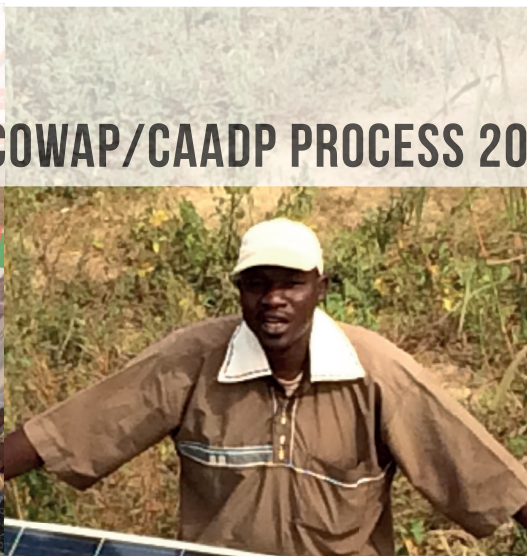
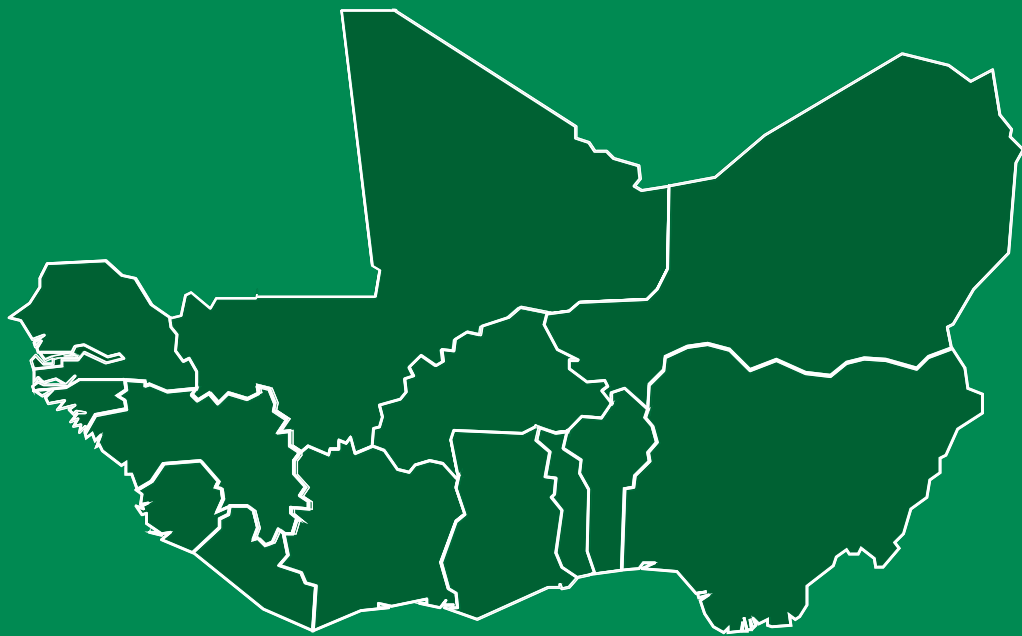


ECOWAP/CAADP PROCESS 2025



# RAIP-FNS 2016-20

REGIONAL AGRICULTURE INVESTMENT PLAN  
AND FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION





THANKS

WITH THE TECHNICAL FACILITATION OF: THE RURAL HUB



PARTNERSHIP WITH: ROPPA, POSCAO, FEWACCI, WAWA



WITH FINANCIAL, LOGISTICAL AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT FROM: USAID, AFRICA LEAD, FAO, SWAC/OECD



IN COLLABORATION WITH: UEMOA, CILSS, AFRICA RICE, IFPRI, WECARD, UOFA/OA, APSS, WIL DAF, COFENABVI, RBM, RECAO, AAFEX, NANTS



## CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION	4
2	<b>The ECOWAP/CAADP process in West Africa</b>	<b>5</b>
3	<b>ECOWAP/CAADP in West Africa: 10 years of Transformation and Governance in the Agricultural Sector</b>	<b>7</b>
	2003: The MAPUTO Declaration	7
	2005: ECOWAP Adoption	8
	2008: the global food crisis	8
	2010: Adoption of the NAIPs and RAIP	8
	2014: The Malabo Summit	9
	2015: The adoption of the CET	9
	2015: Climate-smart Agriculture	10
4	<b>ECOWAP /CAADP 10 years' achievements and limits</b>	<b>11</b>
	4.1 Financing of the agricultural sector	11
	4.2 Growth in the sector's value addition	12
	4.3 Agricultural production and productivity	12
	4.4 Trade between the countries in the region and with the rest of the world	12
	4.5 Food security and nutrition	13
	4.6 Reducing poverty and improving producer income	13
	4.7 Institutional arrangements and governance	14
	4.8 Gaps to be addressed	15
5	<b>The international and continental context of West African agriculture</b>	<b>17</b>
	5.1 The international context	17
	5.2 The regional context	17
	5.3 The evolution of policy frameworks and continental and international commitments	19
6	<b>Strategic vision for 2025</b>	<b>22</b>
	6.1 Challenges to be addressed by 2020	22
	6.2 The Vision for agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries development	25
	6.3 Review and adaptation of ECOWAP's principles	26
	6.4 Review of the core tasks of the regional level	26
7	<b>General and specific objectives of the 2016 – 2020 RAIPFSN</b>	<b>27</b>
	7.1 General objective	27
	7.2 Specific Objectives	27
8	<b>The inclusion of the 2016 -2020 RAIPFSN in the logical framework of the 2025 SOF</b>	<b>28</b>
9	<b>Detailed logical framework for each specific objective of 2016-2020 RAIPFSN</b>	<b>31</b>
	9.1 Detailed presentation of specific objective 1: «Contribute to increased productivity and agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries production through diversified and sustainable production and reduce post-production losses»	31
	9.2 Detailed Presentation of SG n°2: Promoting agricultural value chains and contract-based, inclusive and competitive agri-business concerns orientated towards regional and international demand and poised for integration into the regional market	54
	9.3 Detailed Presentation of SO 3: Improving access to food, nutrition and strengthening the resilience of the vulnerable population	66
	9.4 Detailed presentation of SO 4: Improving the Business Environment, Governance and Financing Mechanisms of the Agriculture and Agribusiness Sector	80
10	<b>Mobilisable policy instruments for the various SOs</b>	<b>104</b>
11	<b>Outcome of the framework by 2020</b>	<b>110</b>
12	<b>Institutional mechanism and RAIPFSN implementation</b>	<b>111</b>
	12.1 Coordination mechanism with other regional sectoral policies	114
	12.2 Funding mechanism	114
	12.3 Monitoring and evaluation	118
13	<b>Communication plan</b>	<b>124</b>

## LIST OF TABLES

---

<b>TABLE 1:</b> SOF 2025 Logical framework	<b>28</b>
<b>TABLE 2 –</b> Intervention logic of Specific Objective 1 « Contributing to increased agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries productivity and production through diversified and sustainable production systems and reduced post-production losses »	<b>32</b>
<b>TABLE 3 :</b> Programs underway under SO1	<b>46</b>

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1  
INTRODUCTION

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This document presents the various components of 2025 Strategic Orientation Framework for the period 2016-2020. It is based on the 2005 -2015 assessment carried out by ECOWAP/CAADP stakeholders and priorities (challenges and thematic issues) proposed by the Conference on “ECOWAP +10 and Prospects for 2025” and approved by the CMS/AERE as well as the Results Framework contained in the SOF.

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## PROCESS IN WEST AFRICA

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As a follow up to two years of negotiations with Member States and socio-professional stakeholders, the ECOWAS Heads of State and Government, meeting held in Accra, Ghana, in January 2005, presented the Community with a regional agricultural policy, the ECOWAP. ECOWAP is the result of a complex process that started in 2003; it is the policy framework that makes it possible to guide and accompany the desirable changes in the agricultural sector of the fifteen member states and to define, in West Africa, the broad continental policy directions set by the African Union in the context of NEPAD.

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Preparations to launch the ECOWAP began in 2003, in line with the ECOWAS Revised Treaty. Four major innovations marked this process: (i) its management, through a Regional Committee involving Member States, agricultural professional organizations and technical and financial partners; (ii) a diagnosis of the fifteen national agriculture sectors, regional or common issues shared among all the countries, and a prospective analysis to identify the issues and challenges, (iii) the development of several regional policy scenarios corresponding to different alternatives, including the level of integration of the regional economies and markets and the level of border protection, (iv) the discussion of these scenarios and their foreseeable consequences in each country and regionally, amongst public actors and professional, private sector and civil society organizations.

This participatory and multi-stakeholder approach represented a real departure from the previous processes led in the region and was subsequently adopted in all other areas. The adopted approach helped to build a true and shared vision between the States and the actors, highlighting the specificities of each of the fifteen national agricultural systems and their

complementarities. Finally, the approach initiated genuine negotiations on the long-term options and orientations of the agricultural sector, considered as the sector feeding the process of regional integration of economies, markets and societies.

In addition to the strong involvement of producer organizations, the ECOWAP process relied on multiple regional technical institutions and organizations. The first step was to integrate existing policies and strategies - but covering more limited geographical areas - into the regional policy for the entire West Africa. This was particularly the case of UEMOA's Agricultural Policy (PAU) and the Food Security Strategic Framework promoted by CILSS. Subsequently, ECOWAS relied on all specialized regional and international technical cooperation organizations to delegate the implementation of operational programs, on the basis of their proven competence.

In doing so, ECOWAS has relied on all expertise available, particularly within the region, and has engaged all actors in a process of progressive coordination and convergence of their actions at the service of regional agriculture. This has enabled ECOWAS to expedite the ECOWAP



implementation by drawing on the human and institutional capacities of this set of specialized partners.

The regional Compact for the implementation of ECOWAP/CAADP positions ECOWAP as the reference regional policy and ECOWAS as the institution providing leadership. It includes a set of respective and/or joint commitments of stakeholders: The Member States, the ECOWAS Commission, the African Union Commission, agricultural professional organizations represented by ROPPA, the civil society represented by the Platform of civil society

organizations (POSCAO), the private sector through the Network of Chambers of Agriculture (RECAO), and technical and financial, partners. It refers to a set of international conventions, international commitments, regional declarations and decisions on Agriculture and Food Security. It falls within the principles and commitments of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness (alignment, coordination, reporting, etc.). The lessons learnt from the first generation RAIP, the evolution of actors in the regional landscape and the new guidelines defined in this Strategic Policy Framework 2025 all lead to revising the Regional Compact.



# 10 YEARS OF TRANSFORMATION AND GOVERNANCE IN THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

The early 2000s marked the start of an agricultural revolution, following two decades of structural adjustment programs that led the countries to scale back in the agricultural sector. Strong agricultural growth was recognized as necessary to fight poverty and finance the social investments recommended in the Millennium Development Goals. Such growth required explicit sectoral policies and investments centred on agriculture and agribusiness to complement reforms at the macro-economic level. Several countries in the region formulated agricultural policies or laws. At the continental level, UEMOA adopted the Union's Agricultural Policy with ECOWAS focusing on developing the ECOWAP, and the African Union also pushing forward the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD).

## 2003: THE MAPUTO DECLARATION

At the dawn of the third millennium, Africa developed a comprehensive development strategy known as the "New Partnership for Africa's Development" (NEPAD). The NEPAD agricultural component - the Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Program (CAADP) - is formulated as a framework for interventions for this sector development policies and strategies across the continent. It is credited with a real desire for implementation by the African Heads of State who signed, in Maputo, in 2003, the commitment to devote at least 10% of their public expenditure to the agricultural sector financing. The overall objective of CAADP is to "help African countries achieve a higher level of economic growth through agriculture-oriented development" and thereby "eradicate hunger and reduce poverty through agriculture" (CAADP, 2013). CAADP has identified four pillars to accelerate agricultural growth, reduce poverty and achieve food and nutrition security:

- **Pillar 1:** Sustainably increase the areas cultivated and served by reliable water control systems;
- **Pillar 2:** Improve rural infrastructure and trade capacities to facilitate market access;
- **Pillar 3:** Increase food supplies, reduce hunger, improve responses to food emergencies;
- **Pillar 4:** Improve agricultural research, dissemination and adoption of technologies.

CAADP encourages countries to *design national agricultural development strategies by explicitly taking into account regional complementarities and trade*. The Regional Economic Communities (ECOWAS for West Africa) not only support the preparation of national programs, but also launch similar participatory processes to design regional programs complementing the national programs, while taking into account the spillovers and regional economies of scale in investment and policy. In addition, national programs are designed on the basis of

<sup>1</sup> For example: Partnership to Cut Hunger and Poverty in Africa, 2002.

common principles to facilitate regional collaboration. This is the case of ECOWAP in West Africa.

### 2005: ECOWAP Adoption

In 2002, ECOWAS embarked, on the development of the regional agricultural policy, the ECOWAP (ECOWAS Agricultural Policy) through a consultative process with the 15 Member States and stakeholder groups. The launch of the CAADP in 2003 led to ECOWAS including the ECOWAP process in the CAADP continental dynamics. This was adopted in January 2005, in Accra, by the Heads of State, with the central objective of *"contributing, in a sustainable manner, to meeting the food needs of the people, economic and social development and poverty reduction in the Member States"*. Taking into account the structure of the sector and the diversity of farming and production systems, *"the agricultural policy is based on the perspective of modern and sustainable agriculture, based on the effectiveness and efficiency of family farms and the promotion of agricultural enterprises through the private sector involvement. Productive and competitive on the intra-community market, and on international markets, it must help ensure food security and provide decent incomes to its workers."*

The policy is in line with the prospect of a strong integration of the regional internal market and external protection differentiated according to the specificities of the commodities.

Three main lines of action have been assigned to the policy:

1. Increasing productivity and competitiveness of agriculture;
2. The implementation of an intra-community trade regime;
3. Adaptation of the external trade regime.

The ECOWAP implementation is based on a set of principles that define the scope and limits of regional actions in relation to national actions, in particular the principles of subsidiarity, complementarity, etc. Besides, it systematizes participation, consultation and the principle of shared responsibility.

Finally, ECOWAP provides a reference and convergence framework of policies and programs of the various regional technical

cooperation organizations. Following the adoption of ECOWAP, a first action plan was designed with the primary objective of restoring coherence to the various ongoing regional programs and identifying the main gaps. The weak commitment of the international Community has greatly limited its scope and impacts.

### 2008: the global food crisis

The global food crisis in 2008 was a wake-up call for the International Community, regional institutions and Governments in West Africa. It placed agricultural development issues, especially food and nutrition, at the center of all stakeholders' agenda. The concerns focused simultaneously on (i) the cyclical aggravation of the food situation (with a sharp increase in the number of people who are malnourished, undernourished and, sometimes, living in total deprivation), (ii) political risks induced by hunger riots and exacerbation of conflicts; and (iii) the global food outlook as a result of population growth, slower agricultural growth, the fossil fuel crisis (growing importance of agro-fuels potentially competing for food uses), and climate change.

The 2008 food crisis has shown the relevance of the regional policy which is oriented towards achieving food sovereignty. In May 2008, the ECOWAS Extraordinary Council of Ministers on rising food prices in West Africa defined the terms of a "Regional Offensive for Food Production and against Hunger". It would allow ECOWAS to better coordinate the countries' efforts to respond to the urgency of the situation, and above all, to initiate the mobilization of actors for the full implementation of ECOWAP, which is seen as the structural response to the food challenge.

### 2010: Adoption of the NAIPS and RAIP

The ECOWAP implementation is based on two key pillars: the fifteen National Agricultural Investment Plans (NAIP) and the Regional Agricultural Investment Plan (RAIP). The NAIPs reflect the priorities of the States and those of national actors. They are focused mainly on productive investments and cover the different sub-sectors, i.e., agriculture, livestock, fisheries, and forestry. They define the volume and allocation of investments that can

help generate at least 6 % annual growth in the agricultural sector, which is considered necessary to halve the poverty prevalence rate (MDGs.). The overwhelming majority of the first generation NAIPs devote most of their funding to the production segment (input subsidies, irrigation development, etc.). Investments in marketing, processing, food safety, research, extension and human capital development are relatively not emphasized.

The 2008 food crisis led the region to identify key priorities. These were guided by three main concerns: (i) respond to the urgency created by the new international situation; (ii) focusing on key issues that are critical to driving a decisive and massive transformation of the agricultural sector, and (iii) take into account the reality of the institutional, human and financial resources that can be mobilized. These priorities brought together the various stakeholders around the Compact for the ECOWAP implementation, which was concluded and signed in Abuja in November 2009 and formed the basis of the first-generation Regional Agricultural Investment Program, adopted in 2010. The latter unifies and places national and regional priorities in a common vision, based on three principles: coherence, coordination and subsidiarity.

The RAIP combines investments and public policy instruments (regulations, incentives, etc.). The public policy instruments aim at accompanying productive investments and, above all, putting in place incentives and creating a regulatory environment conducive to agricultural development. Three specific objectives have been assigned to the RAIP:

- Promotion of strategic commodities for food security and sovereignty;
- Promotion of a global environment conducive to agricultural development;
- Reduction of food vulnerability and the promotion of sustainable access to food.

### 2014: The Malabo Summit

The 23<sup>rd</sup> Summit of Heads of State and Government of the African Union met in Malabo in June 2014 under the theme: "The Transformation of African agriculture for common prosperity and improved livelihoods, exploiting opportunities for inclusive growth and sustainable development". The Summit re-

emphasized the catalytic role of agriculture for African growth, ten years after the adoption of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP), although the record remains somewhat mixed. At the end of the Summit, the Heads of State and Government of the African Union adopted two decisions and two declarations directly related to CAADP and the program for agricultural transformation and food security in Africa during the decade 2015-2025. They are committed to achieving a set of common objectives in 2025. These commitments include accelerating growth and transformation as defined in the CAADP vision for the next ten years. The Malabo commitments will be reinforced through integration of innovative financing mechanisms and the private sector engagement in agricultural development on the continent. The Malabo Declaration was accompanied by a commitment to measure, monitor and publish progress in the form of a CAADP Results Framework.

### 2015: The adoption of the CET

The year 2015 marked a turning point in strengthening regional integration in West Africa. In accordance with the decision of the Extraordinary meeting of the Authority of Heads of State and Government held in Dakar on 25 October 2013, the ECOWAS Common External Tariff (CET) entered into effect on 1 January 2015. *It aims at increasing intra-community trade and enhancing the competitiveness of the regional production.* This economic, fiscal and trade policy instrument allows the region to build a genuine customs union, by creating the conditions for the realization of the common market, as envisaged by the ECOWAS Revised Treaty.

#### The ECOWAS CET includes:

- a common nomenclature of 5 899 tariff lines, based on the 2012 version of the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS) of the World Customs Organization (WCO), extended to ten (10) digits;
- a table of taxes and duties applicable to products imported from third world countries, including the Customs Duty (CD), the Statistical Fee (SF) and the ECOWAS Community Levy (CL), the Adjustment Tax (AT) as well as trade defence instruments.

The CET comprises five tariff bands (0, 5, 10, 20, 35 % tariffs) depending on the status of the products (essential social goods, basic necessities, inputs and intermediate products, final consumer goods, etc.). The 5<sup>th</sup> tariff band allows taxing "specific goods for economic development" at 35%. Many agricultural products benefit from this level of protection, but some strategic products are less well protected (milk, rice for example).

### **2015: Climate-smart Agriculture**

The West African Alliance for Climate-smart Agriculture (CSA) was born in 2015, in the context of the COP21. Through this Alliance and the intervention framework adopted in Bamako, the regional actors plan to "integrate a new type of public policy instruments: instruments to support climate-smart agriculture to increase, sustainably and equitably, farm productivity and incomes, enhance adaptation and resilience to climate variability and change, and sequester and/or reduce greenhouse gas emissions wherever possible and appropriate".

# 10 YEARS' ACHIEVEMENTS AND LIMITS

The ECOWAP/CAADP stakeholders reviewed, at the end of 2015, the last ten years of implementation of ECOWAP /CAADP: "ECOWAP + 10" . This section summarizes the impacts and limitations with regard to the objectives and three axes of intervention retained in the policy document adopted by the Heads of State in 2005.

It addresses the following main dimensions:

- (I) Increased mobilization of internal and external resources for agriculture;
  - (II) Increased agricultural production;
- (III) Increased trade between countries of the region;
  - (IV) Improving food and nutrition security;
  - (V) Improving income and reducing poverty;
- (VI) ECOWAP institutional arrangements and governance.

It should be noted, first of all, that the 10 years have been marked by multiple security, economic and health shocks on national, regional, global levels, which have greatly affected the conditions for ECOWAP implementation and its impacts. These include the Ebola crisis, the soaring world commodity prices and the proliferation of terrorism.

## 4.1. Financing of the agricultural sector

The countries and the region have significantly increased the resources devoted to the agro-forestry-pastoral and fisheries sector over the past ten years. However, few countries have achieved the 10% threshold of public spending on the sector, in a sustainable and steady manner. Most countries have increased public spending on the sector, but given the increase in the overall government budget, these efforts do not necessarily result in an increase in the share of agricultural expenditure in the national budget.

In fact, three main dynamics can be highlighted based on the ReSAKSS study comparing evolutions between three periods, 2004-2007, 2008-2010 and finally, 2011-2013:

- A group of 7 countries that have reduced the

share of public spending allocated to the sector;

- A group of 6 countries that have increased spending, but failed to reach the 10% threshold;
- A group of two countries that have reached or exceeded the 10%.

Globally, countries in West Africa devote about 5% of their public budget to agriculture. The Sahelian countries devote more resources than the coastal countries. But, in the latter case, the share of development assistance in the agricultural sector financing is lower than in the Sahelian countries.

This analysis does not help address the agricultural financing problems, in particular the role that the banking sector plays or not in the financing of farms and other economic agents of the value chains.

Regionally, the implementation of ECOWAP has

<sup>2</sup> Review of 10 years of implementation of ECOWAP; International Conference on West African Agriculture; ECOWAS; 2015

led to increased mobilization of both internal and external resources for agriculture. Between 2010 and 2015, several important programs were developed on the different axes of the RAIP. The technical and financial partners assessed their contributions to the RAIP financing over the period 2010-2015 at \$ 300 - 350 million. However, many of these programs could not be initiated actually but until 2014 and cover partially the 2nd generation RAIP-FNS period.

#### 4.2 Growth in the sector's value addition

The average annual growth rate of the value addition in West African agriculture from 2010-2014 (4.0 %) was lower compared to the 2003-2007 period (5.5%). Although the countries have seen a significant improvement in agricultural production and productivity, it is surprising to note a slowdown in agricultural growth between the periods before and after ECOWAP/CAADP. More than half of the countries in the region (8 out of 15 countries) experienced a negative performance between the two periods. However, a group of three countries remain agricultural growth champions in West Africa, with accelerated growth rates approaching the ECOWAP/CAADP 6% target. The slowdown in regional agricultural growth raises a number of questions. It may be linked to a loosening of public investments as a result of the decline in agricultural market tension, from 2010, following the surge in world prices in 2007-08. However, the analysis of public agricultural expenditure does not confirm that the majority of countries have experienced this slowdown.

#### 4.3 Agricultural production and productivity

Agricultural production, especially cereal production, has grown strongly in the region. The biggest increases were in rice (+95%) and maize (+130%). West Africa experienced a significant increase in the ruminant and pig herd, as well as in the poultry sector: +48% for cattle and small ruminants, +85% for poultry and +59% for pigs, according to FAO data. However, some value chains are struggling to follow this trend, such as the milk sector or fishery products. Due to limited data, most studies in West Africa focus on measures of partial factor productivity,

particularly yield per hectare. This increase stems from a set of specific actions aimed at enhancing the productivity and production of the strategic commodities (rice, maize and cassava) and pastoral products.

##### These involve:

- Intensifying production systems and improving productivity, particularly through increased use of inputs (seeds, fertilizers, veterinary and phytosanitary products), the implementation of common regulations, the fight against diseases and epidemics, research and dissemination of techniques and technologies, etc.
- Structuring the value chains to deal with issues arising downstream from production. Several programs have been developed, some of which are already underway on the ground, notably in the fisheries and aquaculture sub-sector, the livestock sub-sector, the rice sector through the regional offensive for sustainable and sustained recovery of rice farming, the village poultry initiative, etc. Still in this area, several inter-professional organizations have been supported by ECOWAP.

Some productions, including rice and maize, and the poultry sectors have experienced productivity gains, at least partially attributable to the NAIPs and the RAIP. But, basically, the increase in the production volumes remain linked to increases in cultivated areas and the size of livestock. In other words, the region is able to increase supply in order to meet, in part, the dynamics of demand, using more and more natural resources and labor.

#### 4.4 Trade between the countries in the region and with the rest of the world

Trade in agricultural products (mainly livestock, cereals, market gardening, roots and tubers) plays a major role in regional integration and has increased sharply in recent years. The flows have generally been built on the agro-ecological complementarities of the region. The Sahelian countries (Mali, Niger, Burkina-Faso) supply coastal countries (Benin, Nigeria, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Togo) with livestock (sheep and cattle) and dry cereals, while coastal countries export fisheries products, and cereals such as maize, roots and tubers to the Sahel. In terms of volume, trade is

<sup>3</sup> Source: FAO data in "Review of 10 years of ECOWAP implementation"; International Conference on West African Agriculture; ECOWAS; 2015

largely polarized by Nigeria, which alone accounts for half of the regional production and consumption. Agro-pastoral products are the second largest intra-community trade, far behind hydrocarbons. Amongst agro-pastoral products, livestock is the largest item, with an estimated value of more than \$ 340 million (CILSS).

The ECOWAP's trade dimensions' focus on two major thrusts (i) deepening the regional market for agricultural products and, (ii) a differentiated border protection policy.

Their implementation was a primary responsibility of the Department of Trade, Customs and Free Movement, and strongly involved the DAEWR. Major progress has been made, including:

- The establishment of a customs union, with a CET structured around five tariff levels and taking into account agricultural specificities. However, for two products considered strategic, rice and milk, the levels of protection retained are considered very insufficient by the actors of the sector. The CET is incompletely implemented by the Member States.
- The strong involvement of the DAEWR and producer and civil society organizations in the negotiations of the EPA between West Africa and the European Union. This engagement has made it possible to exclude the most sensitive agricultural products from the Trade liberalization scheme between the two regions, because they compete with imports of European origin. The regional EPA remains suspended until its ratification by all countries. Otherwise, the application of the bilateral interim agreements (Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana) could weaken the Customs Union.
- The implementation of the ETLS, with the approval of companies and products originating in the region, which facilitates the movement of locally-grown and processed commodities (especially fruit juices).
- Facilitating agricultural trade within the region through the development of observatories of trade flows and abnormal practices, as well as advocacy.

These advances represent a considerable improvement of the economic and commercial environment of the private sector, including family farms.

<sup>4</sup> Source: Food Economy Group. HEA Sahel Atlas; September 2014

## 4.5 Food security and nutrition

At the regional level, the food security situation has improved significantly, but remains worrying, and very disparate (IFPRI, ACTED, 2015). Indeed, the GHI (Global Hunger Index) regional weighted average (Cape Verde excluded) fell from 25.5 (1990) to 15.6 (2014). This score remains below the average for Sub-Saharan Africa (18.2), but above the average in developing countries (12.5). The per capita calorie availability greatly improved, exceeding, in the majority of countries, the threshold of 2 500 Kcal/day/capita. The rate of undernourishment has fallen, but still exceeds the world average (11%) in many countries.

The nutritional situation is worsening severely. Nearly 40% of children under five are affected by stunting, 12% suffer from acute malnutrition and anemia affects 75 % of them, well above the WHO accepted thresholds. Nutritional problems are more acute in the Sahel, linked to fertility rates, a more limited diet in diversification, health conditions, and a range of other factors.

## 4.6 Reducing poverty and improving producer income

The agricultural sector is the main provider of employment in the West African region: more than 50 % of the population live in rural areas and derive most of their resources from agro-forestry-pastoral and fishing activities. Similarly, 65% of the workers are in the agricultural sector, mainly in the area of production, but also in the processing and marketing of products. More than half of these workers are women. As such, the agricultural sector has an important multiplier effect for growth and employment, and for poverty reduction in rural areas. In the majority of countries, however, poverty is more severe in agricultural and rural areas, where generally more than half of the population lives below the poverty line. These aggregate data from national surveys on household living conditions are corroborated by livelihood analyses carried out in different agro-ecological zones which show that between 40 and 60 % of households are very poor or poor. Food insecurity particularly affects those households whose resources are generally based on multi-activity (agricultural or livestock production, craft industry, wild fruit picking,

trade, daily labor, etc.). While there are many problems in assessing the income of farm households, these surveys (HEA Sahel) point to major inequalities amongst households. The “haves”, who account for, on average 15 % of households (23% of the total population), own about 47 % of cultivated land, 54% of small ruminants and 70% of large livestock . These differences in endowment in production factors induce varying levels of incomes. The poorest households are those who spend most of their income on basic food; which explains their very low capacity to accumulate, protect their minimum capital against a shock, and invest.

The current agricultural information and monitoring and evaluation system of the NAIPs and RAIP does not make it possible to measure the trends in incomes and inequalities

#### 4.7 Institutional arrangements and governance

In November 2009, the key stakeholders of agricultural development in the region (ECOWAS, Producer Organizations, Private Sector, Civil society and Technical and Financial Partners) took on a set of commitments in a Compact that makes ECOWAP the reference framework for interventions in the agricultural sector.

The ECOWAP implementation is based on an institutional mechanism composed of different guidance, steering, decision-making, implementation, financing and monitoring and evaluation bodies.

The selected mechanism reflects the coordination challenges, at four levels:

- Between the multiple regional stakeholders, the different categories of actors, the institutions of integration and technical cooperation;
- Between the Community (RAIP) and the Member States (NAIP);
- Between the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Water Resources and the other ECOWAS Commission Departments in charge of sectoral policies interfering with the agricultural policy, especially Trade, Industry and Private Sector, Humanitarian Affairs and Gender, etc.;
- Between the regional community and the international community.

The institutional framework is structured around the following elements:

- The ECOWAS Statutory bodies (Council of Ministers and Authority of Heads of State and

Government) are arbitration and decision-making bodies, on the proposal of the Agriculture, Environment and Water Resources Ministerial Committee;

- The Consultative Committee on Agriculture and Food (CCAF) brings together Member States and all regional stakeholders. It is consulted on all matters relating to the direction and implementation of ECOWAP. It monitors the commitments contained in the Compact;
- The CCAF is supported, technically, by different ad hoc thematic Task Forces whose task is to assist the DAEWR in designing specific policies (Storage), initiatives (Rice Offensive) or programs;
- The Department of Agriculture, Environment and Water Resources (D.A.E.W.R.) prepares the decisions of the statutory bodies, taking into account the advisory opinions of CCAF. It submits its recommendations to the Specialized Technical Committee on Agriculture, Environment and Water Resources (S.T.C.-A.E.W.R.);
- The Regional Agency for Agriculture and Food (ARAA/RAAF), now plays its role as implementing agency under the control of DAEWR and with technical support from the regional cooperation agencies to which the implementation of a number of programs is delegated, as well as many other actors who are carrying out a range of initiatives and benefit from regional support through the procedure of calls for proposals or expressions of interest;
- The Monitoring and Evaluation mechanism designed and implemented during the period and attached to the ECOAGRIS regional information system;
- The ECOWAP Donors' Group brings together the major technical and financial partners and provides a framework for dialogue, consultations and coordination with ECOWAS.

Beyond the institutional framework, the original feature of ECOWAP lies in its participatory and inclusive dimensions of the various stakeholders. The implementation of ECOWAP served as a springboard for building the institutional and strategic capacities of non-state actors who have been entrusted with the task of coordinating many dossiers (livestock feed component of the RFSR, Livestock investment program for coastal countries –PRIDEC, etc.) by the regional organizations (ECOWAS and UEMOA).

The regional governance of food and nutrition security and resilience has been strengthened through several initiatives.

The most important initiatives are:



- The Food Crisis Prevention Network in the Sahel and West Africa provides a forum for dialogue and coordination with the International Community. It made it possible to define the methodology of the Cadre Harmonisé, to prepare the adoption of the PREGEC Charter and to drive the AGIR Alliance for Resilience.
- The “Zero Hunger” Initiative to overcome hunger and malnutrition by 2025. It is intended as a framework for governance reform to address all food and nutrition security dimensions. The Charter for the Prevention and Management of Food Crises in West Africa, plus Chad and Mauritania, and the establishment of the Global Alliance for Resilience – Sahel and West Africa (AGIR) are part of this initiative;
- The most significant initiative in terms of food and nutrition security is the ECOWAS decision to provide the Community with a Regional Food Security Reserve (RFSR). The Reserve is a genuine regional crisis management instrument based on solidarity and complementary to local-level stocks and national stocks. The RFSR is incorporated into the ECOWAS Revised Treaty.

#### 4.8 Gaps to be addressed

##### **Despite significant progress in the ECOWAP implementation, many challenges remain:**

- 1** The reduction of food dependency: the more than three-billion-dollar increase in the food balance trade deficit at the regional level since the early 2000s, shows that the pace of adaptation of regional supply to changing demand, in qualitative and quantitative terms, is still too slow to meet the challenge of regional food sovereignty;
- 2** The virtual lack of gender mainstreaming within the RAIP and NAIPs, coupled with weak “Gender and agriculture” assessment in West Africa. The need for a systematic and genuine integration of gender approach is no longer debated; but the methods to do so, the human and institutional capacities and the resources are still lacking. The creation of the Gender Network, in 2015, is now an opportunity to move forward;
- 3** The poor consideration of livestock and pastoralism and the need to define a common vision shared by the Sahelian and coastal countries, faced with different problems but with integrated pastoral and agro-pastoral farming systems on the productive level as well as on the commercial and health plan;

**4** Inadequate consideration and enhancement of agro-ecological complementarities between countries which leads to a low valuation of comparative advantages, particularly for animal products, rice, etc.;

**5** Very little consideration of private sector actors, excluding family farmers. This deficiency is partly due to the low degree of organization of these actors at regional level. Significant progress is being made in that area both in terms of the organization of the actors and their representation in policy dialogue and consultations forums;

**6** Despite considerable progress in policy dialogue and consultation with regional actors, many institutional obstacles still hamper the implementation of ECOWAP. The weakness of the resources mobilized by ECOWAS and the non-operational nature of ECOWADF, the inadequate alignment of Technical and Financial Partners with the priorities of the NAIPs and RAIP, the difficulty for ECOWAS to exercise in-depth coordination of the multiple actors explain the delays and difficulties experienced in the implementation;

**7** In the absence of a financial instrument recognized by the various stakeholders, the implementation of the programs uses many different channels, slowing down the implementation of ECOWAP, not facilitating the pooling of resources and increasing the complexity of the policy management and overall coordination;

**8** Beyond the Regional Fund and public resources allocated by the States to the agricultural sector, the financing system for the agro-forestry-pastoral and fisheries sector, particularly family farms, and value chains (marketing, processing, storage, distribution) remains weak and is one of the main obstacles to investment and modernization of agriculture, livestock and fisheries;

**9** A set of instruments defined in the RAIP remains difficult to operationalize. If the regulatory aspects have progressed rapidly as they rely mainly on expertise, consensus-building and standards-setting, the incentive-based public policy instruments (support for intensification, market regulation, promotion of safety nets) are considerably more complex and time-consuming to implement and, above all, very expensive. The weakness of regional,

national and local institutions as well as the lack of resources are factors of these challenges. However, the RFSR, a major tool for the prevention and management of food crises and various programs promoting innovations have been made possible;

**10** The weakness of the land and pastoral security system. The regional framework for the elaboration and implementation of convergent land policies within ECOWAS has attempted a synthesis between different approaches but still comes up against strong reservations;

**11** The weakness of the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system, which is strongly linked to the shortcomings of the national and regional information systems, prevents the monitoring of the agricultural policy performance, the results obtained in the various fields and the monitoring of compliance with stakeholder commitments recorded in the Compact.

These challenges were addressed in the 2025 Strategic Orientation Framework as well as the current 2016 -2020 RAIPFSN.

# THE INTERNATIONAL AND CONTINENTAL CONTEXT OF WEST AFRICAN AGRICULTURE

## 5.1 The international context

The surge in prices on world markets has sharply reminded us that West African agriculture and food security are part of a global and international context that the region cannot simply ignore. The ECOWAP strategy and prospects for 2025 shed more light on the West African agricultural environment and assess changes and transformations that could affect its development. It seems more difficult than ever before to make a prognosis on how the international environment will be in which African agriculture sectors will evolve. This environment mainly affects (i) the economic dynamics and, consequently, trade (especially import demand for West African products and price stability), (ii) development assistance (volume, origins/destinations, conditionalities, etc.), (iii) emergency humanitarian assistance (geographical priorities); (iv) foreign private investment (volume, origins/destinations, sectors), and (v) the rise of multilateralism or, on the contrary, the retreat into national or regional spaces (whether in the area of trade, or environment, etc.) combined with forms of protectionism.

### **A world between crises and major uncertainties.**

As soon as they emerged from a major economic and financial crisis, OECD countries are faced with new challenges. While North America seems to be returning to relatively high rates of economic growth, countries in the European Union are experiencing positive but very low growth rates and some of them are still experiencing significant budget deficits despite the adoption of drastic adjustment measures. Brazil and China, two of the major BRICS countries that have greatly increased their cooperation development and trade relations with West Africa in recent years, are facing

a sharp slowdown in their economic growth levels. The same is true in Russia, but for different reasons. The Near and Middle East countries are facing a deep political and security crisis that is leading millions of people in refugee camps and hundreds of thousands trying to reach Europe by any means. Falling oil prices, conflicts and wars, the rise of terrorism have propelled a whole region, and the whole world, into great uncertainty, and so, for yet many years to come. No one can predict the outcome of these tensions and shocks and their impact on the world economy, the main commodity markets, the energy sector - crucial for agricultural development - on population flows, etc.

### **More unstable global markets**

After a long period of low and relatively stable world food prices, markets were characterized by a twofold change: (i) food prices now in an upward trend over the medium and long terms and fueled by uncertainties on the capacity of agricultural systems to meet the growing food requirements and non-food uses of agricultural products (especially energy); (ii) higher price volatility or instability. These perspectives had multiple implications both for the conditions of agricultural development and in terms of the food risks and their management. At the end of 2015, the prices of the main agricultural commodities fell sharply from their highest level in 2008 and 2011, but they remain above the price levels of the first half of the 2000s.

## 5.2 The regional context

### **A rapidly expanding demand, diversifying and segmented, with more assertive requirements**

The combined effect of (i) high population growth, (ii) increasing urbanization, (iii)

<sup>5</sup> A significant share of aid allocated to West Africa, notably due to recurrent food and nutrition crises, humanitarian aid channeled through WFP, UNICEF, ECHO, USAID, etc. could see its flows change radically and rather brutally, to the detriment of WA, due to the new emergencies arising from conflicts in the Middle East and the Near East, and natural disasters whose frequency and magnitude are increasing, in relation to climate change very likely.

settlement transformation and migration, and finally (iv) income improvement and differentiation, are the main vector of the transformation of agricultural economies and family farms. The future of the agricultural sector, the remuneration of investments and intermediate costs and, finally, the remuneration of the labor of the producers, of their families and, where applicable, their salaried labor are based on the food markets.

While growth in the urban demand is a tremendous opportunity to integrate family farms into local markets and regional markets, it must also be recognized that urbanization of societies changes power relations and promotes policies of open trade. To capture these emerging markets, and make them the real drivers of agricultural growth and improved incomes and living conditions of rural people, local agriculture and value chains must be competitive enough to meet food imports from global market. However, attention must be paid to the indirect effects of this growing market weight on the agricultural transformation dynamics with the risk of an increasing imbalance between the areas that are well connected to markets and more landlocked areas. This includes the role of investment in infrastructure, public services, etc. to correct these risks of geographical inequalities and the increasing marginalization of certain disadvantaged or landlocked areas.

#### **The exhaustion of the agricultural growth model based on the expansion of crop areas**

Projections made in 2007 (Farm; 2007) showed that the "area-based" growth model that the region had experienced between 1980 and 2005, could not be replicated again, due to the gradual saturation of the land, with major impacts at two levels: (i) the deterioration of land fertility with fallow decline and in the absence of an alternative system for restoring soil fertility; and (ii) because of the gradual saturation of areas, and the reduction of access roads with access to pastoralists or agro-pastoralists, leading to a rise in conflicts over the use of resources (grazing and water). The same study outlined four possible scenarios for the future, depending on how

regional and international dynamics are combined. Above all, these scenarios showed that the region had only a decade to reverse the trends and base its agricultural growth on improving the productivity of productions destined for the regional food market. Eight years later, the least favorable scenarios seem to be at work because of the slow pace of change, because of policies and programs that affect only a minority of producers and allow only a very partial agricultural transformation towards more productive, more competitive yet more sustainable agricultural systems, socially and environmentally.

#### **Strong regionalization of trade**

The share of regional trade in ECOWAS member countries' external trade is low, ranging from 13% to 15%. This ratio is not changing much, but agro-pastoral products make up a significant share of trade, the second post after hydrocarbons (ECOWAS, CILSS, LARES, ATP/Trade Hub). The persistence of barriers to domestic trade is considered to be the main cause of this situation: these formal and informal, tariff and non-tariff barriers discourage economic agents from investing in the conquest of new regional markets. These same barriers are costly and affect the competitiveness of local products on regional markets. Consequently, despite the growth in intra-regional trade flows, the latter's share in the external trade of Member States is not very dynamic, whereas these trade flows are growing strongly and are sometimes the basis of the economy of certain sub-sectors (case of pastoral and agro-pastoral farming exploiting the complementarity of spaces and markets to the point where it is difficult to talk about livestock economics in the strictly national space). Effective liberalization of intra-regional trade, combined with investments in commercial infrastructure are two major directions for connecting landlocked markets and coastal consumption basins which constitute the bulk of the dynamics of food demand.

#### **Terrorism and insecurity: a structural factor?**

Regional trade as well as production dynamics are strongly affected by the spread of insecurity

<sup>6</sup> The studies suggesting that the region has substantial land reserves are debatable. They generally consider areas as uncultivated whereas, in the absence of sustainable intensification models, these fallows constitute a method for rebuilding soil fertility. They also take little account of the "marginal" nature of part of the land that is under or not exploited at all and the poor quality of soil and its degree of degradation. Finally, they often consider a part of the courses that are fundamental elements for securing pastoralism as land potentially exploitable for farming.

induced by terrorist movements, mainly in Nigeria, Mali, and Niger and in other neighboring countries of Central and Northern Africa, with which West Africa maintains strong relations.

In addition to the uncertainties, risks and human tragedies that come with the proliferation of terrorism, it has at least three strong and direct implications on the agricultural sector for many years: (i) displacements of populations destabilize entire areas and mobilize national, regional and international resources to address emergencies and distress; (ii) the control of circulation of weapons in the outer space is hardly compatible with the full opening of internal borders, and the free movement of persons and goods; (iii) the costs of regional struggle against terrorist groups take up the scarce resources to the detriment of financing of development policies, which are nevertheless essential to offer prospects to the populations of the areas concerned.

### 5.3 The evolution of policy frameworks and continental and international commitments

#### The Malabo guidelines on agricultural transformation

Despite the economic growth and productivity increase in Africa for some time, agriculture (which accounts for 63% of household incomes and, on average 25% of Africa's Gross Domestic Product), is in a critical situation. The underperformance of the African agricultural sector has direct impact on the quality of life and human development indices of their populations. It is estimated that Africa's agricultural production would increase from US\$ 280 billion per year to US\$ 880 billion by the year 2030 if the obstacles to its agricultural development were removed. A growth of this kind could play a catalytic role in the demand for upstream products, including fertilizers, seeds and pesticides. In addition, increased production can promote downstream activities, such as cereal processing, biofuel production and other forms of food processing. Together, these upstream and downstream activities could generate, by 2030, additional revenues of about US\$ 275 billion. Africa undoubtedly has a

huge agricultural potential that could be fully exploited through a more favorable policy and regulatory framework.

Under the auspices of the African Union (AU), African leaders adopted, in June 2014, (Malabo, Equatorial Guinea) a declaration on the program for agricultural transformation and food security in Africa in the decade 2015-2025. They are committed to achieving a set of common goals in 2025. These commitments include accelerating growth and transformation as defined in the CAADP vision for the next ten years. The Malabo commitments will be strengthened through the integration of innovative funding mechanisms and private sector engagement in agricultural development on the continent. The Malabo declaration was accompanied by a commitment to measure, monitor and publish progress in the form of a CAADP Results Framework.

In line with the Malabo commitments, the agenda for the transformation includes the following objectives:

- Transformation of Africa's rural communities into prosperous centers of production and processing of food, fibers and forage crops through improved agricultural production/ productivity and access to domestic and foreign markets;
- Self-sufficiency of African nations in food production and reduction of prices for rural and urban populations through policy reforms stimulating production.

The priority areas of the Agenda for African agriculture transformation are:

- i)** Effective inputs supply systems
- ii)** Innovative lending programs for farmers
- iii)** Building strong value chains for crops, livestock and fisheries: priority will be given, in this area, to the following activities:
  - a.** Dissemination of good associations between plant varieties /animal species and management of soil, crops or livestock
  - b.** Creating opportunities to enhance the value chain efficiency
  - c.** Training of farmers and commercialization of small and medium-scale agriculture
  - d.** Involving the private sector

<sup>7</sup> Figures in 2010: [http://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Generic-Documents/Nourrir\\_l\\_Afrique\\_Plan\\_d\\_action\\_pour\\_la\\_transformation\\_de\\_l\\_agriculture\\_africaine.pdf](http://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Generic-Documents/Nourrir_l_Afrique_Plan_d_action_pour_la_transformation_de_l_agriculture_africaine.pdf)

<sup>8</sup> Mckinsey – Lions on the move: the progress and potential of African economies.

- |                                                            |                                                      |
|------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>iv)</b> Mechanization                                   | agriculture for export                               |
| <b>v)</b> Agricultural enterprises processing zones (AEPZ) | <b>viii)</b> Regional agricultural trade             |
| <b>vi)</b> Young people in agro-food programs              | <b>ix)</b> Mitigating the effects of climate change  |
| <b>vii)</b> New policy interventions to develop            | <b>x)</b> Need to strengthen institutional capacity. |

### **BOX 1: Commitments and objectives set by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government meeting in 2014 in Malabo**

- 1. Re-commitment to the principles and values of the CAADP process**
- 2. Re-engagement to improve the financing of investments in agriculture:**
  - Compliance with the 10% target for public expenditure
  - (b) Operationalizing the African Investment Bank
- 3. The commitment to eradicate hunger by 2025**
  - At least doubling productivity (with emphasis on inputs, irrigation, mechanization)
  - Reduce PHL by at least half
  - Nutrition: reduce stunting to 10%
- 4. The commitment to halving poverty by 2025, through inclusive agricultural growth and transformation**
  - Support the agricultural sector growth in the annual GDP to at least 6%
  - Establish and/or strengthen inclusive partnerships between the public and private sectors for value chains of at least five (5) priority agricultural commodities that have strong linkages with smallholder farms
  - Create employment opportunities for at least 30% of young people in agricultural value chains
    - Entry and preferential participation of women and young people in lucrative and attractive agri-business
- 5. The will to promote inter-African trade in basic agricultural commodities and related services**
  - Triple inter-African trade in agricultural products
  - Accelerate the Continental Free Trade Area and the transition to a continental system of a common external tariff system
- 6. Commitment to strengthen resilience in livelihoods and production systems to climate variability and other related shocks**
  - Ensure that by 2025 at least 30% of farmer/pastoralist households resist these shocks
  - Increase investments for initiatives that build resilience, including social security for rural workers and other vulnerable social groups, as well as sensitive ecosystems
  - Integrate risk management and resilience into investment policies, strategies and plans
- 7. Commitment to mutual accountability in relation to actions and results**
  - Through the CAADP Results Framework - conduct a biennial evaluation of agricultural commodities

Source: African Union, 22nd ordinary session, 30-31 January 2014, Addis-Ababa, Ethiopia, Concept note: "2014, Year of agriculture and food security in Africa, marking the 10th anniversary of the adoption of the agricultural, development program (CAADP)".

### **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for 2030**

The year 2015 marked the completion point of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the negotiation and adoption, within the framework of the United Nations , of 17 SDGs, Sustainable Development Goals, to end poverty, combat inequalities and injustice, and cope with climate change by 2030 . Many goals have implications for the ECOWAS agricultural policy, especially for all aspects related to poverty

reduction (SDG 1), gender equality (SDG 5), decent work and economic growth (SDG 7), responsible consumption and production (SDG 12), aquatic life (SDG 14), etc. Other goals relate to certain dimensions of agricultural development, including energy, industry and infrastructure, which are essential for promoting efficient value chains. But, it is undoubtedly the SDG 2 "Zero Hunger" that provides the clearest international framework for ECOWAP and the Zero Hunger initiative in West Africa.

#### **BOX 2: Sustainable Development Goals**

**On 25 September 2015, a new set of global goals (17) was adopted as part of a new sustainable development agenda, to eradicate poverty, protect the planet and ensure prosperity for all.**

**Goal 1:** Eliminate poverty in all its forms and around the world

**Goal 2:** Eliminate hunger, ensure food security, improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

**Goal 3:** Enable everyone to live in good health and promote the well-being for all at all ages

**Goal 4:** Ensure universal access to quality education on an equal footing, and promote opportunities for lifelong learning

**Goal 5:** Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

**Goal 6:** Ensure universal access to water and sanitation and ensure sustainable management of water resources

**Goal 7:** Ensure universal access to reliable, sustainable and modern energy services, and at an affordable cost

**Goal 8:** Promote sustained, shared and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

**Goal 9:** Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization that benefits all, and encourage innovation

**Goal 10:** Reduce inequalities in and across countries

**Goal 11:** Ensure that cities and human settlements are open to all, safe, resilient and sustainable

**Goal 12:** Establish sustainable consumption and production patterns

**Goal 13:** Take urgent action to address climate change and its impacts

**Goal 14:** Sustainable conservation and exploitation of oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development purposes

**Goal 15:** Preserve and restore terrestrial ecosystems, ensuring sustainable use, sustainable management of forests, combating desertification, halting and reversing the process of land degradation and halting the loss of biodiversity

**Goal 16:** Promote the advent of peaceful and open societies for sustainable development, ensure universal access to justice and establish effective, accountable and open institutions

**Goal 17:** Strengthen capacity to implement and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development.

Source: [http://www.unric.org/html/english/library/backgrounders/sdgs\\_french.pdf](http://www.unric.org/html/english/library/backgrounders/sdgs_french.pdf).

<sup>9</sup> Sustainable Development Summit; September 2015

<sup>10</sup> Sustainable Development Agenda by 2030

# STRATEGIC VISION FOR 2025

The Dakar Conference (November 2015) made it possible to discuss with Member States and all stakeholders the ECOWAP, necessary guidelines and adjustments to meet challenges by the year 2025, on the basis of developments in the West African, continental and international context, and in the light of the assessment and joint review of the ECOWAP implementation over the last ten years and their lessons.

The DAEWR Specialized Ministerial Committee adopted these new orientations and defined a set of priorities, on the basis of which the Strategic Framework 2025 and the RAIP-FNS 2016-2020 were established.

## 6.1 Challenges to be addressed by 2020

Based on the conclusions of the Dakar Conference and the decisions of the CMS AERE, the 2025 Strategic Framework Policy formulated, for this new 10-year phase, issues that will be addressed under the ECOWAP.

The 2016-2020 RAIPFSN is based on the first generation of RAIP and reflects at the operational level policies adopted in the SOF for the first five-year period.

### Emerging challenges

The SOF put forward six major thematic issues that the RAIPFSN has taken into consideration (see details in the RAIPFSN document) as well as the necessary developments in terms of intervention modalities for agricultural policies.

With regard to emerging thematic issues:

**a. Combating hunger and malnutrition.** Long underestimated in the Sahel and in West Africa in general, the extent of malnutrition was revealed by the food crises of the 2000s. Malnutrition, which is a complex and multi-factorial phenomenon cannot be addressed in the context of the agricultural policies alone. Cross-sectoral and multidimensional approaches

are essential, notably because of the links with health, reproductive health, education, etc. However, agricultural policies are concerned and must integrate the issue of nutrition through several aspects:

- Improving livelihoods of the vulnerable households and promoting social safety nets, taking into account malnutrition of children, pregnant and breastfeeding women;
- The diversification of food supply in general, particularly in those areas where family self-consumption remains a major food supply modality for rural households (promotion of market gardens, in particular);
- The improvement of food quality, which requires efforts in two main areas: the area of varietal research and the area of commodity processing and preservation processes (food protection, fortification/supplementation - trace elements and vitamins -, food safety);
- The targeting of interventions, at the level of zones, households and household members (gender-specific approach/women's task reduction, in particular).

**b. Adaptation to climate change.** The region is confronted with a dual phenomenon of climate change and variability, which affects agricultural performance, supply stability, occurrence of climate risks and consequently incomes and food security. The region's agenda is supported, in this



area, by the work carried out at the Forum of Climate-smart Agriculture Stakeholders (Bamako, June 2015). The region promotes "an integrated approach for the transformation and re-orientation of farming systems aimed at sustainably and equitably increasing agricultural productivity and incomes, enhancing adaptation and resilience to climate variability and change, and sequestering and/or reducing greenhouse gas emissions wherever possible and appropriate (...)" It established the West African Alliance for CSA.

**c. Strengthening resilience to food and nutrition insecurity.** The successive agricultural, pastoral and food crises in the rural areas are gradually and abruptly weakening the capacity of rural and agricultural households to cope with subsequent shocks. These crises result in de-capitalization phenomena that increase the vulnerability of households. The rapid increase in the population in rural areas contributes to this growing vulnerability by limiting the per capita resource base. In West Africa and particularly in the Sahel where economic opportunities are lower for farm households, it is estimated that nearly 50 % of family farms are vulnerable to the slightest shock. Many of these farms have a very uncertain future and are already based on a combination of agricultural and rural activities (gathering wild fruits, trade, craft industry, wage labor, etc.).

**d. Promoting employment, vocational training and securing the status of producers, farm workers, women and young people.** More than ten million young people enter the labor market every year in West Africa. If the productive agricultural sector has limited capacity to absorb most of these young people, given the objectives of improving productivity and the absolute need to improve agricultural incomes; moreover, the promotion of agro-food value chains and the overall agricultural environment (research, advisory support, supply networks and service providers, etc.) are important opportunities in a context where the other sectors do not provide enough jobs to address this crucial challenge. This orientation has two major implications: (i) considerable investment in vocational training and (ii) promotion of value chain models that combine strong employment content (high labor intensity) and access to modern and appropriate technologies. The issue of vocational training also concerns agricultural producers, whereas a vast majority of young people settle in family

farms without any qualification, whereas technical, legal and management skills are becoming crucial to consider in-depth agricultural transformation. Finally, the legal recognition of both male and female farmers and workers in the sector is a crucial element both in terms of professional recognition and in terms of access to social protection.

**e. Systematic gender mainstreaming in agricultural development and value chains promotion policies and programs.** This question concerns the role of women and young people in ECOWAP, from the stages of consultation up to the implementation of concrete programs and reforms of regulatory frameworks. If the gender issue is no longer debated, its effective mainstreaming remains very low, whereas the place of women in the processes of production, processing, marketing and distribution of products is recognized as central. Beyond the question of equity, it is also for ECOWAP a strategic issue in terms of impacts.

**f. Promotion of competitive and inclusive value chains.** The underlying trends in food demand illustrate the importance of structuring and organizing value chains, from production to consumers. This is the cost at which production can satisfy regional demand both quantitatively and qualitatively. National initiatives to organize commodity chains need to be extended at the regional level for all value chains that are based on regional trade. The Dakar conference expanded the scope of regional strategic products by incorporating milk, livestock products more generally (meats, by-products), rice, fruit and vegetables. On the other hand, countries have expressed their willingness to cooperate better in the field of export products for which the challenges relate to adaptation to international standards, changes in trade regimes, involvement in international negotiations, commercial negotiation capacity building, etc. Finally, and this goes beyond the strictly agricultural field, the emphasis is on improving the business environment to stimulate private investment and secure it (regulatory and legal framework, trade environment, fight against corruption, etc.).

These themes have already been taken into account either directly in the NAIPs, or in specific initiatives of the regional and international community. This is particularly the

case of the problem of strengthening the resilience of households and communities, which is the subject matter of the AGIR Alliance for Resilience in the Sahel and West Africa. They are more systematically integrated and brought together in the framework of RAIPFSN.

Under the reforms of agricultural policies intervention methods, the following crucial aspects have been highlighted and are receiving special attention for the next ten years under the RAIPFSN:

**a.** Intersectoral governance, while (i) agricultural development issues cannot be dissociated from broader rural, land and local development issues; (ii) challenges associated with nutrition, social protection, markets, environmental and natural resource management, etc. they help mobilize other national and regional authorities as well as other categories of stakeholders. These issues require intersectoral approaches and arbitrations.

**b.** Dialogue on the complementary nature of national agricultural sectors: The region has a wide range of agro ecological and climatic zones that have facilitated historical specializations and explains the major intra-community trade flows. The RAIPFSN offers an opportunity for a regional dialogue on the various forms of specialization and complementarity of agriculture that are worth researching for the benefit of all the countries.

**c.** Funding agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries sectors. While the issue of investing public funds in the agro-sylvo pastoral sector remain essential, the issue of funding must be extended with the ultimate aim of guaranteeing to all economic actors of the sector – producers, organizations of producers and value chain agent- access to financial services adapted to their investment financing needs. The private sector, which is often called upon to offset the difficulties of public budgets, does not have adequate resources and needs appropriate financing mechanisms.

**d.** Upgrading of information system: ECOAGRIS is based on accessible, functional and reliable information systems that are able to provide information on the various parameters concerning agriculture, food and nutritional security, natural resource management and how markets functions. Currently, very few countries have such comprehensive, reliable and sustainable information systems. The region has set as its

goal to fill these gaps by 2025. This is consequently one the priorities of the 2016-2025 RAIPFSN.

#### **Four major issues**

The SOF identified four major issues to be addressed by 2025 while food security remains the ultimate priority objective of agriculture in West Africa. These issues are set in the regional context marked by:

- A deficit on the agro-food trade balance (excluding cotton and rubber) to tune of nearly 3 billion dollars though agriculture is the leading sector of the economy (contribution to GDP, share of employment and revenues);
- Poverty in rural areas remains the major cause of food insecurity;
- A population of over 410 million people by 2020 and 450 million by 2025. Nearly half of it will be living in cities and would obtain their food supplies from the market. This growth in demand will be the main economic factor for the transformation of agriculture and the agro-food sector in West Africa;
- The impacts of climate change and climate variations while land resources are gradually being depleted due to the regular expansion of cultivated areas and the increase in herd size. Regional agriculture must find ways of sustainable intensification which will help preserve the soil, water, biodiversity while increasing significantly capital and labor productivity and remaining competitive to enable consumers feed themselves well and at an affordable cost.

It is against this background that the RAIPFSN is helping to address the major challenges facing the region:

- a.** Ensure food security and sovereignty and cover the nutritional needs of the population, in a context of high population growth and urbanization which give a central role to markets, especially to regional markets;
- b.** Modernize family farms, increase their resilience and better integrate them into the markets, by taking into account employment poverty reduction issues, the diversity of family farms, their trajectories and prospects;
- c.** Promote itineraries for the intensification of sustainable and climate-friendly production systems (GSA) in a context of great diversity of high agro-ecological zones;

**d.** Structure and develop efficient, labor-intensive value chains to meet the challenge of employment, based on contractualization and fairness in trade relations.

## 6.2 The Vision for agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries development

ECOWAP is focused on a vision of regional agricultural development: "The agricultural policy falls within the perspective of a modern and sustainable agriculture based on the effectiveness and efficiency of family holdings and the promotion of agricultural businesses through the involvement of the private sector. As a productive and competitive sector on community and international market, agriculture should contribute food security and provide decent revenues to farmers".

In view of the new concerns to be taken on board, the RAIPFSN hinges on the vision 2020 developed by the SOF:

**« An agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries sector that is modern, competitive, inclusive and sustainable, provides decent jobs and guarantees food and nutrition security as well as food sovereignty »**

**a.** The term "modern" covers the modernization of family holdings and the introduction of the private sector, especially, to the various segments of the value chains;

**b.** The term "competitive" refers to the cost of production and transaction along the value chains of products meant for regional and international markets. It includes all elements of competitiveness (prices and beyond prices);

**c.** The term "inclusive" refers to gender equity and involvement of the youth;

**d.** The term "sustainable" covers challenges associated with the sustainable production, processing, storage and distribution systems as well as the promotion of climate smart agriculture (CSA);

**e.** The term "provider of decent jobs" refers to development models with high employment content (production and value chain) backed by good training and remuneration and which provides a status and social protection;

**f.** The term "food and nutritional security" refers

to adequate, diversified and quality food supplies and the various parameters of FNS (see international definition);

**g.** The term "food sovereignty" refers to the right and obligation of the region to develop and implement its own food policies that will reduce the dependence on the import of strategic food products and guarantee a positive agricultural and agro-food trade balance.

## 6.3 Review and adaptation of ECOWAP principles

ECOWAP is based on the following principles:

The principle of **subsidiarity**, according to which the regional level deals only with what cannot be better dealt with at national or local level. This principle implies, inter alia, that the "national competence is the rule, the community competence, the exception"

The principle of **proportionality** which implies that the action of the community must not exceed what is necessary to achieve the Treaty's objectives. Its application must make it possible, inter alia, to avoid imposing on a member country too restrictive rules or excessive efforts in relation to what would be reasonable or effective.

The principle of **complementarity** makes it possible to take into account the comparative advantages of the different countries and production basins and give a geographical dimension to the agricultural policy at the same time as it makes it possible to give a proactive orientation to public investments and foreign aid.

**The principle of regionalism** according to which the Community only deals with matters that concern at least two Member States;

**The principle of solidarity** according to which the Community guarantees a minimum cohesion amongst its members and pools a set of financial, human and institutional resources in order to reduce disparities between them;

**The principle of partnership and consultation** aims at ensuring ongoing involvement of agricultural sector actors in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation and possible reforms of the agricultural policy of the Community. The search for synergy, the quest for efficiency in the implementation of the various strategies suggest

a sharing of responsibilities based on the experiences and achievements of the various actors and institutions active in the sector, as well as a major coordination effort.

**The principle of progressivity** implies a gradual approach to take account of national situations and particular interests.

These principles, which have generally guided the ECOWAP implementation, and more specifically the RAIP positioning in relation to the NAIPs remain valid and guide the orientations of the 2025 strategic framework and the design of the 2016-2020 RAIP-FNS.

However, it was decided to introduce **an additional principle on inclusiveness, gender equality and positive discrimination**, within the framework of the SOF 2025

#### **6.4 Review of the core tasks of the regional level**

In the light of these principles, three main tasks are assigned to the regional level:

**a. Management of interdependencies amongst countries.** This mission is essential in a context where agriculture and markets are strongly connected. Programs to ease trade in agricultural and food products, structure value chains at the regional level, manage border areas, etc. are part of this mission.

**b. Cooperation around common issues.** This is one of the key missions which have been deployed since 2005 and which was to develop institutional, human and financial capacities to help the States and actors pool means of action (research, information, training, ability to manage crises, etc.), streamline and increase the efficiency of national and regional resources;

**c. Management of the region's relations with the rest of the world.** This mission concerns more particularly the trade dimensions (taking account of agricultural and food specificities in the Customs Union and CET), international negotiations on trade, the environment and climate change, financing for agriculture and development assistance.

# GENERAL AND SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES OF THE 2016–20 RAIPFSN

## 7.1. General objective

**The overall objective of the Strategic Policy Framework is to "contribute in a sustainably way to meeting the food and nutritional needs of the population, economic and social development and poverty reduction in the Member States, and inequalities between territories, zones and countries"**

*(ECOWAP's overall objective).*

## 7.2 Specific Objectives

This overall objective is broken down into four specific objectives:

- 1.** SO1. "Contribute to increasing agro-forestry-pastoral and fisheries productivity and production through diversified and sustainable production systems, and to reducing post-production losses";
- 2.** SO2. "Promote contractual, inclusive and competitive agricultural and food value chains oriented towards regional and international demand, with a view to the regional market integration";
- 3.** SO3. "Improve access to food, nutrition and resilience for the vulnerable populations";
- 4.** SO4. "Improve business environment, governance and funding mechanisms of the agricultural and food sector".

# THE INCLUSION OF THE 2016 –2020 RAIPFSN IN THE LOGICAL FRAMEWORK OF THE 2025 SOF

The following table reflects the logical framework adopted for the 2025 Strategic Orientation Framework. The specific objectives and expected results agreed for the SOF served as the basis for the various components of the RAIPFSN.

As a reminder, the 2025 Strategic Orientation Framework presents the linkages and the alignment of the 2025 SOF on the ECOWAS Strategic Framework (ECOWAS Community Strategic Framework) on one hand, and the Results Framework defined by the Africa Union (Malabo Declaration) on the other.

**TABLE 1**  
**SOF 2025 Logical framework**

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	EXPECTED RESULTS
<p><b>S.O. 1:</b> "Contribute to increasing agro-forestry-pastoral and fisheries productivity and production through diversified and sustainable production systems, and reducing post-production losses"</p>	<p><b>RESULT 1.1.:</b> Agro-forestry-pastoral and fisheries productivity and production are increased</p>
	<p><b>RESULT 1.2.:</b> Production systems and techniques are adapted to climate change and the management of natural resources for agro-forestry-pastoral and fisheries exploitation purposes is improved and sustainable</p>
	<p><b>RESULT 1.3.:</b> Post-production losses are reduced</p>
	<p><b>RESULT 1.4.:</b> Decent employment and incomes are increased</p>
	<p><b>RESULT 1.5.:</b> Gender inequalities are reduced</p>
<p><b>S.O. 2:</b> "Promote contractual, inclusive and competitive agricultural and agri-food value chains oriented towards regional and international demand, with a view to the regional market integration"</p>	<p><b>RESULT 2.1.:</b> Market functioning is improved and trade barriers are reduced</p>
	<p><b>RESULT 2.2.:</b> Agro-food processing units are able to meet the needs and requirements of the regional and international market</p>
	<p><b>RESULT 2.3.:</b> Value chains that provide remunerative jobs are structured</p>
	<p><b>RESULT 2.4.:</b> The business environment encourages innovation and investment (see SO 4)</p>

OBJECTIFS SPÉCIFIQUES	RÉSULTATS ATTENDUS
<p><b>S.O. 3:</b> "Improve access to food, nutrition and strengthen the resilience of vulnerable populations"</p>	<p><b>RESULT 3.1.:</b> The resilience of households is enhanced and their vulnerability to chronic food and nutrition insecurity is reduced</p>
	<p><b>RESULT 3.2:</b> Integration of nutrition into agricultural and food programs contributes to the implementation of comprehensive strategies to combat malnutrition</p>
	<p><b>RESULT 3.3.:</b> Prevention and management of cyclical food and nutrition crises is ensured</p>
	<p><b>RESULT 3.4.:</b> The governance of Food and Nutrition Security is strengthened within the framework of the Zero Hunger Vision</p>
<p><b>S.O. 4:</b> "Improve the business environment, governance and funding mechanisms for the agricultural and Agri-food sector"</p>	<p><b>RESULT 4.1.:</b> The financing needs of the agricultural and agri-food sector are covered, and financial services are adapted to the needs of the different actors in the sector</p>
	<p><b>RESULT 4.2.:</b> The business environment of agricultural and agri-food value chains is incentive and encourages increased private investments</p>
	<p><b>RESULT 4.3.:</b> National and regional information systems are fully functional and provide relevant decision support</p>
	<p><b>RESULT 4.4.:</b> The different stakeholders have (technical, organizational, financial and management) capacities to carry out their professional activities</p>
	<p><b>RESULT 4.5.:</b> Public institutions have capacities and assume their gender-sensitive planning and budgeting, monitoring and evaluation and mutual accountability roles</p>
	<p><b>RESULT 4.6.:</b> The different stakeholders have (technical, organizational and financial management) capacities and play their full roles in the design, steering, implementation and coordination of RAIP-FNS/NAIP-FNS</p>
	<p><b>RESULT 4.7.:</b> Initiatives targeted at regional priorities catalyze stakeholder efforts</p>

The aim of specific objective 1 is to boost production increase, improve the productivity and competitiveness of priority agro-forestry-pastoral and fisheries productions. This dynamic must be based on the promotion of diversified and sustainable production systems, ensuring the protection of human rights and natural resources. They need to be adapted to climate change and variability and, given the challenges of inclusive growth, they should be providers of decent, well paid jobs. Finally, the modernization of farming systems should result in a sharp reduction in gender inequalities.

The aim of specific objective 2 is to support the structuring of transnational value chains with a high intensity of professional workforce and having appropriate technologies. These value chains will have to rely on well-organized producer organizations, economic agents and efficient inter-professional arrangements guaranteeing contractual, predictable and equitable relations amongst the various actors. They should make it possible to meet the quantitative and qualitative consumer demand in the context of an open, competitive and regulated regional market, and a Customs Union tailored to the specific characteristics of agricultural and food products.

It is required, under specific objective 3, to ensure access to food for the poor and/or people facing food and nutritional crises, and to strengthen the resilience of vulnerable rural households through social protection, increasing livelihoods, combating malnutrition, reducing and managing economic and environmental risks.

Special emphasis is laid on the inclusion of nutritional issues in agricultural policies and programs and their contribution to the reduction of malnutrition as well as holistic and cross cutting approaches to the fight against malnutrition. The promotion of regional solidarity instruments in times of food crisis can be achieved through regional food reserves. Finally, the governance of FNS must be improved in order to attain Zero Hunger.

What is at stake under Specific Objective 4 is to improve the agricultural and food sector governance through alignment of initiatives and interventions with the ECOWAP's Strategic Orientation Framework 2025, ensure stakeholder

coordination, institutional and stakeholder capacity building, cross-sector coordination at different scales and the establishment of sustainable funding mechanisms for the agricultural and food sector and, more broadly, to improve the climate of incentives for the private sector to invest. Finally, the aim is to ensure steering and efficient monitoring and evaluation of the policy and programs and to develop an approach based on stakeholder mutual accountability.



# DETAILED LOGICAL FRAMEWORK FOR EACH SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE OF 2016–2020 RAIPFSN

Detailed presentation of specific objective 1: « Contribute to increased productivity and agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries production through diversified and sustainable production and reduce post-production losses »

## Object and thematic scope of specific objective 1

In West Africa, more than 55 % of the rural population derives most of its resources from agricultural activities. However, poverty and food insecurity are still very high. Although production has recorded strong growth over the past thirty years, particularly for most essential commodities, supply on the most dynamic markets has not been able to meet the increased demand (for example, rice, animal products and processed goods). The region has been performing poorly in terms of productivity and performance levels, use of modern inputs, adoption of technologies and access to credit or often defaulting or incomplete insurance markets (Dillon and Barrett, 2014, FAO, 2015). Similarly, productivity gains and lower unit production costs remain insufficient because the expansion of production is often based on extensification, which is not ecologically sustainable. This has resulted in a decline in the competitiveness of many tradeable agricultural products originating in West Africa, as shown by increased food imports and erosion of the region's share in several of its traditional export markets. Growth in agricultural production and productivity can become a powerful tool for food security and poverty reduction through increased farm incomes, job creation and lower food prices. Improving productivity across all value chains is the only sustainable way to meet the needs of both consumers and producers. In order to achieve this, it is necessary to accelerate the transformation of production systems by using sustainable intensification and climate smart agriculture, extended by the emergence of inclusive and efficient value chains (see SO2).

This objective focuses on the deployment of a set of actions aimed at improving productivity and production of strategic products in the agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries sub-sectors. The products are considered strategic at the regional level due to : (i) their predominance in diets and consequently their role in meeting the food sovereignty objective of the region ; (ii) sub-regional linkage of markets and the importance of foreign trade policy ; (iii) impacts of national incentive policies (for example, targeted input subsidies) on production costs and competitiveness in the country as well as neighboring countries ; (iv) expected gains from pooling of national efforts, particularly in the area of research, capitalization and sharing of best practices ; etc.

This objective takes into account land issues, production systems, upstream sectors (supply of seeds, inputs and equipment), farm financing, agricultural research and advisory support, knowledge management, climate change adaptation and resilience, reduction in post-harvest losses etc. Emphasis is also placed on creating decent employment, protecting incomes and reducing gender inequality. Decent rural employment is vital to sustainable increase in agricultural productivity and improvement in rural populations' access to food. Women and men depend on the income from their work because they often have nothing else. Once they have stable jobs and incomes, households can consume more and have better quality of life. In the long term, they can also invest in education, health and food. Moreover, women account for almost 50% of the agricultural labor force in the region, but suffer from low access to factors of production. These gender specific differences also relate to economic capacities and incentives, which, in

turn, limit the great potential of women to contribute to increased productivity and economic growth.

people to acquire quality vocational training and set up in agriculture, be it upstream or downstream production.

The implementation of the objective will promote the:

- Development of production systems that meet the dual challenge of rapidly improving productivity, ensuring environmental sustainability (mainly protecting water, soil and biodiversity) and a good capacity for adaptation to climate variations and change;
- Change in the image of the sector and its attractiveness, in particular to encourage young

Ensuring agricultural development and food sovereignty through the transformation and modernization of family holding remains the key option for the regional community. However, behind this set called « family holdings, » there is a wide range of socio-economic situations, strategies and capacities. A large proportion of the poorest households live on very small farms, with very few factors of production (land, livestock, equipment) and often draw their meagre income from a combination of activities

**TABLE 2:**  
**Logical Framework of Specific Objective 1 « Contributing to increased agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries productivity and production through diversified and sustainable production systems and reduced post-production losses »**

	EXPECTED RESULTS	ACTIVITIES	
<p><b>SO 1:</b> «contributing to increased agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries productivity and production through diversified and sustainable production systems and reduced post-production losses»</p>	<p><b>RESULT 1.1:</b> <b>Increased agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries productivity and production</b></p>	<p><b>ACTIVITY 1.1.1:</b> Implementing regional actions that facilitate the modernization of agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries family holding and sustainable intensification of production systems</p>	<p>A A A A A A A A A</p>
		<p><b>ACTIVITY 1.1.2:</b> Promoting water control and integrated management of shared</p>	<p>A A</p>
		<p><b>ACTIVITY 1.1.3:</b> Promoting research and knowledge dissemination on production methods of strategic products</p>	<p>A A A A A</p>
		<p><b>ACTIVITY 1.1.4:</b> Strengthening the capacities of agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries producers' organizations</p>	<p>A A A</p>

within which farming or livestock activities are minimal. Several States and some farmers' organizations examined the future of family holdings, and in particular, the prospects of the weakest among them. This issue is crucial and delicate. It calls for responses guided by the respect for human dignity and pragmatism. It cannot be treated in the absence of a global vision of transforming agriculture, analysis of the minimal productive bases needed to ensure a decent life and income for members of a household in the different areas and production systems, without a clear vision of the land tenure development prospects and setting up a strategy of young farmers.

This strategic axis aims at achieving five results:

- Result 1.1:** Increased agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries productivity and production
- Result 1.2:** Production systems and techniques are adapted to climate change and the management of natural resources for the development of agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries sectors is improved and sustainable.
- Result 1.3:** Reduced in post-production losses
- Result 1.4.:** Decent employment and revenues are increased
- Result 1.5.:** Gender inequalities are reduced

### Overview of the logical framework of Specific Objective 1

#### ACTIONS

**ACTION 1.1.1.1:** Support the effective implementation of community regulations on fertilizers, seeds, pesticides and veterinary medicines

**ACTION 1.1.1.2:** Harmonize national policies on input subsidies (see SO4)

**ACTION 1.1.1.3:** Strengthen input distribution networks (fertilizers, seeds, ...)

**ACTION 1.1.1.4:** Support the implementation of the Seed Alliance

**ACTION 1.1.1.5:** Promote financial services and risk management tools for family holdings (see SO4)

**ACTION 1.1.1.6:** Harmonize approaches to land and pastoral reforms and facilitate inclusive national dialogues (SO4)

**ACTION 1.1.1.7:** Prepare and adopt a Responsible Land Investment Charter (SO4)

**ACTION 1.1.1.8:** Further harmonization of veterinary and health legislation (SO4)

**ACTION 1.1.1.9:** Strengthen veterinary and animal health services (SO4)

**ACTION 1.1.1.10:** Strengthen the fight against epizootic diseases

**ACTION 1.1.2.1:** Build on and disseminate best agricultural water management best practices (see. A113)

**ACTIONS 1.1.2.2:** Formulate a regional strategy for promotion of irrigation

**ACTION 1.1.3.1:** Build capacity and share research results

**ACTION 1.1.3.2:** Build on, disseminate knowledge and promote innovation platforms to support decision-making

**ACTION 1.1.3.3:** Promote research on genetic improvement and dissemination of improved genetic material in the various sub-sectors

**ACTION 1.1.3.4:** Build on and disseminate best practices for small and large scale irrigation

**ACTION 1.1.3.5:** Disseminate techniques for water and soil conservation (see 1213)

**ACTION 1.1.4.1:** Promote financial services adapted to the needs of POs (see SO4)

**ACTION 1.1.4.2:** Strengthen institutional capacities of POs (see SO4)

**ACTION 1.1.4.3:** Support the development of observatories of family farms and valorization of results

→ TABLE 2 (NEXT PART OF)

EXPECTED RESULTS	ACTIVITIES
<p><b>SO 1:</b> «contributing to increased agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries productivity and production through diversified and sustainable production systems and reduced post-production losses»</p> <p><b>RESULT 1.2:</b> Production systems and techniques are adapted to climate change and the management of natural resources for the development of agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries sectors is improved and sustainable</p>	<p><b>ACTIVITY 1.2.1.:</b> Supporting the implementation of CSA Alliance and CSA intervention framework</p>
	<p><b>ACTIVITY 1.2.2:</b> Supporting the diversification and security of agricultural systems</p>
	<p><b>ACTIVITY 1.2.3:</b> Promoting pastoral and agro-pastoral livestock systems</p>
	<p><b>ACTIVITY 1.2.4:</b> Conserve forest areas and promoting sustainable farming techniques</p>
	<p><b>ACTIVITY 1.2.5</b> Promote responsible maritime and continental fisheries and aquaculture development</p>
<p><b>RESULT 1.3:</b> Reduction in post-production losses</p>	<p><b>ACTIVITY 1.3.1.</b> Promote storage and conservation infrastructures</p>
<p><b>RESULT 1.4:</b> Decent employment and income growth</p>	<p><b>ACTIVITY 1.3.2:</b> Build the capacities of POs for collective storage</p>
	<p><b>ACTIVITY 1.4.1:</b> Develop vocational training</p>
	<p><b>ACTIVITY 1.4.2:</b> Define and promote a regional initiative for the establishment of young farmers</p>
	<p><b>ACTIVITY 1.4.3:</b> Protecting the incomes of family holding</p>

## ACTIONS

**ACTION 1.2.1.1:** Support ownership, planning, implementation, capitalization and monitoring and evaluation of CSA in the NAIPs at the different levels of public action (local, national, cross-border, regional; gender mainstreaming approach)

**ACTION 1.2.1.2:** Strengthen inter-sectoral consistency, inter-institutional dialogue and cross-scale coordination of CSA agricultural investment programs

**ACTION 1.2.1.3:** Support the mobilization of resources for CSA in agricultural investment programs

**ACTION 1.2.1.4:** Strengthen coordination and convergence of techniques, scientific, institutional, political and financial initiatives and establish multi-stakeholder partnership frameworks

**ACTION 1.2.2.1:** Promote innovation incentive programs for sustainable production systems (agro-ecology, agroforestry, etc.)

**ACTION 1.2.2.2:** Promotion of water and soil conservation techniques and best practices for sustainable land management

**ACTION 1.2.3.1:** Define and implement the ECOWAS integrated livestock development strategy

**ACTION 1.2.3.2:** Secure cross-border pastoral mobility

**ACTION 1.2.3.3:** Promote investment for livestock development and pastoralism in coastal countries

**ACTION 1.2.3.4:** Promote livestock feed supply and implement the « livestock feed » component of the regional FS reserve

**ACTION 1.2.3.5:** Evaluate the impacts of cross-border trade policy on livestock products and contribute to its readjustment where necessary (see SO3)

**ACTION 1.2.4.1:** Capitalization and sharing of best practices in the field of agroforestry with the view to assisting decision-making

**ACTION 1.2.4.2:** Capitalization and sharing of good practices in the field of renewable energies with the view to assisting decision-making

**ACTION 1.2.5.1:** Adoption of a regional policy for the fisheries and aquaculture sub-sector ensuring the preservation of resources

**ACTION 1.2.5.2:** Definition, adoption and implementation of a regional action plan

**ACTION 1.2.5.3:** Evaluate the impacts of the border trade policy for fishery products and contribute to its readjustment where necessary (see SO3)

**ACTION 1.3.1.1:** Build on appropriate storage and conservation technologies and knowledge dissemination

**ACTION 1.3.1.2:** Promote investment incentive programs in storage and conservation infrastructures (SO4)

**ACTION 1.3.2.1:** Promote financial services adapted to economic POs and risk management tools (see SO4)

**ACTION 1.3.2.2:** Reinforce the institutional capacities of POs (see SO4)

**ACTION 1.4.1.1:** Promote initial regional vocational training centers

**ACTION 1.4.1.2:** Promotion continuing regional vocational training centers

**ACTION 1.4.2.1:** Build on and share national experiences in terms of establishing policy

**ACTION 1.4.2.2:** Contribute to the definition of financial products and risk management tools suitable for young farmers (see SO4)

**ACTION 1.4.2.3:** Contribute to the definition of professional status and social protection

**ACTION 1.4.2.2:** Promote agricultural entrepreneurship (see SO4)

**ACTION 1.4.4.1:** Promote private and professional storage (PO) and deferred marketing (see R1.3)

**ACTION 1.4.4.2:** Contribute to the establishment of multimedia platforms for economic and commercial information (outlets, prices) for the benefit of farmers

**ACTION 1.4.4.3:** Promote social protection and risk insurance schemes

→ TABLE 2 (NEXT PART OF)

	RÉSULTATS ATTENDUS	ACTIVITÉS
<b>SO 1:</b> «contributing to increased agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries productivity and production through diversified and sustainable production systems and reduced post-production losses»	<b>RÉSULTAT 1.5:</b> Gender inequalities are reduced	<b>ACTIVITY 1.5.1:</b> Build the capacity of stakeholders in systematic integration of the gender approach
		<b>ACTIVITY 1.5.2:</b> Contribute to women's access to productive resources, including land, inputs and financing

**Rationale for the main results, activities and actions of SO1**

**RÉSULTAT 1.1**  
**Increased agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries productivity and production**

Since 1980, growth in agricultural production has been following very closely and even exceeding the rate of population growth. The agricultural growth is mainly based on the expansion of surface areas and herd size. ECOWAP's stocktaking exercise highlighted the beginning of a major change. Growth in production is now attributed in 60 % of cases to the increase in cultivated areas and 40 % to improved productivity or yields of some crops targeted by the intensification efforts (rice, maize). Notable but insufficient progress, insofar as they are heterogeneous from one year to another and from one production to the other, still depend heavily on weather conditions.

Projections made in 2007 (Farm 2007) showed that the « area-based growth model » that the region experienced between 1980 and 2005 could not be replicated due to the gradual saturation of land with major impacts at two levels : (i) degradation of soil fertility with a decline in following due to the absence of alternative soil fertility restoration system; and (ii) the gradual saturation of areas and a reduction of rangeland for pastoralists or agro-pastoralists is leading to a significant increase of conflicts over the use of

resources (pasture and water). The same study outlined four possible scenarios for the future, depending on how regional and international dynamics are combined. Above all, these scenarios showed that the region had only about a decade to reverse the trends and rely on improved productivity of production meant for the regional food market to ensure agricultural growth. Eight years later, the least favorable scenarios appear to be at work for several reasons: the slow pace of change due to policies and programs affecting only a minority of farmers and allowing only a partial move of farming practices towards more productive, competitive, socially and environmentally sustainable agricultural systems.

The objective is to increase productivity and agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries production on a sustained basis in order to maintain the annual growth rate of production at a higher level than that of demand.

- It is divided into four major activities:
- **Activity 111:** Implement regional actions that facilitate the modernization of family holdings in the agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries sectors and the sustainable intensification of production systems.
  - **Activity 112:** Promote water control and integrated management of shared resources.
  - **Activity 113:** Promote research and dissemination of knowledge on production process of strategic products
  - **Activity 114:** Build the capacity of producers' organizations in agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries sectors

## ACTIONS

- ACTION 1.5.1.1:** Methodological support to Member States stakeholder networks for gender mainstreaming into policies and programs  
**ACTION 1.5.1.2:** Establishment of an observatory of gender inequality and integration in M & E indicators (see SO4)  
**ACTION 1.5.1.3:** Capacity building for Gender Network (see SO4)

- ACTION 1.5.2.1:** Support countries for the participatory review of land, pastoral and forest codes ensuring equal access to the use of resources  
**ACTION 1.5.2.2:** Build on and disseminate best practices to combat gender inequality in the access to productive resources  
**ACTION 1.5.2.3:** Contribute to the definition of financial services to meet the specific needs of women and young people

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### ACTIVITY 1.1.1: Implement regional actions that facilitate the modernization of family holding in agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries sectors and sustainable intensification of production systems.

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The West African agricultural sector is dominated by small family holdings that are vulnerable to various shocks: climatic hazards, continuous degradation of soil fertility and market failures. These farms face enormous difficulties in accessing the factors of production (agricultural inputs and equipment), with the lowest level of use in the world. In this regard, producers have developed alternative coping strategies based on the over-exploitation of natural resources and under-remuneration of labor. The modernization of farms is in line with the intensification of production systems, sustainable management of natural resources, productivity improvement, remuneration of labor and product competitiveness improvement.

The demands flowing from the objective of modernizing West African agriculture are immense, in terms of technical, organizational and management skills etc. The main objective of this activity is to transform family holding systems by shifting their status from subsistence to market-oriented agriculture. They must be able to face the three major challenges of the next fifteen to twenty years: food security challenge for an ever-growing and predominantly urban population, challenge of agricultural growth for poverty eradication, challenges of regional

integration with the development of trade based on complementarity of production. It is difficult to imagine adapting agriculture to the challenges of tomorrow without a secure land tenure system, availability and accessibility of inputs (seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and veterinary medicines), improved agricultural equipment and technologies, adequate funding and a new generation of well-trained, well-rounded and supported young people who choose to embrace it and contribute to its dynamism by bringing in enthusiasm and innovative capabilities.

The actions proposed under this activity can be broken down as follows:

- **Action 1.1.1.1:** Support the effective implementation of community rules on fertilizers, seeds, pesticides and veterinary medicines
- **Action 1.1.1.2:** Harmonizing national input subsidies policies (see. SO4)
- **Action 1.1.1.3:** Strengthen input distribution networks (fertilizers, seeds, ...)
- **Action 1.1.1.4:** Support the implementation of the Seed Alliance
- **Action 1.1.1.5:** Promote financial services and risk management tools for family holdings (see SO4)
- **Action 1.1.1.6:** Harmonize approaches to land and pastoral reforms and facilitate inclusive national dialogues (SO4)
- **Action 1.1.1.7:** Prepare and adopt a Responsible Land Investment Charter (SO4)
- **Action 1.1.1.8:** Continue the harmonization of veterinary and health legislations (SO4)
- **Action 1.1.1.9:** Strengthen Veterinary and Animal Health Services (SO4)
- **Action 1.1.1.10:** Strengthen the fight against epizootic diseases.

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**ACTIVITY 1.1.2:  
Promote water control and integrated  
management of shared resources**

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The region faces new challenges (increasing water scarcity, population explosion and urbanization, environmental degradation) that require a new approach to water resources management. The water resources of many international river basins are sought by countries for needs related to agricultural production, livestock and fisheries, hydroelectric production, irrigation, water supply in urban and industrial areas and transport. The concerted management of common regional resources among riparian nations and concerted development are essential to ensure sustainable exploitation of the resource to avoid conflicts. The implementation of this activity involves the deployment of a number of actions aimed at optimizing the interactions between the ecosystem and socio-economic activities in river basins to improve the productivity of agro-silvo-pastoral family holdings.

The interventions are focused on four actions:

- **Action 1.1.2.1:** Build on and disseminate best agricultural water management practices (see A113)
- **Action 1.1.2.2:** Formulate a regional strategy for the promotion of irrigation
- **Action 1.1.2.3:** Support the effective implementation of concerted approaches to the management of shared water resources
- **Action 1.1.2.4:** Implement the regional strategy for the promotion of irrigation

The aim is to disseminate the most successful experiences of the sub-region in the use of water-saving irrigation technologies, lowland development, and assist countries to define small-scale irrigation strategies based on research results and private investment.

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**ACTIVITY 1.1.3:  
Promoting research and dissemination  
of knowledge on production processes for  
strategic products**

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Agricultural research and the use of results are key factors in the transformation and revitalization of agro-silvo-pastoral holdings and

the food system. Several factors impede the conduct of a quality research in order to make use of the results in the production systems. The research promotion activity and dissemination of knowledge on production processes of strategic products will make it possible to establish a link between the research sector and the other stakeholders in order to produce adequate results to meet the real needs of family holdings to increase productivity and generate income.

The interventions are focused on five actions:

- **Action 1.1.3.1:** Build capacity and share research results
- **Action 1.1.3.2:** Build on, disseminate knowledge and promote innovation platforms to support decision-making
- **Action 1.1.3.3:** Promote research on genetic improvement and dissemination of improved genetic material in the various sub-sectors
- **Action 1.1.3.4:** Build on and disseminate best practices for small and large scale irrigation
- **Action 1.1.3.5:** Disseminate techniques for water and soil conservation (see. R12)

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**ACTIVITY 1.1.4:  
Strengthening capacities of producers'  
organizations in the agro-silvo-pastoral and  
fisheries sectors**

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ECOWAP has set up consultation frameworks to support the implementation of the regional agricultural policy with organizations in the main sectors. The challenge is to strengthen their capacity to participate in debates on the regional dimension of major thematic issues on agro-silvo-pastoral development, including regulations on inputs, funding, land and climate, trade negotiations, agricultural insurance, major guidelines for the modernization of farms, etc.

The main actions to be implemented are:

- **Action 1.1.4.1:** Promote financial services adapted to the needs of POs (see SO4)
- **Action 1.1.4.2:** Strengthen institutional capacities of POs (see SO4)
- **Action 1.1.4.3:** Support the development of observatories of family holdings and the use of results

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**RESULT 1.2.:  
Production systems and techniques are  
adapted to climate change and the**

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### management of natural resources for the development of agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries sectors is improved and sustainable

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In recent years, the issue of climate change has dominated the environmental agenda at the international level but also in West Africa.

This is even more true today, in the wake of three major events that took place in 2015:

- Celebration of 10 years of the implementation of ECOWAP with the adoption of new guidelines, few months after the CSA Forum;
- Completion of the MDGs, the negotiation and adoption within the framework of the United Nations , the 17 SDGs, Sustainable Development Objectives to end all forms of poverty, fight inequalities and injustice and tackle climate change by 2030 ;
- Holding of the COP 21 in Paris with strong commitments (Paris Treaty) targeted on the mitigation of global warming and adaptation.

Given the effects of climate change on one hand and the global geopolitical and trade tensions on the other, it is essential that the region succeed in putting in place mechanisms for adaptation to climate change variability and natural resource management for sustainable development of agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries sectors. Agricultural activity is inherently heavily dependent on climatic conditions and the status of natural resources. Over the next two decades, the West African agricultural sector will have to produce more while preserving natural resources to meet the food demand growth of the regional population which is expected to be nearly 400 million in 2020 and 455 million by 2030.

The RAIPFSN will deal with both mitigation and that of adaptation of agricultural, pastoral, forestry and fisheries systems to new climatic conditions. At the production level, it is a matter of significantly increasing labor, land and water productivity while stopping the degradation of natural resources and strengthening the resilience of productive systems to climate change.

Five activities will be implemented to achieve this result.

- **Activity 1.2.1:** Support the implementation of the CSA Alliance and CSA intervention framework
- **Activity 1.2.2:** Support the diversification and security of agricultural systems
- **Activity 1.2.3:** Promote pastoral and agro-pastoral livestock systems
- **Activity 1.2.4:** Conserve forest areas and promote sustainable farming techniques
- **Activity 1.2.5:** Promote responsible maritime and continental fisheries and aquaculture development Support program for agro-ecological transition in the Sahel and West Africa

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#### ACTIVITY 121:

#### Support the implementation of CSA Alliance and the CSA Intervention Framework

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In recent years, the issue of climate change has dominated the environmental agenda at the international level and in West Africa. In June 2015, ECOWAS organized a Forum of Climate Smart Agriculture Stakeholders (CSA). Involving a wide range of stakeholders and institutions, the CSA Forum provided an opportunity to take stock of knowledge and highlight the technical, political, institutional innovations that enable countries and stakeholders to adapt to climate change and promote resilient agricultural systems. CSA was defined as « an integrated approach for the transformation and reorientation of agricultural systems aimed at sustainably and equitably increasing agricultural productivity and income, enhancing adaptation and resilience to variability and climate change, sequestering and/or reducing greenhouse gas emissions wherever possible and appropriate, and which is consistent with the vision, principles and objectives of the Regional Agricultural Policy for West Africa ».

At the end of deliberations, the Forum led to the implementation of the **West African Alliance for CSA** whose objective is to support the implementation of the CSA Intervention Framework, ECOWAP/CAADP (also adopted at the Forum) by providing a mechanism for

<sup>11</sup> Sustainable Development Summit September 2015

<sup>12</sup> Sustainable Development Program 2030

<sup>13</sup> Although it has no real responsibility for the observed and predictable climate change disruption

consultation, coordination, convergence, utilization and monitoring of the interventions of members of the Alliance. The Alliance is structured around four convergence axes, similar to those of the Intervention Framework. To maintain the participatory and inclusive principles that guided its establishment, the Alliance will rely on working groups that will facilitate the synergy of actions relating to each axis of convergence.

This activity covers the four main actions that are linked to the strategic axes of CSA to support its implementation. It includes:

- **Action 1.2.1.1:** Support ownership, planning, implementation, utilization and monitoring and evaluation of CSA in the NAIPs at the different levels of public action (local, national, cross border, regional; gender mainstreaming approach
  - **Action 1.2.1.2:** Strengthen inter-sectoral consistency, inter-institutional dialogue and cross-scale coordination of agricultural investment programs on CSA.
  - **Action 1.2.1.3:** Support the mobilization of resources for CSA in agricultural investment programs
  - **Action 1.2.1.4:** Strengthen coordination and convergence of technical, scientific, institutional, political and financial initiatives and establish multi-stakeholder partnership frameworks
- In the short term, the implementation of the agro-ecological transition support program in the Sahel and West Africa through calls for proposals will help to support the agro-ecological transition and thus promote the emergence, adoption and dissemination of environmentally intensive agricultural practices on family holdings as well as the management and organizational techniques for such adoption.

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**ACTIVITY 1.2.2:  
Support the diversification and security of agricultural systems**

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Agricultural production is increasingly consuming natural resources to meet the food and energy needs of populations. The promotion of diversified agricultural systems will help optimize the use of natural resources and minimize the need for expensive inputs. It is an important contribution to nutrition by expanding global supply of nutrients to markets, and by diversifying products consumed by

agricultural households. Diversification also offers the opportunity to use the biomass produced in « marginal » environments as materials for renewable energies and sources of animal feed. Diversification provides crop systems that are more resilient to climate shocks and reduce risks at the farm level as a whole.

This activity covers two actions:

- **Action 1.2.2.1:** Promotion of innovation incentive program for sustainable production systems (agro-ecology, agroforestry, etc.)
- **Action 1.2.2.2:** Promotion of water and soil conservation techniques and best practices for sustainable land management

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**ACTIVITY 1.2.3:  
Promote pastoral and agro-pastoral livestock systems**

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The potential for animal production is under-exploited. The region continues to import large quantities of animal products to meet the growing needs of populations in response to the low availability of meat and milk in the region. With an estimated annual growth rate of 4%, this demand for animal products, particularly from coastal countries will increase by more than 25 % by 2020. The major challenge is to adequately feed a growing and highly urbanized West African population by relying on the optimization of the regional livestock potential. The development and transformation of livestock production in the ECOWAS region therefore requires a shared community vision based on the utilization of complementarities of livestock systems.

West African livestock farming which is predominantly base extensive methods is also subject to many production, processing and marketing constraints, including : (i) livestock production and feeding constraints due to the low genetic potential of animal breeds and difficult access to pastoral resources and zoo-technical inputs ; (ii) processing and marketing constraints due to lack of infrastructure that meets international standards and the existence of many obstacles to the movement of animal products; (iii) health constraints with the persistence of transboundary diseases including zoonosis and the low level of compliance of veterinary services with OIE standards; (iv) institutional, legislative and regulatory

constraints resulting from the inadequacy or non-application of texts, low intervention capacity of livestock services and lack of health and zoo-technical information system ; (v) financial constraints due to low investment and difficult access to finance ; (vi) social and environmental constraints related to the approach, effects of climate change and low literacy level among farmers ; (vii) low level of professional organization of stakeholders in the livestock, meat and dairy sectors.

In seeking to promote livestock development through pastoral and agro-pastoral systems with a view to achieving economic growth and poverty reduction, five main actions were identified:

- Action 1.2.3.1 : Define and implement the ECOWAS integrated livestock development strategy
- Action 1.2.3.2 : Secure cross-border pastoral mobility
- **Action 1.2.2.3.:** Promote investment in livestock development and pastoralism in coastal countries
- **Action 1.2.3.4 :** Promote livestock feed supply networks and implement the « livestock feed » component of the regional FS reserve
- **Action 1.2.3.5 :** Assess the impacts of cross-border trade policy on livestock products and contribute to its readjustment where necessary (see SO3)

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#### **ACTIVITY 1.2.4: Preserve forest areas and promote sustainable farming practices**

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ECOWAS member states share a number of ecosystems and river basins that play a strategic role in the economic and social life of populations, food security of vulnerable households and ecological and climatic balanced regions.

Cross-border forest resources in the ECOWAS area are today among the few ecosystems that contain most of the biodiversity, flora and fauna. Unfortunately, there are significant threats to the integrity of shared ecosystems. Significant threats of degradation are observed due to climate change and human activities, be they ecosystems of Sahelian cross-border parks, forest areas of Upper Guinea or mangrove areas. The foreseeable consequences of the degradation of these shared ecosystems are a significant loss of plant and animal biodiversity as well as a

reduction in the resilience capacity and a worsening of the consequences of climate variations and change.

This activity is divided into three main actions:

- **Action 1.2.4.1:** Building on and sharing of best practices in the field of agroforestry with the view to assisting decision-making
- **Action 1.2.4.2:** Building on and sharing of best practices in the field of renewable energies with the view to assisting decision-making
- **Action 1.2.4.3:** Building on and sharing of good practices in the field of valorization of non-wood forest products with the view of assisting decision-making

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#### **ACTIVITY 1.2.5: Promote responsible maritime and continental fisheries and aquaculture development**

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Fisheries production in West Africa accounts for about 22 % of the total production of Africa. At the regional level, the entire value chain of the fisheries sector provides jobs for about 3 million of West Africans engaged in various activities ranging from fishing, processing to marketing. Fishery products contribute to the improvement of incomes of populations, particularly women who are heavily involved in processing. Finally, they contribute to improving the food security of populations, in particular nutrition, by providing proteins and micronutrients.

In spite of its importance, the fisheries sector is marked by a decline in both marine and continental catches. Initiatives developed in recent years to optimally manage fisheries and continental resources, as well as the promotion of fish farming and aquaculture seem to facing enormous difficulties due to three categories of constraints, namely: (i) lack of sustainable fisheries management strategies to address the severe environmental degradation of fishing activities; (ii) Weak technical, professional and institutional capacities both at the level of fisheries professionals and at that of states and sub-regional institutions (iii) low productivity and competitiveness of aquaculture.

This activity takes into account a series of actions to provide the fisheries and aquaculture sector with a regional action plan supported by a policy document to improve product competitiveness and marketing.

This activity is divided into three main actions:

- **Action 1.2.5.1** : Adoption of a regional policy for the fisheries and aquaculture sub-sector to ensure the preservation of resources
- **Action 1.2.5.2** : Definition, adoption and implementation of a regional action plan
- **Action 1.2.5.3** : Assess the impacts of the border trade policy on fishery products and contribute to its readjustment where necessary (see SO2)

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### RESULT 1.3.:

#### Reduction in post-production losses

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Postproduction losses occur in all segments of the value chain, right from the harvesting stage for crop production, from the first marketing stage for livestock production (live animals and milk) and the fishing stage in the fisheries sector. Food losses reduce food availability. This fall in supply leads to higher prices due to limited food supply to the market. They also have negative environmental impacts because the land, water and non-renewable resources, such as fertilizers and energy, are used to produce, process, handle and transport food that cannot be consumed.

The consequences of post-production losses on food and nutrition security are linked to a reduction in the quantity and quality of food available to both producers and consumers. Post-harvest losses affect a country's food security as a result of inadequate availability, high prices and poor quality of the food as well as its level of malnutrition and poverty. It is estimated that about one third of food produced in the world is lost. On the other hand, qualitative losses can lead to a decrease in nutritional properties. Poor quality food can also affect food security with significant consequences on the health and well-being of consumers.

Reduction of post-production losses is of major importance in the context of intensive and responsible agriculture to eradicate hunger and poverty. Estimates provided by FAO (2012) indicate that in Sub-Saharan Africa in particular, per capita food losses is 120-170 kg/year and more than 40% of food losses occur during the post-harvest and processing stages. Furthermore, post-harvest losses of cereals, before processing, are estimated at 10-20% and about \$ 4 billion, representing 13.5% of the total value of cereal production in these countries. For perishable goods (roots and

tubers, fruits and vegetables, etc.), losses in the traditional systems can reach 45% for cassava and up to 50% for yam. As for fruits and vegetables, the post-harvest losses would be between 15% and 50% in the developing countries. Investment in post-harvest technologies to reduce food losses would result in a significant increase in food supply and incomes. This result will make it possible to optimize the value of existing products by taking appropriate measures aimed at their conservation and increase in their value.

It is divided into two activities:

- **Activity 1.3.1.:** Develop storage and conservation infrastructures
- **Activity 1.3.2:** Strengthening the capacities of POs for collective storage

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#### ACTIVITY 131:

##### Promoting storage and conservation infrastructures

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The low availability and performance of conservation and storage infrastructures result in significant post-harvest losses. Post-harvest losses are attributed to both storage conditions and lack of storage capacities. This will involve utilizing and disseminating best conservation and storage practices in different value chains, promoting the development and construction of suitable and efficient storage and conservation infrastructures.

This activity is divided into two actions:

- Action.1.3.1.1:** Build on appropriate storage and conservation technologies and knowledge dissemination
- Action 1.3.1.2:** Promote investment incentive programs in storage and conservation infrastructures (SO4)

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#### ACTIVITY 1.3.2:

##### Strengthening the capacities of POs in collective storage

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Socio-professional organizations have a practice of building stocks, warranted or not, to meet various objectives (food security, improvement in selling prices...). ECOWAS intervention will be to encourage collective storage in order to better recoup the cost of adequate storage

infrastructures and strengthen the bargaining power of farmers on the market. The activity also aims at promoting warranty practices and promote wider implementation of private-public contractual storage mechanisms.

The lack of organization and structuring of stakeholders involved in the various post-production stages constitute a major handicap for securing and ensuring the sustainability of storage and conservation mechanisms. The activity will help facilitate access of POs to strategic information, strengthen technical, professional and institutional capacities of POs to ensure compliance with health standards in storage and conservation.

This activity is divided into two actions:

- **Action 1.3.2.1:** Promote appropriate financial services and risk management tools to economic POs (see SO4)
- **Action 1.3.2.2:** Reinforcing the institutional capacities of POs (see SO4)

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#### **RESULT 1.4: Decent employment and incomes are increased**

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The agricultural sector is the main provider of employment in the West African region: nearly 55% of West African populations live in rural areas derive the bulk of their resources from agricultural activities. Similarly, 65% of the workforce, more than half of whom are women, work in the agricultural sector, mainly in the field of production. However, they also occupy a significant place in the processing and marketing of agricultural products. As such, the agricultural sector has an important multiplier effect for growth and employment, improved incomes and poverty reduction in rural areas.

The West African population is now 350 million inhabitants and is expected to reach 490 million by 2030. The sub-region is already the most urbanized in Sub-Saharan Africa, with nearly half of the population living in urban agglomerations and is expected to grow at a rate of 3.8% per year between 2015 and 2030. To cope with this population growth coupled with

increasing urbanization accompanied by change in food consumption patterns (increasing importance of animal proteins and vegetables in diet), it is commonly accepted that world agricultural production will have to double by 2050 (Griffon, [2006] ) and food production will have to increase by at least 70% (FAO, 2013). Growth in demand presents real opportunities for economic growth and employment, and constitutes a source of income and livelihood for all populations dependent on the agricultural and agro-food sector.

On the other hand, the ageing of the agricultural population required increased involvement of the youth in the agricultural sector. The youth in the developing world represent a new generation of economic and social stakeholders who can bring about change in favor of sustainable development. Young people currently account for 25% (1.2 billion) of the world's population while in Africa this rate stands at 60% (Source p. 103-115 Mindshare, 2014). In addition, under-employment and the prevalence of indecent employment constitute other persistent problems for the youth, particularly the issue of investment in agriculture. Lack of agricultural skills and limited access to financial resources explain the low level of production and entrepreneurship, as well as the decline in their participation in agriculture.

Over the past few years, several projects and initiatives at the national, regional and international levels have worked to encourage young people to engage in agricultural entrepreneurship. Although agricultural entrepreneurship appears to be an answer to issues of youth unemployment, development of innovations and higher growth in the field, the reality is often more complex. Many challenges remain or persist. They are due in particular to the difficulties of access to land, rural environment and living conditions, youth training gap, entrepreneurial management, access to financing and low knowledge of agricultural entrepreneurship opportunities. Access to knowledge and information is one of the main pillars for the youth to overcome the difficulties they face in the agricultural sector. The new guidelines of 2025 SOF propose to introduce incentives to encourage the youth to invest in agriculture.

<sup>14</sup> <http://www.fao.org/news/story/fr/item/285676/icode/>

<sup>15</sup> M. Griffon [2006]: **Feeding the Planet**, Odile Jacob, 464 p.

This activity is divided into three actions:

- **Activity 1.4.1:** Develop professional training
- **Activity 1.4.2:** Define and promote a regional initiative for the establishment of young farmers
- **Activity 1.4.3:** Protect the income of family farmers

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**ACTIVITY 1.4.1:  
Develop professional training**

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It is recognized that education is the key to meeting rural development challenges. There is not only a direct link between food security and rural youth education but there is also evidence that basic knowledge in writing, reading and calculation help to improve the livelihoods of farmers. Access to knowledge and information is therefore crucial for young people to overcome the difficulties they face in the agricultural sector. In order for young people to influence the course of agricultural policies that affect them first in terms of access to markets, finance, land and green jobs, they must have appropriate education and have access to adequate information. Although this is true for both developed and developing countries, this is an issue that is more important for the latter where young people living in rural areas do not have access to basic education and where educational institutions are often poorly developed.

The activity involves supporting the establishment and operationalization of a genuine human capital development in the agricultural field and a professional training plan through the mobilization of research, education and university stakeholders. Recycling and upgrading activities should also be taken into account.

The actions identified are:

- **Action 1.4.1.1:** Promotion of initial regional professional training centers.
- **Action 1.4.1.2:** Promotion of regional continuing professional training centers.

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**ACTIVITY 1.4.2:  
Define and promote a regional initiative for the setting up of young farmers**

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In recent years, regional and national authorities have declared their willingness to take up the issue of young people. Setting up young people

in agriculture makes it possible to modernize agriculture and improve its results. It is a major challenge to improve development conditions and reduce food insecurity in the world.

This activity covers various determining factors in managing the promotion of setting up of young people and take into account four actions:

- **Action 1.4.2.1:** Build on and share national experiences in terms of policies
- **Action 1.4.2.2:** Contribute to the definition of financial products and risk management tools adapted to young farmers (see SO4)
- **Action 1.4.2.3:** Contribute to the definition of a professional status and social protection
- **Action 1.4.2.4:** Promote agricultural entrepreneurship (see SO4)

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**ACTIVITY 1.4.3:  
Protecting the incomes of family producers**

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Since farming is a risky sector, income protection is an essential element in the development of family farms. In developing countries, there are no genuine national social protection systems guaranteed by the State and put in place on a permanent basis for family farmers. This activity encompasses a set of institutional mechanisms aimed at reducing the vulnerability of farmers by combining measures to improve the storage and marketing of products, strengthen the capacities farmers and the development of specific agricultural insurance measures to compensate for crop failures and loss of livestock.

This activity is divided into three actions:

- **Action 1.4.4.1:** Promote private and professional storage (PO) and deferred marketing (see R1.3)
- **Action 1.4.4.2:** Contribute to the establishment of multimedia platforms for economic and commercial information (outlets, prices) for the benefit of farmers
- **Action 1.4.4.3:** Promote social protection risk insurance schemes

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**RESULT 1.5:  
Reduction of gender inequality**

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Although women represent almost half of agricultural workers in Sub-Saharan Africa, their productivity per hectare is significantly lower

than that of men (World Bank, 2014). This wide gender inequality in agricultural productivity stems from many economic, cultural and institutional disadvantages faced by women. Investing in West African agriculture managed by women and introducing policies that eliminate the disparities in this sector could offer enormous benefits not only to women themselves but also to their families, communities and countries. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) estimated that if women around the world had the same access as men to factors of production, they could increase their yields from 20% to 30% and total agricultural production from 2.5% to 4%, allowing between 100 and 150 million people to be free from hunger<sup>1</sup>. In addition, when a woman gains greater control over her income, she can easily take important decisions affecting her family and children in particular. Families where women influence economic decisions allocate more income to children's food, health, education and good nutrition which benefits the next generation.

This result is divided into two activities:

- **Activity 1.5.1:** Strengthen the capacities of stakeholders in the systematic mainstreaming of the gender approach
- **Activity 1.5.2:** Contribute to women's access to productive resources, including land, inputs and financing

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**ACTIVITY 1.5.1:**  
**Strengthening the capacities of stakeholders in the systematic mainstreaming of the gender approach**

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The various stakeholders recognize the importance of gender mainstreaming but the initiatives on the issue are often marginal and not sufficient to introduce major changes. Given the current heterogeneity of the levels of understanding, expertise and practices in integrating the issue of gender inequality in development approaches, these capacity-building actions, practical and sectoral training of stakeholders on gender constitute an unavoidable step. This activity will encourage the application of a new approach to gender mainstreaming. It begins with an analysis of the situation, shedding light on the needs and problems of the different groups, ensuring that the practices and policies are not based on

erroneous assumptions or clichés. This will allow policy-makers and program managers to better target their policies, improve the efficiency of supply and ensure greater equality. Equality means equal treatment of all categories

The actions required are:

- **Action 1.5.1.1:** Methodological support to Member States and stakeholder networks for gender mainstreaming into policies and programs
- **Action 1.5.1.2:** Establishment of an observatory of gender inequality and integration in M & E indicators (see SO4)
- **Action 1.5.1.3:** Strengthening the capacity of the Gender Network (see SO4)

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**ACTIVITY 1.5.2:**  
**Contribute to women's access to productive resources, including land, inputs and financing**

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Women face more constraints in the access to productive agricultural resources. The inequalities border on i) ownership of land, livestock or other agricultural resources; (ii) access to inputs; (iii) use of financial services; (iv) access to education, knowledge and skills; and (v) division of labor within the production unit, etc. In order to improve the situation of women in the agro-pastoral sector, a set of voluntary actions must be taken.

This activity is divided into three actions:

- **Action 1.5.2.1:** Support countries for the participatory review of land, pastoral and forest codes to ensure equal access to and use of resources
- **Action 1.5.2.2:** Build on and disseminate best practices to combat gender inequality in the access to productive resources
- **Action 1.5.2.3:** Contribute to the definition of financial services to meet the specific needs of women and young people

**Status of ongoing programs for SO1**

Since the adoption of the RAIP, a set of thematic programs has been designed and implemented. The majority of programs started between 2014 and 2015. RAIPFSN is designed to reinforce the achievements of the RAIP and to take into account the emerging themes. The last column of the table shows the results of the 2<sup>nd</sup>

generation RAIPFSN already and partially or totally taken into account by programs being implemented or being developed for which financing is required.  
The programs implemented mainly cover results

1 and 2. Results 3 and 4 have very few initiatives. The implementation of RAIPFSN will make it possible to reinforce the activities undertaken and to plan the activities that are so far not taken into account.

TABLE 3

**Programs underway under SO: « Contribute to increased productivity and production in the agro-sylvo pastoral and fisheries sectors through diversified and sustainable production systems and reduced post production losses »**

REGIONAL PROGRAM ON INVESTMENT/ DEVELOPMENT	OVERALL OBJECTIVE	MAJOR COMPONENTS
West African Agricultural Productivity Program (WAAPP)	Contribute to increased agricultural productivity and in West Africa in the selected priority areas	<p><b>COMPONENT 1:</b> Regional cooperation in technology production and dissemination</p> <p><b>COMPONENT 2:</b> Centers of excellence</p> <p><b>COMPONENT 3:</b> Technology production</p> <p><b>COMPONENT 4:</b> Project coordination, management, monitoring and evaluation</p>
Regional Pastoralism Support Program in the Sahel (PRAPS)	Improve access to the resources and services of essential production and markets for herdsmen and farmers in the selected trans-border areas and along the transhumance corridors in the six Sahel countries, and improve the capacities of these countries in responding timeously and effectively in the case of pastoral crises or emergencies	<p><b>COMPONENT 1:</b> Improving animal health</p> <p><b>COMPONENT 2:</b> Improving management of natural resources</p> <p><b>COMPONENT 3:</b> Facilitation of market access</p> <p><b>COMPONENT 4:</b> Management of pastoral crises</p> <p><b>COMPONENT 5:</b> Project management and Institutional support</p>
Regional Support Initiative for Irrigation in the Sahel Project (PARIIS-SIIP)	Strengthen the capacities of stakeholders and increase the irrigated surface areas for improved irrigation performance of the six Sahel countries.	<p><b>COMPONENT A:</b> Modernization of the institutional framework,</p> <p><b>COMPONENT B:</b> Financing investment solutions in irrigation,</p> <p><b>COMPONENT C:</b> Knowledge management and coordination</p>
West African Seed Program (seeds)	Contribute to the promotion of the use of improved seeds	<p><b>COMPONENT 1:</b> An Alliance for an inclusive seeds industry is put in place;</p> <p><b>COMPONENT 2:</b> A harmonized regional seeds policy effectively implemented;</p> <p><b>COMPONENT 3:</b> Improved prebaked seeds production units in order to meet up with demands;</p> <p><b>COMPONENT 4:</b> A regional private sector with strong technical, organizational and managerial capacities to ensure regular supply of quality seeds (base and certified)</p>



DETAILED LOGICAL FRAMEWORK FOR EACH SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE OF 2016-2020 RAIPFSN

FUNDERS INVOLVED	TOTAL AMOUNT (\$)	START DATE AND DURATION	DELEGATED OPERATOR AND KEY PARTNERS	RESULT RAIPFSN CORRESPONDING 2 <sup>ND</sup> GENERATION
WORLD BANK (IDA)	\$400 MILLION	2008	CORAF, 13 ECOWAS MEMBER STATES	OUTCOME 11
WORLD BANK	\$248 MILLION	2015	CILSS, BURKINA FASO, CHAD, MALI, MAURITANIA, NIGER AND SENEGAL	OUTCOME 11 OUTCOME 12 OUTCOME 14
WORLD BANK	\$173 MILLION	2016	CILSS, BURKINA FASO, CHAD, MALI, MAURITANIA, NIGER AND SENEGAL	OUTCOME 11
USAID	\$11 MILLION	2013	WECARD	OUTCOME 11 OUTCOME 12

TABLEAU 3 (NEXT PART OF)

REGIONAL PROGRAM ON INVESTMENT/ DEVELOPMENT	OVERALL OBJECTIVE	MAJOR COMPONENTS
Support to Fishing, Its Security and Coordination in West Africa (PESCAO)	To enhance the contribution of fisheries resources to food security and poverty alleviation in West Africa	<p><b>OUTCOME 1:</b> A Regional Fisheries Policy is developed at the West African level</p> <p><b>OUTCOME 2:</b> Prevention of and responses to IUU fishing are strengthened and subject to improved regional coordination</p> <p><b>OUTCOME 3:</b> Resource management at the regional level is improved</p>
Support Program for Agro-Ecological Transition in the Sahel and West Africa (PATAE)	Contribute to the fight against poverty among the vulnerable population of West Africa, and improving resilience and food and nutritional security in West Africa, and strengthen the resilience of small-holder (family) farms in the face of incidences and variabilities of climate change in West Africa.	<p><b>COMPONENT 1:</b> Component 1: Support to the agro ecological transition for local stakeholders:</p> <p><b>COMPONENT 2:</b> Discussions, capitalization and contribution to public policy formulation:</p> <p><b>COMPONENT 3:</b> Agricultural training and capacity building for the promotion of agro ecology in agricultural policies</p>
“Promoting climate-smart agriculture in West Africa” Project	To contribute to developing climate-smart agriculture in West Africa especially in terms of adaptation in order to strengthen the resilience of vulnerable populations	<p><b>COMPONENT 1:</b> Dissemination of agricultural best practices related to climate change adaptation at local level</p> <p><b>COMPONENT 2:</b> Mainstreaming agricultural best practices related to climate change adaptation in strategies/policies/projects</p> <p><b>COMPONENT 3:</b> Management of knowledge on agricultural best practices related to climate change adaptation</p>
Regional Dialogue and Investment for Pastoralism and Transhumance in the Sahel and Coastal Countries of West Africa Project (PREDIP)	Strengthen the contribution of pastoralism and trans border transhumance relative to food security, equitable socioeconomic development and regional integration in West Africa.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Improve information and knowledge management of pastoralism and transhumance.</li> <li>2. Facilitate peaceful trans-border transhumance.</li> <li>3. Secure the movement of herds and provide access to their pastoral resources and their markets.</li> <li>4. Control trans-border animal diseases that have an impact on human and animal health.</li> </ol>
West Africa CSA Alliance (WACSAA)	To support the implementation of the ECOWAP/CAADP Intervention Framework for CSA, providing a consultation, coordination, convergence, capitalization and monitoring mechanism for the members of the Alliance	<p><b>FOUR WORKING GROUPS:</b></p> <p>(i) Investments for CSA,</p> <p>(ii) Institutions for CSA,</p> <p>(iii) Resources for CSA, and</p> <p>(iv) Partnerships for CSA</p>

## DETAILED LOGICAL FRAMEWORK FOR EACH SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE OF 2016-2020 RAIPFSN

FUNDERS INVOLVED	TOTAL AMOUNT (\$)	START DATE AND DURATION	DELEGATED OPERATOR AND KEY PARTNERS	RESULT RAIPFSN CORRESPONDING 2 <sup>ND</sup> GENERATION
EU (11 <sup>TH</sup> EDF)	€15 MILLION	2017	EUROPEAN FISHERIES CONTROL AGENCY (EFCA), SRCF, FCWC, ECOWAS AND UEMOA	OUTCOME 12
UE/AFD	34,256 M€	2017	AFD, ARAA	OUTCOME 12
ADAPTATION FUND	US\$14MILLION	2017	5 ECOWAS MEMBER STATES: BENIN, BURKINA FASO, GHANA, NIGER AND TOGO, WEST AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (BOAD), ECOWAS REGIONAL AGENCY FOR AGRICULTURE AND FOOD (RAAF)	OUTCOME 12
EU (11 <sup>TH</sup> EDF)	€25 MILLION	2017	TBD	OUTCOME 12
		JUNE 2015	BENEFICIARIES: MEMBER STATES OF ECOWAS + MAURITANIA AND CHAD, ECOWAS, UEMOA, CILSS, ROPPA, RBM, APSS, CORET, RECAO, REPAO, WILDAF, AFAO, POSCAO; PARTNERS: CORAF, IFPRI, CCAFS, AFRICA RICE, IUCN, GWP/WA, CARE INTERNATIONAL, ENDA, HUB RURAL, FAO, EU, UNOPS, GIZ, ASDI, NEPAD/AU, AND USAID.	OUTCOME 12

TABLEAU 3 (NEXT PART OF)

REGIONAL PROGRAM ON INVESTMENT/ DEVELOPMENT	OVERALL OBJECTIVE	MAJOR COMPONENTS
Initiative "Pest and Pesticide Management in Sahel and West Africa (PPM-SWA)" Project for the elimination of obsolete pesticides including pops and strengthening pesticide management in the CILSS Member States	<b>Strengthen the regulatory framework and the institutional capacity in terms of pest and pesticide management in the region</b>	<p><b>1:</b> Safe disposal of POPs and other obsolete pesticides and remediation of heavily contaminated sites</p> <p><b>2:</b> Development and implementation of empty pesticide containers management systems:</p> <p><b>3:</b> Strengthening the regulatory framework and institutional capacity for sound management of pesticides:</p> <p><b>4:</b> Promotion of alternatives to chemical pesticides</p>
Regional Program for Sustainable Land Management and Climate Change Adaptation in the Sahel and West Africa (PRGDT/FFEM)	<b>Contribute to sustainable land management and capacity building in climate change adaptation in the ECOWAS and CILSS Member States towards attaining the MDGs</b>	
Mainstreaming adaptation into Climate Change in the Agriculture and Water sectors in West Africa (FFEM/CC)	<b>Contribute to capacity building of West African countries in climate change</b>	
Resilience strengthening through services related to innovation, communication and knowledge project (BRICKS)	<b>Improve access to best practices and information on the monitoring of the SAWAP portfolio within an integrated management of natural resources, climate change and natural disasters</b>	
Environment Surveillance and Security in Africa (MESA)	<b>Improve the capacity of national and regional structures within the ECOWAS region plus Mauritania and Chad that are involved in the management of the environment so as to better use earth observation data for improved management and a more efficient use of agriculture and livestock</b>	
Regional Intra ACP Global Climate Change Alliance Program (AMCC/GCCA)	<b>Support the CILSS and ECOWAS regions in tackling climate change in view of attaining the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)</b>	

## DETAILED LOGICAL FRAMEWORK FOR EACH SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE OF 2016-2020 RAIPFSN

FUNDERS INVOLVED	TOTAL AMOUNT (\$)	START DATE AND DURATION	DELEGATED OPERATOR AND KEY PARTNERS	RESULT RAIPFSN CORRESPONDING 2 <sup>ND</sup> GENERATION
GEF WITH CO-FINANCING: FAO , CILSS, ECOWAS, UEMOA, CROPLIFE INTERNATIONAL , IITA	\$ 38,216,300	2015 FOR 4 YEARS	CILSS, ECOWAS, UEMOA BURKINA FASO, CHAD, CAPE VERDE, GAMBIA, GUINEA BISSAU, MALI, MAURITANIA, NIGER AND SENEGAL CROPLIFE INTERNATIONAL IITA, FAO	OUTCOME 11
-EU: €9 950 000 (IN THE EXTENSION) - FFEM: €2 000 000 - IDRC: €757 033 - CILSS: €493 000	€13.25 MILLION	5 YEARS (2011-2016)		OUTCOME 12
	€1.2 MILLION	2011-2016		OUTCOME 12
	\$2 MILLION	6 YEARS (2013-2019)		OUTCOME 12
	€2.5 MILLION	4 YEARS (2014- 2017)		OUTCOME 12
	€4 MILLION, REPRESENTING €2.6 BILLION	2011-2014 EXTENDED UP TILL 31 MAY 2016		OUTCOME 12

TABLEAU 3 (NEXT PART OF)

REGIONAL PROGRAM ON INVESTMENT/ DEVELOPMENT	OVERALL OBJECTIVE	MAJOR COMPONENTS
Support to African climate institutions. AfriClimServ/ CLIMDEV	<b>Strengthen the capacity of AGRHYMET Centre as a sub-regional climate center so as to enable it produce and disseminate climate information to support economic development in the CILSS intervention countries</b>	
Support to CC Adaptation in West Africa for improving climate information (ACCIC)	<b>Support the climate adaptation strategies in West Africa for the availability of quality scientific data</b>	
Resilience strengthening through services related to innovation, communication and knowledge project (BRICKS)	<b>Improve access to best practices and information on the monitoring of the SAWAP portfolio within an integrated management of natural resources, climate change and natural disasters</b>	
SERVIR	<b>Improve environmental management and climate change resilience through capacity building of government in mainstreaming earth observation data and geospatial technologies into decision-making for development</b>	
Sahel irrigation Initiative Project (regional component)	<b>Improve the stakeholders' planning, investment and management capacities and increase developed surface areas in order to improve the output of irrigated systems in the six Sahel countries</b>	
Sahel Regional Women's Empowerment and Demographic Dividend (SWEDD)	<b>This project is essentially aimed at speeding up the demographic transition (i.e. fertility and infant mortality rate reduction) thereby achieving the broader objectives, which are geared towards sparking the demographic dividend (ex. economic benefits) and reduction of gender inequalities in the Sahel region.</b>	

## DETAILED LOGICAL FRAMEWORK FOR EACH SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE OF 2016-2020 RAIPFSN

FUNDERS INVOLVED	TOTAL AMOUNT (\$)	START DATE AND DURATION	DELEGATED OPERATOR AND KEY PARTNERS	RESULT RAIPFSN CORRESPONDING 2 <sup>ND</sup> GENERATION
	136 640 UNIT OF ACCOUNT (UA)	FOR 3 YEARS		OUTCOME 12
DANIDA	DKK27 MILLION REPRESENTING CFA 2.4 BILLION	2012-2014		OUTCOME 12
	\$2 MILLION	6 YEARS (2013-2019)		OUTCOME 12
	\$12.5 MILLION	5 YEARS		OUTCOME 12
	\$173 MILLION	5 YEARS		OUTCOME 11
	\$207 MILLION. THE COORDINATION OF COMPONENT 3 IS UNDER THE PURVIEW OF UNFPA, WHICH WILL COOPERATE CILSS/CERPOD. THE AMOUNT OF THE COMPONENT	4 YEARS (2015 -2019)		OUTCOME 15

**Detailed Presentation of SG n°2: Promoting agricultural value chains and contract-based, inclusive and competitive agri-business concerns orientated towards regional and international demand and poised for integration into the regional market**

**Objective and thematic focus**

This objective is focused on the organization and structuring of regional value chains of strategic food and agricultural products right from collection through product commercialization by producers and farmers’ organizations up to the distribution channels. It integrates namely the institutional challenges, technological issues, promotion of the image of regional products, financing of economic operators, the functioning of regional markets and the management of the regional and international market interface both in export and import (cf. infra on the cross-cutting dimensions). In contrast to 1st generation PRIA, it includes the export sectors around which many

countries decide to organize their cooperation arrangements both at the technical level (research, standardization, etc.) as well as joint investments in product processing and value-addition and finally, at the level of specific international negotiations (case of cotton at the WTO).

This objective is essential in the sense that it should speed up the adaptation of the food and agriculture supply relative to the demand, which is constantly changing in view of population growth, urbanization, income differentiation and changing good practices that are inducing these last two factors. It is in this area that ECOWAS believes that private sector investments should be concentrated. It is also an area that requires

**3 OVERVIEW OF THE LOGICAL FRAMEWORK OF SO2 / TABLE 4**

**Intervention Logic of Specific Objective n°2: Promoting contractual, inclusive and competitive agricultural and agri-business value chains that are geared towards regional and international demand and poised for integration into the regional market**

	EXPECTED OUTCOME	ACTIVITIES
<p>O.S. N°2 Promote the inclusive and regional and international demand-oriented agricultural and agribusiness value chains geared towards integration into the regional market</p>	<p><b>OUTCOME 2.1:</b> <b>The functioning of the markets is improved and the trade barriers are reduced</b></p>	<p><b>ACTIVITY 2.1.1:</b> Promote intra-regional trade in agroforestry, agro-pastoral and natural and processed fisheries products (under the Department of Trade, Customs and Free Movement)</p>



appropriate financing instruments of the investments and the current activity.

There are multiple approaches by organizations and the structuring of sectors based on various models. ECOWAS promotes the approaches that are based on the following principles:

- Capacity building of the various categories of stakeholders for them to have negotiation capacity alongside the other economic operators in the value chain;
- The contractualisation of relations between the producers, their economic groupings and other operators both in the upstream and downstream segments of the production chain;
- Equity and predictability of contracts within the value chain;
- Encouragement for the establishment/modernization of artisans' enterprises, SMEs and SMIs that all combine a strong job creation and appropriate technologies.

This strategic pillar is aimed at the four outcomes:

- **Outcome 2.1:** The functioning of the markets is improved and the trade barriers are reduced

- **Outcome 2.2:** The agri-business processing units are capable of meeting the needs and demands of the regional and international markets

- **Outcome 2.3:** The value chains that create income-generating jobs are structured.

### **Links with the 2025 Strategic Orientation Framework and the Malabo Orientations**

This pillar is broken down into the third specific objective of the SOF 2025. It is in line with commitment 4 and 5 of the Malabo Declaration focusing respectively on (i) reducing poverty by half by 2025, through inclusive growth and agricultural processing (establishment and/ or strengthening of inclusive partnerships between the public and private sectors for the value chains of at least five (5) priority agricultural products that have a strong link with small holder farms) and (ii) the willingness to promote intra-African trade of basic agricultural products and allied services.

## ACTIONS

**ACTION 2.1.1.1:** Manage trade observatory on agroforestry and agro-pastoral and fisheries products

**ACTION 2.1.1.2:** Learn the lessons from the ongoing assessment of ETLs for the agri-business products

**ACTION 2.1.1.3:** Ensure the permanent upgrading and unfettered access to the list of ETLs approved enterprises and products

**ACTION 2.1.1.4:** Facilitate the establishment of a strategic watch on trans-border trade of agricultural, agri-business products and the effective application of ETLs protocols

**ACTIVITY 2.1.1.5:** Contribute to the dialogue mechanism with agriculture, private sector and trade (CIAA)

**ACTION 2.1.1.6:** Contribute to investments in trans-border trade infrastructure investments (markets, etc.) through the inter-State corridors

**ACTION 2.1.1.7:** Contribute to defining/adapting and applying the regional standards relative to the agri-business products

**ACTION 2.1.1.8:** Contribute to the emergence of regional standards on the basis of stakeholders' practices

**ACTION 2.1.1.9:** Facilitate the creation and development of regional stock exchanges and exposition grounds for food and agricultural products

**ACTION 2.1.1.10:** Contribute to the initiatives aimed at removing formal and informal barriers to intra-community trade

**3 OVERVIEW OF THE LOGICAL FRAMEWORK OF SO2 / TABLE 4 (NEXT PART OF)**



	RÉSULTATS ATTENDUS	ACTIVITÉS
<p>O.S. N°2 Promote the inclusive and regional and international demand-oriented agricultural and agribusiness value chains geared towards integration into the regional market</p>	<p><b>OUTCOME 2.1:</b> The functioning of the markets is improved and the trade barriers are reduced</p>	<p><b>ACTIVITY 2.1.2:</b> Adapt the Common External Tariff (CET) regime to the particularities of agroforestry, agro-pastoral and fisheries products (under the Department of Trade, Customs and Free Movement)</p>
	<p><b>OUTCOME 2.2:</b> The agri-business processing units are capable of meeting the needs and demands of regional and international markets</p>	<p><b>ACTIVITY 2.2.1.:</b> Improve knowledge on quantitative and qualitative trends relative to the regional and international demand</p>
		<p><b>ACTIVITY 2.2.2.:</b> Promote agri-business processing units</p>
	<p><b>OUTCOME 2.3:</b> The value chains that create income-generating jobs are structured</p>	<p><b>ACTIVITY 2.3.1:</b> Promotion and structuring of regional value chains</p>
<p><b>ACTIVITY 2.3.2:</b> Promotion of specific value chains with high content of decent jobs for women and youths</p>		
	<p><b>OUTCOME 2.4:</b> The business environment supports innovation and investment (cf. Outcome 4.2)</p>	<p><b>ACTIVITY 2.1.4:</b> Improving the business environment</p>

## ACTIONS

- ACTION 2.1.2.1:** Assess the implementation and impact of CET on food agricultural products
- ACTION 2.1.2.2:** Contribute to the adjustment of customs duties and trade defense instruments at the region's borders
- ACTION 2.1.2.3:** Ensure the monitoring of the impact of implementing EPA on agri-business products and contribute to the EU/WA EPA monitoring mechanism
- ACTION 2.1.2.4:** Contribute to the implementation of the WTO Agreement on trade facilitation
- ACTION 2.1.2.5:** Contribute to the WTO negotiations on the issue of stocks in the agriculture agreement
- ACTION 2.1.2.6:** Contribute to the introduction of a trade policy analysis mechanism relative to food and agricultural products, inputs and equipment (entire agroforestry, agro-pastoral and fisheries products)

- ACTION 2.2.1.1:** Develop regular research and surveys on food demand and its future trend prospects
- ACTION 2.2.1.2:** Disseminate information on demand and the prospects of food markets with the value chain stakeholders

- ACTION 2.2.2.1:** Initiate an incentives-based program on the modernization of women and youth processing units (MEs, SMEs, SMIs, Groupings, associations, cooperatives)
- ACTION 2.2.2.2:** Facilitation of the financing of agri-business processing units and the promotion of risk management instruments (cf. SO4)
- ACTION 2.2.2.3:** Support the standardization of processing units
- ACTION 2224:** Define the regional standards for agri-business products (Cf. R 42)
- ACTION 2225:** Promote attractive packaging
- ACTION 2226:** Promote product traceability and labelling

- ACTION 2.3.1.1:** Promote regional dialogue on productive specializations and entry into development clusters in the regional markets
- ACTION 2.3.1.2:** Support the structuring of regional value chains of strategic products, umbrella organizations and the contractualisation of stakeholders
- ACTION 2.3.1.3:** Introduction of a suitable regulatory and legal framework
- ACTION 2.3.1.4:** Promote trans-border trade infrastructures
- ACTION 2.3.1.5:** Accelerate the pace of implementing the rice offensive
- ACTION 2.3.1.6:** Design and implement the "local milk" Initiative

- ACTION 2.3.2.1:** Identification of high potential value chains for women and youths
- ACTION 2.3.2.2:** Strengthening the capacity of women's and youth organizations involved in the value chains (Cf. SO4)
- ACTION 2.3.2.3:** Support the establishment of services provision centers (training, information, marketing) for value chain stakeholders, and in particular women and youths
- ACTION 2.3.2.4:** Contribute to the setting up of multimedia economic and trade information platforms (markets, price) for the benefit of processing unit owners
- ACTION 2.3.2.5:** Support women and youth's professional capacity development (Cf. SO4)

**CF. OS4**

## Justification of major outcomes, activities and actions

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### OUTCOME 2.1: Functioning of markets is improved and trade barriers are reduced

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Improving market access is the corner stone of sustainable transformation of food value chains in West Africa. Meanwhile, it is evidently clear that the region as whole continues to suffer from inadequate level of trade. The bulk of trade in food products concerns the local and national markets and despite the complementarity of productions in the region, regional trade remains low and well below the potential of regional agricultural trade. Though informal trans-border trade is very dynamic and concerns a great variety of food products (i.e. palm oil, maize, sorghum, cow pea, onions, livestock), it is still very difficult to ascertain the quantities that cross the borders through a network of personal trade relations. Despite efforts made over many years to ensure the construction of real regional markets, the trade environment of the agro-allied sectors is characterized by numerous constraints that inhibit the development of inter-regional trade.

#### The major constraints are as follows:

- The obstacles to movement of goods through illicit payments collected along the transport corridors of the region, lack of harmonization of quality standards and problems relating to the justification of the origin of commercialized products. These obstacles, which are non-tariff barriers, are evidenced by increased final cost price of goods and the deterioration of the quality of perishable foodstuffs. These obstacles jeopardize the success of regional trade promotion efforts.
- The low availability and accessibility of trade information for most regional trade stakeholders, thereby contributing to linking demand with supply.
- The regional trade stakeholders' inability to ensure compliance with trade contracts or to protect themselves from abuse by public officers in the third countries due to lack of appropriate remedy mechanisms at the regional level.
- The low and poor quality of trade infrastructure required for making regional trade more dynamic.
- The heterogeneous application of the ECOWAS Trade Liberalization Scheme

(ETLS), the complexity relating to the licensing procedures for original products and the poor communication and recognition of enterprises and original products approved under the ETLS.

- Etc.

In view of the current trade situation, this outcome refers to the construction within the ECOWAS region of a favorable economic environment for trade in agroforestry, pastoral and fisheries products. The objective is to create good conditions for the commercialization of West African agricultural products. The certainty of markets and selling prices that are adequately remunerative and stable reduce uncertainty and helps the sector operators to make the required investments in the agricultural sector, notably in order to strengthen the value chains. The assumption we are positing is that improving markets is hinged on a systemic approach that renews partnerships between the various stakeholders and especially the national and regional governments, farmers' organizations, civil society organizations and the private sector. This approach hinges on a double strategy: On one hand, there is the need to strengthen value chains while guaranteeing accepted quality standards in view of improving their competitiveness on the local and regional markets and on the other hand, there is also need to facilitate regional trade. The connection of agricultural farms to the markets under satisfactory conditions, the consolidation of the regional market, reduction of price volatility and improving the efficiency of the agricultural sector are the major ingredients for sustained agricultural growth and improvement in terms of food security.

#### This outcome is broken down into two activities:

- Activity 2.1.1: Promote intra-regional trade in agroforestry, agro-pastoral and fisheries products
- Activity 2.1.2: Adapt the Common External Tariff (CET) regime to the particularities of agroforestry, agro-pastoral and fisheries products

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#### ACTIVITY 2.1.1: Promote intra-regional trade of agroforestry, agro-pastoral and unprocessed and processed fisheries products

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The promotion of intra-regional trade of products will help in improving the availability of food products and reduce dependency on out-of-the-region imports. Indeed, an improved circulation

of agricultural products and services have an immediate positive effect on the food security of the population by allowing the products to move around easily through the excess production areas towards the deficit production areas, thereby helping to better meet the demand of the rapidly expanding urban markets. This activity aims to induce a strong momentum for intra-regional trade of agri-business products through the trade facilitation measures so as to encourage the stakeholders to get committed and support the process.

This is focused on ten major action points:

- Action 2.1.1.1: Manage a trade observatory on agroforestry, agro-pastoral and fisheries products
- Action 2.1.1.2: Learn lessons from the ongoing assessment of ETLs relative to agri-business products
- Action 2.1.1.3: Ensure the permanent upgrading and unfettered access to the list of ETLs approved enterprises and products
- Action 2.1.1.4: Facilitate the setting up of a strategic watch for trans-border trade of food and agricultural products and the effective implementation of ETLs protocols
- Action 2.1.1.5: Contribute to a dialogue mechanism for Agriculture, Private Sector and Trade (CIAA)
- Action 2.1.1.6: Contribute to investments in trans-border trade infrastructures (markets, etc.) through the Inter-State corridors
- Action 2.1.1.7: Contribute to defining/adapting and applying the regional standards on agri-business products
- Action 2.1.1.8: Contribute to the emergence of regional standards on the basis of stakeholders' standards
- Action 2.1.1.9: Facilitate the creation and development of regional stock exchanges and exposition grounds for food and agricultural products
- Action 2.1.1.10: Contribute to the initiatives aimed at removing informal and formal barriers to intra-community trade

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#### **ACTIVITY 2.1.2:**

**Adapt the Common External Tariff (CET) regime to the particularities of agroforestry, agro-pastoral and fisheries products**

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ECOWAS has deployed considerable promotion measures for broader regional integration of Agriculture through the creation and implementation of the Customs Union with the

introduction of the Common External Tariff (CET). This harmonization and unification of customs duties is a crucial element for the building of a Single market. The specificities of these numerous products were taken into consideration through the categorization within the 5th tariff band including the customs duty that is pegged at 35%. However, this is not the case for some products that are simultaneously considered as strategic for agricultural development and food sovereignty on one hand, but also in terms of access to peoples' food and nutrition of people with a low purchasing power, on the other hand. This situation applies to rice and powder milk for which detailed assessment were conducted on their impact on the production tariffs (supply-side growth, pricing, income), on imports and the food security of households will be considered necessary for the possible need for tax adjustment at the external borders of ECOWAS.

Thus, most of the agricultural products were excluded from the ETLs with the European Union within the framework of the EPA negotiations.

Still today, countries are inclined to believe the development their agriculture sector would be done within the confines of their national boundaries, and are promoting country-specific food sufficiency approaches, notably in terms of strategic products. Consequently, in view of the efforts made especially for subsidizing the inputs, countries are often inclined to either slow down or block the exports so as to put their national consumers at an advantage. These approaches are dislocating the construction of a regional market, market segmentation, and thereby accentuating price volatility.

The implementation of this activity will help to build a profound dialogue between the countries on this issue of productive specializations in order to harmonize the incentives among the countries for the effective implementation of ECOWAS trade measures.

This activity is broken down into six major action points:

- **Action 2.1.2.1:** Assess the implementation and impact of the CET relative to food and agricultural products
- **Action 2.1.2.2:** Contribute to the adjustment of customs duties and trade defense instruments at the region's borders

- **Action 2.1.2.3.** Ensure the impact monitoring of EPA implementation relative to agribusiness products and contribute to the EU/WA EPA monitoring mechanism
- **Action 2.1.2.4.** Contribute to the implementation of the WTO agreement on trade facilitation
- **Action 2.1.2.5.** Contribute to WTO negotiations on the issue of stocks in the agriculture agreement
- **Action 2.1.2.6.** Contribute to the setting up of a tariff policy analysis mechanism applied to food and agricultural products, inputs and equipment (the entire agroforestry, agro-pastoral and fisheries sector)

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#### **OUTCOME 2.2:**

**The agribusiness processing units are capable of meeting the needs and demands of the regional and international markets**

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One of the constraints to gaining access to the regional and international markets of agribusiness products made family farms is their low processing capacity. Besides the artisanal agri-business products sector of which the distribution channels rarely go beyond the production area, the agroforestry, agro pastoral and fisheries products are commercialized as unprocessed products. Consequently, they incorporate a low level of value-addition and poor quality certification. The region has lost huge international and regional market share for a certain number of products. Concerning the selected strategic food products, low product processing leads to pronounced market segmentation: numerous consumers prefer better manufactured imported products compared to local products. Thus, increase in the consumers' standard of living in the urban areas require the enterprises to turn out processed goods, which are easy to produce. Today, the sub region has many opportunities in order to take up the challenge of agribusiness processing so as to supply the market.

The biggest of these challenges are:

**1-** Rapid population growth and growing urbanization represent determining factors for the development of basic food value chains and local agricultural systems. There is the emergence of a more demanding middle-class consumer in terms of food products (growing individualism in terms of consumption patterns, simplification of food preparation, attraction for good quality and

hygienic (processed and packaged foods etc.). This is indicative that there are potential value-generating markets for local production if the appropriate processing and commercialization strategies are used in the region. According to the AFD-CIRAD-IFAD (2011) study, urban markets represent a purchasing power of between 150 000 and 200 000 FCFA per capita, and it is a major source of demand for the region's basic food products.

**2-** The increasing processing of products induces value addition thanks to basic products industrialization, thereby taking advantage of upstream and downstream economies;

**3-** The development of agribusiness processing will help to shore up the income of producers and create jobs. Indeed, product processing will spur the movement from primary production to the modern sector with integrated sectors and the establishment of contractual relationships with the various value chain stakeholders.

**4-** Increasing the consumption of local products should lead to the reduction of the sub region's dependency on imports and contributed to food sovereignty.

Mechanically, the regional food demand will increase in the next 10 years by 50% under the double effect of population growth and increase in consumers' income. The SWAC/OECD (2015), on the basis of World Bank data, evaluated the monetary value of food consumption at \$175 billion in 2010, the equivalent of 36% of the region's GDP and 52% of total household expenditure. In view of self-consumption by households, the SWAC estimated that 65% of the food economy is covered by the market and that this share will continue to increase. Thus, it is possible to give a rough estimate of the value of food consumption at about \$300 billion by 2025 (+75 % compared to 2010), thus representing a considerable transfer of the consumers' income to the producers.

Meanwhile, the analysis of the changes in demand clearly illustrates that it is not only a matter of increasing agricultural production proportionally to the size of the population growth. Already, value-addition in the processing of products would account for 40% of the value of basic agricultural products. This data will change considerably in the coming years because demand will increase for processed, packaged and differentiated products based on the demand segments (namely urban/rural, income class, lifestyle, type of consumption – household, individual, collective, etc.).

Consequently, the decisive challenge consists of adding value to agricultural products

through processing, conservation, packaging, standardization, development of distribution channels, etc. In short, the value chain structures. Once again, first generation ECOWAP will tackle these issues. But, today there is the need to speed up the pace so as to avoid a situation whereby imported products would take over the market, and supply the city instead of the local and regional producers and value chains.

The objective of this section is to improve production value-additions while guaranteeing the accepted quality standards towards improving their competitiveness on the local and regional markets. It will entail, among other things (i): creation of a conducive environment for the development of value chains or product sectors irrespective of the product in question through massive investments; (ii): Invest as a priority in strategic sectors/products notably in view of their place in the West African food regimes or foreign currency costs of imports; (iii): support the structuring of real umbrella organizations at the regional level while clarifying the mandate of professional stakeholders and public institutions in the regulation and contractualisation within the value chain.

This outcome is achieved through two activities:

- **Activity 2.2.1:** Improve knowledge on the changing quantitative and qualitative regional international demand
- **Activity 2.2.2:** Promote agribusiness processing units

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#### **ACTIVITY 2.2.1: Improve knowledge on the changing quantitative and qualitative regional and international demand**

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This activity will help in supporting the institutions involved in order to improve knowledge on this issue. It will lead to the production of the food consumer profile in the sub region and the trend of the years. The points to take into consideration are (i) structure of calorie intake in the last few years and diet diversity, (ii) structure of food expenditure and corresponding changes over the years, (iii) the dynamics of actual consumption of various food products, (iv) level of food dependency in the sub region and (v) the people's food preferences based on their place of residence. This will contribute to the production of decision-making tools for policy makers and businessmen.

The selected actions are:

- **Action 2.2.1.1:** Develop regular research and surveys on food demand and future trends
- **Action 2.2.1.2:** Disseminate information relative to demand and the prospects of the food market among the value chain stakeholders

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#### **ACTIVITY 2.2.2: Promote agribusiness processing units**

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In most of these sectors, technical innovations of product processing are veritable opportunities for improving their competitiveness and were the basis for high levels of development. Public research is still not well developed in this sector despite the persisting numerous technical issues that are yet to be resolved.

The enterprises in the processing sector are faced with multi-faceted issues namely:

- The non-availability high performing equipment and technologies adapted to their needs and the poor and ill-adapted supply of local equipment weakness;
- The difficulties relating to the drying and packaging of processed products are a recurrent issue that entrepreneurs are facing in their bid to ensure good quality hygiene and proper product conservation. Taking quality into consideration should be done on a permanent basis. This is vital to reassure and keep consumers and compete with imported products;
- The absence of suitable provision of services in line with the specificities and needs of processing units, especially in terms of training, advisory, information, research and access to financial services.

It is also necessary to promote approaches that will carry along most adequately the operators right from the technical diagnosis stages and right through the process of searching for solutions, thus the need at the regional level for strengthening agri-business processing.

The major actions identified are as follows:

- **Action 2.2.2.1:** Initiate an incentives-based program for the modernization of processing units for women and youths (MEs, SMEs, SMIs, Groups, associations, cooperatives)
- **Action 2.2.2.2:** Facilitation of financing for agri-business processing units and the promotion of risk management instruments (cf. SO4)
- **Action 2.2.2.3:** Support the standardization of processing units

- **Action 2224:** Define the regional standards for agri-business (Cf. O42)
- **Action 2225:** Promote attractive packaging
- **Action 2226:** Promote product traceability and labelling

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**OUTCOME 2.3:**  
**High-income job creating value chains are structured**

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In the last 20 years, West Africa witnessed the rising profiles of socio-professional organizations both in the countries and at the regional level. However, the sectors are not at the same level. The most well established ones are focused on servicing the international market. The stakeholders are structures into multiple organizations aimed at removing obstacles to product production and commercialization. Some regional strategic food products do not yet have smooth running and consolidated structures, and especially most of the veritable umbrella organizations are targeted at the international level. The lack of organization and structuring of the sectors and the stakeholders that intervene at the various levels namely production, commercialization, transport and storage weigh heavily on the competitiveness of the sectors, thereby promoting imports compared to regional production. In addition, this is a major handicap to securing campaign credit, which is indispensable for putting in place perennial access to inputs and equipment. The structuring of the sector helps notably promote contractualisation between the farmers and agro-industrial units, but also the traders in order to gain access to the provision of services (e.g. advisory, credit).

ECOWAS is committed to putting in place a harmonized regional agricultural umbrella development framework within the framework of developing the value chains. It caters to the development of value chains at the regional level for highly tradable products between the Sahelian and coastal countries: maize, livestock, etc. Already, it provides support for the institutional development of some umbrella organizations notably the West African Cereals Producers Network (WACPN). However, several programs are in the pipeline.

The realization of this result will help in supporting the selected strategic sectors in view of strengthening stakeholders' capacity and professionalization, facilitate the access of the stakeholders to the local and regional and the private entrepreneurs market

(e.g. the development of contractual and umbrella organization logics between the various stakeholders in the rice maize and cassava networks) for intra-community trade will create jobs and improve the income of the stakeholders involved.

This outcome is divided into two activities:

- **Activity 2.3.1:** Promotion and structuring of regional value chains
- **Activity 2.3.2:** Promotion of specific value chains with high job creation potential for women and youths

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**ACTIVITY 2.3.1:**  
**Promotion and structuring of regional value chains**

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The challenges linked to the structuring of value chains in line with the changing customer needs and expectations in terms of quantitative, qualitative analysis and relative to the health safety of foodstuffs did not change. Meanwhile, in order to decisively make progress on these issues, there is the need to correct the government-induced biases. The Ministries of Agriculture and Livestock focused on the "production" dimension and no channels for working on the other components of the sector despite a firm willingness to do this. The downstream production stakeholders are under the artisanship and agribusiness industry. At the regional level, these stakeholders just like standards or trade rules are managed by other departments (private sector, trade, etc.). Thus, there is a huge intersectoral work to be done and it should be structured to create a favorable climate for its development either at the national or regional level, while clarifying the mandate of the professional stakeholders and those of public institutions in terms of regulation and contractualisation within the value chain.

The major actions are as follows:

- **Action 2.3.1.1:** Promote regional on the productive specializations and the entry into development clusters on regional markets
- **Action 2.3.1.2:** Support the structuring of strategic regional value chain products, the umbrella organization and the contractualisation between the stakeholders
- **Action 2.3.1.3:** Putting in place a suitable regulatory and legal framework
- **Action 2.3.1.4:** Promote trans-border trade infrastructures
- **Action 2.3.1.5:** Accelerate the implementation



of the rice offensive (SO<sub>4</sub>)

- **Action 2.3.1.6:** Design and implement the “local milk” initiative (SO<sub>4</sub>)

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**ACTIVITY 2.3.2:**

**Promotion of specific value chains with high job creation potential for women and youths**

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The modernization of agricultural value chains to meet the growing demand of agricultural markets is, under certain conditions, a major opportunity for vulnerable groups such as women and young people. The challenge is to ensure equality among social groups across the value chain and to avoid the repetition of traditional patterns of gender discrimination. In modern value chains, men are concentrated in a more remunerative contract farming that gives them higher status, as they generally control household land and labor, while women and young people are predominant as salaried workers in the agro-food industries. Women are generally confined to certain links in the chain (e.g., processing and packaging) that require relatively low-skilled labor. Similarly, segregation and the occasional or temporary nature of contracts limit women’s opportunities to acquire new technical and entrepreneurial skills, increasing the risk of dismissal if their jobs are automated or if men are favored in technical training.

Women and young people have less access to factors of production, including credit, services, markets and information on new technologies, consumer preferences and export requirements. This lack of access reduces their chances of concluding contract-farming agreements.

This activity will contribute to strengthening the capacity of women and young people to assert their position on value chains. It will also promote women-specific agricultural value chains and generate decent jobs for young people by improving productivity and wealth creation in this sector, but also by diversifying the economy and more inclusive growth.

The actions identified are:

- **Action 2.3.2.1:** Identification of value chains high potential for women and young
- **Action 2.3.2.2:** Enhanced capacity of women's and youth organizations involved in these value chains (see SO<sub>4</sub>)
- **Action 2.3.2.3:** Support the implementation of central services (training, information,

marketing, financing) with players of the value chains, particularly women and youths

- **Action 2.3.2.4:** Contribute the introduction of platforms multimedia for economic and trade information (marketing opportunities, prices) for processing unit owners

- **Action 2.3.2.5:** Support the capacity development of women and youths in vocational training (see SO<sub>4</sub>)

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**OUTCOME 2.4:**

**The business climate supports innovation and investment**

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The slow and unequal integration of the private sector into agricultural value chains and related services is also attributable to a poor business climate in West Africa compared to other regions of the world. Low contracting and high transaction costs discourage investment and increase costs and risks for agro-based industries that rely on domestic markets for their raw materials. Thus, of the 183 countries assessed by the World Bank indicator on “ease of doing business” in 2012, 13 ECOWAS countries are classified in the last third from the 133th position to the 179th position (World Bank, 2012b). This poor ranking in the ease of doing business results from requirements related to licensing, administrative red tape, corruption, low access to finance and real estate, unreliability of electricity and development of insufficient national supply chains.

Globally, there are a growing number of investment finance organizations tailored to agribusiness. These financings concern both exclusively commercial capital companies and investors.

This section will implement activities to help improve the business environment by strengthening the actions undertaken through the Program for Promoting a Climate Favorable to Regional Agricultural Development. The main components of this section are largely included in the specific objective 4.

This result is dealt with under SO<sub>4</sub>.

**Status of ongoing programs for SO<sub>2</sub>**

The following table shows that few of the 1st generation PRIA programs are targeted at this specific objective.

TABLE 5

Status of ongoing programs for SO2: “Promote contractual and inclusive agriculture and agribusiness value chains targeted at regional and international demand, and poised for integration into the regional market”

REGIONAL INVESTMENT/ DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	OVERALL OBJECTIVE	MAJOR COMPONENTS
“Food Across Border” program (ProFAB)	Enhance food security, economic growth, resilience, and poverty reduction in West Africa through an integrated common market.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formulate and implement effective regional policies and strategies to address primary barriers to regional agricultural trade</li> <li>• Expand access to reliable information on cross-border trade data and regulatory requirements</li> <li>• Strengthen results-oriented trade advocacy platforms</li> </ul>
Support to the Regional Plan for Fruit Fly Control Project	Ensure that fruit and vegetable producers’ incomes are improved by controlling losses due to infestation by fruits flies	<p><b>COMPONENT 1:</b> Surveillance  <b>COMPONENT 2:</b> Control  <b>COMPONENT 3:</b> Capacity Building  <b>COMPONENT 4:</b> Applied Research  <b>COMPONENT 5:</b> Coordination</p>
Support for the Implementation of the Regional Offensive for Sustainable Revitalization of Rice Cultivation Program in West Africa	Ensure sustainable promotion of rice cultivation for food security and sovereignty in West Africa	<p><b>PILLAR 1:</b> Sustainably increase rice cultivation  <b>PILLAR 2:</b> Process and add value to local rice  <b>PILLAR 3:</b> Promote local rice on the regional market  <b>PILLAR 4:</b> Improve the environment for rice cultivation</p>

## DETAILED LOGICAL FRAMEWORK FOR EACH SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE OF 2016-2020 RAIPFSN

DONORS INVOLVED	TOTAL AMOUNT (\$)	COMMENCEMENT DATE AND DURATION	DELEGATED OPERATOR AND MAJOR PARTNERS	OUTCOME CORRESPONDING 2ND GENERATION RAIPFSN
USAID AND CANADIAN COOPERATION	10.5 MILLION US\$	2015 (5 YEARS)	ECOWAS, UEMOA, CILSS, HUB RURAL, BORDERLESS ALLIANCE, ENDA-CACID	OUTCOME 2.1
EU/AFD/ ECOWAS COMMISSION /MEMBER STATES	23,5 MILLION EUROS	2015 (5YEARS)	AFD, ARAA, WECARD, UEMOA	OUTCOME 2.3
TBD	\$404 MILLION	2017 (5 YEARS)	TBD	OUTCOME 2.1 OUTCOME 2.2 OUTCOME 2.4

## Detailed Presentation of SO 3: Improving access to food, nutrition and strengthening the resilience of the vulnerable population

### Objective and thematic focus

The two previous specific objectives have focused on two key dimensions of Food and Nutrition Strategy (FNS): (i) availability and (ii) market functioning. But food and nutrition insecurity in West Africa can also be explained mainly by difficulties in terms of access to food and a combination of factors that affect the nutritional status of children, pregnant and lactating women, the elderly and the disabled, displaced persons and refugees.

These difficulties stem from (i) the low incomes and purchasing power of a majority of agricultural and rural households; (ii) an allocation of productive capital (mainly land and livestock) that is insufficient to Sufficient products, consumed by the household or marketed on the market; (iii) still insufficient coverage of rural areas through basic social infrastructure and services (health, education, access to safe drinking water and sanitation) and access to vulnerable populations Have important consequences for malnutrition. Finally, the successive shocks to which a large part of the rural populations of the Sahelian and Sudano-Sahelian zones are subjected cause major cyclical crises that affect the livelihoods of the most vulnerable households and progressively reduce their capacity to cope with the subsequent shocks (Low resilience).

Therefore, this SO3 addresses these dimensions of food and nutritional insecurity, both structural and chronic as well as cyclical. These two types of food insecurity are also highly intertwined, all the more so because, in a majority of cases, it is the already chronically vulnerable households that are the first and hardest hit by business cycle shocks.

The region has made significant progress in recent years, including:

- Strengthening the Prevention of Food Crises Network (PFCN), created in 1984, including within this framework:
  - The adoption of a common methodology for

all the countries for vulnerability assessment and risk anticipation in terms of food and nutrition insecurity (Harmonized Framework for Risk Areas and Population Analysis and Identification in Food and Nutrition Insecurity);

- Review of the food aid charter with the adoption in 2011 of the Prevention of Food Crises Charter (one of which the first assessment was conducted in 2015);

- Establishment of the ACT Alliance based on strengthening the resilience of vulnerable households, with the definition in each country of “National Resilience Priorities”;
- Definition and implementation of a regional storage strategy, including support to national storage strategies (2nd line of defense), support for storage proximity (1st line of defense) and the establishment of a regional intervention instrument in the event of a major crisis, the Regional Food Security Reserve;
- Launching of regional support program for national social security nets in West Africa (PRAFNSS) in order to (i) support the countries and strengthen their capacity to formulate, implement, and preventative social security safety net programs within their prevention and crisis management mechanism, and (ii) establish regional standards in the design and implementation of social safety net programs;
- Support the inclusion of nutrition issues into the 1st generation NIPA.

This set of initiatives is part of the Zero Hunger Initiative in West Africa by 2025 adopted by the AERD and MMC (Abidjan, October 2012).

There are still significant disparities between countries in terms of the warning capacity and especially the response to cyclical crises. For their part, international humanitarian agencies and development agencies (IOs, NGOs and aid agencies) are heavily involved in these challenges and in the innovations introduced in crisis management (cash transfers, malnutrition management, etc.), with significant issues of coordination of interventions and sustainability of the innovations experimented (in particular the cash transfers). At the regional level,

consultations and dialogue (PFCN and its PREGEC system) focus on obtaining a shared diagnosis on the food and nutritional situation by the various stakeholders (States, IOs, NGOs, POs, TFPs) and the mobilization of the international and regional community in the event of a crisis. Despite very recent progress, the system is still not very operational in determining food assistance needs, selecting appropriate instruments/responses and monitoring responses to cyclical crises. There is therefore a significant need for Member States and regional and construction institutions to take on a collective capacity in West Africa to address these issues. Moreover, although the region has had to face repeated food and nutritional crises in recent years, particularly in its Sahelian part, it has not had to face a major climate crisis affecting the majority of countries. The combination of a set of risk factors (insecurity, climatic shock, rising food prices, etc.) simultaneously impacting a majority of countries in the region could put a strain on prevention and response mechanisms crises, and seriously affect the FNS of the populations but also more generally peace and security, because of the human population growth (displacements of populations) and the steady growth of livestock (massive transhumance). While strategies to strengthen the resilience of vulnerable households must enable them to have better capacities to cope with shocks, preserve and/or restore their livelihoods, they will remain insufficient in the event of major shocks.

This pillar includes support for the promotion of social safety nets aimed at food security and nutrition, capacity building of States and national actors as well as the sharing of knowledge and good practices in these areas, promotion of agricultural sensitive nutrition programs, support for resilience-building programs of vulnerable households, development of information systems and early warning systems, the promotion of crisis response capabilities, including the continuation and enhancement of the implementation of the Regional Security Storage Strategy, including the Regional Reserve, national stocks and proximity stocks. It also integrates the preparation of a regional FNS contingency plan, complementary to national contingency plans and to prepare the region to face different crisis scenarios. Addressing dimensions that go beyond the

agricultural field, this strategic axis has important dimensions relating to governance. This involves taking care of the intersectoral dimensions of the FNS (nutrition, trade, social protection, etc.) and, on the other hand, the overall governance of the FNS system. The scope of food and nutrition issues over the last ten years has led the three institutions (ECOWAS, UEMOA and CILSS) to set up political bodies to deal with them. Given the scarcity of resources there is a dual need for streamlining and the coherence of FNS governance frameworks. The mobilization of common technical tools (CH, ECOAGRIS, PREGEC/RPCA, RRSA) will pave the way for better political coordination.

Four main outcomes are expected from this focus area:

- Outcome 3.1: the resilience of households is strengthened and vulnerability to chronic food and nutrition insecurity is reduced
- Outcome 3.2: The integration of nutrition in food and agricultural programs contributes to the development of strategic global fight against malnutrition
- Outcome 3.3: Prevention and management of cyclical food and nutrition crises is ensured
- Outcome 3.4: The food security and nutrition governance is reinforced under the Zero Hunger Vision.

### **Links with the guidance of the ECOWAP/ CAADP Strategic Framework 2025 and with the orientations of Malabo**

of the Malabo Declaration on (i) eradication of hunger, including its nutrition components, and (ii) strengthening household livelihoods and the resilience of productive systems.

### **Overview of the logical framework**

The following table provides an overview of the outcomes, activities for each of the outcomes and the main actions for each activity.

**TABLE 6**  
**Intervention logic for specific objective 3: Improve access to food, nutrition and strengthen the resilience of the vulnerable people**

EXPECTED OUTCOMES	ACTIVITIES
<b>OUTCOME 3.1:</b> The resilience of households is strengthened and their vulnerability in terms of acute food and nutrition insecurity is reduced	<b>ACTIVITY 3.1.1:</b> Strengthen the resilience of the vulnerable population
	<b>ACTIVITY 3.1.2:</b> Support the implementation of social safety net programs targeted at the FNS
<b>OUTCOME 3.2:</b> Mainstreaming nutrition into agricultural and food will complement the implementation of global malnutrition control strategies	<b>ACTIVITY 3.2.1:</b> Mainstream nutrition into agricultural programs with a strong gender component
	<b>ACTIVITY 3.2.2:</b> Contribution to the malnutrition control strategies and programs
<b>OUTCOME 3.3:</b> Nutritional and food crises prevention and management is ensured	<b>ACTIVITY 3.3.1:</b> Strengthen the information and early warning mechanisms on crisis risks and develop the analysis of the Harmonized Framework
	<b>ACTIVITY 3.3.2:</b> Strengthen the regional solidarity in view of the food crises through the implementation of the regional buffer stock strategy
<b>OUTCOME 3.4:</b> The governance of food and nutrition security is strengthened under the Zero Hunger vision	<b>ACTIVITY 3.4.1:</b> Ensure the implementation and monitoring of Zero Hunger commitments
	<b>ACTIVITY 3.4.2:</b> Improve the governance of FNS

**S03:**  
 Improve access to food, nutrition and strengthen the resilience of the vulnerable rural population.

## ACTIONS

**ACTION 3.1.1.1:** Support the countries in implementing Countries Resilience Priorities

**ACTION 3.1.1.2:** Define and implement the Region's Resilience Priorities (integrating pastoralism security - Cf. R12)

**ACTION 3.1.1.3:** Conduct studies and prospective reflections on the future of pluri-active and small holder farms and the relevance of policies and support instruments

**ACTION 3.1.2.1:** Capitalize on experiences relating to the social safety nets targeted at FNS

**ACTION 3.1.2.2:** Support and build the capacities of national and regional institutions for the promotion of food and nutrition safety nets

**ACTION 3.1.2.3:** Develop a regional skills network of social protection based on FNS

**ACTION 3.2.1.1:** Support the research programs and pooling of outcomes on the interrelations between agriculture and nutrition

**ACTION 3.2.1.2:** Support the Member States in the definition of nutrition-friendly agricultural programs (agricultural diversification, food fortification, food hygiene, etc.)

**ACTION 3.2.1.3:** Put in place innovative operations targeted at mainstreaming agriculture/nutrition into local development programs and/or agroforestry, agro pastoral and fisheries development and targeted at women

**ACTION 3.2.1.4:** Strengthen the human resources capacity in nutrition-friendly agriculture in the Member States and at the regional level

**ACTION 3.2.1.5:** Put in place innovative support operations for value chains relative to diversification and high-impact bio-fortification nutrition (fruits and vegetables, milk, fish, PFNL), targeted at women

**ACTION 3.2.1.6:** Develop a regional sensitization/education program for integrating nutrition into school programs

**ACTION 3.2.2.1:** Contribute to the dialogue and the cross-cutting coordination on nutrition

**ACTION 3.2.2.2:** Capitalize on the outcomes of innovative operations for integrating nutrition into agricultural and value chains programs for the purpose of cross-cutting dialogue

**ACTION 3.3.1.1:** Deploy the entire ECOAGRIS mechanism and increase its federating capacity (Cf. OS4, R43)

**ACTION 3.3.1.2:** Strengthen capacities for the implementation methodology of the harmonized framework of vulnerability analysis

**ACTION 3.3.1.3:** Design a regional contingency plan, support the definition of national contingency plans and integrate a major crisis scenario

**ACTION 3.3.2.1:** Putting in place the sustainable mechanisms for abandonment and reconstitution of the physical and financial components of the Regional Food Security Reserve

**ACTION 3.3.2.2:** Strengthen the national food security stocks and build the capacity of RESOGEST as a reliable partner for the regional stock strategy

**ACTION 3.3.2.3:** Strengthen the proximity stocks by supporting their networking and contractualisation with the other lines of defense

**ACTION 3.4.1.1:** Putting in place the institutional framework and ensure inter-Departmental and multi-stakeholder coordination of the Zero Hunger Initiative

**ACTION 3.4.1.2:** Supporting the countries in governance reforms targeted at the Zero Hunger commitments

**ACTION 3.4.1.3:** Ensuring the monitoring of institutional reforms and "Zero Hunger" commitments

**ACTION 3.4.1.4:** Producing a biannual report on the status of hunger and malnutrition in the ECOWAS region, the implementation of the right to food and more generally the Zero Hunger Initiative

**ACTION 3.4.2.1:** Rationalize the regional food and nutrition security governance mechanism

**ACTION 3.4.2.2:** Strengthen the role of analysis and decision-making assistance of RPCA in terms of early warning and risk anticipation, monitoring and evaluation of prevention and response actions to crisis situations, and more generally the application of the PREGEC Charter and the intervention of the AGIR Alliance

**ACTION 3.4.2.3:** Strengthen national and regional mechanisms for information and monitoring of vulnerabilities, and the development of the Harmonized Framework (Cf. SO4)

**ACTION 3.4.2.4:** Support the countries for putting in place and strengthening food and nutrition crisis prevention/management mechanisms

## Justification of major outcomes, activities and actions under SO3

### OUTCOME 3.1.:

**The resilience of households is strengthened and their vulnerability to acute food insecurity and malnutrition is reduced**

This first outcome focused on reducing the chronic vulnerability of the rural population and strengthening their resilience to shocks.

At the national level, these challenges are taken into account within the framework of the National Resilience Priorities, which were defined during the last three years and targeted in three categories of vulnerable households:

- The vulnerable agricultural producers;
- The vulnerable farmers, herdsman and fishermen;
- The poor workers in the informal economy.

The implementation of the AGIR roadmap at the regional level covers the actions that are part of the four strategic objectives insofar as it entails improving policy coherence, acting on the various dimensions, the multiple levels (intensification, diversification, land safety, means of livelihood, access and functioning of markets, social protection, nutrition, etc.) that contribute to strengthening resilience and governance of intersectoral issues. It entails mainly (i) strengthening the household's means of livelihood; (ii) strengthen their capacities to face the shocks and restore their initial productive capacities, and (iii) deploy the social protection nets that are targeted to the disadvantaged households.

Consequently, the approach chosen by RAIPFSN is as follows:

- Specifically target the priority population that are selected by AGIR Alliance in their various activities and actions SO1, SO2 and SO4. It means systematically integrating the concern "resilience strengthening" in the policy program and policies. The same applies to the gender dimension;
- Develop at the level of SO3, the activities and actions that are not taken into action by SO1 and SO2. It entails more specifically the promotion of social protection nets relative to the vulnerable households.

Two activities planned in view of this outcome:

- Activity 3.1.1: Strengthen the resilience of the vulnerable population
- Activity 3.1.2.: Support the implementation of social protection nets relative to FNS

### ACTIVITY 3.1.1.:

**Strengthen the resilience of the vulnerable population**

This activity focuses firstly on the facilitation of the AGIR process, on the one hand, the organization of the multi-stakeholder regional dialogue and on the other hand the provision of technical support to the countries (AGIR unit housed in CILSS). It will also be necessary to identify in each of the programs and sub-programs of the various SOs of the RAIP the actions to be implemented to contribute specifically to strengthening the resilience of the three categories of vulnerable target populations. Given the importance of multisectoral and multidimensional approaches, the challenges of coherence and coordination of policies and programs, support to countries on the one hand, and regional actions on the other, will seek to promote efficient mechanisms (Agriculture, social welfare, nutrition, trade, the environment, etc.).

Finally, while strengthening the resilience of vulnerable households is seen as one of the ways to curb the vicious circle in which these populations live their livelihoods and capital deteriorate with each new shock. Consequently, their ability to cope with the next shock is weakened. This strategy does not spare the region and its partners from the major issues relating to the socio-economic prospects of these households. These issues are part of a global context of profound demographic, social, economic and environmental changes. They are also part of an agricultural context marked by the predominance of very small farms with low productivity of the factors of production. Most emerging and developed economies have simultaneously reduced the share of agricultural employment in total employment and improved the productivity of the agricultural sector, relying on job creation in the secondary and tertiary sectors. West Africa does not have considerable room for maneuvering in this area. While a value chain development pattern with a high job component is part of the



response (see SO2), it also poses significant challenges in terms of initial and vocational training for rural youths.

The main activities planned for this activity are:

**Action 3.1.1.1:** Support countries in the implementation of National Resilience Priorities

**Action 3.1.1.2:** Define and implement the Regional Resilience Priorities (integrating pastoralism security - see O12)

**Action 3.1.1.3:** Conduct studies and future-oriented reflections on the future of small and multi-functional family farms and the relevance of policies and support instruments

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#### **ACTIVITY 3.1.2:**

**Support the implementation of social safety net programs targeted at FSN**

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As part of their poverty reduction strategies, most countries are developing a social protection policy aimed at establishing minimum safety nets for the poor or vulnerable population. This includes guaranteeing a set of fundamental social rights, in particular minimum health cover. Many countries also have conditional or unconditional cash transfers programs (with or without consideration in terms of children's school attendance, health monitoring, etc.). Finally, multi-year or one-off (in times of crisis) social protection programs focusing on food and nutrition security are developed with the donors' support. They are targeted at vulnerable households.

In the context of strengthening household resilience, these programs, which usually include a "transfer" component to increase households' livelihoods or their purchasing power, and a component that focuses on strengthening economic activities notably livestock, small-scale irrigation, inputs, training, etc.), are seen as tools for simultaneously providing short-term assistance, while empowering households to cope with medium- and long-term shocks.

Countries have limited institutional and financial capacity to provide real leadership in this area. However, the sustainability and scale-up of these programs cannot be achieved without strong involvement of national institutions and actors. Thus, the intervention of the regional level aims precisely this objective.

The activity, already under the first RAIP, will be implemented through the following three actions:

**Action 3.1.2.1:** Capitalizing on experiences with social safety nets focused on FSN

**Action 3.1.2.2:** Support and strengthen the capacity of national and regional institutions for the promotion of food and nutritional safety nets

**Action 3.1.2.3:** Develop a regional network of competencies in social protection focusing on FSN

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#### **OUTCOME 3.2.:**

**Integrating nutrition into agricultural and food programs contributes to the implementation of comprehensive strategies to combat malnutrition**

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Malnutrition, especially infant malnutrition, was revealed to the world by the food crisis of Niger in 2005. If malnutrition is more heavily felt in landlocked Sahelian countries, chronic malnutrition affects most countries and can progress to rates of acute malnutrition that could be particularly severe in the event of a food crisis. The therapeutic management of this acute malnutrition is now well controlled, but it is very costly. Above all, despite the huge resources allocated to care programs in recent years, the declining rates of malnutrition are still very poor.

Malnutrition is a complex, multi-factor and multisectoral phenomenon. It focuses particularly on public health policy, but also on a number of sectoral policies: agriculture, education, reproductive health, food safety and access to basic social amenities (potable water, sanitation, primary health care, etc.).

It is not the responsibility of the agricultural policy to deal with all nutrition issues. Many countries in the region have established inter-ministerial coordination mechanisms for this purpose or have assigned responsibility for nutrition issues to the Ministry of Health. At the ECOWAS level, it is the mandate of WAHO. On the other hand, it is essential to promote nutrition-sensitive agricultural programs and approaches, both because of the positive and negative impacts of agricultural cycles on people's population, and because of direct impact (food production, quality, health security) and indirect impact, through improved income and employment.

The actions lined up with the program should be partly handled consistently with the actions carried out under SO1 (production, diversification, nutritional properties of foods, protection of nutrients in the post-production phase, health security, etc.) and in the Framework of SO2 on the promotion of value chains, as well as SO4.

If agriculture is to fully integrate nutrition, it must also be heavily involved in the inter-ministerial and multi-stakeholder coordination arrangements put in place by governments in order to develop nutrition approaches that address all the factors, which determine the nutritional status. Involvement in these schemes has a threefold purpose: (i) carry out advocacy on the importance of nutritionally sensitive agricultural approaches to achieving the results sought by Governments; (ii) promote, where appropriate, funding opportunities channeled through malnutrition policies and programs (see SUN) and (iii) contribute to the overall coherence of the country's policy in this area.

This outcome revolves around two main activities:

- Activity report 3.2.1: Mainstream nutrition into agricultural programs with a strong gender component
- Activity report 3.2.2: Contribution to the strategies for the fight against malnutrition programs

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#### **ACTIVITY 3.2.1: Integrate nutrition into the agricultural programs with a high gender component**

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The agricultural intervention components impacting nutrition are multi-faceted and complex. They concern the three specific objectives of RAIPFSN (and especially PNIASAN): (i) diversifying production, increasing the production of nutrients, with technical routes avoiding food contamination (pesticides, aflatoxins) (SO1); (ii) enhancing household resilience to climate change (SO1), (iii) preserving and increasing the access of the poorest to natural resources and preserving biodiversity (SO1 and SO3), (iv) improving the processing, storage and (v) improving household nutritional knowledge (dietary diversity, nutrient preservation, vitamins, etc.), (vi) promoting food and gender equality (women's economic autonomy, reduced workloads, access to the

factors of production, etc.), (vii) increase market access for vulnerable households (lower prices, cash transfers, etc.);).

Most of these dimensions relate to interventions at the national level. Meanwhile, the countries have little capacity at the level of the Ministries of Agriculture to address these issues and integrate the nutritional dimension into most agricultural programs. It is the main objective of this activity to provide methodological and technical support to countries for this purpose and to integrate nutritional indicators into the monitoring and evaluation of policies and programs. This latter aspect is addressed in SO4 as part of the implementation of the M & E system under PNIASAN/RAIPFSN.

The main activities planned for this activity are:

- Action 3.2.1.1.:** Support research programs and share results on agriculture-nutrition linkages
- Action 3.2.1.2.:** Support Member States in the definition of nutrition-sensitive agricultural programs (agricultural diversification, food fortification, food safety, process of processing, etc.) through methodological and technical support;
- Action 3.2.1.3.:** Put in place innovative operations targeted at the integration of agriculture and nutrition in local and/or agroforestry, agro-pastoral and fisheries programs targeted at women;
- Action 3.2.1.4.:** Strengthen human resource capacity in nutrition sensitive agriculture in Member States and at the regional level;
- Action 3.2.1.5.:** Put in place innovative operations to support value chains for product diversification and bio fortification with a high nutritional impact (fruits and vegetables, milk, fish, NWFP), targeted at women;
- Action 3.2.1.6.:** Develop a regional nutrition awareness/education program integrated into the curriculum.

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#### **ACTIVITY 3.2.2: Contribution to strategies and programs aimed at combating malnutrition**

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Nutrition is multifaceted and multisectoral. On one hand, agricultural administrations are not generally leaders in inter-ministerial and multi-stakeholder coordination. On the other hand, it is essential that the agricultural sector be fully involved and active in the inter-ministerial and multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms that are set up,

especially in the majority of the countries involved in the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement under the aegis of the United Nations.

To this end, two main actions will be developed:

**Action 3.2.2.1.:** Contribute to dialogue and intersectoral coordination on nutrition through the training of human resources involved in "nutrition sensitive agriculture" programs.

**Action 3.2.2.2.:** Capitalizing on the outcomes of innovative nutrition integration operations in agricultural programs and value chains, which feed into the intersectoral dialogue

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### **OUTCOME 3.3.:**

#### **Prevention and management of cyclical food and nutrition crises is ensured**

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This third outcome focuses on the prevention and management of food and nutritional cyclical crises. The regional mechanism for the prevention of food crises was designed in the 1980s on the basis of the Sahelian problems.

This result is achieved through two major activities:

- Activity report 3.3.1. Strengthening the information and early warning systems on crisis risks and developing the Harmonized Framework analysis
- Activity report 3.3.2: Strengthening regional food crises solidarity through the implementation of the regional storage security strategy

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#### **ACTIVITY 3.3.1.:**

##### **Strengthen information and early warning systems on crisis risks and develop the Harmonized Framework Analysis**

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The prevention of cyclical crises, the alert to anticipate crises, mitigate them and prepare responses are directly dependent on the quality of the information systems used to feed the various indicators selected by the Harmonized Framework. They also depend on the processing and analysis of information. This issue combines the broader issue of producing information on agriculture, food markets, income and livelihoods, nutrition and food situation, and so on. As a result, this activity is integrated into a larger outcome (O4.3) processed at the level of SO4 because of its crosscutting dimension relative to the set of specific objectives on RAIPFSN.

Moreover, reacting rapidly to an emerging crisis requires the design of upstream response strategies according to the crisis scenarios (scale, geographical coverage, causes) that the country/region may be confronted with. Contingency plans are tools that allow for this anticipation by considering these various scenarios and determining the appropriate responses, needs, chain of command, and so on. Implementation of the RRSA, in support of countries in the event of major crises, makes the availability of these national and regional contingency plans all the more necessary. The region will provide support to countries to develop contingency plans from which annual response plans or contingency plans will be worked out and will complement this exercise with the development of a regional contingency plan. The latter will consider a major crisis scenario affecting a substantial part of the population, the herd and affecting several countries simultaneously.

Three main actions are planned for this activity.

The first two actions are supported under SO4, O43.

**Action 3.3.1.1:** Deploy the entire ECOAGRIS system and increase its federative capacity (see OS4, R43)

**Action 3.3.1.2:** Strengthening capacities for the implementation of the Harmonized Vulnerability Framework methodology (SO4, O43)

**Action 3.3.1.3:** Design a regional contingency plan, support the definition of national contingency plans and incorporate a major crisis scenario

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#### **ACTIVITY 3.3.2:**

##### **Strengthening regional solidarity in the face of food crises through the implementation of the Regional Security Storage Strategy**

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The regional security storage strategy adopted by the MMC AERD in 2012 is based on three lines of defense: (i) proximity stocks managed by farmers' organizations, community organizations or local authorities; (ii) national security stocks managed by States; (iii) the Regional Food Security Reserve. Considering the principles of ECOWAP (subsidiarity, complementarity, solidarity), the Regional Reserve intervenes in support of countries when the first two lines of defense prove insufficient to curb a food crisis.

However, the situation of countries varies considerably:

- Existence of these two lines of defense at the national and subnational levels;

- Purpose of the stocks and management modalities;
- Place of the "stock" instrument in the range of crisis management tools;
- Existence of FSN contingency plans or multi-risk arrangements;
- Etc.

Given RHA for calibration at the regional level 20, its sustainability depends on scaling up of other lines of defense. Also, ARAA will provide support to countries taking into account the diversity of national situations.

While a support project has helped to set up the management bodies of the RRSA and to initiate the first actions targeted at national stocks and proximity stocks, the entire strategy remains to be implemented, namely the physical and financial components of the Regional Reserve, and to attain the agreed conventional levels.

The main activities planned for this activity are:

**Action 3.3.2.1:** Establish sustainable mechanisms for the contribution and reconstitution of the physical and financial components of the Regional Food Security Reserve

**Action 3.3.2.2:** Strengthen national food security stocks and support RESOGEST's capacity as a sure partner in view of the regional storage strategy

**Action 3.3.2.3:** Strengthen proximity stocks, support their networking and promote contracting with other lines of defense

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#### **OUTCOME 3.4:**

**The governance of food and nutrition security is strengthened within the framework of Zero Hunger Vision**

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For several years, particularly in the wake of the food crisis of 2008, ECOWAS has extended the PGCA scheme to the entire ECOWAS area, and mandated the CILSS - a regional cooperation institution competent in this field - to provide support to countries and the region. For its part, UEMOA has set up a High Level Committee for SAN specific to its eight member states. The CILSS plays a central role in the technical animation of the PREGEC system. Finally, the Food Crisis Prevention Network in the Sahel and West Africa (RPCA) plays an important role in multi-stakeholder dialogue, coordination and dialogue with the international community. It is co-chaired by ECOWAS and WAEMU and is technically facilitated by CILSS and SWAC/OECD. On the initiative of CILSS, national storage companies and their line ministries have set up a regional network,

RESOGEST, with a cooperation framework providing for the pooling of 5% of national stocks and Mobilization of human resources and skills of national societies for the benefit of countries that do not have or have little access to them.

RESOGEST and national companies constitute an important lever for the implementation of the regional storage strategy, but for the time being, it lacks the means to fulfil its mandate.

The regional governance structure of the SAN deserves to be clarified and streamlined: the mandates of the various constituent bodies overlap and some functions remain insufficiently supported. The implementation of the RRSA, with its own governing bodies, makes this need for clarification all the more urgent.

All these mechanisms are focused on the Zero Hunger target in West Africa. The Zero Hunger Initiative, carried out by the MMC/AERE in October 2012 in Abidjan, aims to translate the Right to Food into practice and proposes a renewed governance framework for FNS in terms of eradicating hunger and malnutrition by 2025. To this end, it will need political support at the highest level from the Commission and the Member States, in order to ensure the coherence and efficiency of multisectoral policies and interventions that have an impact on the FSN.

The result is sought through the implementation of two major activities:

Activity report 3.4.1. Ensure the implementation and monitoring of Zero Hunger commitments  
Activity report 3.4.2. Aim at improving FSN governance

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#### **ACTIVITY 3.4.1.: Ensure the implementation and monitoring of Zero Hunger commitments**

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The ECOWAS Zero Hunger Initiative is the multidimensional framework for the orientation and governance of FSN and resilience. The Zero Hunger Initiative aims to mobilize decision-makers at the highest level to make the Zero Hunger Objective a reality by 2025. It also aims to provide a governance framework for public action and multi-stakeholders that ensures full mobilization of all administrations and actors at both national and regional levels and encourages the revision of policies and programs in order to achieve this objective. Therefore, intersectoral management is an essential dimension of this

regional initiative, articulated with the initiative of the Zero Hunger Challenge. Finally, accountability is central to keeping decision makers at the highest level, assessing progress and gaps, identifying and overcoming constraints.

For the time being, the Zero Hunger Initiative is carried out by the AERD Department on behalf of the ECOWAS Commission and implemented through a program housed within ARAA. Given the stakes involved, the President of the ECOWAS Commission will have to be more actively involved in the capacity to lead a process of dialogue and mobilization involving the various departments concerned. It will also be necessary to involve the Heads of State to facilitate the mobilization of the countries at the highest level, the integration of the Right to Food at all levels and the setting up of a mechanism to monitor progress with the production of a biennial report on the food and nutritional situation submitted to the Heads of State and Government for their assessment.

This activity comprises three main actions:

**Action 3.4.1.1:** Put in place the institutional framework and ensure inter-departmental and multi-stakeholder coordination of the Zero Hunger Initiative

**Action 3.4.1.2:** Supporting countries in governance reforms geared towards commitments to the Hunger Vision

**Action 3.4.1.3:** Monitor institutional reforms and Zero Hunger commitments

**Action 3.4.1.4:** Produce a biennial report on the state of hunger and malnutrition in ECOWAS, the implementation of the right to food and, more generally, the Zero Hunger Initiative

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#### **ACTIVITY 3.4.2.: Improving the FNS Governance**

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The FNS governance mechanisms have been defined in the Sahelian countries that are historically confronted as food crises that are mainly linked to major production deficits (weather hazards, predators). They are composed of mechanisms targeted at the reduction of chronic food insecurity (the structural stakes) and those relating to the prevention and management of food crises, in charge of cyclical crises. They

have gradually evolved to take into account the various dimensions and causes of the crises. For a long time, the humanitarian crises in the Sahel were above all food crises and could therefore be dealt with by emergency measures targeted at food assistance. This pattern became limited in scope with the multiplication of humanitarian crises traceable to brutal climatic shocks (floods) or to political and/or security crises. In these cases, response mechanisms go beyond food aid alone and are usually managed by the Ministry of the Interior, and Civil Protection or under the coordination of the prime minister. At the regional level, the same applies to a Directorate of Humanitarian Affairs in charge of all types of crisis, and an AERD Department in charge of managing food crises. This is reflected both at the country and regional levels through the definition of multi-hazard contingency plans and the establishment of inter-ministerial crisis management mechanisms.

Finally, the boundary between chronic food and nutritional crises and cyclical crises has become increasingly artificial. The "resilience strengthening" approaches aim precisely to better articulate emergency humanitarian interventions, actions targeted at post-crisis rehabilitation and development actions.

For the time being, the mechanisms have been added up over time, rather than being rationalized according to the evolution of the issues at stake.

The activity will also make it possible to rationalize the whole system relative to the concerns:

- Appraising the FSN mechanisms that combine the cyclical and structural dimensions and the issue of resilience;
- Include the PGCA mechanisms into the prevention mechanisms and management of the "overall" management of humanitarian in the countries and the region;
- Clarify the regional mechanism and functions/respective missions (consultation, coordination, decision, response) of the various agencies and bodies;
- Clarify the positioning of FNS governance bodies in relation to agricultural policy governance bodies;
- Implement the resources for Operationalizing the complete mechanism for good performance.

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<sup>20</sup> Intervention capacity equivalent to 410 000 tons for the two components namely physical and financial

On the other hand, if countries have adopted a harmonized framework for assessing food and nutritional vulnerability and risks, the latter is penalized by the disparity in national and regional information systems: major parameters not covered, irregular collection primary data, unstable and/or harmonized methodologies, etc. Given the importance of information for monitoring and evaluating the policies and performance of the agroforestry, agro-pastoral and fisheries sector, as well as

for the prevention and management of crises, the strengthening of information systems and decision support is covered under the crosscutting actions in SO4.

The main activities planned for this activity are:

**Action 3.4.2.1:** Streamlining the regional food and nutrition security governance mechanism

**Action 3.4.2.2:** Strengthen the RPCA's role in analyzing and assisting decision-making on early warning and risk anticipation, monitoring and

**TABLE 7**  
**Ongoing Programs Relative to SO3. “Improving the food and nutrition security and the resilience of the vulnerable population”**

REGIONAL INVESTMENT/ DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	OVERALL OBJECTIVE	MAJOR COMPONENTS
Support program for food and nutrition security in West Africa Program (PASANAO)	Contribute to improving the food and nutrition situation of the West African population.	<p><b>COMPONENT 1:</b> Renovated approach to food security</p> <p><b>COMPONENT 2:</b> Support for the definition of regional policies</p> <p><b>COMPONENT 3:</b> Promotion innovative operations</p> <p><b>COMPONENT 4:</b> ECOWAS capacity building and program implementation</p>
“Set up a Zero Hunger Initiative for West Africa” Project	To eliminate hunger and malnutrition in region by 2025	<p><b>OUTCOME 1:</b> The Zero Hunger Initiative (ZHI) strategy and framework are defined after the participatory and multi-stakeholder process</p> <p><b>OUTCOME 2:</b> The strategies for combining social protection with agriculture are developed and applied</p> <p><b>OUTCOME 3:</b> Nutrition is adequately mainstreamed into investment policies and plans and the national and regional agricultural budgets</p>
Support project for food security storage of in West Africa (“ECOWAS Stock” project)	Contribute to responding effectively to food crises and strengthen the resilience of households in view of providing sustainable food security and sovereignty, through emergency food reserves at various levels	<p><b>- IMPLEMENTING THE GOVERNANCE OF THE REGIONAL STORAGE STRATEGY:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Support to the Regional Security Reserve</li> <li>2. Support to the national storage systems and putting them in networks (RESOGEST)</li> <li>3. Support to the proximity storage system</li> </ol> <p><b>- STRENGTHENING THE INFORMATION AND DECISION MAKING MECHANISMS:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Support to the information systems, n, ECOAGRIS and Food security surveys/ CHB (cf. SO4, below)</li> <li>5. Support to the decision-making mechanism</li> </ol>

evaluation of preventive actions and responses to cyclical crises, and more generally the application of the PREGEC Charter and the steering of the AGIR Alliance

**Action 3.4.2.3:** Strengthen national and regional information and monitoring systems for vulnerability and development of the Harmonized Framework (see OS4)

**Action 3.4.2.4:** Support countries in setting up and strengthening mechanisms for the prevention and management of food and nutrition crises

### Status of Ongoing Programs for SO3

Many ongoing programs are already part of the implementation of SO3. They relate to the four outcomes. However, a range of activities is not fully addressed and should be the subject of supplementary programs.

DONORS INVOLVED	TOTAL AMOUNT (\$)	COMMENCEMENT DATE AND DURATION	DELEGATED OPERATOR AND MAJOR PARTNERS	OUTCOME OF THE 2 <sup>ND</sup> GENERATION OF CORRESPONDING RAIPFSN
AFD/ECOWAS COMMISSION	\$12,34 MILLION	2012 (5 YEARS)	ARAA, CILSSD	OUTCOME 3.1
GERMAN COOPERATION/ ECOWAS COMMISSION	2.2.581.320 US\$ / 3,000,000 US\$	2013	ARAA, FAO	OUTCOME 3.1 OUTCOME 3.2
EU	56 MILLION EUROS	2015 (5 YEARS)	ECOWAS MEMBER STATES, + MAURITANIA AND CHAD, UEMOA, AGRHYMET REGIONAL CENTRE (CILSS), ARAA, AFD, AECID	OUTCOME 3.2

TABLEAU 7 (NEXT PART OF)

REGIONAL INVESTMENT/ DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	OVERALL OBJECTIVE	MAJOR COMPONENTS
EGOWAS Regional Agricultural Support Project (EGOWAP)	<b>Component 2: Implementation of “innovative” actions in Food Social Safety Nets in the ECOWAS region</b>	
Regional Governance strengthening project for resilience and food and nutrition security in West Africa	<b>Fight against poverty and food and nutrition insecurity, against the region's fragility in view of crises namely food crisis and strengthening Governance in Agriculture, food and nutrition security in West Africa and in the Sahel.</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Strengthen the capacity of major regional and national institutional actors for them to coordinate their actions towards attaining the objectives of AGIR and ensure its political anchoring.</li> <li>2. Strengthen the information systems and the dialogue platform of RPCA on resilience, food and nutrition security at the regional level and in the countries</li> <li>3. Strengthen the capacity of the civil society actors (producers, NGOs, etc.) involved in the governance of resilience at the regional, national and local levels to bring about their influence in an independent manner on the responses to be provided in view of structural difficulties and regular crises that the region is facing.</li> </ol>
Socio-economic and strengthening of the resilience of population in the trans-border onchocerciasis-free areas in the ECOWAS region	<b>Prevent the conflicts and ensure food and nutrition security of the population by strengthening their resilience in the onchocerciasis-free areas around the border</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Improve trans-border management of natural resources</li> <li>2. Accelerate the socio-economic development of trans border areas</li> <li>3. Preservation of the ecosystems and sustainable development of agroforestry, agro-pastoralism around the trans-border areas</li> </ol>
<b>B. . INCENTIVES/ INTERVENTIONS</b>		
RPCA 	<b>Monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the Charter for the prevention and management of food crises</b>	Permanent ‘in situ’ monitoring of national information mechanisms on food and nutrition security; Annual independent evaluation of the implementation of the Charter.
AGIR Alliance	<b>Structurally and sustainably reduce food and nutrition vulnerability by supporting the implementation of Sahelian and West Africa policies</b>	<b>PILLAR 1.</b> Improve the social protection of the most vulnerable communities and households by securing their means of subsistence <b>PILLAR 2.</b> Strengthen the nutrition of vulnerable households <b>PILLAR 3.</b> Sustainably improve agricultural and food productivity, income of vulnerable households and their access to food <b>PILLAR 4.</b> Strengthen the governance of food and nutrition security



## DETAILED LOGICAL FRAMEWORK FOR EACH SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE OF 2016-2020 RAIPFSN

DONORS INVOLVED	TOTAL AMOUNT (\$)	COMMENCEMENT DATE AND DURATION	DELEGATED OPERATOR AND MAJOR PARTNERS	OUTCOME OF THE 2 <sup>ND</sup> GENERATION OF CORRESPONDING RAIPFSN
AECID/ ECOWAS COMMISSION	5 MILLION EUROS	2015	RAA, AECID, FAO,	OUTCOME 3.1 OUTCOME 3.2
EU (11TH EDF)	€15,5 MILLION	2017	TBD	OUTCOME 3.2
EU (FFU)	€29,72 MILLION	2017	9 ECOWAS MEMBER STATES, ARAA, LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, VILLAGE COMMITTEES, COOPERATIVES, GROUPINGS, NGOS, EXPERTISE FRANCE	OUTCOMES 3.2
			CHARTER STAKEHOLDERS,	OUTCOME 3.2
		APRIL 2013	ECOWAS, UEMOA, CILSS, SWAC, TFPS	OUTCOME 3.1 OUTCOME 3.2

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## Detailed presentation of SO 4: Improving the Business Environment, Governance and Financing Mechanisms of the Agriculture and Agribusiness Sector

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### Objective and thematic field

This strategic axis covers the transversal dimensions of RAIPFSN, which covers several of the first three specific objectives. In particular, issues related to the financing of agriculture are dealt with holistically in this strategic direction, creating a regulatory environment and, more broadly, a business climate conducive to private sector investment, the upgrading of information systems, the capacity development of public institutions and professional organizations, and civil society. Finally, the strategic pillar integrates the functioning of the institutional mechanism and the mechanism of steering, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting on the basis of the principles of mutual responsibility adopted at the continental level.

As part of CAADP implementation, financing has focused on increasing the budgetary resources allocated by States to the agricultural sector, with a target of allocating 10% of public expenditure to agriculture (Maputo Commitment). These national resources were to be supplemented by contributions from donors and the private sector. The main objective was to finance the cost of investments and the various NIP and PRIA programs. This approach has taken little account of the question of financial services responding to the structural financing needs of the economic agents of the sector: producers, processing unit owners, warehousing operators, etc. But it is a reality all over the world: every agricultural producer and every economic agent of the value chains, each input or equipment supplier must have access to adequate banking and financial services, which are provided by core professional institutions, which enable them to conduct their business normally and invest: schematically, they need capital (of which the depreciation could be spread over several campaigns) and cash to finance the production cycle.

The massive transformation of the agroforestry, agro-pastoral and fisheries sector implies

modernization and investment in increasing the productivity of a large majority of family farms. Similarly, the development of value chains makes it possible to place food products on the market that meet consumers' expectations thereby implying a modernization of downstream production channels: modernization of sole proprietorships, SMEs and SMIs, and even the development of agro-industries. In any case, the issue of financial services and risk management is at the heart of this transformation strategy. The latter imposes a strong coherence between the financing of public services and the orientations chosen by the State and the stakeholders and the financing of the economic activity of the sector stakeholders.

Coordination issues are one of the main factors focusing on several aspects: (i) coordination between Member States on the coherence and complementarities of their approaches and priorities; (ii) inter-institutional coordination (between ECOWAS, UEMOA, CILSS, WECARD, etc.); (iii) inter-departmental coordination within the ECOWAS Commission to investigate and arbitrate cross-sectoral issues; (iv) coordination of external support coupled with the strengthening of the ECOWAP Donor's Group.

### **Seven outcomes are targeted through this specific objective:**

**Outcome 4.1:** The financing needs of the agricultural and agri-business sector are covered, and financial services are tailored to the needs of the different sector stakeholders

**Outcome 4.2:** The business environment of agricultural and agri-business value chains is incentives-based and promotes increased private investment

**Outcome 4.3:** National and regional information systems are fully functional and provide relevant decision-making support

**Outcome 4.4:** Various stakeholders have (technical, organizational, financial and management) capacities to carry out their professional activities

**Outcome 4.5:** Public institutions have the capacity and responsibility for planning, gender budgeting, monitoring and evaluation, and mutual accountability

**Outcome 4.6:** Various stakeholders have (technical, organizational and financial management) capacities and play their full roles in the design, piloting, implementation and coordination of RAIPFSN/PNIASAN

**Outcome 4.7:** Initiatives targeted at regional priorities catalyze stakeholders' efforts

### **Links with the guidance of the ECOWAP/ CAADP 2025 Strategic Framework and the Malabo Guidelines.**

This pillar is the fourth specific objective under the 2025 Strategic Orientation Framework. It is in line with commitments 2, 5, 6 and 7 of the Malabo Declaration on (i) the financing of investments in agriculture, (ii) promoting intra-African trade, (iii) building resilience through risk management instruments, and (iv) mutual accountability of stakeholders.

### **Overview of the logical framework**

The following table provides an overview of the outcomes, activities for each of the outcomes and the main actions for each activity. →

**TABLE 8**  
**Logical intervention of the specific objective no 4: Improve the business environment, governance and the funding mechanisms for the food and agriculture sector**

EXPECTED RESULTS	THINGS TO DO	
<p><b>OS 4</b>                      Improve the business environment, governance and funding mechanisms of the agroforestry agro-pastoral, fisheries and agribusiness sector</p>	<p><b>OUTCOME 4.1:</b>                      The financing needs of the agricultural and agri-food sector are covered, and financial services are adapted to the needs of the different actors in the sector</p>	<p><b>ACTIVITY 4.1.1:</b>                      Promote financial policies and services meet the needs of the various categories of actors (<b>family farms, other economic agents of the value chain, producer organizations, inter-branch organizations</b>)</p>
	<p><b>ACTIVITY 4.2.1:</b>                      Promote risk management tools and insurance mechanisms</p>	
	<p><b>ACTIVITY 4.1.3:</b>                      Advocacy for increased national and regional public budgetary resources allocated to the agroforestry -pastoral and fisheries sector (Commitment 10%)</p>	
	<p><b>ACTIVITÉ 4.1.4</b>                      Operationalize the selected regional financial instruments (ECOWADF Regional Fund)</p>	
	<p><b>ACTIVITÉ 4.1.5</b>                      Establishing and facilitating a permanent consultation framework between ECOWAP stakeholders and financial sector players</p>	

## ACTIONS

- ACTION 4.1.1.1:** Capitalize on the policies and innovations of Member States and conduct surveys of national and regional development banks, private banking and savings banks
- ACTION 4.1.1.2:** Carry out an in-depth study on the needs and specificities of financial services and risk management tools for each category of actors
- ACTION 4.1.1.3:** Prepare and organize a round table on the financial inclusion of economic agents between the main networks of banks, actors and public authorities
- ACTION 4.1.1.4:** Implement incentive instruments (subsidy, guarantee fund, etc.) promoting the involvement of the banking sector
- ACTION 4.1.1.5:** Support the design and implementation of financial services that take into account the specific constraints and needs of women and young people
- ACTION 4.1.2.1:** Capitalize risk management experiences through insurance mechanisms in different types of context and outputs
- ACTION 4.1.2.2:** Assess the need for harmonized regulation and harmonize
- ACTION 4.1.2.3:** Encourage the implementation of innovative or scaling-up operations
- ACTION 4.1.3.1:** Disseminate the methodology for calculating the share of public budgets allocated to the agroforestry -pastoral and fisheries sector and train the officials of the Ministries of Agriculture, Budget and Finance in its use
- ACTION 4.1.3.2:** Edit and disseminate an annual report on the financing of the agroforestry -pastoral and fisheries sector in the Member States and at the ECOWAS level
- ACTION 4.1.3.3:** Mobilize national and regional parliaments, governments on the challenges of public funding of the agroforestry -pastoral and fisheries sector
- ACTION 4.1.3.4:** Advocacy with the CAF to mobilize Community resources for RAIPFSN
- ACTION 4.1.4.1:** Conducting a review of constraints related to the implementation of ECOWADF
- ACTION 4.1.4.2:** Review the RAIPFSN funding strategy and instruments
- ACTION 4.1.4.3:** Implement the selected financial mechanism
- ACTION 4.1.5.1:** Identify the stakeholders of the financial sector to be mobilized (central banks, commercial banks, development banks, SFD networks)
- ACTION 4.1.5.2:** Establish an agenda for consultation and the modalities of operation of the consultation framework
- ACTION 4.1.5.3:** Facilitate the consultation framework and disseminate the results

TABLEAU 8 (NEXT PART OF)



	RÉSULTATS ATTENDUS	ACTIVITÉS	
<b>OS 4</b> Improve the business environment, governance and funding mechanisms of the agroforestry agro-pastoral, fisheries and agribusiness sector	<b>OUTCOME 4.2:</b> The business environment of agricultural and agri-food value chains is an incentive and promotes increased private investment	<b>ACTIVITY 4.2.1:</b> Simplify, harmonize and disseminate intra-Community trade procedures and accreditation procedures to SLEC "Originating products" (In partnership with Cf. Department of Commerce, Customs and Free Movement)	F
		<b>ACTIVITY 4.2.2</b> Implement a simplified cross-border export regime for the informal sector (In partnership with Cf. Department of Commerce, Customs and Free Movement)	F
		<b>ACTIVITY 4.2.3</b> Establish standards and standards for the main products traded within the Community	F
		<b>ACTIVITY 4.2.4</b> Implement incentive financing mechanisms for the private sector	F
		<b>ACTIVITY 4.2.5</b> Promoting a favorable tax environment for investment by agri-food companies	AI AI AI
		<b>ACTIVITY 4.2.6.</b> Contribute to the harmonization and implementation of the Investment and Competition Code. (In partnership with Private Sector Department)	AI AI
		<b>ACTIVITY 4.2.7</b> Advocating for the development of decentralized energy supply for agri-food companies	AI AI AI
		<b>ACTIVITY 4.2.8</b> Promoting peace and security	AI C
<b>OUTCOME 4.3:</b> National and regional information systems are fully functional and provide relevant decision support	<b>ACTIVITY 4.3.1:</b> Deploy ECOAGRIS and its federative capacity	AI AI AI AI	
	<b>ACTIVITY 4.3.2:</b> Strengthening capacities for the implementation of the methodology Harmonized framework for vulnerability analysis	AI AI AI AI AI	
<b>OUTCOME 4.4:</b> The different stakeholders have (technical, organizational, financial and management) capacities to carry out their professional activities	<b>ACTIVITY 4.4.1:</b> Support the promotion of vocational training programs for the different trades	AI AI AI AI	
	<b>ACTIVITY 4.4.2:</b> Supporting the development of financial services	F	

## ACTIONS

Pm. Cf. OS2

Pm. Cf. OS2

Pm. Cf. OS2

Pm. Cf R41

**ACTION 4.2.5.1:** List the national tax regulations applied to agri-food companies

**ACTION 4.2.5.2:** Contribute to the definition of harmonized tax policies and incentives between countries

**ACTION 4.2.5.3:** Inform actors and companies on the fiscal and regulatory provisions of the Member States

**ACTION 4.2.6.1:** Contribute to the integration of the specific characteristics of the private agricultural and agro industrial sector into the Investment and Competition Code

**ACTION 4.2.6.2:** Monitoring concentration and monopoly practices

**ACTION 4.2.7.1:** Contribute to the design of energy infrastructure development strategies

**ACTION 4.2.7.2:** Assess the potential of bioenergy and renewable energies in the supply of energy to agro-processing enterprises

**ACTION 4.2.7.3:** Contribute to the mobilization of financial resources for energy infrastructure

**ACTION 4.2.8.1:** Develop advocacy on the contribution to peace of sustainable development processes in landlocked and disadvantaged areas

Other actions: Pm. See ECOWAS Commission "Peace and Security Department"

**ACTION 4.3.1.1:** To carry out a thorough diagnosis of the state of the national information systems

**ACTION 4.3.1.2:** Provide differentiated support to countries for the deployment of complete information systems (equipment, training, etc.)

**ACTION 4.3.1.3:** Harmonize and adapt methodologies to the diversity of national contexts, in particular for the agricultural survey and the SAP

**ACTION 4.3.1.4:** Update the quality charter of the information proposed by the CILSS and set up a quality control mechanism

**ACTION 4.3.2.1:** Provide differentiated support to countries for stakeholder training

**ACTION 4.3.2.2:** Strengthening analytical capacities of SAN / SAP national cells

**ACTION 4.3.2.3:** Ensure the regular functioning of the Info-Stocks / RRSA Cell

**ACTION 4.3.2.4:** Strengthen the analytical and decision support capacities of the PREGEC system

**ACTION 4.3.2.5:** Design the methodology for determining assistance needs on the basis of the results of the HC

**ACTION 4.4.1.1:** To draw up an inventory of the devices and the supply of training for the main trades from production to distribution

**ACTION 4.4.1.2:** Design a regional strategy for the development of training provision

**ACTION 4.4.1.3:** Identify regional actions / specializations (regional centers for the training of trainers, pool of trainers, e-learning, etc.)

**ACTION 4.4.1.4:** Implement the regional strategy

Pm cf. 4.1.1 to 4.1.4

TABLEAU 8 (NEXT PART OF)



	RÉSULTATS ATTENDUS	ACTIVITÉS
	<b>OUTCOME 4.5:</b> <b>Public institutions have capacity and assume their roles of planning, gender budgeting, monitoring and evaluation, and mutual accountability</b>	<b>ACTIVITY 4.5.1:</b> Building capacity of national institutions
		<b>ACTIVITY 4.5.2:</b> Building capacity of regional institutions
		<b>ACTIVITY 4.5.3:</b> Facilitate the planning, monitoring and evaluation of RAIPFSN
		<b>ACTIVITY 4.5.4:</b> Define and manage the information and communication strategy
<b>OS 4</b> Improve the business environment, governance and funding mechanisms of the agroforestry agro-pastoral, fisheries and agribusiness sector	<b>OUTCOME 4.6:</b> <b>The different stakeholders have technical, organizational and financial management capacities and play their full roles in the design, piloting, implementation and coordination of RAIPFSN / PNIASAN</b>	<b>ACTIVITY 4.6.1:</b> Strengthen the capacities of agricultural professional organizations, organizations of private sector actors and Civil Society Organizations and in particular the Gender Network
	<b>OUTCOME 4.7:</b> <b>Initiatives targeted at regional priorities catalyze stakeholder efforts</b>	<b>ACTIVITY 4.7.1</b> Accelerating the implementation of the offensive on the rice sector
<b>ACTIVITY 4.7.2</b> Design and implement the offensive on the promotion of "local milk sectors"		
<b>ACTIVITY 4.7.3.</b> Design and implement the regional initiative for the installation of young producers		
<b>ACTIVITY 4.7.4</b> Integrating the employment issues of young people and women into development strategies		



## ACTIONS

**ACTION 4.5.1.1:** Deliver support to planning, analysis and monitoring-evaluation units  
**ACTION 4.5.1.2:** Networking PNIA Focal Points

**ACTION 4.5.2.1:** Increase the human resources of the DADR  
**ACTION 4.5.2.2:** Building the capacity of ARAA  
**ACTION 4.5.2.3:** Strengthening the capacity of regional technical cooperation institutions

**ACTION 4.5.3.1:** Facilitating the CCAA  
**ACTION 4.5.3.2:** Decline RAIPFSN in annual plans as part of ECOWAS budget programming  
**ACTION 4.5.3.3:** Develop institutional and human capacity for M & E within DAERE  
**ACTION 4.5.3.4:** Facilitate the M & E system with Member States, stakeholder groups and regional partners (periodic reviews, joint reviews)  
**ACTION 4.5.3.5:** Fueling the continental M & E mechanism / NEPAD-AU  
**ACTION 4.5.3.6:** Publish an annual report on agroforestry -pastoral and fisheries performance and policy implementation

**ACTION 4.5.4.1:** Design a strategy and tools / information media - communication that addresses the diversity of target audiences  
**ACTION 4.5.4.2:** Implement the information-communication strategy  
**ACTION 4.5.4.3:** Establish a network of specialized journalists and communicators

**ACTION 4.6.1.1:** Provide methodological support for the capitalization of experiences of different categories of actors  
**ACTION 4.6.1.2:** Deliver training in advocacy and support the definition of the negotiating positions of the different categories of actors  
**ACTION 4.6.1.3:** Strengthen the planning, technical and financial management and reporting capacities of the different categories of actors  
**ACTION 4.6.1.4:** Mapping private sector actors

**ACTION 4.7.1.1:** Establish the coordination and monitoring mechanism  
**ACTION 4.7.1.2:** Mobilizing financial resources  
**ACTION 4.7.1.3:** Implement the four strategic axes

**ACTION 4.7.2.1:** Establish a Technical Task Force combining expertise and stakeholders  
**ACTION 4.7.2.2:** Define the strategic framework of the Local Milk Offensive  
**ACTION 4.7.2.3:** Submit for decision to CMS AERE  
**ACTION 4.7.2.4:** Mobilize resources and implement strategic thrusts

**ACTION 4.7.3.1:** Establish a Technical Task Force combining expertise and stakeholders  
**ACTION 4.7.3.2:** Define the framework for the Youth Settlement Initiative  
**ACTION 4.7.3.3:** Submit for decision to CMS AERE  
**ACTION 4.7.3.4:** Mobilize resources and implement the strategic axes

**ACTION 4.7.4.1:** Establish a Technical Task Force combining expertise and stakeholders  
**ACTION 4.7.4.2:** Define the strategic framework of the Youth and Women's Employment Promotion Initiative  
**ACTION 4.7.4.3:** Submit for decision to CMS AERE  
**ACTION 4.7.4.4:** Mobilize resources and implement strategic thrusts

## Justification of the main results, activities and actions of SO 4

### OUTCOME 4.1:

The financing needs of the agricultural and agri-business sector are covered, and financial services are tailored to the needs of the different actors in the sector

The financing strategy is intended **to ensure the massive and sustainable transformation of agriculture and agri-business value chains**. Its objective is to **"have financing instruments to promote financial services and risk management tools for the Diversity of needs, to the specific constraints of each of the various stakeholders (i.e. public, private, socio-professional) involved in the agricultural and agri-business sector"**.

This strategy based on (i) a clarification of the nature of the various funding needs of the stakeholders; (ii) the clear distinction between the purpose of the various requests/funding segments, and (iii) the identification of risks, the design of a range of risk management instruments and guarantee of loan financing.

The regional level will be particularly mobilized to define, on the basis of the capitalization of existing initiatives, the relevant financing instruments and to determine the public interventions that are essential for the remobilization of the banking sector.

Five activities are planned for the promotion of financing instruments:

- **Activity report 4.1.1:** Promote policies and financial services relating to the needs of various categories of actors (family farms, other agents and economic value chains, producer organizations, umbrella organizations)
- **Activity report 4.1.2:** Promote risk management tools and insurance schemes
- **Activity report 4.1.3:** Advocacy for the increase in national and regional public budgetary allocations to the agro-forestry, agro-pastoral and fisheries sector (10% Commitment)
- **Activity report 4.1.4:** Operationalize the selected financial instruments (Regional ECOWADF Fund)
- **Activity report 4.1.5:** Establish and coordinate a permanent framework for consultation between stakeholders of the ECOWAP and the financial sector stakeholders

### ACTIVITY 4.1.1:

**Promote financial policies and services that meet the needs of various categories of actors (family farms, pastoral, fisheries and forestry activities, other economic agents of the value chains, producer organizations, umbrella organizations)**

This activity aims to stimulate genuine policies for financing economic agents in the agroforestry, agro-pastoral and fisheries sector, from the upstream of production down to the distribution of products.

A large majority of family farms do not have access to appropriate financial services either because they are unavailable or because of their costs, or because they do not meet the requirements of banking institutions. Only holdings linked to structured and commercial channels or registered in contractual commercial procedures can claim them to the extent that the delivery of the products is the guarantee of the loans. While microfinance witnessed strong growth, it is not able to meet the large and diversified financing needs of family-owned. Community or third-party warranty practices tend to develop but still bedeviled with the cost of credit in a context of high price volatility.

In this area, the activity will focus on the promotion of the following services:

- a.** Financial services targeted to investment financing (equipment, town planning, irrigation, warehouse, etc.) (See e. below.)
  - b.** Financial services targeted at the financing of agricultural campaigns and production cycles (cultivation advance payments, fattening, etc.);
  - c.** Financial services linked to storage and marketing, including warrants;
  - d.** Specific financing for the settling down of young farmers;
  - e.** Support for the activity report and women's economic emancipation;
- One of the main obstacles to the development of the structuring and the collective organization of producers also lies in access to finance. In addition to the usual risks (production uncertainties, price volatility, etc.), the banks also have to contend with the mismanagement risks of the collective organizations. However, bulk collection, storage, upgrading of products and conservation to limit post-production losses require considerable investment in buildings,

equipment and working capital. Moreover, the Farmers' Organizations (FOs) are interested and have to conclude institutional contracts, but are faced with significant payment delays.

The focus will be on the development of financial services to finance the economic and commercial activities of FOs and umbrella organizations:

**a.** Investments in equipment (platform for reception, storage or even processing and packaging of products, etc.)

**b.** Operation: Pre-financing of the collection, financing of storage and marketing, etc.

Funding for advisory support activities will be considered on the basis of the experiences gained by the region (e.g. FIRCA) and based on members' contributions (membership dues), levies (pseudo taxes) on products and supplemented by public revenue and development assistance.

Downstream production, and apart from the agro-food industries and large commercial operators, financial services providing finance to the various value chains stakeholders are not readily available despite significant investment needs. Just like in the production sector, the absence of risk management tools leads to strong mistrust of the banking sector. Private sector financing is the most expected in the downstream production segment. But if they have start-up capital, they also need financial services to invest and drive their business. In addition, there are a large number of small-scale, sometimes informal, private or cooperative, small-scale processing units, often promoted by women and highly labor-intensive, whose development is hampered by the lack of commitments by the banks.

As food demand evolves strongly towards processed, packaged and secured products in terms of nutritional and hygiene quality, the development of financial services suitable to the needs of this diversity of processing, marketing, distribution enterprises is the cornerstone of regional food sovereignty.

For this category of stakeholders, the activity will focus on the promotion of the following services:

**a.** Financial services adapted to investments in the area of processing (technology), storage, packaging, quality control, marketing, etc. taking into consideration the various types of firms

(size, activity report, legal status, ability to mobilize guarantees, etc.);

**b.** Financial services suitable for the regular operations of the business;

The activity will be strongly linked to the next activity focused on the design and promotion of risk management tools. It will be developed in partnership with banking networks, development banks and risk management institutions.

The activity will be implemented through five main actions:

**Action 4.1.1.1.:** Capitalizing on Member States' policies and innovations and conducting surveys of national and regional development banks, private banking and savings-credit networks

**Action 4.1.1.2.:** Carry out an in-depth study on the needs and specificities of financial services and risk management tools for each category of actors

**Action 4.1.1.3.:** Prepare and organize a round table on the financial inclusion of economic agents between the main networks of banks, actors and public authorities

**Action 4.1.1.4.:** Implement incentive instruments (bonuses, guarantee funds, etc.) that promote the involvement of the banking sector

**Action 4.1.1.5:** Support the design and implementation of financial services that take into account the specific constraints and needs of women and young people

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#### ACTIVITY 4.1.2:

#### Promote risk management tools and insurance schemes

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In the absence of effective or sufficient risk hedging tools, banking institutions - including DFSs - constitute significant provisions on the basis of high and often prohibitive interest rates that constitute a mismatch in relation to the rate of return of funded economic activities. Sometimes, even if the risk is fully hedged - this is the case for warrant financing transactions - the rates remain high in view of the inherent risks. The risks are of several kinds. The two best-known ones are production and market risks.

Therefore, the issue of risks requires two approaches:

**a. Risk reduction.** Generally, it directly involves the national development policy, and requires painstaking inter-ministerial work. Risk mitigation of production is a challenge to the

government's investment policy in major infrastructure and hydro-agricultural developments (aimed at developing irrigation for climate shock mitigation), and environmental policy for all aspects concerning the adaptation to climate change (see conclusions of the AIC Forum). In terms of market risk, the involvement of trade administrations is indispensable to determine a management policy for price volatility and management regulation, that the instability is linked to internal factors (local or regional) or the past through transmission of international instability. Finally, according to the production areas and nature, the scope and the frequency of risks, various mitigation strategies could be deployed, either nationwide or according to the size of the entity (promoting the use of adapted varieties, agriculture and weather advice, encouraging production diversification, support for local processing of products, partial grant 1 financing of investments, etc.). These aspects are taken into consideration in SO1 and 2.

**b. Risk management.** On one hand, it consists of adequately ascertaining the specific risk involved and its occurrence, etc. Generally, this is the mandate of financial institutions when they are reviewing the loan portfolios. On the other hand, it consists of "hedging" by mobilizing various types of instruments:

- i. The guarantees or individual guarantees (land titles, mortgages, etc.);**
- ii. Guarantees (harvests);
- iii. Group Guarantees: surety, etc.
- iv. Insurance (indexed, livestock, etc.);
- v. The mechanisms of global climate insurance such as ARC (African Risk Capacity - case of Mali, Niger, Senegal);
- vi. The guarantee fund and the collective risk funds;
- vii. Etc.

The Member States and ECOWAS have an important role to play in regulating the sector as well as experience capitalization, supervision and coordination of multiple approaches developed by industry stakeholders (banks, MFIs, TFPs, NGOs, etc.). The same applies to the Central Banks and the Community institutions that determine the prudential rules (BCEAO, OHADA, etc.) that sometimes only cater to the protection of the financial and banking sectors, without adequately seeking to focus on the specific constraints of agricultural activity.

The activity will capitalize experiences, proposals to build and lead the consultations with the banking sector, networks of microfinance institutions, insurance mechanisms and systems, regional and international banks. It will also promote innovative operations.

Three main actions are planned in this respect:

**Action 4.1.4.1.** Capitalizing on risk management experiences through insurance mechanisms in a variety of contexts and productions

**Action 4.1.4.2.:** Assessing harmonized regulatory requirements and ensuring harmonization

**Action 4.1.4.3.:** Encouraging the implementation of innovative operations or scaling up

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**ACTIVITY 4.1.3:**

**Advocacy for increasing national and regional budgetary allocations to the agroforestry, agro-pastoral and fisheries sector (10% Commitment)**

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The Heads of State of the African Union during the Malabo Summit reaffirmed their commitment made in 2003 in Maputo to allocate at least 10% of government budgets to agriculture. Few countries have managed to sustainably exceed this threshold, but most countries have made significant progress. In view of the issues at stake and the reaffirmed ambitions for the agricultural sector in a broader sense and food security in particular, it is essential to engage the country to ensure sustained momentum relative to agricultural expenditure, in particular to ensure the financing or co-financing of public goods: basic infrastructure, research, advisory support, design and implementation of structural reforms; and deploy a set of incentives-oriented transformation of agriculture and value chains. The same applies to the Community's financial commitments towards implementing for the implementing RAIPFSN at the regional level (see below RAIPFSN on the Funding Strategy).

This activity will result in the conduct of four main actions:

**Action 4.1.3.1:** Disseminating the methodology for calculating the share of public budgets allocated to agriculture, forestry, livestock and fisheries sectors and train senior managers of the Ministries of Agriculture, Budget and Finance on how to use such tools.

**Action 4.1.3.2.:** Publish and distribute an annual report on the financing of agroforestry, agro-

pastoral and fisheries sector in the Member States and within ECOWAS

**4.1.3.3 Action:** Mobilizing national and regional parliaments, governments on issues of public financing of agroforestry, agro-pastoral and fisheries sector

**Action 4.1.3.4:** Carry out advocacy towards AFC for the mobilization of community resources for RAIPFSN

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**ACTIVITY 4.1.4.:**  
**Operationalizing selected financial instruments (ECOWADF Regional Fund)**

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The Regional Fund for Food and Agriculture was formally established by regulation (C/REG.2/08/11) by virtue of the decisions of the 66th Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers of ECOWAS (Aug 2011). The regional fund, which is housed at EBID, was signed by way of an agreement between EBID and the ECOWAS Commission. However, it is not yet operational. Neither the ECOWAS Commission nor financial partners have funded it.

The financing of ECOWAP passes through various channels:

- Via the financial mechanism of the ECOWAS Commission
- Via accounts opened and dedicated (current accounts and fixed deposit accounts) to programs, generally at the level of ARAA;
- Via the financial arrangements of the various operators (technical cooperative organizations, FOs, consulting firms and international organizations);
- Via direct financial management by some cooperation agencies.

The strategic orientation framework provides strategic direction that ECOWAS submits a streamlined financial system to the MMC. This activity will allow a review of the relevance and functionality of the selected mechanism for financing regional operations, and reassess or review if necessary this mechanism.

Three actions will be broken down as follows:

**Action 4.1.4.1:** Conduct a review of constraints relating to the implementation of ECOWADF

**Action 4.1.4.2:** Revise the financing strategy and instruments for RAIPFSN

**Action 4.1.4.3.:** Implement the selected financial mechanism

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**ACTIVITY 4.1.5.:**  
**Develop and facilitate a permanent consultative framework between ECOWAP Stakeholders and the financial sector**

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The banking and insurance sectors are the least mobilized among the ECOWAP/CAADP stakeholders. The previous sections have laid emphasis on the urgent need to remove obstacles to funding in order to engender the expected massive changes in the industry. Activities 411 and 412 are based on work relating to dialogue and close cooperation between the banking and insurance sectors, public institutions and non-governmental stakeholders in order to remove barriers to increased mobilization of these essential partners in economic activity in favor of the agricultural sector. Deemed at risk, the agricultural sector is now considered to have a very significant growth potential and new risk management tools are now available that can reduce the impact of agricultural and commercial risks.

This activity extends the working definition of financial services tailored to different categories of players and different financing needs. It aims to establish a framework of permanent dialogue for mutual understanding, the adoption and implementation of a joint roadmap among financial institutions and 'traditional' ECOWAP stakeholders.

The activity includes three main actions:

**Action 4.1.5.1:** Identify financial sector stakeholders to be mobilized (Central banks, commercial banks, development banks, MFI networks)

**Action 4.1.5.2:** Set an agenda to conduct consultations and modalities for the operation of the consultative framework

**Action 4.1.5.3:** Facilitate the consultative framework and disseminate outcomes

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**Outcome 4.2:**  
**The business climate of agricultural and agribusiness value chains is incentives-based and promotes increased private investments**

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Improving the business climate is one of the main routes towards intensifying and securing the process of reinvestment in agriculture that

has occurred since 2008. Evidently, the business climate focuses on the regulatory framework (investment, taxation, regional recognition of companies, trade, standards etc.). It also relates to the "physical" business climate, in particular access to energy (particularly for processing units, product storage), transport and communication infrastructure (including high-speed internet access), etc.

However, this issue is national in scope across a wide range of topics (status of farmers and operators, taxation, social security, land tenure, pastoral code, etc.). Another issue facing ECOWAP includes the need to improve the business climate based on approaches and sectoral policies that are partially outside the scope of Ministries of Agriculture. Therefore, intersectoral coordination issues are essential. For the ECOWAS Commission, this entails developing consultation and arbitration between the AERD Department, the Department of Industry and Private Sector, the Department of Infrastructure, Department of Trade, Customs and Free Movement, the department responsible for macroeconomic policies, etc. in all areas covered by the regional (trade, regional infrastructures), while areas of national sovereignty, require harmonized approaches among countries (including taxation).

This result is broken down into eight activities:

- **Activity 4.2.1:** Simplify, harmonies and disseminate intra-Community trade procedures and the authorization procedures for "original products" under ETLs
- **Activity 4.2.2:** Establish a simplified trans-border export regime for the informal sector
- **Activity 4.2.3:** Enact rules and standards for key products that are traded within the Community
- **Activity 4.2.4:** Implement an incentives-based financial mechanism for the private sector
- **Activity 4.2.5:** Promote a conducive tax environment for the investments of agribusiness enterprises
- **Activity 4.2.6:** Contribute to the harmonization and implementation of the investment and free competition code
- **Activity 4.2.7:** Make advocacy for the development of decentralized energy supply for agribusiness enterprises
- **Activity 4.2.8:** Promote peace and security

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#### **ACTIVITY 4.2.1:**

**Simplify, harmonies and disseminate the intra-Community trade procedures and authorization procedures for "products originating from the region" under the ETLs**

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The trade in local products (agricultural and artisanal) and products originating from the region fall under the ECOWAS Trade Liberalization Scheme. Ideally, the first set of products (in principle) move about freely, while originating processed products must be approved (at company and product levels). Agribusiness processing enterprises still have difficulties to ascertain the origin of their products due to the (random operations of the National Products Accreditation Committee or the notification procedure to ECOWAS, non-recognition between ECOWAS and UEMOA which each retaining their procedures, non-recognition by a country of an approved product, etc.).

This issue is under the purview of the Department of Trade, Customs and Free Movement. The activity will consist of developing collaboration with the latter so as to define measures aimed at facilitating trade and increasing the number of companies and certified agro-industry products.

This activity is mentioned here for the sake of consistency, but is reviewed in the SO2.

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#### **ACTIVITY 4.2.2:**

**Put in place a simplified cross-border export regime for the informal sector**

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A group of value chain stakeholders (processing and marketing) are in the informal sector, wherein women play a central role. Informal trade is particularly vibrant in the bustling border areas thanks to the markets that allow Sahelian and coastal economies to take advantage of their complementarities.

The immediate formalization of these players is problematic and is met with a lot of resistance.

This issue is the subject of a discussion within the Trade Department. The activity consists of involving the agricultural sector and especially the DAERD in these reflections. One of the main lines of work is to consider an ultra-simplified regime to secure the trade and reduce the

vulnerability of the informal sector vis-à-vis active users on the borders (customs, police, veterinary and health services, etc.).

This activity is mentioned here for the sake of consistency but is treated in the SO2.

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**ACTIVITY 4.2.3:  
Enact rules and standards for the main products traded within the Community**

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The Department of Industry and Private Sector Promotion started the enactment of a certain number of standards allowing for trading in regional products on international markets. In some cases, if the regional standards are not aligned with the capacities of producers and enterprises could constitute an obstacle to sub regional trade and open the way to imports from outside the region.

Thus, it is necessary to (i) analyze the relevance of standards in the learning phase at the regional level and if necessary review them, notably for the products that are entirely meant for the regional market and/or (ii) support the stakeholders through (information, standardization, etc.) in terms of the broader scope of standardizing the enterprises and the products.

This activity is mentioned here for the sake of consistency but is treated in SO2.

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**ACTIVITY 4.2.4:  
Implement an incentives-based financial mechanism for the private sector**

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This activity is mentioned here for the sake of consistency but is treated in outcome 4.1.

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**ACTIVITY 4.2.5:  
Promote a conducive tax environment relative to the investments of agribusiness enterprises**

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Taxation is one of the levers of investment, but unfortunately it is rarely one the first decisive factors for investment decisions. The safety of investments and predictable/stability of the regulatory and tax environment is deemed to be higher than the level of taxation. However, the

fuzziness that often beclouds the tax regime (tax base and tax rate) and the disparities in tax regimes in the countries is an uncertainty factor that induces a wait-and-see attitude and prudence. Another aspect touches on tax disparities within the same country. This is usually the case with the promotion of growth clusters and tax waivers of private investments involved in these clusters (removal of customs duties on imported equipment, removal or temporary rebates on profit tax). It is true that this differentiation in terms of tax treatment induces private investments but it could be damaging to other stakeholders, notably the family farms by creating some forms of treacherous competition. Finally, the granting of tax waivers should also be analyzed in the light of the fiscal stance while income waivers remain a delicate issue and customs duties is negatively affected by the liberalization of foreign trade. Consequently, it is necessary to embark on a comprehensive reflection on this issue so as to make appropriate balancing and tradeoffs by focusing on the intervention at the regional level relative to the harmonization of national approaches.

The activity focuses on three actions carried out in association with the Department of Macroeconomic Policy and the Department of Industry and Private Sector Promotion:

**Action 4.2.5.1:** Make an inventory of national tax regulations applied to the agribusiness sector enterprises

**Action 4.2.5.2:** Contribute to the definition of harmonized tax policies and incentives among the countries

**Action 4.2.5.3:** Inform the stakeholders and enterprises on tax arrangements and regulations in the Member States

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**ACTIVITY 4.2.6:  
Contribute to the harmonization and implementation of the investment and free movement code**

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Countries have all developed investment and competition codes to secure investment by the private sector, including foreign investment. ECOWAS and UEMOA have embarked on a process of harmonization of these codes at the regional level. The issue is becoming more important with the agricultural sector's desire to encourage investments in agriculture and agri-food value chains. However, the facilities

available to certain types of investors (zone exclusivity, tax exemption, etc.) can lead to new forms of unfair competition to the detriment of small and medium-sized operators already installed.

The activity does not directly relate to the responsibilities of the DAERD but will enable it to promote the agricultural issues in the ECOWAS Commission:

Two actions are included in this activity:

**Action 4.2.6.1:** Contribute to the integration of the specific characteristics of the private agricultural and agro industrial sector in the Investment and Competition Code

**Action 4.2.6.2:** Monitoring concentration and monopoly practices

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#### **ACTIVITY 4.2.7:**

#### **Advocating for the development of decentralized energy supply for agri-food enterprises**

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The availability and cost of energy are two major obstacles to the development of the activities of processing enterprises, especially in poorly served rural areas. This question is essential because it determines the location of firms and thus impacts on job creation and land use planning. It also determines the regularity of production processes and consequently the competitiveness of firms.

Again, this is not a matter for which responsibility falls to the AERD Department. It involves a dialogue with the relevant Departments when drawing up investment programs in energy infrastructure.

The activity comprises three actions:

**Action 4.2.7.1:** Contribute to the design of energy infrastructure development strategies

**Action 4.2.7.2:** Assessing the potential of bioenergy and renewable energies in the supply of energy to agri-food processing enterprises

**Action 4.2.7.3:** Contribute to the mobilization of financial resources for energy infrastructure

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#### **ACTIVITY 4.2.8:**

#### **Promoting peace and security**

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A climate of peace and security is a prerequisite for investment in agriculture. Development delays in some landlocked, predominantly rural

areas (including pastoral areas) contribute to instability, facilitate the penetration of terrorist groups that pose risks to the region as a whole. Insecurity is also one of the main obstacles to the free movement of products and the functioning of markets.

This activity will emphasize the contribution of a dynamic agroforestry and agro-pastoral sectors for the consolidation of peace. Conversely, this will support the efforts of the ECOWAS Commission in this area.

The activity will be implemented through the following actions:

**Action 4.2.8.1:** Develop advocacy on the contribution to peace of sustainable development processes in landlocked and disadvantaged areas

**Other actions:** Pm. Cf. ECOWAS Commission "Peace and Security Department"

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#### **OUTCOME 4.3:**

#### **National and regional information systems are fully functional and provide the relevant decision support**

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Either one is referring to the various types of actors (producers, value chain agents, POs, etc.) or the different categories of decision-makers, all of them need reliable and regular information to conduct their activities, guide and monitor and evaluate performance in agriculture, livestock and fisheries, and assess the impacts of development programs or policy instruments. The field of prevention and management of food crises also require information capacity to feed the different parameters and indicators that make up the FSN and integrated into the Harmonized Framework of Vulnerability Analysis.

The ECOAGRIS system will soon be fully operational. It is based on national information systems and brings together the various regional mechanisms.

However, much remains to be done, notably in strengthening national information systems and their capacity to feed the regional mechanism with reliable, independent and regular data based on harmonized methodologies at the regional level.

This Outcome focuses on this issue. It is divided into two main activities:

- **Activity report 4.3.1:** Deploy the ECOAGRIS mechanism and its federating capacity

- **Activity report 4.3.2:** Strengthen the capacity



for the implementation of the Harmonized Framework Methodology for vulnerability analysis

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**ACTIVITY 4.3.1:**  
**Deploy the ECOAGRIS mechanism and its federative capacity**

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The relevance of ECOAGRIS is essentially based on national systems. However, they are in a very heterogeneous situation between countries, which impacts the information available at the national level but also the possibility of aggregating the data at the regional level.

The activity will consist in implementing the following actions:

**Action 4.3.1.1:** To carry out a thorough diagnosis of the state of the national information systems

**Action 4.3.1.2:** Provide differentiated support to countries for the deployment of complete information systems (equipment, training, etc.)

**Action 4.3.1.3:** Harmonize and adapt methodologies to the diversity of national contexts, in particular for the agricultural survey and the SAP

**Action 4.3.1.4:** Update the quality charter of the information proposed by the CILSS and set up a quality control mechanism

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**ACTIVITY 4.3.2:**  
**Building Capacity for implementing the Harmonized Framework methodology for Vulnerability analysis**

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The Harmonized Framework is being finalized at the ECOWAS level. In addition to reliable and comprehensive information systems, it also requires strong analytical and information processing capacities at the level of the various stakeholders in the dialogue on FSN. This multi-actor nature is all the more important since the CH's objective is to carry out the diagnoses shared by States, the regional and international community, NGOs, POs, etc.

The actions carried out for this activity are as follows:

**Action 4.3.2.1.:** Provide differentiated support to countries for stakeholder training

**Action 4.3.2.2.:** Strengthening analytical capacities of national FSN/SAP units

**Action 4.3.2.3.:** Ensure regular operation of the Stocks-Info/RRSA Unit

**Action 4.3.2.4:** Strengthen the analytical and decision support capacities of the PREGEC system

**Action 4.3.2.5:** Design the methodology for determining assistance needs on the basis of the results of the CH

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**OUTCOME 4.4:**  
**Various stakeholders have (technical, organizational, financial and management) capacities to carry out professional activities**

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The processing in the agroforestry, agro-pastoral and fisheries sectors and the promotion of the sectors require a strong professionalization of the actors involved in these activities, regardless of whether they are producers, SME-SMI managers or employees. From the supply sector upstream of production to the distribution activities and through the various links of value chains, there are many occupations and professional skills.

Today, in the sector, a sizable number of professionals set up or develop their activities without having the initial training and the vocational training which would allow them to improve their practices, to have organizational, managerial and negotiation skills, etc. The capacity of the sector to capture large numbers of jobs will also depend on the employability of young people and consequently on their training and professional skills. Vocational training is a national prerogative. However, as all countries face the same challenges, the region could provide them with useful support. Moreover, in the field of university training or certain specialized training courses (as is already the case with veterinary schools, the Agrhymet Regional Centre, ZIE, etc.), resources can be pooled in order to diversify the education system, providing training, better covering the different needs by developing centers of specialization at regional level, promoting the training of trainers, and then have the capacity to increase the number of trainings.

In addition to training, access to suitable financial services relative to the nature of enterprises (including family farms) and activities is the cornerstone of the development of economic activities. This aspect is recalled in this result, but is dealt with in detail in Outcome 4.1.

This result revolves around two activities:

- **Activity report 4.4.1:** Support the promotion of vocational training programs for the various actors
- **Activity report 4.4.2:** Strengthen the development of financial services

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**ACTIVITY 4.4.1:**  
**Support the promotion of training programs for the various trades categories**

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This activity consists first of all in establishing a complete diagnosis of the needs and the supply of training in the countries and in the level of the pooled regional capacities. This diagnosis should make it possible to determine the gap to be covered. It will also enable the identification of new strategies to meet the growing needs, in particular through the potential of educational innovations and new technologies in the field of education and training. It will make it possible to envisage the specialization potential of countries in vocational training for the benefit of the whole region, in particular in terms of training of trainers.

Under this activity the following main activities will be developed:

- 1 Action 4.4.1.1:** Carry out a status assessment of the mechanisms and the training offer for the main professional cadres from distribution to production
- 2 Action 4.4.1.2:** Design a regional strategy for the development of the training offer
- 3 Action 4.4.1.3:** Identify actions/regional specializations (regional training of trainers clusters, trainers' pool, e-learning, etc.)
- 4 Action 4.4.1.4:** Implement the regional strategy

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**ACTIVITY 4.4.2:**  
**Support the development of financial services**

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For the records: See O4.1.

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**OUTCOME 4.5:**  
**Public institutions have the capacity and responsibility for planning, gender budgeting, monitoring and evaluation, and mutual accountability**

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National agricultural public institutions have been considerably weakened in the structural adjustment phase both at the level of central

administrations and decentralized services. Today, they are faced with a significant distortion between the demands of PNIASAN's ambition and their ability to deliver public services to agriculture.

At the regional level, human resources have increased slightly in recent years and the establishment of ARAA has contributed to the development of ECOWAS implementation capacities. Nevertheless, human and institutional capacities do not match the needs, in terms of the ambitions put forward by ECOWAP/ CAADP.

The strategy of delegating to operators (technical cooperation organizations, FOs, NGOs, etc.) the implementation of the PRIA does not solve all the problems, far from it. On the ECOWAS side, this delegation approach involves strengthening leadership, coordination and monitoring capacities. Even in these operational institutions, human capacities are often inadequate.

This outcome can be divided into four main activities:

- **Activity report 4.5.1:** Develop the capacity of national institutions
- **Activity report 4.5.2:** Develop the capacity of regional institutions
- **Activity report 4.5.3:** Facilitate the planning, monitoring and evaluation mechanism relative to RAIPFSN
- **Activity report 4.5.4:** Define and manage the information and communication strategy

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**ACTIVITY 4.5.1:**  
**Building capacity of national institutions**

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This activity is primarily the prerogative of States and their development partners. But they will have to benefit from regional technical support in particular to enable them to integrate regional dynamics into a harmonized and convergent process at ECOWAS level and to enable them to feed into the results framework chosen at the level of the region and the continent (CAADP/Malabo Follow-up).

This activity will comprise two main actions:

- **Action 4.5.1.1:** Provide support to the planning, analysis, monitoring and evaluation unit
- **Action 4.5.1.2:** Embed the PNIA focal points in a network

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**ACTIVITY 4.5.2:  
Building capacity of regional institutions**

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Regional institutions must have sufficient capacity to carry out three core tasks:

- Facilitate the process with Member States with all stakeholders;
- Implement activities which are under the purview of the region with:
  - Firstly, political dialogue, coordination and design of policy instruments (regulations, incentives, etc.) which are under DAERD's mandate;
  - Secondly, the operational programs that are under ARAA and its regional technical partners;
- Coordinate monitoring and evaluation and maintain relationship with the AU/ NEPAD.

The main actions to be developed for this purpose are:

- **Action 4.5.2.1:** Increase human resources of DADR
- **Action 4.5.2.2:** Strengthen the capacities of ARAA
- **Action 4.5.2.3:** Strengthen the capacity of the regional technical cooperation institutions

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**ACTIVITY 4.5.3:  
Facilitate planning, gender budgeting, monitoring and evaluation of RAIPFSN**

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One of the central prerogatives of ECOWAS and the various regional stakeholders in the implementation of RAIPFSN is the facilitation of the ECOWAP/CAADP process since programming, budgeting, implementation and monitoring and evaluation. This activity is proving to be decisive and demanding to ensure that the process remains inclusive at every stage. It should also be implemented without delay, monitored and evaluated, with lessons learned at every stage in order to reorient or expand programs as necessary.

The M&E system is based on a set of indicators at the national and regional levels, based on the results framework adopted by the region and in line with the HCF.

The last five years have been used to design the mechanism and align it within the overall ECOWAS M&E framework.

The establishment of ECOAGRIS makes it

possible to envisage a functional mechanism based on data provided by the national information systems and channeled through ECOAGRIS, stakeholder contributions and M&E systems of the various programs.

To this end, the main actions to be deployed are as follows:

- Action 4.5.3.1:** Facilitating the CCAA
- Action 4.5.3.2:** Break down the RAIPFSN into annual plans as part of ECOWAS budget programming
- Action 4.5.3.3:** Develop institutional and human capacity for M & E within the DAERD
- Action 4.5.3.4:** Facilitate the M & E system with Member States, stakeholder groups and regional partners (periodic reviews, joint reviews)
- Action 4.5.3.5:** Provide information to the continental M&E mechanism/NEPAD-AU
- Action 4.5.3.6:** Publish an annual report on agroforestry, agro-pastoral and fisheries performance and policy implementation

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**ACTIVITY 4.5.4:  
Define and manage the information and communication strategy**

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A policy and its programmatic dimension are likely to produce results and make impact only if they are well known and owned by the stakeholders for whom they were designed. The institutions and leaders of ECOWAP stakeholder organizations know ECOWAP and 1st generation PRIA very well. There is the need to attain the next stage new step so that the grassroots actors at the base would know the content and ascertain its policy direction and that of 2nd generation PRISAN. It behooves all stakeholders to be part of an effective information and communication strategy based on the use of appropriate channels and messages for the various target audiences: Member States, journalists, producers, value chain operators, etc.

The activity will consist in implementing the following two actions:

- Action 4.5.4.1:** Design a strategy and tools/ information channels - communication that addresses the diversity of target audiences
- Action 4.5.4.2:** Implement the information-communication strategy
- Action 4.5.4.3:** Establish a network of specialized journalists and communicators

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**OUTCOME 4.6:**  
**Various stakeholders have (technical, organizational and financial management) capacities and play their full roles in the design, piloting, implementation and coordination of RAIPFSN/PNIASAN**

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The originality of ECOWAP is its inclusiveness and participation since the beginning of its development. But many weaknesses prevent a complete benefit from this approach. At the regional level, it is mainly networks of national organizations or platforms that participate in the process. The quality, relevance and impact of their participation depends strongly on their federative capacities, their ability to rely on strong grass-roots organizations, their ability to capitalize on their knowledge and experience to draw lessons and proposals Regional leaders to foster regional consultations.

This result is implemented through the following activity:

- **Activity report 4.6.1:** Strengthen the capacity of Professional Agricultural Organizations, Private Sector Organizations, Civil Society Organizations, in particular the Gender Network

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**ACTIVITY 4.6.1:**  
**Strengthen the capacities of Agricultural Professional Organizations, Organizations of private sector actors and Civil Society Organizations and in particular the Gender Network**

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The FO networks have been considerably strengthened through the development of policies and regional dialogue. But their capacities remain insufficient to enable them to better exploit the very important potential of initiatives, knowledge and proposals emanating from their national platforms and especially their basic organs.

The private sector (excluding family farms) was the poor relation of the regional dialogue. It remains insufficiently structured and representative to give full weight to the orientations adopted at the regional level, and especially to play an enhanced role in implementation.

POSCAO, the recently formed Gender Network, and some regional or international NGOs are key stakeholders in ECOWAP. Civil society represents non-sectoral but societal interests. The Gender Network, created in 2015, is considered strategic in terms of the place of women and young people in the development of the sector and their relative marginalization in policies and programs.

RAIPFSN will continue its efforts and will conduct four major actions:

**Action 4.6.1.1:** Provide methodological support for the capitalization of experiences of different categories of actors

**Action 4.6.1.2:** Deliver training in advocacy and support the definition of the negotiating positions of the different categories of actors

**Action 4.6.1.3:** Strengthen the planning, technical and financial management and reporting capacities of the different categories of actors

**Action 4.6.1.4:** Mapping private sector actors

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**OUTCOME 4.7:**  
**Initiatives targeted at regional priorities catalyze stakeholder efforts**

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The ECOWAS Ministers of Agriculture have identified priorities in establishing ECOWAP's balance sheet and determining the outlook for 2025. They expect the region to focus on common concerns affecting the countries and representing key issues for which they want coherent regional impetus, co-ordination and investment.

Four priorities have been defined for specific and structuring initiatives:

- Promoting the rice sectors in view of the fact that rice consumption is increasing in the food systems and the rice import bill is weighing heavily on the balance of trade with regards to food supplies. A strategy was defined in 2014 and 2015;
- Promoting local milk sectors for which the region has considerable potential but the tendency is to import huge quantities of powdered milk to meet the growing consumption;
- Installation of young farmers, with the need to provide a conducive environment for young people in a situation whereby a new set of trained, skilled and innovative young farmers will contribute to the modernization of agriculture and take up the challenge

of job creation for the youths.

- Creation of decent and income-generating employment as the central objective within the development strategy of agro-forestry, agro-pastoral and fisheries sector right from production up to the distribution of products, without forgetting the service sector in agriculture.

This result is based on four main activities:

- **Activity report 4.7.1:** Accelerate the implementation of the rice cultivation offensive
- **Activity report 4.7.2:** Design and implement the offensive on the promotion of "local milk sector "
- **Activity report 4.7.3:** Design and implement the regional initiative for the installation of young farmers/producers
- **Activity report 4.7.4:** Integrate the issues of youth employment and women into development strategies

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**ACTIVITY 4.7.1:  
Accelerate the implementation of the offensive in the rice sector**

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The Regional Offensive for the Sustainable and Sustainable Recovery of Rice in West Africa has been defined and is the subject of a support program whose specific objective is to support all initiatives and strategies for the development of rice value chains.

It is structured around two objectives:

- Modernize systems of production and enhancement of local rice;
- Facilitate regional trade in view of reducing the rice dependency of ECOWAS Member states.

The offensive deals with the entire value chain, namely (i) production (seeds, inputs, development/ irrigation, equipment, etc.), (ii) processing and enhancement of production, (iii) promotion of the regional market and (iv) improvement of the rice development environment.

The activity will be structured around the following three actions:

- Action 4.7.1.1:** Establish the coordination and monitoring mechanism
- Action 4.7.1.2:** Mobilize financial resources
- Action 4.7.1.3:** Implement the four strategic pillars

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**ACTIVITY 4.7.2:  
Design and implement the offensive on the promotion of "local milk sectors"**

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This work is much less advanced than the previous one. Urban markets represent a considerable potential market for local milk production sectors. Today, cities are mainly supplied by factories for the processing of imported milk powder, either for the reconstitution of milk or for the production of various processed dairy products (yogurt, etc.). Local sectors are potentially important sources of income, especially for women. Different private or cooperative initiatives have developed in recent years. Peril-urban dairy farming has also been developed, supplying urban markets on a daily basis, mainly through supermarkets. But the development of these local supply chains faced many difficulties notably: regular supply during the year, health control, access to processing technologies, keen competition from very low-taxed imports, etc. Countries and professional livestock organizations consider this to be a major regional challenge, for which countries and the private sector should join hands to engender real opportunities for development to these sectors.

The activity will consist of:

- Action 4.7.2.1:** Establish a Technical Task Force bringing together expertise and stakeholders
- Action 4.7.2.2:** Define the strategic framework of the Local Milk Offensive
- Action 4.7.2.3:** Submit for decision to MMC AERD
- Action 4.7.2.4:** Mobilize resources and implement the strategic pillars

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**ACTIVITY 4.7.3:  
Design and implement the regional initiative for the installation of young producers**

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The future of any economic sector depends on its attractiveness to young people and consequently on the ability to renew the generations. For a long time, young people have remained in the agricultural sector not by choice but by obligation. The better trained choose relocation to the cities, the region or the international cities. The demands of the objective of modernizing family farms and the development

of rural entrepreneurship are in favor of welcoming and mobilizing a new generation of young people engaged in agriculture, whereas this sector offers new perspectives in terms of employment, income, etc.

But once again, such a perspective implies acting on many levers (training, financing, support, etc.) and removing multiple obstacles (status, land security, etc.), which are common challenges for all countries.

The activity will be structured around four actions during the current RAIPFSN:

**Action 4.7.3.1:** Establish a Technical Task Force that brings together expertise and stakeholders

**Action 4.7.3.2:** Define the strategic framework of the Youth Settlement Initiative

**Action 4.7.3.3:** Submit for decision to MMC AERD

**Action 4.7.3.4:** Mobilize resources and implement the strategic pillars

**ACTIVITY 4.7.4:**

**Integrating the employment issues if youth and women into development strategies**

In view of the cohorts of young people who arrive each year on the labor market - estimated at almost ten million a year for the whole of West Africa - the issue of decent and properly

**TABLE 9**  
**Ongoing Programmes Relative to SO4 “Improving the business climate, governance and funding mechanism for the agricultural and agribusiness sector”**

REGIONAL INVESTMENT / DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	OVERALL OBJECTIVE	MAJOR COMPONENTS	
USAID institutional support for steering ECOWAP/CAADP implementation	Contribute to the implementation of ECOWAS initiatives and regional programs for building the resilience of the population and the promotion of sustainable food and nutrition security in West Africa	<p><b>COMPONENT 1:</b> The ECOWAS Directorate of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD) strengthened the governance capacity of the ECOWAP/CAADP Process</p> <p><b>COMPONENT 2:</b> the ECOWAS Regional Animal Health Centre builds the zoonosis control and prevention capacity through the “One Health for West Africa” (OHWA)” Initiative</p> <p><b>COMPONENT 3:</b> HUB RURAL is mobilized by ECOWAS in order to assist in developing the ECOWAP/CAADP process</p> <p><b>COMPONENT 4:</b> The Customs, Trade and Free Movement Department and the Department of Industry and Private Sector Promotion strengthen their steering capacity in terms of trade policy and harmonization of standards (SPS and OTC) of agribusiness products</p>	US
“Capacity building for ECOWAP” project	Contribute to improving the food and nutrition safety in the ECOWAS countries	<p><b>1:</b> Build the capacity of the ARD Directorate in the design of investment projects and resource mobilization for the implementation of ECOWAP/CAADP</p> <p><b>2:</b> Build the capacity of ARAA in terms of coordinating and implementing the Regional Agricultural Investment (PRIA)</p> <p><b>3:</b> Support the ECOWAS Member States in implementing National Agricultural Investment Programs (PNIA) in accordance ECOWAP/CAADP</p>	AF
ECOWAS REGIONAL AGRICULTURAL POLICY SUPPORT (ECOWAP/ CAADP)	Component 1: Support to the setting up of ARAA		AF CC

DETAILED LOGICAL FRAMEWORK FOR EACH SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE OF 2016-2020 RAIPFSN

remunerated employment in the development trajectory is strategic. The job content of agribusiness-oriented agriculture is different from that of a model based on modern family farming. The same goes for the pathways for product processing and distribution. This initiative aims to promote the integration of the employment issues of young people and women into the various development choices at national and regional level.

The activity is organized around four main actions during this RAIPFSN:

**Action 4.7.4.1:** Establish a Technical Task Force combining expertise and stakeholders

**Action 4.7.4.2:** Define the strategic framework of

the Youth and Women's Employment Promotion Initiative

**Action 4.7.4.3:** Submit for decision to CMS AERE

**Action 4.7.4.4:** Mobilize resources and implement strategic thrusts

**Status of Ongoing Programs for SO4**

Several programs are currently being implemented and mainly concern institutional support to ECOWAS, capacity building of actors and the regional information system. These programs will need to be completed. Most importantly, outcomes 41, 42 and 43 were scantily covered under the current programs.

DONORS INVOLVED	OVERALL AMOUNT (\$)	DATE OF COMMENCEMENT AND DURATION	DELEGATED OPERATOR AND MAJOR PARTNERS	CORRESPONDING OUTCOME UNDER 2 <sup>ND</sup> GENERATION RAIPFSN
USAID	\$3,5 MILLION / ANNUALLY	2010 FOR COMPONENT 1 (1,5 M) AND 2016 FOR THE 4 COMPONENTS	ECOWAS/HUB RURAL	OUTCOME 4.4 OUTCOME 4.5 OUTCOME 4.6
AECID	\$4 MILLION	2010	FAO, ARAA	OUTCOME 4.5 OUTCOME 4.6
AECID/ ECOWAS COMMISSION	TBC	2012?	AECID, ARAA	OUTCOME 4.5 OUTCOME 4.6

TABLEAU 9 (NEXT PART OF)

REGIONAL INVESTMENT/ DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	OVERALL OBJECTIVE	MAJOR COMPONENTS
Strengthening of resilience for food and nutrition insecurity in the Sahel project (P2RIAS)	Strengthen the information systems in terms of food and nutrition security in the countries and at the regional level	
Program for strengthening veterinary governance in Africa (VET-GOV)	Institutional Strengthening of veterinary services in line with the relevant African Union policies and strategies and the involvement of all the Member States.	
Regional agricultural information System (ECOAGRIS)	Set up a “dynamic instrument for monitoring Agriculture in West Africa that would assist the region in having updated information for decision-making, monitoring and evaluation for the “ECOWAP /CAADP	Cf. Component 4 of the support for food security storage project in West Africa (“ECOWAS Stock” project), SO3, supra
Regional support program for UFOs in the implementation of ECOWAP (PRAOP/ECOWAP)	Strengthen the Umbrella Farmers’ Organizations so that they could analyze the development challenges and defend in a concerted manner the interests of family-based agriculture (including women and youths) in the implementation of ECOWAP, and mobilize the necessary services for the producers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen the analysis and advocacy capacity of UFOs</li> <li>• Strengthen the internal governance of UFOs in particular their accountability to their base as well as the improving services provided to their members</li> <li>• Collaboration with UFOs and ARAA for the definition and implementation of regional national agricultural policies</li> <li>• Exchange of experience and consistency with other programs.</li> </ul>
Regional capacity building project for dialogue, influence and implementation of regional agro-pastoral and food and nutrition security policies	Improve access to the means and services for essential production and markets for herdsmen and farmers in the selected areas and long the transhumance corridors of the six Sahel countries and improve the capacities of these countries timeously and efficiently in case of pastoral crises or emergencies	<p><b>COMPONENT 1:</b> The UFOs have made well-argued concrete proposals allowing the regional policies to be embark on the modernization of family farms and having a capacity for influence and alliance for consideration in the regional bodies;</p> <p><b>COMPONENT 2:</b> The UFOs participated effectively in consultative and negotiation-based regional bodies and influenced the decisions;</p> <p><b>COMPONENT 3:</b> The UFOs are involved in the implementation of food and nutrition programs and instruments in the consultative regional areas</p>



## DETAILED LOGICAL FRAMEWORK FOR EACH SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE OF 2016-2020 RAIPFSN

DONORS INVOLVED	OVERALL AMOUNT (\$)	DATE OF COMMENCEMENT AND DURATION	DELEGATED OPERATOR AND MAJOR PARTNERS	CORRESPONDING OUTCOME UNDER 2 <sup>ND</sup> GENERATION RAIPFSN
	\$2,18 MILLION	2016-2020	CILSS	OUTCOME 4.3
AU		2012 ?	AU-BIRA, MS	OUTCOME 11
EU	18 MILLION EUROS (INCLUDED IN THE 56 M€, CF. SO3, SUPRA)	2015 (5 YEARS)	ECOWAS MEMBER STATES, + MAURITANIA AND CHAD, UEMOA, AGRHYMET REGIONAL CENTRE (CILSS)	OUTCOME 4.3
SWISS DIRECTORATE OF DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (DDC, SWITZERLAND)/ECOWAS COMMISSION	951 700 000 CFA	2016	ARAA, ROPPA, RBM, APESS	OUTCOME 4.4
EU+ECOWAS	3,8 MILLION EUROS	2013	HUB RURAL	OUTCOME 4.4 OUTCOME 4.5 OUTCOME 4.6

## AVAILABLE POLICY INSTRUMENTS FOR THE VARIOUS SOS

The preceding section presented the selected outcomes, activities and actions for the implementation of four strategic pillars (specific objectives). The regional policy instruments, which are essential, are part of the implementation modalities. The following table summarizes the available instruments for each of the SO.

**TABLE 10**  
**Mobilizable instruments for supporting the implementation of specific objectives**

S OF THE RAIPFSN	PILLARS AND PRIORITY THEMES SELECTED BY THE MMC/AERD	PREFERRE	
		RÉGLEMENTATION	ECONOMIC/CLUSTER/VALUE CHAIN APPROACH
<b>A. ENSURE FOOD SECURITY AND SOVEREIGNTY</b>			
SO 2	A1. Develop the structuring of the value chains (VC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Regulation on regional structure of VCs (general framework)</li> <li>- Design of a mitigating mechanism for international pricing volatility on the regional markets (supplementary protection measures to be included in the CET)</li> <li>- Regulation relative to securing private investments</li> </ul>	Competitive Funds (AP) to support the multi-stakeholder initiatives on the sectors and production clusters
SO 1 AND SO 3	A2. Develop and promote an integrated regional livestock strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Regulation of veterinary/health issues</li> <li>- Harmonization of national tax policies relating to regional trade in animal products</li> </ul>	Competitive fund in support of the value chains structures of livestock-beef and the contractualisation of FO herdsmen/ downstream sector
SO 4	A3. Implementation of the rice offensive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Regulation of standards relating to the product</li> <li>Clarification of the rules of origin on processed rice (protocol A/P1/1/03/on authorization of a enterprises and product)</li> </ul>	Competitive fund in support of the multi-stakeholder initiatives relating to the national, regional and rice sectors and in the production clusters

REFERRED INSTRUMENT		COMMENT
INCITATION	POOLED MANAGEMENT INSTRUMENT	
TERRITORIAL, RESILIENCE, MULTI-FUNCTIONALITY OF AGRICULTURAL APPROACH		

Competitive funds targeted at the promotion of high value added value chains/niche markets

**Contractualisation between the cereals FOs (maize, millet and sorghum) and ARAA/ supply RRSA + WA**

Supplementary protection/ volatility measures: dossier to be reviewed by the Department of Trade and Customs / Cf. CIAA Joint consultation and approach with the Department of private sector promotion

Competitive fund in support of herdsmen organizations and technical innovations/intensification, organized commercialization, health quality, etc. Competitive funds in support of initiatives for concerted securing of pastoral mobility

**Implementation of the "livestock feed" component of the RRSA (followed up by RBM)**

Preliminary prospective study on the future of livestock and animal husbandry in the context of ongoing changes in the region

Competitive funds in support of concerted development of valleys and irrigation-friendly plains targeted at women and youths

**Contractualisation between FOs and ARAA/ supply by a RRSA (rice component) + WA**

Verify the accounting the standards used/ regional trade in local rice

TABLE 10 (NEXT PART OF)

S OF THE RAIPFSN	PILLARS AND PRIORITY THEMES SELECTED BY THE MMC/AERD	PREFERRE	
		RÉGLEMENTATION	ECONOMIC/CLUSTER/VALUE CHAIN APPROACH
<b>A. ENSURE FOOD SECURITY AND SOVEREIGNTY</b>			
<b>SO 4</b>	A4. Design and implementation of the “Local Milk” Initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Review of CET on milk products</li> <li>- Veterinary and health regulation</li> </ul>	Competitive fund in support of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Processing enterprises integrating a significant local supply</li> <li>- local processing units/ adaptation to the local market, technological innovations...</li> <li>- contractual platforms (producers, processing unit owners, technical and financial services)</li> </ul>
<b>SO 3</b>	A5. Mainstreaming of the nutrition dimension	Regulation relative to the definition and quality standards in terms of fortified products	Competitive funds in support of food fortification initiatives / extension of the current mechanism
<b>SO 3</b>	A6. Strengthening the resilience of the vulnerable population and Promotion of social safety nets targeted at food and nutrition		
<b>SO 3</b>	A7. Prepare the region to withstand a major food	Regulation relative to the composition and functioning of the RRSA Management Committee	



REFERRED INSTRUMENT		COMMENT
INCITATION	POOLED MANAGEMENT INSTRUMENT	
TERRITORIAL, RESILIENCE, MULTI-FUNCTIONALITY OF AGRICULTURAL APPROACH		

Competitive funds in support of herdsmen organizations in support of herdsmen and innovative techniques/ intensification, organized commercialization, health quality, etc.		CET: dossier to be reviewed by the Inter-Departmental Committee on Food and Agriculture Evaluate the possibility of a different CET on imported powder milk: High customs duties on companies not committed to local supply, lower duties on those that combine import and local supply
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Competitive funds in support if the local approach relative to multi-dimensional integration of nutrition into the development strategy (local governments, actors)	Contractualisation between the processing units and ARAA/ a RRSA supply of nutritional products/ enriched flours + WA	
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- Funds in support of local initiatives for strengthening resilience - Competitive funds for supporting the development of predictable cash transfers targeted at the vulnerable population	- Development of a regional network of “social safety nets” in support of methodological and technical support to the countries and actors + capitalization - Technical support unit in the countries and with actors (CILSS) + capitalization	
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Support fund for the promotion and structuring of proximity stocks and the contractualisation with SNS - Support fund for the setting up/ Strengthening of SNS	- Creation of a financial component of RRSA - Implementation of the pooling national / RESOGEST stocks - Establishment and support to the regional network of proximity stocks - Support to RESOGEST	Design of a strategy targeted at the management of a major regional crisis
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TABLE 10 (NEXT PART OF)

S OF THE RAIPFSN	PILLARS AND PRIORITY THEMES SELECTED BY THE MMC/AERD	PREFERRE	
		RÉGLEMENTATION	ECONOMIC/CLUSTER/VALUE CHAIN APPROACH
<b>B. PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE INTENSIFICATION MODELS AND IMPLEMENTING THE TAS INTERVENTION FRAMEWORK</b>			
SO 1	B1. Implementing the intervention framework and the TAS Alliance		Competitive funding in support for the adaptation of production clusters relative to climate change
<b>C. DEVELOP INTEGRATED FINANCING POLICIES FOR THE AGRICULTURAL AND AGRIBUSINESS SECTOR</b>			
OS 4	C1. Have a suitable set of financial instruments relative to the needs of the various stakeholder categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Regulation on the third party acceptance and licensing of third party organs</li> <li>- Regional regulation on the recognition of economically –oriented FOs</li> </ul>	Competitive funding to support financial engineering based on the contractualisation within the VC - Co-financing funds for FOs and umbrella organizations that develop a financially autonomous organizations through deductions on the products
<b>D. GENDER MAINSTREAMING</b>			
SO 1 AND SO 4	D1. Promote men-women parity	- Regulation relating to the representation of women and youth organizations in the PNIA and PRIA organs	Competitive funding to support contractualisation initiatives with women's groups or women's SMEs/ processing unit owners – distribution network in the value chain
SO 4	D2. Promote the professional entry of the youths		Competitive funding to support the professional entry of the youth initiatives in the productions areas targeting the commercial sectors - Competitive funding to support training and the professional entry of youths in the upstream and downstream segments of production

TR: Tender, AP: Calls for proposal, SPS: Socio-professional stakeholders, VC: Value Chain, CIAA: Inter-Departmental Committee for Food and Agriculture, CD: Customs Duties, YA: Young Agriculturists, CET: Common External Tariff.



REFERRED INSTRUMENT		COMMENT
INCITATION	POOLED MANAGEMENT INSTRUMENT	
TERRITORIAL, RESILIENCE, MULTI-FUNCTIONALITY OF AGRICULTURAL APPROACH		

Competitive funding for adaptation of vulnerable areas relative to climate change

Regional coordination unit and Technical Alliance Support (TAS)

Need for consultation with the Directorate of Environment and the AERD Department

- Designing of co-funding instruments of targeted financial services (VC, youth professional entry support, storage)  
- Creation of a guarantee/risk pooling targeted at Farmers' Organizations (FOs)

- Regional technical agricultural/financial professionals' unit in support to the countries and the stakeholders

Regional consultation with a pool of development and commercial banks in terms of financial incentives in the sector and the harmonization of services and guarantees

Competitive funding in support diversification of the sources of the activity and incomes of women in vulnerable areas

Setting up of a regional methodological support unit to the countries and SPS /gender mainstreaming

- Competitive funding in favor of national initiatives for promoting the entry of youths into the sector  
Negotiation with a banking pool with an offer of suitable financial services  
- Co-financing lines for the professional entry and concessional loans to YA in partnership with the banking pool

Regional professional training centers with national branches, eLearning



# OUTCOME OF THE FRAMEWORK BY 2020

This result framework shows the framework adopted in the COS 2025 for the period 2016-2020.

**TABLE 11**  
**Outcome of the framework by 2020**

	AREAS COVERED	2020 TARGET	INDICATOR
<b>S.O. 1:</b> "Contribute to increase productivity and agroforestry, agro-pastoral and fisheries production through diversified and sustainable production systems and reduce post-production losses"	Production increase Productivity Improvement Post-production losses Reduction Sustainable resources management and climate change adaptation	50% increase in productivity of the main agroforestry, agro pastoral and fisheries production	Productivity growth rate
<b>S.O. 2:</b> "Promote contractual and inclusive agricultural and agri-food value chains geared towards regional and international demand with a view to integrating the regional market"	Value chains / contractualisation Processing / distribution Markets functioning Private investment	Reduce agri-food balance of trade deficit by 50% (from -\$3 to - \$ 1.5 billion)	Balance of trade deficit reduction rate AA
<b>S.O. 3:</b> "Improving access to food, nutrition and resilience of vulnerable populations"	Vulnerability, resilience Food crisis Nutrition SAN Governance	The Global Hunger Index (GHI) shifted from "serious" level (between 20 and 35) to "moderate" level (between 10 and 20%).	GHI reduction rate
<b>S.O. 4:</b> "Improving business environment, governance and funding mechanisms in agricultural and agri-food sector".	Funding Capacity Building Business Climate Gender Other cross-cutting issues Governance, coordination, steering Monitoring and Evaluation	RAIPFSN objectives implementation level is at least 75%	Implementation level



# INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISM AND RAIPFSN IMPLEMENTATION

The implementation of 2nd generation RAIPFSN is based on the existing institutional mechanism. Once amended by the Advisory Committee for Agriculture and Food in November 2016, submitted and adopted by the MMC, AERD, the ECOWAS Council of Ministers will be informed of the issues requiring adoption by the statutory bodies. Some issues are already under consideration and may be submitted for decision by the end of 2016. These include the regulation on RRSA's Management Committee. Other issues must be finalized at technical level first, but they will be submitted to the regional consultations within CCAA, prior to submission to the Council of Ministers. These include: (i) the Regional Fund issue, if this needs to be restructured in the light of elements of review (see SO 4), and (ii) Operation of the "Financial Reserve" component of the Food Security Regional Reserve.

RAIPFSN implementation is based on:

- investment and development programs
- Public policy measures and instruments:

Investment and development programs will be implemented on the basis of:

- Continuation of existing programs, whose duration overlaps with PRIA 1 and RAIPFSN 2 (see tables above, relating to each of the SOs)
- Initiation of new detailed programs for scope, non-covered or insufficiently covered results and activities by the existing programs;

Public policy instruments are strategic and decisive instruments for harmonization, orientation and management of agroforestry, agro-pastoral and fisheries sector through three main lines of action or categories of instruments:

- a.** The regulatory and legal framework for carrying out activities (regulations on standards, taxation, financial services, etc.). Regulations adopted by Member States are applied de facto and domesticated in national regulations;
- b.** The incentives, which make it possible to orient the actors according to selected priorities in the name of general interest: choice of productions, choice of intensification model, introduction of certain technical, financial,

institutional and organizational innovations.

- c.** The Community tools for management, complementary to national tools (the case of RRSA).

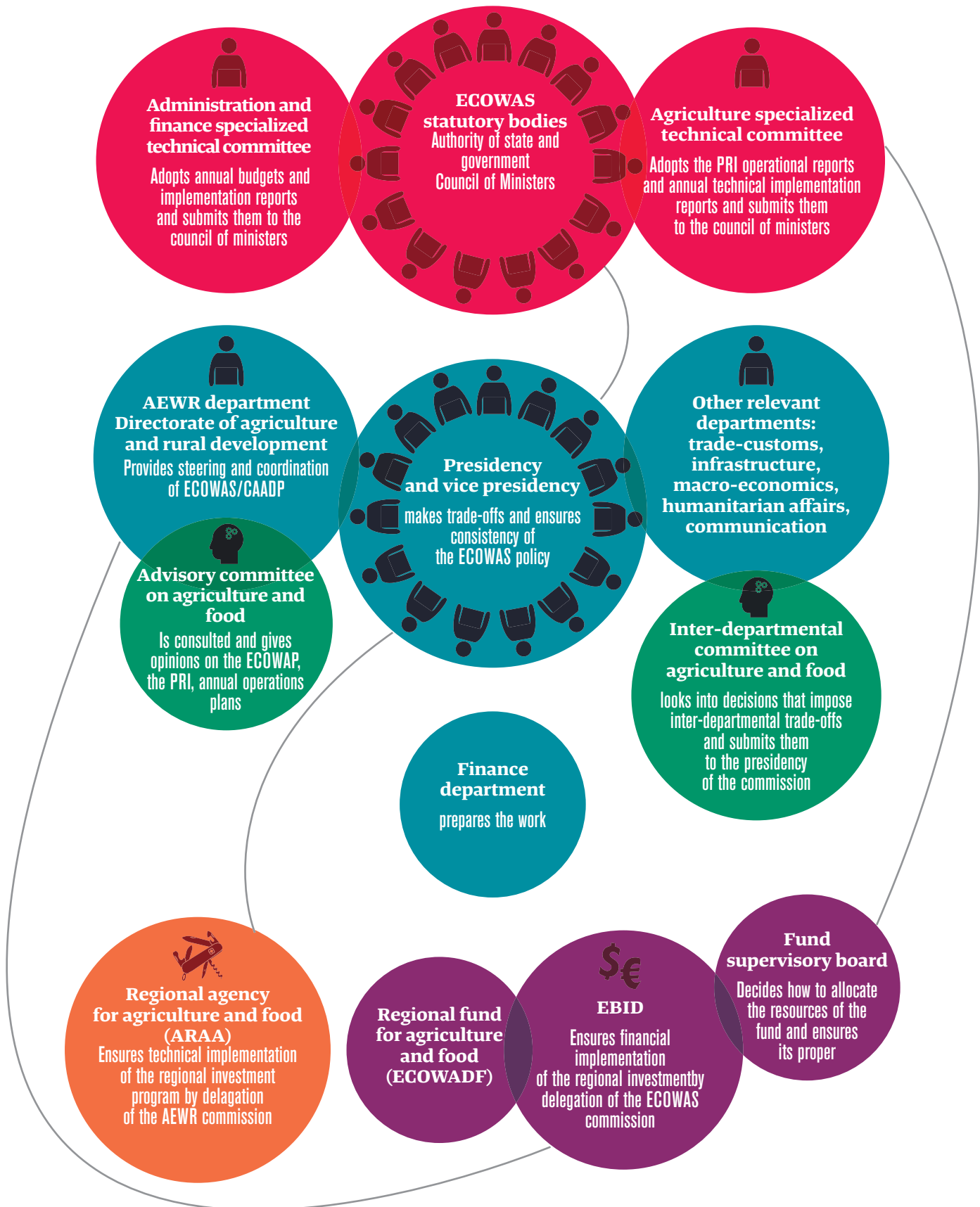
On the basis of RAIPFSN, which remains a general guide document, the different strategic axes will be defined in sub-programs corresponding to results or set of coherent and interdependent activities, within the same result or covering several results. Each of the sub-programs will identify in detail the activities that fall under (i) investment or development programs, (ii) regulatory measures, regional incentives and community tools for management.

The overarching issues that call for policy measures or instruments such as the regulations are addressed by the DARD. The implementation of investment and development programs is effected through the Regional Agency for Agriculture and Food whose tasks remain as follows: (i) the administrative, technical and financial management of programs and their monitoring and evaluation, and (ii) the "do-it-yourself" by drawing on the expertise of specialized technical cooperation organizations, professional actors, private firms, international institutions, etc. to which programs, interventions and actions are delegated.

In general, the implementation of ECOWAP will continue to focus on the following main stakeholders:

- The DAEWR, and in particular the DARD, which provides leadership, is responsible for the overall coordination and implementation of the regulatory and incentive instruments, in charge of the overall control of the programs;
- ARAA (RAAF), a specialized technical agency, in charge of the programs management, the technical management of the Regional Food Security Reserve and contractualization with delegated operators ("Do-it-yourself" principle);
- UEMOA, through PCD/TASAN, and its involvement in the RFSR;
- Member States;
- Relatively diverse delegated operators: technical cooperation organizations (CORAF/WECARD, CILSS, Hub Rural, IFDC, AfricaRice, CIRDES, etc.), PO networks (ROPPA, RBM, APSS, CORET), Inter-professions (ROAC, COFENABVI), the Gender Network, the Private Sector (FCCIAO, RECAO, etc.), the civil society (POSCAO/Enda CACID);
- Other ECOWAS institutions such as the Regional Centre for Animal Health, WAHO (nutrition);
- International institutions: FAO, WFP, IFPRI, ICRISAT, IITA, ReSAKSS, SWAC/OECD, etc.;
- Regional and international banks: EBID, BOAD, AfDB, IDB, WB;
- Private firms and consulting firms, and regional and international NGOs.

The following diagram recalls the institutional arrangements for ECOWAP implementation.



## 12.1 Coordination mechanism with other regional sectoral policies

### Intra ECOWAS coordination

The tables presenting the logic of intervention of each specific objective of RAIPFSN precisely identify the needs for consultation, coordination and arbitration for each outcome and activity.

#### Two major scenarios stand out:

- The case of results and/or activities whose responsibility is primarily under the purview of other departments of the ECOWAS Commission other than that of the DAERD Department. In this case, DAERD will encourage consultations with these departments to ensure that specific concerns of agroforestry, agro-pastoral and fisheries sector are taken care into account, and will contribute to the implementation of the corresponding activities.

#### This is precisely the case for:

- SO2 with activities related to intra- and extra-Community trade and concerning Trade, Customs and Free Movement;
- SO4 with activities relating to improvement of business climate which imply the responsibility of the Department in charge of Industry and Private Sector Promotion, as well as the Department of Macroeconomic Policies, the Department of Infrastructure, the Department of Energy and Mines as the leading lights in this area.

- The case where DAERD must play a leading role but by working closely with the other departments concerned with the aim of achieving the result or proper implementation of the activity. These include many actions related to SO3 and SO4. The case of Outcome 3.4 concerning SAN governance in the framework of Zero Hunger Vision is specific and of very high importance since it requires a very high level mobilization both at the Commission level and in the statutory bodies as well as the political coherence of the issue, policies coherence and the involvement of all stakeholders contributing to this ambitious outcome: eradicate hunger and malnutrition. It is therefore planned to involve the Presidency of the Commission and submit a regular report on food and nutrition situation to the Heads of State and Government.

### Coordination with CILSS and UEMOA

CILSS and UEMOA are important ECOWAP stakeholders and have been fully involved in the preparation of COS 2025 and RAIPFSN 2016-2020. Historically, CILSS refers to Strategic Food Security Framework (CSSA) adopted in 2000 for the definition of its strategic and action plans.

Most of the lines of action in the CSSA are incorporated in RAIPFSN. It is recognized that ECOWAP represents the scope of reference and programs implementation for technical cooperation institutions.

Therefore, a joint programming exercise of activities delegated to CILSS by ECOWAS is required for the implementation of RAIPFSN activities that corresponds to its area of competence.

In the case of UEMOA, detailed coordination is also an important issue in so far as the rollout of the Union's Agricultural Policy (PAU) concerns eight countries that are also ECOWAS Member States and involved in PNIASAN and RAIPFSN implementation. PCD / TASAN is developed as an instrument contributing to the implementation of PNIASAN, in the targeted areas of the regional action decided by the UEMOA. The ECOWAS and UEMOA joint activities and support will be carried out to avoid redundancies and inconsistencies, thereby optimizing the use and efficiency of mobilized resources.

## 12.2 Funding mechanism

The ECOWAP funding issue focused on the creation of the ECOWADF Regional Fund, while it has been formally established, it has not been operationally implemented.

#### The ECOWAP funding therefore passes through different channels:

- Through the ECOWAS Commission's financial mechanism;
- Through accounts opened and dedicated (current accounts and term deposits) to programs generally at the ARAA level;
- Through the financial mechanisms of the various operators (technical cooperation organizations, POs, consulting firms and international organizations, etc.);
- Through direct financial management by some cooperation agencies.

ECOWAS will submit a streamlined financial mechanism to the Specialized Ministerial Committee (SMC).

### RAIPFSN 2016-2020 budget approach

The RAIPFSN's budgeting approach follows the one adopted by PRIA 1. The approach adopted in the RAIP 1 provides an overall framework for the necessary resources and provides good flexibility. It was based on an overall assessment of the resources that can be mobilized (ECOWAS and international

partners) and absorbed, taking into account the institutional and human capacities of the region (ECOWAS Commission and all the regional partners). Given the temporal shifts observed, the overall budgeting is carried out over 10 years, for the entire duration of the SOF 2025.

It is based on the following parameters:

**a.** Comparison between the 2010-2015 budgeted amounts, committed amounts, and amounts spent as at 31/12/2016;

**b.** Tour de table of the main Technical and Financial Partners: amount committed on RAIP 1; prospects for the evolution of contributions on RAIP-FNS 2 and 3;

**c.** Evolution of the absorption capacity between 2010/2015 and 2016/2025, induced by:

**i.** Strengthening and rise in power of ARAA;

**ii.** Capacity building of the DARD;

**iii.** Capacity building:

1. ECOWAS specialized technical institutes (animal health center, WAHO, etc.)

2. Major operators: PO Networks and civil society, regional cooperation organizations (GILSS, CORAF, Hub Rural, AfricaRice, etc.)

**iv.** Closer cooperation between ECOWAS and UEMOA.

Over the next 10 years, it is expected to mobilize \$ 3.5 billion, while the 2010-2015 PRIA was valued at \$900 million. Meanwhile, the current programs, which are a part of the 2016-20 RAIPFSN, have a volume of resources that can be mobilized for the 2016-2020 period amounting to \$900 million. In addition, the total budget estimate for the 5-year period covering the 2016-2020 RAIPFSN amounts to \$1.75 billion. After deducting the resources mobilized under PRIA 1 and covering expenditure under the 2016-2020 RAIPFSN (programs embarked upon post-2014), the outstanding gap is \$850 million.

The key to allocating resources amongst the four specific objectives was determined by drawing lessons from the choices made for RAIP 1 and taking into consideration the following elements:

**a.** Strong orientation on the downstream segment of production and regional value chains (SO2 and business environment in SO4);

**b.** Strong inclination of the program on the issue of social safety nets (Regional Reserve) and on enhancing resilience (SO3);

**c.** Strong investment in capacity building for different stakeholders: public institutions, POs and civil society, Private Sector, (SO4);

**d.** The structure and nature of the costs of the various categories of activity.

TABLE 12 Reminder of the RAIP 1 resource allocation key

RAIP 1 - 2010-2015		
	BUDGET SHARE (%)	BUDGETED AMOUNT (\$ MILLION)
PRODUCTION	45	405
AGRICULTURAL SECTOR ENVIRONMENT	30	270
ACCESS TO FOOD	20	180
M&E	5	45
<b>ENTIRE RAIP 1</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>900</b>

Without integrating the DAEWR resources, strongly mobilized on this component (regulatory work).

TABLE 13 SOF 2025 resource allocation key and volume

SOF 2025 - BUDGET 2016-2025		
	BUDGET SHARE (%)	BUDGETED AMOUNT OVER 10 YEARS
SO1 PRODUCTION / PRODUCTIVITY	25	875
SO2 PROMOTION OF VALUE CHAINS	30	1050
SO3 ACCESS TO FOOD, NUTRITION, RESILIENCE	30	1050
SO4 BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT, GOVERNANCE AND FINANCING (INCLUDING M&E)	15	525
<b>ENTIRE SOF 2016-2025</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3500</b>

When the RAIP-FNS is established, the overall volume of resources allocated to each of the Specific Objectives (SO) will be allocated between the results of each SO, using a prioritization system based on (i) the contribution of the result to the achievement of the specific objective, and (ii) the nature of the costs. The same approach will then be used to allocate the resources within a result between the different activities. The table below presents the funding and resource allocation for the 2016-2020 RAIPFSN per each specific objective.

TABLE 13 SOF 2025 resource allocation key and volume

2016-2020 RAIPFSN - BUDGET		
	BUDGET SHARE (%)	BUDGETED AMOUNT OVER 5 YEARS (\$ MILLIONS)
SO1 PRODUCTION / PRODUCTIVITY	25	437,5
SO2 PROMOTING VALUE CHAINS	30	525
SO3 ACCESS TO FOOD, NUTRITION, RESILIENCE	30	525
SO4 BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT, GOVERNANCE AND FINANCING (INCLUDING M&E)	15	262,5
<b>AGGREGATE RAIPFSN 2016-2020</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1750</b>

The following table shows the allocation of resources for 2016-2020 RAIPFSN for each specific objective.

**TABLE 15**  
**Detailed Budget per RAIPFSN 2016-2020 outcome**

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	EXPECTED RESULTS	%	AMOUNT (MILLIONS US\$)
<b>S.O. 1:</b> "Contribute to increasing productivity and agroforestry, agro-pastoral and fisheries production through diversified and sustainable production systems and reduce post-production losses"	<b>OUTCOME 1.1:</b> Productivity and agroforestry and pastoral fisheries production are increased	25	109.38
	<b>OUTCOME 1.2.:</b> Production systems and techniques are adapted to climate change and the management of natural resources for agroforestry, agro-pastoral and fisheries exploitation is improved and sustainable	30	131.25
	<b>OUTCOME 1.3:</b> Post-production losses are reduced	15	65.63
	<b>OUTCOME 1.4.:</b> Decent employment and incomes are increased	15	65.63
	<b>OUTCOME 1.5:</b> Gender inequalities are reduced	15	65.63
	<b>AGGREGATE SO1</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>437.5</b>
<b>SO. 2.</b> "Promote contractual and inclusive agricultural and agri-food value chains geared towards regional and international demand with a view to integrating the regional market"	<b>OUTCOME 2.1.:</b> Market functioning is improved and barriers to trade are reduced	15	78.75
	<b>OUTCOME 2.2.:</b> Agro-food processing units are able to meet the needs and requirements of the regional and international market	35	183.75
	<b>OUTCOME 2.3:</b> Value chains that provide well-paid jobs are structured	35	183.75
	<b>OUTCOME 2.4:</b> Business environment promotes innovation and investment (see SO 4)	15	78.75
	<b>AGGREGATE SO2</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>525</b>
<b>SO. 3.</b> "Improving access to food, nutrition and resilience of vulnerable populations"	<b>OUTCOME 3.1.:</b> Households resilience is strengthened and their vulnerability to chronic food and nutrition insecurity is reduced	30	157.5
	<b>OUTCOME 3.2:</b> Integrating nutrition into agricultural and food programs contributes to the implementation of comprehensive strategies for malnutrition control	15	78.75
	<b>OUTCOME 3.3.:</b> Prevention and management of food and nutritional cyclical crises are ensured 48,252.00	48	252.00
	<b>OUTCOME 3.4.:</b> Governance of Food and Nutrition Security is strengthened under the Zero Hunger Vision	7	78.75
	<b>AGGREGATE SO3</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>525</b>

SO. 4. "Improving business environment, governance and funding mechanisms in agriculture and agri-food sector".	<b>OUTCOME 4.1:</b> The financing needs of agriculture and agri-food sector are covered, and financial services are adapted to the needs of various actors in the sector	10	26.25
	<b>OUTCOME 4.2.:</b> The business environment of agriculture and agri-food value chains is an incentive and it promotes increased private investments	5	13.125
	<b>OUTCOME 4.3.:</b> National and regional information systems are fully functional and provide relevant decision support	25	65.63
	<b>OUTCOME 4.4.:</b> Various stakeholders have technical, organizational, financial and management capacities to carry out their professional activities	20	5.25
	<b>OUTCOME 4.5.:</b> Public institutions have the capacity and play their roles in planning, gender oriented budgeting, monitoring and evaluation, and mutual accountability	20	52.5
	<b>OUTCOME 4.6:</b> Various stakeholders have (technical, organizational and financial management) capacities and play their full roles in the design, steering, implementation and coordination of RAIPFSN/PNIASAN	10	26.25
	<b>OUTCOME 4.7:</b> Targeted initiatives over regional priorities boost stakeholders efforts 10 26.25	10	26.25
	<b>AGGREGATE SO4</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>262.5</b>
<b>AGGREGATE RAIPFSN (SO 1, 2, 3 AND 4)</b>			<b>1750</b>

### Resource mobilization strategy

The strategy for mobilizing financial resources is based on a set of prerequisites:

- a.** Clarifying the financial mechanism and the different possible resource management channels that will be proposed to the TFPs;
- b.** Establishment of a resource pooling mechanism for TFPs that are prepared to support and fully or partially participate in such an approach;
- c.** Identification of privileged or complementary channels for channeling interventions in general and financial resources in particular:
  - i.** Through development programs:
    - 1.** Through delegation of project management authority to regional/international technical cooperation organizations;
    - 2.** Via competitive funds and the modality of calls for proposals: on this point, it will be

important to assess the achievements and limits of the "calls for proposals" which constitute a support method from the regional level to initiatives on various themes (eligibility criteria of actions), with promoters of projects or dynamics also diversified (eligibility criteria of actors/promoters of projects). Finally, they allow progressive scaling up, depending on the resources mobilized.

- ii.** Through the instruments: e.g.: RFSR, regulations, etc.
  - d.** Defining a unified reporting mechanism for funding agencies;
  - e.** Communication on the results already achieved, ECOWAS implementation capacity combined with the different categories of ECOWAP stakeholders, on the perspectives, etc.
- The resource mobilization includes (i) a strategy

<sup>18</sup> Important because ARAA has acquired competence in this area and it is now possible for ARAA to scale-up. Important also to stimulate innovation without having to define, at regional level, pre-established programs which have difficulties adapting

targeted at ECOWAS internal resources, and (ii) external resources.

#### **The ECOWAS in-house Strategy**

The internal strategy will be based on:

- a.** Drafting of a resource mobilization strategy;
- b.** Negotiations of the ECOWAS Commitments with the CAF;
- c.** The inclusion of the DAEWR in the reflection process on new resources (innovative funding) that the ECOWAS Commission seeks to identify and promote.

#### **Strategy vis-à-vis the Technical and Financial Partners**

It consists of:

**a.** Leading bilateral consultations with those TFPs already involved in ECOWAP, structured around the following elements:

- i.** Assessment of the cooperation on RAIP 1;
- ii.** Lessons for RAIP-FNS 2;
- iii.** Areas of interest of the cooperation for ECOWAS and TFPs
- iv.** Planning support (area/program and indicative amount for RAIP-FNS)
- v.** Potentialities for pooling resources on programs co-financed by several donors.

**b.** Synthesizing the intentions and ensuring their coherence within the framework of a consultation between the DAEWR and the ECOWAP Donors' Group:

- i.** Identification of new partners to be mobilized by identifying their areas of interest and their cooperation methods;
  - 1. Exploitation of strategy papers and identification of thematic and geographical priorities
  - 2. Identification of areas of interest to be submitted to new partners
  - 3. Drafting Letters of Intent
  - 4. Advocacy and bilateral meetings in conjunction with the ECOWAS Donors' consultative framework and the Presidency of the Commission
- ii.** Detailed budgeting: based on the policy dialogue between the DAEWR and the TFP(s):
  - 1. Identification of main components of the cooperation program aligned with the RAIP-FNS (strategic lines, results, activities)
  - 2. Joint detailed feasibility study and costing: (i) Co-drafting of ToRs; (ii) Co-decision on the selection of consultants; (iii) Co-decision on the program content validation.

In addition, several questions will be integrated into the actual RAIP-FNS content:

- The financing policy of the agricultural sector as a whole and not only the financing of the national and regional public action, but above all the financing of producers, POs, economic agents of the value chains;
- The issue of financial risk management and coverage;
- The issue of regulation of private investment in the sector;
- And finally, the modalities of mobilization of the main banking networks around financing for the agricultural and Agri-food sector.

### **12.3 Monitoring and evaluation**

The ECOWAP M&E is part of the overall mechanism set up by the ECOWAS Commission to monitor the implementation, results and impacts of all ECOWAS policies.

The regional M&E framework pursues the following objectives:

- Track information on interventions at regional and national levels;
- Ensure cohesion between the different national investment monitoring and control systems and their results;
- Apprehend the contribution of the different categories of actors at the regional level;
- Promote dialogue and mutual learning amongst multiple partners and stakeholders;
- Measure progress in the implementation of ECOWAP and the performance of the sector in West Africa and contribute to feed the CAADP results framework on the continental level.

The monitoring and evaluation system proved complex to implement, in the previous RAIP, due to the multiplicity of indicators and the low capacity of information systems to feed them on a regular and reliable basis. In addition to this, it was difficult to draw up a reliable and comprehensive baseline, due to the incompleteness of the Member States' information systems. In the end, it proved rather difficult to assess ECOWAP, and in particular to establish the correlations between the investments and reforms implemented, on the one hand, and the performance of agriculture and agribusiness, the evolution of the food and nutrition situation, and finally, the impact on natural resources and the environment, on the other hand.

These different aspects (establishment of a baseline, choice of indicators, information source, etc.) will be meticulously dealt with in the preparation of the RAIP-FNS.



The regional M&E framework operation will depend on three mechanisms:

- a.** A mechanism serving as sources of production of M&E information consisting of:
  - i.** National M&E systems for the implementation of NAIPs;
  - ii.** M&E units of regional actors and international institutions involved in the implementation of regional programs (ARAA, CILSS, CORAF/WECARD, etc.);
  - iii.** M&E systems of non-state actors (ROPPA, RBM, APSS, ROAC, private sector federations, etc.);
- b.** A data centralization, analysis and reporting system consisting of:
  - i.** The DARD's M&E Unit, which has the central role of generating centralized information on overall progress;
  - ii.** The ReSAKSS, which will provide its traditional support to the DARD's M&E Unit through data collection, knowledge management and ATOR reporting;
  - iii.** ECOAGRIS, as an instrument for the automated management of information and

knowledge at the dual national and regional levels;

iv. IFPRI will support the mechanism in assessing public policies and instruments deployed for the ECOWAP implementation.

**c.** An accountability system at the various decision-making centers on the performance of the regional policy implementation;

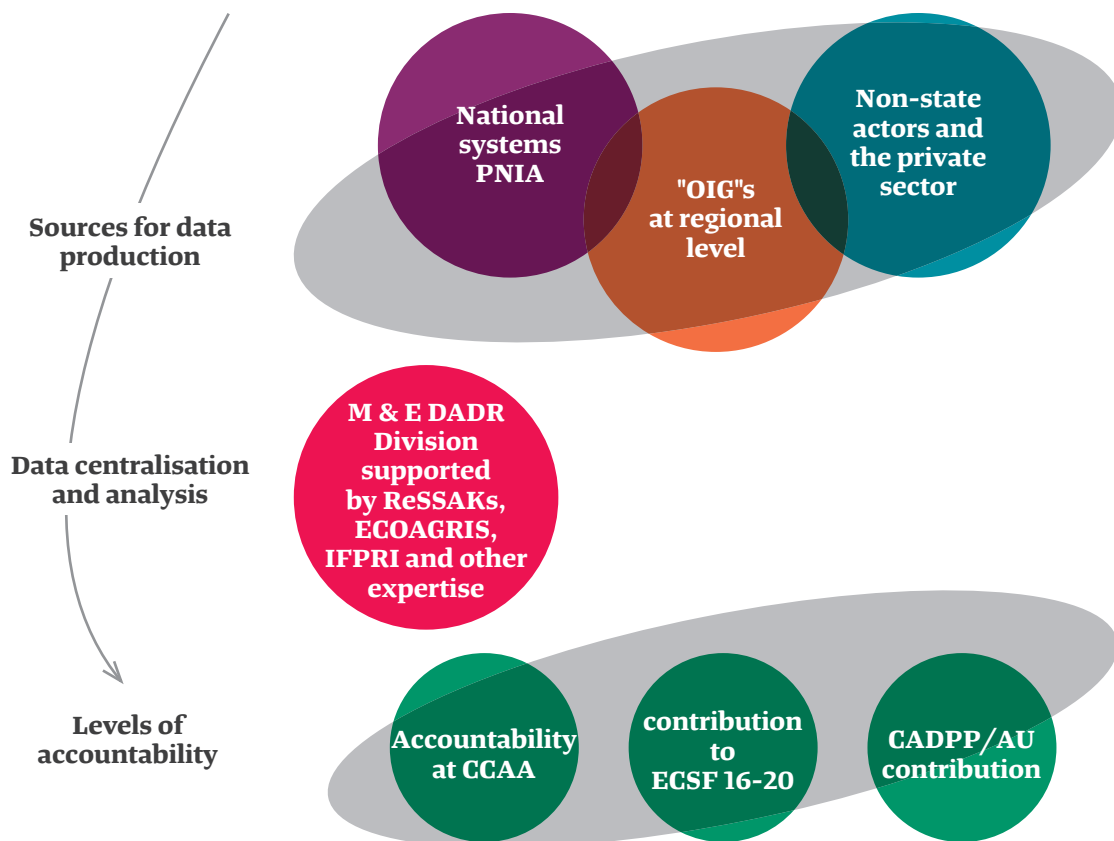
**i.** National Steering Committees are required to validate the annual performance reports produced and submitted by the M&E services for the NAIP implementation at the country level.

**ii.** Performance reports validated at the country level must be sent to the DARD's M&E Unit within the prescribed time limits for centralization.

**iii.** Performance reports for the RAIP-FNS implementation must be submitted to the CCAF and then to the AEW-R-SMC.

**iv.** Regional actors involved in the ECOWAP implementation are required to produce reports on specified formats to the DARD's M&E Unit.

**FIGURE 1**  
**Device for Monitoring & Evaluation (M & E System)**



The following table identifies the targets and indicators for RAIPFSN 2016-2020. This table will be fine-tuned by monitoring and evaluation teams, in

**TABLE 16**  
**Targets and Indicators of the Strategic Policy Framework 2025 and PRIASAN 2016-2020**

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	EXPECTED RESULTS	TARGET IN 2025	INDICATORS
<b>OVERALL OBJECTIVE</b>	See ECOWAP Objective	Maintain an annual agricultural GDP growth at least 6% The proportion of rural households with an average income below \$ 1.25 has been reduced by 25% from now till 2020	Growth rate of agricultural added value. Share of agricultural production, forestry and fisheries in agricultural GDP growth. Increase rate on average incomes of rural households. Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and place of residence
<b>SO. 1.</b> "Contribute to increasing agro-forestry-pastoral and fisheries productivity and production through diversified and sustainable production systems, and reducing post-production losses	<b>RESULT 1.1.:</b> Agro-forestry-pastoral and fisheries productivity and production are increased	Average cereal yield in West Africa increased from 1.3t / ha to 1.5t / ha in 2020 The rate of increase of the main targeted products has increased by 50% by 2020	Annual average growth rate of yields for major crops. Increase rate on gross output of the main targeted products
	<b>RESULT 1.2.:</b> Production systems and techniques are adapted to climate change and the management of natural resources for agro-forestry-pastoral and fisheries exploitation purposes is improved and sustainable	The proportion of agricultural land with SLM practices increased by 10% by 2020 By 2020, at least 15% of agro-sylvo pastoral and fisheries households are able to withstand climatic and meteorological risks	Share of agricultural areas on which good TDM technologies are developed. Percentage of agro-sylvo pastoral households above the climatic vulnerability threshold.
	<b>RESULT 1.3.:</b> Post-production losses are reduced	Reduce current levels of post-harvest losses by 25% by 2020;	Percentage of post-harvest losses for the top five agricultural products.
	<b>RESULT 1.4.:</b> Decent employment and incomes are increased	The number of new jobs created annually for young people and women in the promotion of value chains has increased by 15% by 2020	Number of new jobs created annually for young people and women in the promotion of value chains
	<b>RESULT 1.5.:</b> Gender inequalities are reduced		

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	EXPECTED RESULTS	TARGET IN 2025	INDICATORS
<b>SO. 2.</b> "Promote contractual, inclusive and competitive agricultural and agri-food value chains oriented towards regional and international demand, with a view to the regional market integration"	<b>RESULT 2.1.:</b> Market functioning is improved and trade barriers are reduced	The volume of intra-regional trade in agricultural products increased by 20% compared to its value in 2017. The volume of extra-Community trade increased by 20%	Increase rate on the volume of extra-Community trade. Share of intra-regional trade on total trade.
	<b>RESULT 2.2.:</b> Agro-food processing units are able to meet the needs and requirements of the regional and international market	The proportion of processed agricultural products in the overall volume of exports increase by 15%	Share of processed products in total export volume.
	<b>RESULT 2.3.:</b> Value chains that provide remunerative jobs are structured	<b>REF. 1.4:</b> By 2020 at least 05 value chains of priority agricultural products experienced functional inclusive public-private partnerships that strengthen close business links with small farms	Number of priority agricultural commodity value chains with public-private inclusive partnerships are strengthened through close links with small farms;
	<b>RESULT 2.4.:</b> The business environment encourages innovation and investment (see SO 4)	The share of private investment in agro-forestry and fishery value chains increased by 50%	Increase Rate of private investment in CVA.
<b>SO. 3.</b> "Improving access to food, nutrition and resilience of vulnerable populations"	<b>RESULT 3.1.:</b> The resilience of households is enhanced and their vulnerability to chronic food and nutrition insecurity is reduced	Reduce rates of stunting by 10% and underweight by 5% by 2020; The proportion of rural populations covered by social welfare programs and social threads has increased at least by 25%.	Proportion of the population below the minimum calorific intake Prevalence of underweight Growth Rate of growth retardation. Proportion of vulnerable populations affected in crisis
	<b>RESULT 3.2.:</b> Integration of nutrition into agricultural and food programs contributes to the implementation of comprehensive strategies to combat malnutrition	Better integration of nutrition into agricultural programs contributes to a greater availability and diversity of food supply available	Scores of consumption and household food diversity
	<b>RESULT 3.3.:</b> Prevention and management of cyclical food and nutrition crises is ensured	The Regional Food Security Reserve is functional and has the tools and mechanisms of governance enabling it to maintain an intervention capacity to respond to food and nutritional emergencies at least 4 million people per month of intervention in 2020 A regional early warning system on food crises is fully operational by 2020	Volume of regional physical stock interventions Volume of financial reserve interventions Level of effectiveness and functioning of the warning system. Time between triggering of crisis and time of intervention.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	EXPECTED RESULTS	TARGET IN 2025	INDICATORS
<b>SO. 3.</b> "Improving access to food, nutrition and resilience of vulnerable populations"	<b>RESULT 3.4.:</b> The governance of Food and Nutrition Security is strengthened within the framework of the Zero Hunger Vision	Eradicate the proportion of the population affected by hunger and chronic malnutrition by 50% by 2020	Rate of eradication of the proportion of the population affected by hunger.
<b>SO. 4.</b> "Improving business environment, governance and funding mechanisms in agricultural and agri-food sector".	<b>RESULT 4.1.:</b> The financing needs of the agricultural and agri-food sector are covered, and financial services are adapted to the needs of the different actors in the sector	The percentage of agro-forestry and fishery households having access to agricultural credit increased by 20%. At least 8 out of 15 countries respect the commitment to allocate at least 10% of public expenses to agriculture and ensure its effectiveness and efficiency.	- Proportion of rural households receiving agricultural credits and their specific impact on women and young people. - Number of countries having
	<b>RESULT 4.2.:</b> The business environment of agricultural and agri-food value chains is incentive and encourages increased private investments	<b>REF. 4.1</b> The volume of funds mobilized under PPPs on value chains has increased by at least 25% by 2020	Increase rate on the volume of financing mobilized under PPP.
	<b>RESULT 4.3.:</b> National and regional information systems are fully functional and provide relevant decision support	ECOAGRIS and the ECOWAP regional monitoring and evaluation network functioning and guaranteeing regular production of performance reports. By 2020 all countries have a functioning national SAKSS code.	Index of the ability to generate and use statistical data and information.
	<b>RESULT 4.4.:</b> The different stakeholders have (technical, organizational, financial and management) capacities to carry out their professional activities	The number of professionals per 1000 producers has improved significantly by 2020.	Degree of change in the ratio of the number of professionals per 1000 producers

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	EXPECTED RESULTS	TARGET IN 2025	INDICATORS
<p><b>SO. 4.</b> "Improving business environment, governance and funding mechanisms in agricultural and agri-food sector".</p>	<p><b>RESULT 4.5:</b> Public institutions have capacities and assume their gender-sensitive planning and budgeting, monitoring and evaluation and mutual accountability roles</p>	<p><b>RESULT 4.8:</b> The monitoring and evaluation system and mutual accountability is fully functional Institutionalized mechanisms of mutual accountability and peer review are functional and have met their commitments. All planned joint sector reviews were organized.</p>	<p>Effectiveness of PNIASAN/NAFSIP Implementation Steering Committee. Level of operation of the steering, coordination and monitoring bodies for the implementation of RAIPFSN % Of indicators reported by the 15 countries and at the regional level Regularity of the organization of joint agricultural sector reviews. Effectiveness of the CCAA. Regularity in the production of annual performance reports (RAIPFSN, PNIA)</p>
	<p><b>RESULTS 4.6. :</b> Various stakeholders have (technical, organizational and financial management) capacities and play their full roles in the design, piloting, implementation and coordination of RAIPFSN / PNIASAN</p>	<p>The total investments made by governments on programs implemented under the NIP and PRIA (2nd generation) have increased by at least 25% compared to the first generation. All member countries have developed a new NIP / NAPSIP through inclusive and participatory process.</p>	<p>Growth rates of internal funding mobilized by Governments in the implementation of PNIASAN and RAIPFSN Number of countries having reached high levels in the implementation of their PNIASAN</p>
	<p><b>RESULT 4.7:</b> Initiatives targeted on regional priorities boost stakeholder efforts</p>	<p>By 2020, the level of implementation of programs to accelerate processing of rice and local milk sectors is higher than 50%.</p>	<p>Implementation rate of the regional offensive on rice and regional offensive on local milk.</p>

# COMMUNICATION PLAN

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Agricultural policy and its implementation programs only become a reality when all the actors concerned have a good knowledge of it. First and foremost, the final beneficiaries of this policy must understand the guidelines and ways that can enable to draw profit from it.

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That is why effective communication strategy must be designed and led to operational communications plan.

The communication plan will cover the five-year programs, RAIPFSN 2016-2020 as a first step.

It shall distinguish:

- Information and communication on policy and programs directed to the beneficiaries of the policy (producers, economic agents, NGOs, etc.);
- Information and communication to ECOWAP

stakeholders and their members (States, FOs, private sector, gender network, NGOs, etc.);

- Information and communication to ECOWAP's international partners.

The communication plan will emphasize:

- The differentiation of content and information treatment level according to the target audience;
- The differentiation of information and communication materials
- The use of ICTs and social media.



# RAIP-FNS 2016-20

REGIONAL AGRICULTURE INVESTMENT PLAN  
AND FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

