

1013

Walter J. Lusigi
06/07/2000 06:17 PM

Extn: 34798 GEF

Subject: UNDP - PDF A In-situ Conservation of Endemic Livestock of West Africa (Gambia, Guinea, Mali, Senegal).

FYI

----- Forwarded by Walter J. Lusigi/Person/World Bank on 06/07/2000 06:17 PM -----

Walter J. Lusigi
05/04/2000 05:57 PM

Extn: 34798 GEF

To: Rafael.Asenjo, Ahmed.djoghiaf, Lars O. Vidaeus cc: GEFBIO, GEFLWR, Ramon Prudencio C. De Mesa, Anna.Tengberg
Subject: UNDP - PDF A In-situ Conservation of Endemic Livestock of West Africa (Gambia, Guinea, Mali, Senegal).

The GEF Secretariat has reviewed this PDF A request and has the following comments.

1. The proposed concept is in conformity with Objectives of OP # 1 and is consistent with the Framework of GEF Activities Concerning Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity Important to Agriculture, particularly those related to; demonstrating and applying techniques to sustainably manage biodiversity important to agriculture , including wild relatives of domesticated plants, animals and their gene pools; piloting projects providing alternative livelihoods for local and indigenous communities residing in buffer zones of biologically important areas; and integrated rural development on a sustainable basis, e.g., range management may need not only to involve livestock, but also agriculture, infrastructure, marketing, wildlife and tourism.
2. The countries making this proposal are eligible for GEF support and the proposal addresses priorities identified in their national environmental and biodiversity action plans.
3. The proposal has at this clearly stage sufficiently identified the baseline, the GEF alternative and nature of the full size project foreseen.
4. Collaborating partners have been identified and partial committments to co-funding already made including resources from the implementing agency.
5. Stakeholders including local pastoral associations have been identified.
6. Budget for implementation of the PDF A has been identified and and timing for the preparation of the project activities has been.
7. The project proposal has been endorsed by GEF focal points from the three countries.

The GEF Secretariat has therefore no objection to the implementation of this PDF A request. Implementation of the PDF A proposal should take into account the development of consumer incentives for products from biologically diverse local breeds and opportunity costs of local pastoralists for maintaining this biologically diverse local breeds against high producing genetically weak exotic breeds.



Cheers.



Walter.

To: Ramon Prudencio C. De Mesa



EnCorr

Ref #: GEFSEC-N-2000-00143

PROJECT MANAGEMENT FOR GEFSEC

External Incoming Correspondence Log

Official Use Only

Due Date:

04/28/2000

STATUS: Open

FOR ACTION: Walter J. Lusigi

Project Name: In-situ Conservation of Endemic Livestock of Wes Africa

VPU/Dept/Div: GEF	Date Logged: 04/20/2000 11:35:59 AM
Room : G 6-025	Logged By: Ramon Prudencio C. De Mesa (GEF)
Telephone: 473-4798	

CORRESPONDENCE DESCRIPTION:

From: Emma Torres
Organization: UNDP
Reference #:
To: Mr. Keneth King
Dated: 04/19/2000
Type: OP3
Subject: PDF A: Regional (Gambia, Guinea, Mali, Senegal): In-situ Conservation of Endemic Livestock of West Africa

ACTION INSTRUCTIONS:

Please reply directly and provide a copy

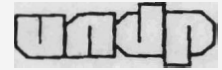
INFORMATION COPIES:

Colin P. Rees, Kanta Kumari, Herbert Acquay, Walter J. Lusigi/Person/World Bank, Maria C. J. Cruz/Person/World Bank, Julie Anne Waller/Person/World Bank

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION



United Nations Development Programme
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY (GEF)



To: Mr. Kenneth King
Assistant Chief Executive Officer
GEF Secretariat

Date: 14 April 2000

Mr. Lars Vidaeus, Chief
Global Environment Div.
World Bank

Mr. Ahmed Djoghlaif
GEF Executive Coordinator
UNEP, Nairobi, Kenya

Fax: 202-522-3240
202-522-3256
2542-520-825

Pages: (11 including this sheet)

From: Emma Torres
Officer-in-Charge and
Deputy Executive Coordinator

Subject: PDF A Funding – In-situ Conservation of Endemic
Livestock of West Africa

Please find attached for your review and comments, a PDF Block A request for funding entitled: "In-situ Conservation of Endemic Livestock of West Africa".

We would appreciate receiving your comments no later than c.o.b. Friday 21 April, 2000.

Thank you.

PM

Street Address: 304 East 45th Street, 10th Floor
Mail Address: One United Nations Plaza, Room No. 1094, New York, N.Y. 10017
Telephone: (212) 906 5044
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GEF PDF BLOCK A PROPOSAL

1. Project name: <i>In-situ</i> conservation of endemic livestock of West Africa	2. GEF Implementing Agency: UNDP
3. Country or countries in which the project is being implemented: Gambia, Guinea, Mali, Senegal	4. Country eligibility: Dates in which each country ratified the CBD : Gambia : 10 June 1994 Guinea : 7 May 1993 Mali : 29 March 1995 Senegal : 14 June 1994
5. GEF focal area(s), and/or cross-cutting issues: Biodiversity conservation, cross-cutting with land degradation	6. Operational program/Short-term measure: Forest Ecosystems (OP 3) Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (OP 1)

7. Project linkage to national priorities, action plans, and programs:

Mali recognises that the preservation of its natural resources is essential for guaranteeing an integrated, participatory sustainable development process. This project addresses the *in situ* genetic conservation priorities and concerns of the National Policy on Livestock Development, the National Programme for Agronomic Research, and the biodiversity section of the National Environment Action Plan. The project's priorities are also addressed in the draft National Strategy for Biodiversity Conservation. The Gambia in 1993 adopted the Gambia Environment Action Plan (GEAP) as the main document for the sustainable utilisation of natural resources and efficient management of the environment. The proposed project is relevant to the genetic conservation priorities of this Plan as well as the recently adopted Agriculture sector policy document (1998-2002). The proposed project addresses various elements of the NBSAP, including : creating an enabling environment for private sector investment in biodiversity conservation, and facilitating community conservation and sustainable utilisation schemes. Within the new Forest policy the GoGa intends to intensify the protection of the forest resources through community ownership and involvement in the management of the resources. The Guinea is estimated to still have 45% of the total population of the N'dama breed of trypanotolerant cattle in Africa, and considers them as an important national resource. It has had several projects in the past for the *ex situ* conservation and productivity improvement of N'dama, including financing from FAO and CEDEAO. Agrobiodiversity conservation, and in particular conservation of livestock genetic resources, is an important priority in the National Study on Biodiversity, as well as in the National Policy on Agricultural Development. In Senegal, the project clearly addresses the priorities established by the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for agrobiodiversity conservation, as well as priorities identified in relevant national livestock, and natural resource management policies.

In addition to the foregoing national programmes, there are several regional initiatives in support of the proposed project. The International Trypanotolerance Center (ITC)'s major objective is the exploitation of the genetic potential of trypanotolerant cattle (primarily N'dama) for improving productivity in view of poverty alleviation in West Africa. It includes a pure breeding programme and training for NARS personnel. ITC's partner countries are Gambia, Senegal, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia and Sierra Leone. Africa Trypanotolerant Network is a network of scientists from international and national research institutions focusing on the advancement of knowledge on all trypanotolerant livestock. CIRDES (Centre pour recherche-développement sur l'élevage en zone sub-humid) is similar to ITC, but based in Bobo-Dioulassou, Burkina Faso, and covering other trypanotolerant livestock, such as West African Short Horn breeds. FAO Global Strategy for the Management of Farm Animal Genetic Resources is an Africa-wide programme for promoting regional networking and coordination among NARS and other national centres, for

the sustainable use of animal genetic resources (all livestock). Through its own resources and a \$140,000 Preparatory Assistance grant from UNDP, it is in the process of establishing a West Africa Regional Focal Point Office in collaboration with UEMOA, CILSS and CORAF, that would be instrumental in supporting national counterparts with capacity building, regional and national data bases on farm animals, and assistance with the development of pilot projects. One of the global programmes of ILRI's **Animal Genetic Resources** is conducting research on effective conservation and utilisation of indigenous genetic populations of cattle, Asian buffalo, sheep, goat and yak, through a better understanding of the genetic diversity in indigenous livestock breeds. One of the major activities in this programme is the application of genetic markers (DNA microsatellites) focuses on identification and characterisation of genomic regions in order to unravel the domestication origins and evolutionary history of indigenous breeds.

8. GEF national operational focal point and date of country endorsement:

Mali: Dr. Madibo Traore, Minister for Rural Development and Water (chosen as OFP for this project) with additional endorsement from Mr. M. Kallé, National Direction for Nature Conservation, Ministry of Environment, 24 January 2000.

Gambia: Momodou Cham, Executive Director National Environment Agency (17 February 2000) and Mr. M. Jobe, Agricultural Secretary General, 15th December 1999.

Guinea: His Excellency Minister of Agriculture and Livestock, 21 December 1999

Senegal : Mrs. Fatima Dia Toure, Director of Environment : 1st December 1999

9. Project rationale and objectives:

The objective of the project is the *in-situ* conservation of endemic livestock in West Africa that show many unique genetic attributes, including trypanotolerance. There are several endemic breeds and strains of livestock in this region, the N'Dama cattle being the most renowned. These endemic breeds carry genes responsible for resistance to many diseases in the humid tropics (e.g. trypanosomiasis, and dermatophilous diseases). These unique genetic traits have evolved exclusively in West African habitats. The centre of diversity is thought to be in the Fouta Djallon of Guinea, and extending into the transboundary regions of eastern Gambia, southern Senegal, and western Mali. Since its evolution, the population of these endemic West African livestock has dispersed out of its centre of diversity into other African regions and in the process has undergone genetic erosion due to cross-breeding. An unknown number of pockets of habitat remain in the four countries of origin where populations of endemic livestock with the highest genetic resistance to trypanosomiasis and other diseases can still be found. The West African populations in the four countries represent a highly diverse "genetic treasure trove". For this reason, a regional approach is necessary.

The population of endemic livestock in West Africa are currently threatened from two sources : destruction of their habitat and cross-breeding with exotic livestock. Evidence suggests that certain pure strains of trypanotolerant cattle may actually be endangered or threatened with extinction. The endemic livestock inhabit closed wooded savannas (*Daniella oliveri*, *Isobertinia doka*, *Bambusa abyssinica* in the semi-humid zones, and *Acacia-Combretum* associations in semi-arid zones). Due to human population increase, these indigenous habitats are being increasingly converted to crops. These habitats are also affected by high demand for fuelwood. These pressures are transforming the indigenous woodlands into open savannas and fallows. There is evidence that without continuous challenge by disease vectors inherent in the indigenous habitats, the unique genetic traits of the West African endemic livestock can be lost. Secondly, as most endemic livestock are relatively low producers of milk or meat, the indigenous population is rapidly declining as herders and farmers choose to cross-breed with more productive exotic animals. Although cross-breeding has short term national benefits, it can result in an erosion of the unique endemic genetic traits in the long run.

More than 10 million sq.km of the African Continent is infested with the tsetse fly, the vector of the trypanosome parasite that affects both humans and animals. Although Africa has seen many isolated, local scale tse-tse eradication programs, complete extermination of trypanotolerance, and other tropical diseases, is impossible. It is therefore important to protect these complexes of threatened habitats and associated endemic livestock. They constitute *in situ* reservoirs of genetic material that in the future could enrich stocks in Africa and elsewhere.

In the long run it is in the national interest of all African countries to protect their livestock from trypanosomiasis and other diseases. However, the immediate national sustainable development interest is to improve breeds for higher productivity, and habitat conversion for cultivation and pasture production. Although habitat conversion will result in a local retreat of the tropical diseases, they will not lead to their extermination. On the other hand, habitat conversion together with cross-breeding will result in loss of the genetic reservoir of tropical disease resistance in livestock. It is in the interest of the global community to identify these critical habitat pockets in the region, and to support measures to protect and conserve these breeds and their habitats. Therefore, the project will remove barriers to the *in situ* conservation of these critical and unique genetic trait/habitat complexes. Measures will include community-based natural resource management, and incentive programs to motivate farmers and herders to maintain endemic, pure, breeds in their herds.

To be successful, these incentives should be able to cover the opportunity cost of lower productivity. There is currently high demand from neighbouring countries such as Ghana, Benin, Togo and Burkina Faso, for pure breeds of West African livestock to be used for cross-breeding to raise the disease tolerance of their livestock. Thus the potential for involving the private and other sectors in this project is very high. This demand is currently being supplied mainly through local traders. As demand far outweighs supply, there is a strong potential for developing economic incentives for covering the short term opportunity costs of the herder for *in-situ* conservation, and covering recurrent costs of the project. Unfortunately the private and other sectors are not fully aware of the benefits of protecting all genetic complexes and habitats. The project will identify habitats, increase critical awareness, and develop links with the private sector for appropriate economic incentives at the community level for endemic livestock and habitat conservation.

Baseline national and regional programmes do not emphasise *in-situ* conservation of endemic livestock/habitat complexes, nor are there any viable models for the application of economic incentives, which are essential long term ingredients for ensuring sustainable *in-situ* conservation of endemic livestock. *Ex-situ* conservation by several regional and national centres is a growing activity, but it lacks representation of all genetic diversity, because of an inadequate knowledge base of all habitat pockets.

The GEF Alternative is expected to focus on the development of a model for *in-situ* conservation of endangered breeds/strains of West African endemic livestock and protection of their habitats in selected priority sites (GEF increment), with supporting activities through co-financing on : regional research on genetic diversity of sub-populations (ILRI and national governments), *in-situ* pure breeding programmes with the participation of farmers in the project's priority sites (FAO, GTZ, national governments), and expanding opportunities for regional marketing (AWF, national governments, private sector, with some GEF funding where incrementality is established). Regional cooperation will be enhanced for the coordinated conservation of genetic diversity, and exchange of experiences (GEF and co-financing).

The COP 3 of the CBD adopted decision III/11 on the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biological diversity. Pending the development of the Operational Programme 13, this project supports the framework established by the Note GEF/C.12/Inf.10, in that it promotes the conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources important for food and agriculture, as well as the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of these genetic resources. It meets the guidelines established by this Note on

incremental efforts, as it recognises the considerable benefits accruing to both global and national/local levels, and already at the PDF-A stage has secured a ratio of about 1 USD GEF to 3 USD Co-financing.

10. Expected outcomes:

The expected outcomes of the full project (GEF Alternative) are :

- An increase in the population of endangered endemic livestock strains in the pilot areas, using trypanotolerance as an indicator of other endemic genetic traits
- An increase in the regional genetic diversity of endemic livestock
A model for removing the barriers to *in-situ* herder/farmer based conservation of livestock genetic diversity developed and tested in several pilot sites of the four countries, including several types of economic and institutional incentives developed and tested to encourage herder/farmers to maintain their pure herds
Natural resources used sustainably in indigenous habitats of the pilot sites to ensure protection through community based land use planning and natural resource management
- Trypanotolerant livestock classified and inventoried through the use of genetic markers, and a genetic diversity distribution map developed, showing conservation status in the region
- Development of improved, pure, breeds through selective breeding, as added incentive to farmers and for export markets to help sustain and replicate the results of the project, while respecting fair and equitable sharing of benefits

Regional coordination and experiences shared among participating countries.

11. Planned activities to achieve outcomes:

Considering the regional and participatory nature of the project, and the fact that conservation of agrobiodiversity (particularly of livestock) is a new, untested, opportunity within GEF, the full range of PDF resources is expected to be needed for the development of the project.

The PDF-A will fund two regional meetings to chart out the project development process, analyse available literature, identify all relevant stakeholders, establish thematic and geographic priorities, identify relevant ongoing and planned programs and projects, and develop the PDF-B proposal.

The PDF-B will fund an 8-10 month process during which a preliminary field survey will be conducted to identify the habitat pockets with the most threatened breeds/strains, and choose pilot sites and appropriate field activities in consultation with local communities and other stakeholders. In addition, transboundary collaborative agreements will be established at both local and national levels for enhancing regional sharing and cross-border activities, all sources of co-financing will be identified and confirmed, incremental cost negotiations and logical framework exercises will be conducted, and a Full project Brief will be developed.

The range of activities under the Full project will be determined during the project development phase, but are expected to include :

- Land use planning with local communities in pilot sites, particularly for the regulation of cultivated lands for the protection of indigenous habitat pockets (GEF increment)
- Locally adapted and adopted regulations on natural resource use in the indigenous habitats, including fuelwood use, and transhumance (GEF increment)
- Promotion of energy saving/substituting devices (Co-financing)
- Identification, classification and inventory of genetic diversity of trypanotolerant livestock, identification of correlative genetic traits of economic and global biodiversity importance, and development of regional distribution maps for both genetically pure and mixed populations (Co-financing)
- Training of local communities in pilot sites for the conservation of purebreds (GEF and co-financing)

- Development of economic, social and institutional incentives for farmers to continue to raise the purebreds, and equitable sharing of benefits (GEF and private sector co-financing)
 - Improvement of productivity of purebreds, through selective breeding both *in-situ* and in research centres (Co-financing).
 - Capacity building and strengthening of national capacities to replicate and sustain the results of the project (GEF and co-financing)
- Regional exchanges of experience and cooperation (GEF and co-financing).

12. Stakeholders involved in project:

- *Local communities* in at least 12 pilot sites to be chosen during the PDF-B, including existing livestock cooperatives and pastoral associations
- *National herders organisations*, such as the National Coordination Committee for Herders of Guinea (CCNEG)
- *National Agricultural Research Centres* in the four countries (**Mali**: Rural Economic Institute that includes all the research centres of Mali, including: all regional centres, the Sikasso Centre for research on N'dama, the Research Unit on Genetic Resources of Bamako, the Livestock Research centre of Sotuba; Centre for research on the Toronké race in Kayes.. **Gambia**: National Research Institute; **Guinea**: Institut de Recherche Agronomique; **Senegal**: Laboratoire National de Recherches Vétérinaires; Centre de Suivi Ecologique).
- *National Ministries and Divisions* in the four countries (**Mali**: Ministry of Environment's National Direction for Nature Conservation; Ministry of Rural Development and Water's National Direction on Rural Infrastructure, National Direction for Rural Assistance (DNAMR); and Directorate General for Regulations and Control (DGRC). **Gambia**: Department of State for Agriculture; Department of Agricultural Services; Department of Forestry; Department of Livestock Services; Department of Parks and Wildlife Management; Department of Fisheries. **Guinea**: National Livestock Direction, and the relevant Livestock Support Centres in the project sites; National Direction for Water and Forests; Institute for Agronomic Research; National Direction for the Environment of the Ministry of Mines, Geology and Environment; Ministry of Scientific Research and Higher Education's National Direction for Scientific Research, University of Conakry (Faculty of Biology), and Higher Institute for Agronomic and Veterinary of Faranah. **Senegal**: Directorates of Livestock, Agriculture and Environment)
- International Trypanotolerant Centre, Banjul
- ICRAF's Sahel Programme, Bamako
- ICRISAT's Programme in Mali
- West Africa Regional Focal Office for Management of Farm Animal Genetic Research (FAO, UEMOA, CILSS, CORAF)
- ILRI Animal Genetic Resources Research Programme (Ethiopia and Kenya)
- CIRDES, Burkina Faso

PART II: INFORMATION ON BLOCK A PDF-A: (11)

13. Activities to be financed by the PDF:

The PDF-A will finance the following activities:

- a) Preliminary literature search and identification of all ongoing related activities, and facilitation of the Regional Workshop by a Lead International consultant
- b) 2 Regional workshops involving all relevant stakeholders; the first involving all stakeholders to chart the direction of the project, and the second involving a drafting committee to review and approve the draft PDF-B proposal
- c) Development of PDF-B proposal and submission to GEFSEC

14. Expected outputs and completion dates of the PDF A:

- a) Preliminary literature search = May 2000
- b) 1st Regional workshop = June 2000
- c) 2nd Regional Workshop = July 2000
- d) PDF-B submission = August 2000

15. Other contributors/donors and amounts:

Each Government will contribute in-kind resources in terms of staff time. The government of Mali as lead institution, will host the regional meeting, and will contribute the venue and other in-kind resources. ILRI will contribute to the cost of the Lead consultant for the preliminary literature search (one man-month); travel costs of some participants to the regional meetings, and in-kind contribution of staff time and resources. FAO will contribute in-kind contribution of staff time and resources, and travel costs of participants to the regional meetings. GEF contribution will cover the remaining costs of the regional workshops, and PDF-B formulation (see section 16 for amounts).

16. Total estimated project budget and information on how costs will be met at PDF A stage (in USD):

Output	GEF	GoM	GoS	GoGa	GoGu	ILRI	FAO	TOTAL
Preliminary literature search						10,000		10,000
1 st Regional Workshop	15,000	1,700	3,000	2,000	2,000	5,800	5,000	34,500
2 nd Regional workshop	6,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	3,700	5,000	18,700
PDF-B formulation	4,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000		10,000
TOTAL	25,000	3,700	6,000	4,000	4,000	21,500	10,000	108,700

PART III - INFORMATION ON THE APPLICANT INSTITUTION

17. Name of lead institution: Direction Nationale de la Conservation de la Nature (DNCN), Ministry of Environment, Mali.

18. Date of establishment, membership, and leadership:
The DNCN was established in September 1998 by the Ministry of Environment, and was selected as the GEF Focal Point. It is staffed mainly by foresters, and directed by a National Director assisted by a Deputy.

19. Mandate/terms of reference:
The mandate of the DNCN is to ensure the conservation of nature in Mali.

20. Sources of revenue:
The DNCN's budget comes partly from the National Budget, and partly from different Donors.

21. **Recent activities/programs, in particular those relevant to the GEF:** In Mali, three ongoing government programmes are relevant : revegetation and rehabilitation of degraded lands; capacity building of local communities for natural resource management and decentralisation; sustainable forestry. In addition, several projects assisted by international Donors are relevant in Mali, among them : Natural Resource Management Project (World Bank); Domestic Energy Strategy; Sustainable management of forests in the 8th Region. Although the mandate of DNCN does not specifically cover agrobiodiversity conservation, it does relate to promoting environmental consciousness in the agrolandscape, and the monitoring and protection of natural resources. In Gambia, ongoing GEF contribution to the preparation of Action Plans in Forestry, Wildlife Conservation and Park Management will be relevant to the project's actions in natural resource management. In addition, a community-based project for the *in-situ* reproduction of N'dama bulls (CEDEAO funded), and several projects that promote natural resource management through the strengthening of pastoral associations are relevant. In Guinea, other relevant programs are the PARN project (Italian assistance) designed for demonstrating methods for improving the performance of N'dama; Programme for Management of Transhumance in Lower Guinea; Pilot Programme for the management of pastoral perimeters in Dinguiraye; and an upcoming programme for the improvement of the N'Dama race with the participation of herders of Boké. In Senegal, the project has direct links with the BSAP Enabling Activity (SEN/96/G31), as well as the PDF-B project "Conservation Communautaire de la Biodiversite"(SEN/99/G41).

PART IV - INFORMATION TO BE COMPLETED BY IMPLEMENTING AGENCY

22. Project identification number: 1119

23 Implementing Agency contact person:

Maryam Niamir-Fuller, Regional Coordinator, RBA/UNDP/GEF

24 Project linkage to Implementing Agency program(s):

The UNDP/FAO Preparatory Assistance Regional Project (UNDP/RAF/97/027) Management of Farm Animal Genetic Resources for West-Africa is designed to establish subregional and national structures that will start implementing a strategy for the management of farm animal genetic resources in 14 West African countries, including creation of a Regional Focal Point and National Focal Points to involve all stakeholders in planning and implementing national programmes for management of farm animal genetic resources. At the end of the project period an information network, local expertise and genetic material will be in place to ensure rational and sustainable management of farm animal genetic resources in the subregion.

In Mali the UNDP Country Cooperation Framework's (CCF) environment program has several domains that are entirely consistent with this proposal : a) reinforcement of the Government's capacity to respond to its engagements under Agenda 21 and other environmental conventions, b) enhancing capacity of decentralised authorities for the management of natural resources, c) promotion of integrated approaches, d) promotion and assistance to the development and implementation of regional and sub-regional environmental activities.

In Gambia, this proposal is relevant to ongoing activities in support of the Gambia Environment Action Plan (UNDP assistance) as well as the UNDP CCF 's National Poverty Alleviation Programme, as the project is expected to lead to improved milk and meat productivity which will benefit the socio-economic and health status of the poor. All programmes under the CCF are implemented using environmentally sustainable principles, including natural resource management. The proposal has been reviewed by the National GEF Committee and deemed relevant to ongoing programmes and priorities.

In Guinea , the project conforms to the objectives and priorities established by the National Programme for Human Development, which is supported by UNDP.

In Senegal, the project falls within the UNDP CCF priority on poverty alleviation, and in particular its Third sub-Program entitled "Sustainable management of community natural resources".

FROM RAFAEL ASENJO UNDP GEF

R. - 01' 00 (WED) 15:04

(WED) 4. 19. 00 15:25 / ST. 15:24 / NO. 4860993197 P
TEL: 212-906-8362

FROM: NIAMIR/FULLER
18/02 '00 18:00 FAX 223 22 82 88

PHONE NO. : 0055 61 367 2228
MINISTRE PNUD MALI

Feb. 28 2000 09:52AM P4

MINISTRE DU DEVELOPPEMENT
RURAL ET DE L'EAU

République du Mali
Un Peuple-Un But-Una Foi

SECRETARIAT GENERAL

NR 00099
MDRE-SG-BC Ely

Bamako, le 24 JAN. 2000

Le Ministre du Développement
Rural et de l'Eau



A Monsieur le Représentant Résident du
Programme des Nations Unies pour le
Développement (PNUD) au Mali.

- BAMAKO -

RAF: Votre lettre N°99/0067
du 30 Septembre 1999

Objet: Projet FEM de conservation
de la race N'Dama au Mali et dans
les pays voisins

Monsieur le Représentant Résident,

Comme suite à votre lettre citée en référence j'ai l'honneur de porter à votre connaissance
que le Mali est favorable à l'idée d'un projet sous-régional de conservation et de protection de la
race N'Dama.

Le futur projet sous-régional devra être étendu à toutes les zones d'élevage de la race
N'Dama. Il devra aussi capitaliser les acquis du projet ONDY de Yanfolila et du programme
CEDEAO.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Représentant, les assurances de ma considération distinguée.


Modibo TRAORE

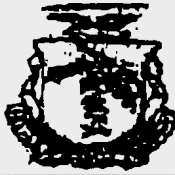

FROM : NIAMIR/FULLER

PHONE NO. : 0055 61 367 2220

Feb. 28 2000 09:51AM P2

MINISTRE DE L'AGRICULTURE
ET DE L'ELEVAGE

REP BLI
Travail



Conakry, le.....

DIRECTION NATIONALE DE L'ELEVAGE

LE DIRECTEUR

N° 0067/MAE/DNE/2000

UNDP GUY GUINEA			
DATE RECEIVED 27 FEB 2000			
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A

Monsieur le Représentant Résident du PNUD en Guinée - Conakry

Objet : « Comments from Guinea on GEF trypanotolerant project »

Monsieur le Représentant Résident,

Je vous remercie pour votre courrier du 18 janvier 2000 par lequel D. Maryam Niamir Fulder (GEF/UNDP Technical coordinator) vous informe de l'état d'avancement du projet GEF/UNDP, et j'ai l'honneur de vous transmettre en retour les informations sollicitées dans le même courrier.

1- La République de Guinée a effectivement ratifié la convention sur la Biodiversité le 7 mai 1993 devenant ainsi le deuxième pays africain sur la liste des signataires.

2- La mise en œuvre de ce projet est une priorité pour la Direction Nationale de l'Elevage et celui-ci cadre bien avec la stratégie nationale du Ministère de l'Agriculture et de l'Elevage (MAE) en ce qui concerne la conservation de la biodiversité. En effet, la Lettre de Politique de Développement Agricole (LPDA) privilégie l'exploitation des races locales bien adaptées à leur environnement. La Direction Nationale de l'Elevage a d'ailleurs participé à l'élaboration de la monographie nationale sur la biodiversité dans laquelle les animaux domestiques occupent une place importante.

3- La lettre d'approbation de l'idée de ce projet GEF a été signée le 21 décembre 1999 à Conakry par son Excellence Monsieur le Ministre de l'Agriculture et de l'Elevage.

4- Ce projet est basé au Ministère de l'Agriculture et de l'Elevage avec comme point focal la Direction Nationale de l'Elevage. Toutefois, le rôle essentiel de la Direction Nationale de l'Elevage consistera en la coordination des initiatives nationales couvrant le champ d'action du projet pour une meilleure gestion de la biodiversité animale.

FROM : NIAMIR/FULLER

PHONE NO. : 0055 61 367 2228

Feb. 28 2008 09:51AM P3

✓ Les Départements ministériels ci-après seront en particulier étroitement associés à la mise en œuvre et au suivi du projet:

- Au sein du Ministère de l'Agriculture et de l'Elevage : la Direction Nationale des Eaux et Forêts, et l'Institut de Recherche Agronomique de Guinée ;
- Au Ministère des Mines, de la géologie et de l'environnement : la Direction Nationale de l'Environnement ;
- Au Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur et de la Recherche Scientifique : la Direction Nationale de la Recherche scientifique, l'Université de Conakry (Faculté de Biologie), l'Institut Supérieur Agronomique et Vétérinaire de Fatick.

Costs?

5- La contribution en nature du Gouvernement dans la mise en œuvre de ce projet se traduira entre autres par la mise à disposition du projet de cadres supérieurs spécialisés et de bureaux .

6- Ce projet se situe dans le cadre de la politique nationale d'amélioration du bétail local dont la mise en œuvre tient compte de la relation Homme- Animal- Environnement. A ce titre on peut citer la mise en œuvre d'un certain nombre de projets spécifiques tels que :

- le programme d'aménagement de la transhumance en Basse Guinée (TRD) ;
- le programme pilote de gestion des périmètres pastoraux à Dingiraye ;
- le lancement d'un programme d'amélioration de la race N'dama au Centre d'Appui à l'Elevage de Boké avec implication des éleveurs traditionnels.

Le présent projet viendra appuyer et compléter les différentes actions entreprises pour l'amélioration et la conservation du bétail trypanotolérant. A cet effet, divers services de la Direction Nationale de l'Elevage participeront directement à la réalisation de ces programmes. Il s'agit particulièrement de la Division Productions Animales et des Centres d'Appui à l'Elevage de Boké, Dindon, et Famoula.

Les activités à mettre en œuvre seront des domaines suivants :

- évaluation et caractérisation du bétail trypanotolérant ;
- sélection et multiplication des races locales ;
- introduction de systèmes de gestion de troupeaux adaptés aux divers écosystèmes ;
- amélioration des conditions d'élevage ;
- appui à la professionnalisation des divers acteurs des filières de production liées au bétail trypanotolérant, notamment les femmes rurales.

La réalisation de toutes ces activités se fera dans le cadre d'un partenariat avec le Comité de Coordination Nationale des Eleveurs de Guinée (CCNEG), les fédérations régionales et les groupements d'éleveurs des différentes zones concernées.

Dans l'espoir que ces informations pourront répondre aux attentes du GEF/UNDP, Je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur le Représentant Résident, l'expression de ma haute considération

CC :
- MAE
- ITC Banjul-Gambia

