Geographical Indications in Africa

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Presentation Plan

Introduction
1 – Origin Products in Africa
2 - Initiatives for the GI process in Africa
3 - First GIs in Africa
4 - Prospects for the development of GIs in Africa

Conclusion
INTRODUCTION

• Huge local agricultural products and specific biological and food resources (plant and animal), as well as processing and preparation knowledge in African countries.

• These resources are not protected. In addition, we observe in African’s capitals increasingly seeking guarantees on origin for these typical origin products.
LEGAL PROTECTION AGREEMENT OF GEOGRAPHICAL ORIGIN PRODUCTS

• OAPI (African Organization of Intellectual Property) and the Bangui Agreement

• OAPI is common IPO of its 17 member countries
The Bangui Agreement is the common law Registration of trademarks, patents, and IG is only with OAPI
Protection is gained in all member countries
Protection agreement

- The possibility of recording Origin products in OAPI countries exists since the revised agreement (1977), IG (as TRIPS) since 1999.
- Concrete procedures and organization remained to set up around specific examples
- Before PAMPIG project, no registration of West and central African’s origin product as GI
1-ORIGIN PRODUCTS IN AFRICA
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>countries</th>
<th>ORIGIN PRODUCTS IN AFRICA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOGO</td>
<td>Riz de Kovié ; huile de Palme de Tsévié ; ananas et corette (adémè) de Notsè ; avocats d'Agou ; café et cacao de Kloto ; ignames (labako) de Bassar ; noix de cajou de Tchamba ; haricots à Tsévié ; gari de Vogan ; goussi du Togo ; fonio d'Akposso et de Niamtougou; pintade des Savanes, miel des Savanes ; ananas de Danyi ; etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BENIN</td>
<td>Ananas Pin de sucre d’Allada, Gari de Savalou, fromage peul (wagachi des collines), anacarade , noix de cajou, crevettes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BURKINA FASO</td>
<td>Beurre de Karité de la Sissili, Miel de Fada Gourma,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAMEROUN</td>
<td>Café et Cacao du Cameroun, Miel Blanc d’Oku, Poivre de Penja</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COTE D’IVOIRE</td>
<td>Riz de Montagnes, Noix de Cajou des Savanes, Mangue de Côte d’Ivoire, Attiéké de Grand-Lahou, Pagnes de Tiébissou, Toiles de Fakaha, Café des Montagnes de Man et Cacao Trinatrixio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GUINEE</td>
<td>Café du Mont-Ziama, Belle de Guinée, Piment Mamou, Ananas Manférinyah ; riz de mangrove ;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONAKRY</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>MAURITANIE</td>
<td>Poutargue de Nouahdhibou</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIGER</td>
<td>Violet de Galmi ; la viande séchée Kilichi ;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SENEGAL</td>
<td>Miel de Casamance, Yett du Sénégal, poisson braisé (kétiakh) de Jola ou de Saint-Louis au Sénégal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tchad</td>
<td>Coton grain, millet, gomme arabique ou kitir, beurre de karité, poisson fumé</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MALI</td>
<td>Oignon Echalote du pays Dogon</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
RICE of Kovié in Togo
Agou fruit in Togo: Lawyer, mangoes and pineapple

• Main products: citrus fruits, bananas, pineapple, mango, avocado, ...

Substantial source of income for producers; Crop products, primarily for local markets (90%)
Akébou ginger in Togo

Spices: Pepper, Pepper, Cloves gironfle, Ginger (10 000T/an in Wawa Akébou; yield: 17T/ha; Srce: UAR);

Processing activity by women

Ginger field in Wawa
Tsévié Oil Palm in Togo
Savalou Gari in Benin

Fine Gari obtained after peeling cassava, milling, fermentation, drying in favor and complete cooking followed by sieving Savalou
NIGER

kilichi of Niger, cut meat with most commonly based spices on portions
Coffee and Cocoa in Cameroon

- Coffee and Cocoa in Cameroon
Three varieties of Dogon shallot in Mali
Korhogo cloths in Ivory Cost (Côte d'Ivoire)
Korhogo Cloths (2)
2- Initiatives for the development of GIs in Africa
2- Initiatives for the development of GIs in Africa

• 3.0 Sub-Regional Workshop in Conakry on the use of trademarks and geographical indications in 2000.

• 3.1 Ouagadougou Declaration on Geographical Indications, 6 to 7 December 2005

• 3.2 Meeting of ACP-EU experts on issues related to GI, 24-27 March 2009, Montpellier

• 3.3 Seminars on GIs in 2009

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9TH INTERNATIONAL GI TRAINING
2-Initiatives for the development of GIs in Africa (2)

3.4 Seminars and Conferences on GIs in 2010

3.5 Conference of the European Union and the African Union, Uganda, 2011

3.6 FAO Regional Seminar OAPI, Conakry 2011

3.7 Training sessions on the identification and inventory of quality products related to the origin, Cotonou and Ouagadougou 2013

3.8 International training of experts on IG
3- First Geographical Indications in West and Central AFRICA
PAMPIG Project

OAPI receive financing from French Development Agency (AFD) after agreement sign in 2008 for PAMPIG project

Implementation of the project by OAPI with technical assistance from CIRAD
Cameroon (Oku honey, Penja pepper)
Côte d'Ivoire (Korhogo cloths)
Guinea (Zcoffee of Ziama)
Objective of PAMPIG

Bring to GI, first two origin products in West and central Africa and a total of five a the end.

identification of stakeholder and diagnosis of the chain (OAPI + Technical Assistance)

• Finally in 2013, First 3 GI were registered in West and central Africa
white, honey Oku is naturally creamy, fresh in the mouth with flavors of citrus flowers. It is produced on Oku Mountains 2000m in Cameroon forest protected Kilum-Ijim which covers an area of 20,000 hectares.
Penja pepper in Cameroon

This is a particular local pepper whose characteristics are due to the climate, soil and specific know-how of the craftsmen of the region.
The Ziama - Macenta coffee is recognized for its characteristics that approach arabica coffee: a tart and slightly bitter taste, high aromatic intensity and a persistent aroma, strong and fine.

These characteristics are related to soil and microclimate around Ziama Mount in Guinea Forest, geographical area of production of this Coffee.
4- Prospects for the development of GIs in Africa
4 - Prospects for the development of GIs in Africa

- Mobilization and collective organization of local actors themselves, the effective involvement of all stakeholders (producers/trainers, government (ministries of agriculture, trade, rural development, communication, innovation and intellectual Property), NGOs and civil society organizations in the process of qualification of products on geographical indications are highly recommended and this, through projects and programs.

- Most important is to support the implementation at national or regional level of local private structures that may accompany actors for research, product identification, structuring, quality control and certification process.

- Necessity for establishment national GI committees, and strengthening their capacities for effective ownership and sustainability of the GI process in Africa.
4- Prospects for the development of GIs in Africa (2)

African’s countries have little expertise and financial resources to carry GI process.

They need financial support and technical assistance through projects and programs financed by donors and for the enhancement of quality linked to geographical origin.
Conclusion

Africa is full of many local products, most of which have quality linked to origin.

The approach Geographical Indications not only will better promote these local products, their position in local, regional and international markets but is an important lever for the professionalization of the agricultural sector.

Economic Development in African countries and fight against poverty are not no longer only related to the stock and the value of African's raw materials but also and especially the value of African’s local expertise and knowledge to sell and give value to local product.

Economy and territorial marketing of these local products become important elements to take into account in different agricultural and development policies in Africa.
THANK YOU FOR YOUR KIND ATTENTION

FOR MORE INFORMATION
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