities planned in the national components as well as the regional component.

To ECOWAS:

- Ensure that the formulation of PRIDEC and PREDIP does not become parallel processes and PREDIP is actually a project to support the implementation of PRIDEC;
- Register both formulation processes under the PRIDEC Task Force to help strengthen the leadership of regional organizations.

21. Regarding specifically investments and policy measures of the regional component, the participants made the following proposals.

22. In connection with Result 1, on infrastructure and facilities, the focus should be on:

- Promoting the principle of “community public good” for each cross-border transhumance axis/corridor, as well as the need to take stock of the resources (inventory, categorization, mapping, statute, current status and management modes);
- The capitalization of good practices, in order to identify conditions for their replication (scaling up);
- The establishment of an efficient information, watch-keeping, monitoring and evaluation and management system of cross-border transhumance to continuously provide the necessary elements for policy dialogue and decision making;
- Promoting marketing and market access;
- Seeking negotiated legal and regulatory bases for the management of community-wide infrastructure for cross-border transhumance;
- Establishment of an efficient surveillance and epidemiological cooperation system.

24. In connection with Result 2 on policy dialogue, the participants identified several priority issues to be addressed at the regional level, including:

- The establishment of a sustainability strategy of mechanisms and frameworks for multi-stakeholder dialogue set up at different levels;
- The effective revitalization of transhumance management arrangements in the countries of origin and transit;
- Updating, harmonisation and actual enforcement of laws and regulations on transhumance;
- Definition of mechanisms for strengthening cross-border cooperation in the field of transhumance.

23. The workshop participants stressed the need for continued attention to be given to the promotion of employment of women and youth in the various activities planned both in the national and regional components.

24. The participants adopted a roadmap for the finalization of the process of formulation of the national components and regional component of PRIDEC. The roadmap is as follows:

Activities	Deadlines
Activities	Timelines
Regionally	
Finalization and transmission of the Abidjan workshop report	2 July 2016
Establishment of the Regional Task Force to support the technical monitoring of PRIDEC regional formulation	10 July
Preparation of the scoping note for the PRIDEC regional component	15 July
Holding of the Regional Task Force for the validation of the scoping note	18 July in Lomé
Drafting of a detailed proposal for the regional component of PRIDEC	Late August
Holding of the Regional Task Force ¹ for the validation of the detailed proposal	Early September
Presentation of the regional component to experts of the High-level Ministerial Committee meeting	28 to 30 September
Nationally	
Finalisation of PRIDEC national component by the country,	Late July
Organisation of national validation workshop	Mid-August
Transmission of finalized documents to ECOWAS	Late August
Country document presentation at the roundtable	29 September in Lomé
Holding of the high-level meeting	30 September in Lomé

¹ Task Force composition: ECOWAS, UEMOA, CILSS, PO (ROPPA, RBM and APESS), FAO, CORAF, SWAC, HUB RURAL, SNV, CARE, European Union, ADB, World Bank, ECOWAP Donor Group/USAID

VI. Closing ceremony

25.Three speeches were delivered at the workshop closing ceremony:

- The Chairman of FENAPRUCI reiterated his thanks to the initiators of the meeting for choosing Côte d'Ivoire to host it. He said he is committed to support the Ivorian authorities to implement the workshop recommendations.
- Speaking on behalf of West Africa's producer, pastoralist and breeder organisations networks, the RBM Executive Secretary congratulated the participants for the results achieved. He recalled the importance of the programme for pastoralists and breeders in West Africa. He concluded his address by urging country representatives to accelerate the PRIDEC formulation process.
- The Executive Director of ARAA/RAAF reiterated the availability of the regional institutions (ECOWAS, UEMOA and CILSS) to accompany the implementation of the Programme. He promised to do a true account of the workshop results to the ECOWAS Commissioner in charge of agriculture, environment and water resources.
- In his closing remarks, the representative of the Minister of Animal and Fishery Resources conveyed the Ivorian authorities' congratulations for the quality of the work well done in so short a time. He recalled the importance of livestock and pastoralism in the economies of West African States, and the issues and challenges they pose. He said he is confident that the workshop recommendations will help to work out programmes tailored to the needs of the economies of each of West Africa's coastal countries. After wishing the participants a safe journey back to their respective countries, he declared the workshop closed.

Done in Abidjan, on 30 June 2016

Annex 1: Indicative outline for drafting country programmes

General introduction

- ⊕ Brief presentation of the characteristics of the country's agricultural economy
- ⊕ Problems of development of animal husbandry and pastoralism in the country

I. Livestock rearing and pastoralism in the country's economy

- ⊕ Size and composition of the national herd
- ⊕ Dominant breeding systems
- ⊕ importance and characteristics of the transhumance
- ⊕ Contribution of livestock and transhumance in the national economy

II. Analysis of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats

III. Challenges, issues of pastoralism and transhumance in the country

- ⊕ Challenges and issues of pastoralism and transhumance in the country
- ⊕ Major programmes and projects of animal breeding and pastoralism in the country
- ⊕ Livestock and pastoralism stakeholders and institutions

IV. Origin, purpose and objectives of the programme

- ⊕ Origin of the programme: link with PRAPS, ECOWAS RAIP, 11th EDF PRIDEC

- ⊕ Purpose of the programme

- ⊕ Objective of the programme:

- **Overall objective:** A contribution to economic development and good governance of natural resources is provided in the regions concerned by livestock farming in the coastal countries and border areas with the Sahel

- **Specific objective:** The local, regional, national and community livestock actors develop innovations, jointly define and implement rules and facilities in agro-pastoral areas for a peaceful transhumance and better mix of agriculture and animal husbandry in the host and transit countries. **Expected results:**

- ⊕ **Result 1:** strengthening infrastructure and facilities for developing services and securing pastoralism and cross-border transhumance

- ⊕ **Result 2:** strengthening policy and social dialogue on livestock and natural resource governance at local and national level

V. Detailed description of the programme

Result 1: strengthening infrastructures and facilities for developing services and securing pastoralism and cross-border transhumance

Component 1: implementation of rules and essential concrete facilities for the transhumance and sustainable management of agro-pastoral areas

Component 2: improving sanitary conditions for the transit of cattle in cross-border areas.

Component 3: improving the economic value of trade flows generated by livestock transhumance and marketing in the coastal countries

Result 2: strengthening policy and social dialogue on livestock and agro-pastoral resource governance at local and national level,

Component 4: strengthening stakeholder dialogue capacities at local,national and regional level,

Component 5: development of watch-keeping actions on agro-pastoral resource governance at local and national level,

Component 6: strengthening the combination of agriculture and stockbreeding in the regions concerned in its social, economic, technical and land dimensions

VI. The programme's implementation strategy

- The programme's implementation instruments
 - Reforms
 - incentives
- The institutional frameworkfor
 - Management
 - Consultation
 - Implementation
- The monitoring and evaluation mechanism
- Assumptions and risks

VII. The estimated programme budget

- The budget
- Funding sources

VIII. The programme's results framework

Annex 2 : List of participants

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