TRADE HUB AND AFRICAN PARTNERS NETWORK

BASELINE STUDY

Contact No.: AID-624-C-13-00002-00

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CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

ACRONYMS

ACA	African Cashew Alliance
ACTE	Africa Competitiveness and Trade Expansion Initiative
AfDB	African Development Bank
ATP	Agribusiness and Trade Promotion
BDS	Business Development Service
BOAD	*Banque Ouest-Africaine de Développement*
CILSS	*Comité Permanent Inter-Etats de Lutte contre La Sécheresse dans le Sahel*
COFENABVI	*Confédération des Fédérations Nationales de Bétail-Viande*
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African
ETLS	ECOWAS Trade Liberalization Scheme
E-ATP	Expanded Agribusiness and Trade Promotion
FTE	Full-time equivalents
FtF	Feed the Future
FTFMS	Feed the Future Monitoring System
GDA	Global Development Alliance
MIS	Market Information System
MSME	Micro, Small, Medium, Enterprise
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OPA	*Observatoire des Pratiques Anormales*
UEMOA	*Union Economique et Monétaire de l'Afrique de l'Ouest*
TT	Trade and Transport
TTEE	Trade and Transport Enabling Environment
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	United States Dollar
USG	United States Government
VC	Value chain
WAGN	West African Grain Network
WATH	West Africa Trade Hub

1. PROJECT BACKGROUND

USAID/West Africa's Mission-wide goal is the advancement of social and economic well-being by West Africans. The Trade Hub and African Partner's Network Project (or "West Africa Trade Hub") will contribute to this Mission goal by working through regional private sector associations and regional organizations to address critical constraints to trade competitiveness and demonstrate West Africa's productive potential in order to trigger greater investment in West Africa. This approach will increase Regional Trade in Key Agricultural Commodities, a critical Feed the Future (FTF) indicator; and, reduce poverty through significant growth in value added global exports, a targeted indicator for the Africa Competitiveness and Trade Expansion Initiative (ACTE) which will lead to an increase in Africa's share of world trade and ultimately contribute to the Broad-Based Economic Growth and Resilience Development Objective. The Trade Hub project will contribute to the Broad-based Economic Growth Development Objective by achieving two critical intermediate results: 1) improving the capacity of West Africa's farmers and firms in targeted regional and global value chains; and 2) improving the business enabling environment by addressing transport constraints and trade barriers affecting the efficiency of the region's ports, corridors, and borders.

The project's major components are:

- Regional staple foods development (livestock and grains)
- Global value chain development (targeted agro-processing and manufactured consumer goods)
- Investment and financial sector development
- Transport sector development and the trade enabling environment
- Capacity building
- Communications
- Administration and management, including grants administration

At its heart, USAID/West Africa's Trade Hub project is a capacity building effort that will entail working with several key groups of African Partners, a multi-donor funded Transport and Facilitation Observatory, Global Development Alliances with private sector companies, regional private sector associations, and finally with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the Economic and Monetary Union of West Africa (UEMOA). The project's focus will be to develop associations and regional alliances that can act independently from donor support and take on a greater leadership role in promoting reforms, attracting buyers and investors, and adopting improved practices.

2. CONTEXT FOR THIS REPORT

2.1 OBJECTIVE

The objective of this report is to provide the Trade Hub with a starting point for monitoring and reporting on progress for some indicators identified in the draft PMP, as stipulated under section F.4 of the contract, which states:

> "The contractor must review the preliminary baselines for all targeted value chains and establish new baselines for this contract's activities using a cross-sector methodology that measures regional transactions and indicators defined in section C.8 Expected Results and provide baseline analyses. Report(s) due in a maximum of 90 calendar days after award and incorporated into the final PMP."

The project's targeted value chains are as follows:

- Regional value chains:
  - Maize
  - Rice
  - Livestock
- Global value chains:
  - Cashews
  - Shea
  - Apparel
  - Mango

In addition to discussing selected baselines, as described below, this report also presents draft Performance Indicator Reference Sheets, which are also important building blocks of our monitoring system.

2.2 INDICATORS

The Trade Hub contract includes indicators in both the Expected Results section and Annex 6. The team met with USAID on May 28 to discuss a synthesis of these indicators. After this meeting, the mission stated that:

- It would consult with other Trade Hubs about possible revisions of the four transport indicators (reduction in delays at checkpoints, bribes, cost to trade across borders and time to trade across borders). This is especially important for indicators for which data are not routinely collected by CILSS (cost to trade and time to trade) since it will be costly for the project to collect those data itself. (Note that indicator "Reduction in time required to trade goods across the border" (FTF 4.5.1-26) usually draws data from Doing Business Report, which deals with larger transporters and averages importing & exporting time. These transporters are not necessarily the typical Trade Hub client.)

- It would consider the project's suggestions as to possible streamlining of the other indicators. On June 9, the team proposed the following 23 indicators, which are a synthesis of the indicators in both parts of the contract:

Trade Hub Indicators Synthesis of Indicators in Contract Expected Results and Annex 6 Proposed June 9, 2014				
#	**FTF #**	**Trade Hub Indicator**	**3-Year**	**5-Year**
		Highest-level Outcomes		
1	~4.5.2-36	Value of global and regional transactions 1a. Value of global transactions by project-assisted firms 1b. Value of regional transactions along project-assisted corridors	Up 30%	Up 50%
2	4.5-2	Creation of new jobs in project-assisted firms 2a. GVCs 2b. RVCs: Number of jobs attributed to FTF implementation.	15,000	23,000
3	~4.5.3-38	Facilitation of investment in targeted sectors 3a. Global VCs 3b. Regional VCs	$62.5 m	$102.5 m
		IR1: Improved private sector capacity		
4	4.5.2-11	Number of private enterprises, … trade and business associations receiving USG assistance	300 (125)	500 (200)
5	4.5.2-27	Score in percent of combined key areas of organization capacity amongst USG direct and indirect local implementing partners	60%	80%
		IR 1.1: Improved buyer-seller intermediation		
6		Number of buyer-seller linkages established as a result of implementation	60 (25)	100 (40)
7		Value of transactions facilitated in targeted sectors 8a. Value of global transactions by project-assisted firms. 8b. Value of regional transactions along project-assisted corridors	$100 m	$180 m
8		Number of participants in Trade Hub-supported capacity building events related to improving trade or attracting investment	1000 (400)	1500 (600)
9		Number of new dues paying members in private business associations as a results of USG assistance 12a. GVCs 12b. RVCs	600 (200)	1000 (400)
		IR 1.2 Expanded use of grades and standards		
10		Number of assisted firms meeting grades and standards requirements 13a. GVCs 13b. RVCs	300 (150)	500 (250)
11		Number of sectors and countries that advanced the harmonization of regional grades and standards 14a. GVCs 14b. RVCs 14c. Countries	24	44
		IR 1.3 Increased access to and use of market information systems		
12		Number of users of new MIS services	50,000	115,000
		IR 1.4 Increased access to and use of financial services		
13	4.5.2-29	Value of new loans made to clients in targeted sectors 16a. GVCs 16b. RVCs: Value of agricultural and rural loans	$25 m	$58 m
14	4.5.2 -37	Number of MSMEs receiving business development services from USG assistance	125 (25)	250 (50)
15	4.5.2-29	Number of firms in targeted sectors receiving loans from partner banks 18a. GVCs 18b. RVCs	102 (62)	202 (123)

16	4.5.2-12	Number of public-private partnerships formed as a result of USG assistance	1	2
		IR 2.1 Improved transport sector competitiveness		
17		Percent reduction in time delays at checkpoints along priority West African trucking corridors	10%	20%
18		Percent reduction in the average rate of bribes paid per 100 km	10%	20%
19		Reduction in cost to trade across borders	10%	20%
		IR 2.2 Reduced legal and regulatory barriers		
20		Advocacy success at the regional level from a set of priority issues (including transportation sector liberalization) developed by the Borderless Alliance and other producer and private sector associations.	3	5
21		Reduction in the number of days/time required to trade goods across borders as a result of US assistance.	10%	15%
22		Number of actions (audits, reports, presentations) or tools developed to facilitate compliance of member states with the ECOWAS Trade Liberalization Scheme	15	25
23	4.5.1-24	Number of policies/regulations/administrative procedures in each of the following stages of development as a results of USG assistance in each case: Stage 1: Analyzed Stage 2: Drafted and presented for public/stakeholder consultation Stage 3: Presented for legislation/decree Stage 4: Passed/approved Stage 5: Passed and for which implementation has begun	36 in either stage 3, 4, or 5	49 in either stage 3, 4, or 5

3. METHODOLOGY

The methodology for establishing the baseline for each indicator depends on the nature of the indicator. There are four scenarios:

- The baseline is zero.
- The baseline will be established on a rolling basis, as the project and specific clients make a commitment to work together.
- The baseline can be established using data already available from partners or previous projects.
- The baseline can be established by collecting data at the beginning of the project.

The project has identified three indicators for which baselines can be established at this point:

- Indicator 9: Dues paying members in associations. (We have collected this information as part of our initial work with the associations.)
- Indicator 17: Time delays at check points. (This information can be found in publically available OPA reports.)
- Indicator 18: Average rate of bribes per 100 km. (This information can be found in publically available OPA reports.)

For the Indicators 19 and 21 (cost and time to trade across borders), if USAID's consultation with the other Trade Hubs determines that we should retain these indicators, the project could carry out a survey along the targeted corridors, once these are selected. We foresee that we will formally propose project corridors to USAID in the end of July.

For the purposes of this baseline study, we have collected data Indicators 9, 17, and 18. These are described below.

3.1.1 DUES PAYING MEMBERS IN ASSOCIATIONS

At this moment, the Trade Hub has identified five associations that we will be working with closely: (ACA, GSA, Borderless Alliance, COFENABVI and WAGN).

The three alliances and two associations have members who pay dues at least annually. Trade Hub has collected information on the number of these members.

3.1.2 TIME DELAYS AT CHECK POINTS

"Time delays at check points" is one of the four transport indicators. Both the check point and bribes indicators date back to discussions about road governance in May 2005 in Accra during a meeting hosted by the West Africa Trade Hub (WATH) and attended by representatives of USAID, ECOWAS, UEMOA, World Bank, and Abidjan Lagos Corridor Organization (ALCO). The meeting reached a consensus on modalities to set up OPA, the Abnormal Practices Observatory; it was also agreed that data would be collected in standardized forms. Later, definitions were developed for time delays, bribes, and the number of check points.

Also around this time, UEMOA states adopted road facilitation regulations in December 2005. They stipulated that verification of trucks should be carried only at loading points, borders, and off-loading points at arrival. They are mandatory check points. Any other barrier is illegal. So, a check point is any barrier between the point of departure and the border, or between the border and the final destination.

Time delays are delays at these check points. They don't include delays caused by any other means. In addition, delays at borders due to requests for bribes are included in the total delays. They are measured in minutes, and reported by 100 km. At departure, volunteer drivers collect OPA forms, after verification that the goods in his truck are eligible for free passage. Along the way, if stopped, delays at check points are marked. At the end of the trip, an agent collects the form and checks its quality. The delays at each check point are summed and divided by the kilometers between the loading point and arrival point, and then multiplied by 100 km, giving the time of delays per 100 km.

3.1.3 AVERAGE RATE OF BRIBES

Sometimes when truckers are stopped, uniformed agents collect illicit payments. An illicit payment is a cost forced onto a private sector operator by a public agent in the form of non-official payment for which the official agent, when asked, flatly refuses to issue a receipt. The road harassment methodology does not consider as bribes official payments (for taxes, duties, and other charges) for which official receipts are issued.

These bribes, like the time delays and check points, are recorded on the forms handled to drivers at their point of departure and handled in at the end of the trip. During a period of a quarter, total amounts per form are summed per corridor. At the end of a quarter, the sums are divided by the number of forms collected and divided by the number of kilometers travelled and then multiplied by 100 to obtain the average bribes per 100 km.

The number of check points, time delays at check points, and average rate of bribes per 100 km constitute the key indicators which were collected by WATH from July 2006 to June 2013. The collection period is a quarter. The latest available data are for the April-June 2013. They constitute the base line for the new Trade Hub.

3.1.4 COST AND DAYS TO TRADE ACROSS BORDER

These indicators measure the reduction in cost and delays to trade across borders. Trade across border constitutes a follow up of a trip from a loading point in any West Africa state to any other one. It means the truck carrying the goods have to cross a border joining two states.

To monitor costs and delays involved in the process of trading from a country to another, the Trade Hub will need to select target corridors. At this time, the following corridors are being considered:

- Abidjan-Bamako (1174 km)
- Bamako-Dakar (1,476 km)
- Tema-Ouagadougou (980 km)
- Bamako-Parakou, Benin (1217 km)
- Jibiya, Nigeria-Niamey (556 km)
- Lome-Ouagadougou (1020 km) (as a comparison corridor)

There will be a decision on these corridors toward the end of July. To collect data on the cost and days to trade across borders, the project will work with transporters and shippers involved in the trade of Trade Hub's targeted value chains who will be asked to note:

- All costs incurred from the point of departure to the final destination, including the documentation costs.
- Departure and arrival days and times, and delays at borders,

This information will be used to establish the baseline for these priority values chains and corridors.

4. BASELINE FOR SELECTED INDICATORS

4.1 NUMBER OF DUES PAYING MEMBERS

This indicator tracks the number of members who pay dues for the management and development of the association. This contribution can be in the form of membership fees or annual dues. For this indicator, we have worked directly with assisted associations to determine the situation reference.

Table 1: Number of Paying Members Per Association/Alliance

Name of organization	Number of paying members
African Cashew Alliance	113
Borderless Alliance	74
COFENABVI	14
Global Shea Alliance	375
WAGN	8
Total	**584**

Thus in 2013, the total of paying members is **584**.

4.2 TIME DELAYS AT CHECK POINTS

This indicator measures reduction in delays at check points along the corridors assisted by Trade Hub. Since not all the corridors have been selected yet, we present data on three major corridors: Abidjan-Bamako, Bamako-Dakar and Tema-Ouagadougou.

For the baseline, we will use data from 24th Road Governance Report produced by OPA.

Table 2: Control Duration Per Trip: April-June 2013

Corridor / Country	Delays at the border (min)	Delays on the road except at the border (min)	Total
Abidjan-Bamako	56.5	84	140.5
Côte d'Ivoire segment	22	21	43
Mali segment	34.5	63	97.5
Bamako-Dakar	132	170	302
Mali segment	82.5	125.5	208
Senegal segment	49.5	44.5	94
Tema–-Ouagadougou	47	133	180

Burkina Faso segment	20	18	38
Ghana segment	27	116	143
Total	**235.5**	**387**	**622.5**

According to the OPA report, for our three targeted corridors, the total waiting time within the checkpoints is **622.5 minutes** (10 hours and 37 minutes).

Table 3: Number of Controls Per Trip-April-June 2013

Corridor / Country	Controls at the border	Controls on the road except at the border	Total
Abidjan-Bamako	4	2916	20
Côte d'Ivoire segment	1.5	167.5	9
Mali segment	2.5	138.5	11
Bamako-Dakar	4.5	3214.5	19
Mali segment	2.5	158	10.5
Sénégal segment	2	176.5	8.5
Ouagadougou-Tema	5	27	32
Burkina Faso segment	3	5	8
Ghana segment	2	22	24
Total	**13.5**	**57.5**	**71**

For these three corridors, there were 71checkpoints. Looking at both the time delays and the number of check points, we find transporters were delayed **8.76 minutes** per checkpoint on average.

4.3 AVERAGE RATE OF BRIBES PER 100 KM

This indicator measures the average of the reduction in the bribes paid per 100 kilometers.

Table 4: Illegal Levies Per Truck/Trip (USD)- April-June 2014

Corridor / Country	Bribes at the border (USD)	Bribes on the road except at the border (USD)	Total (USD)
Abidjan-Bamako	20.5	36.5	57
Côte d'Ivoire segment	8.5	16.5	25
Mali segment	12	20	32
Bamako-Dakar	21.5	36.5	58
Mali segment	12.5	22	34.5
Senegal segment	9	14.5	23.5
Tema--Ouagadougou	10	12	22
Burkina Faso segment	10	9	19
Ghana segment	0	3	3
Average per 100 km	**17**	**28**	**46**

By analyzing data in the OPA report, bribes amounted on average to **$46 per 100 kilometers**.

5. PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEETS

In this section, we present the draft PIRS for the proposed list of indicators. The PIRS are the basis for the Performance Monitoring Plan which although it has been submitted, will be finalized once the list of Project Indicators is finalized and the baselines are recognized.

Highest-level Outcomes

Indicator: Value of global and regional transactions

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s):

This indicator will measure the value of regional and global exports in USD.
We will disaggregate the data by the following value chains: cashew, shea, mango, textile, maize, rice, and cattle.

Unit of Measure: *US Dollar, Volume (in metric tons) sold and Value (in USD) should be entered in the FTFMS. Conversion done each end of quarter, on oanda.com*

Disaggregated by:
Commodity
Destination: Regional (value of exports sent within the region), Outside of Region (value of exports going outside of region) International

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection Method:
For the regional value chains:

- Most of our focus will be on trade along project-assisted corridors. We will get these data from CILSS, which uses professional data collectors from each country hired by private partner organizations.These collectors are positioned at borders and in strategic markets in various countries.This data collection is done daily and supervised by focal points that collate and transmit this same information to CILSS monthly.
- We will also include data from project-assisted firms that have received targeted project assistance to carry out specific, large transactions not taking place along project-assisted corridors.

For the global value chains, we will work directly with the project-assisted firms to collect data.

Data Source(s): CILSS and Associations/firms assisted by the project

Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Quarterly

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

NOTES

Who collects data for this indicator: Trade Hub, CILSS
How should it be collected: Producer records, available trade data, etc.
Frequency of collection: Quarterly
Baseline: tbd The baseline for the regional value chains will be obtained from CILSS once the project-assisted corridors are selected. Currently livestock data is available by corridor; CILSS will provide cereals data by corridor. The baseline for the global chains will be collected on a rolling basis.

Highest-level Outcomes

Indicator: Creation of new jobs in project assisted firms

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s):

Jobs are defined as all types of employment opportunities created during the reporting year in targeted value chains. Jobs lasting less than one month are not counted in order to emphasize those jobs that provide more stability through length. Jobs should be converted to full-time equivalents (FTE). One FTE equals 260 days or 12 months. Thus a job that lasts 4 months should be counted as 1/3 FTE and a job that last for 130 days should be counted as 1/2 FTE. Number of hours worked per day or per week is not restricted as work hours may vary greatly.
Jobs include farming and non-farm jobs where project investments were intentional in assisting in any way to expand (or contract) jobs and where a program objective investment was job creation.

Unit of Measure: *Number of jobs*

Disaggregated by:

Location: Urban, Rural
Duration: New, Continuing:
New= this is the first time the person holds a job created by project
Continuing = the person continues to hold a job from a previous fiscal year created by project
Sex of job-holder: Male, Female

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection Method:

A tool for data collection will be developed and made available to project-assisted firms who have been involved in activities expected to lead to significant amounts of job creation.

Data Source(s): Firms assisted by the project

Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Annually

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

NOTES

Who collects data for this indicator: Trade Hub, project-assisted firms
How should it be collected: The firm will be required to fill out a form.
Frequency of collection: Annually
Baseline: 0

Highest-level Outcomes

Indicator: Facilitation of investment in targeted sectors

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s):
Investment is defined as any use of private sector resources intended to increase future production output or income, to improve trade and export.
Investments include both upstream and downstream. Upstream investments include any type of agricultural capital used in the agricultural production process such as animals for traction, storage bins, and machinery. Downstream investments could include capital investments in equipment, etc. to do post-harvest transformation/processing of agricultural products as well as the transport of agricultural products to markets.
Investments include also loans, debentures, export-credit schemes like letter of credit, equity investors, quasi-equity investors: all external resources of the investing company. In addition, new financial resources injected in the company by its shareholders will also be considered as use of private sector resources.
"Targeted sectors" include any privately led agricultural activity managed by a for-profit formal company. A CBO or NGO resources may be included if they engage in for-profit agricultural activity.
Investments reported should not include funds received by the investor from USG as part of any grant or other award. New investment means investment made during the reporting year.

Unit of Measure: *US Dollar, conversion done each end of quarter, on oanda.com*

Disaggregated by: *Value chain, Gender, Country*

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection Method:
The data will be a formal proof of investment, collected by the individual who facilitates the investment, either a project team member or a regional subcontractor's financial facilitator. The investment must have been actually made, not just committed to be made.

Data Source(s): Trade Hub and financial facilitators under subcontracted by the project

Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Quarterly

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): In some cases, an investor may say they have made an investment when they have not actually invested the funds.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Trade Hub will do random checks, by requesting financial intermediaries to confirm the investments. Usually, it is difficult to get information from banks due to the confidentiality of the information. Only some cases will be done per year.

NOTES

Who collects data for this indicator: Finance and Investment Specialist and team
How should it be collected: The team will develop an Excel spreadsheet to sum all investments, with disaggregation.
Frequency of collection: Quarterly
Baseline: 0

IR1: Improved Private Sector Capacity

Indicator: Number of private enterprises … trade and business associations receiving USG assistance

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s):

Total number of private enterprises, producers associations, cooperatives, women's groups, trade and business associations, etc., that received USG assistance during the reporting year. This assistance includes support that aims at organization functions, such as member services, storage, processing and other downstream techniques, and management, marketing and accounting. "Organizations assisted" should only include those organizations for which Trade Hub have made a targeted effort to build their capacity or enhance their organizational functions.

In the case of training or assistance to farmer's association or cooperatives, individual farmers are not counted separately, but as one entity.

Unit of Measure: *Number*

Disaggregated by:

- *Type of organization*
- *New/Continuing:*
  - *New = the entity is receiving USG assistance for the first time during the reporting year*
  - *Continuing = the entity received USG assistance in the previous year and continues to receive it in the reporting year*
- *Sex: Male/female*

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection Method: A tool will be defined to capture data each quarter.

Data Source(s): Enterprises and associations assisted by the project

Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Quarterly

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): None

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

NOTES

Who collects data for this indicator: Value chain, Finance and Investment, Capacity Building Components
How should it be collected: Activity records of training and various assistance for these specific types of organizations/associations
Frequency of collection: Quarterly
Baseline: 0

IR1: Improved private sector capacity

Indicator: Score, in percent, of combined key areas of organization capacity amongst USG direct and indirect local implementing partners

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s):
The reporting of the combined key area score will represent the capacity of assisted local organizations measured across seven key capacity areas using the Organizational Capacity Assessment Tool (OCAT). The key capacity areas include: Governance, Administration, Human Resources Management, Financial Management, Organizational Management, Program Management and Project Performance Management.
The result entered for this indicator is calculated using the following numerator and denominator.
Numerator: the total number of points scored.
Denominator: the total number of points possible, which may vary depending on the inclusion of optional OCAT sections where relevant. (E.g. the sub-grant management section may or may not be relevant to the organization depending on program).
Operating units should record score data for each organization in their performance management plan files so changes in scores for each organization can be monitored over time. In addition, each operating unit must include in their performance management plan files: the assessment tool used, a description of the methodology employed for its implementation, and the data source identified as the basis for the rating of each factor.
Both direct and indirect awardees should be included

Unit of Measure: Percent
Please enter these two data points:
1. Numerator: the total number of points scored.
2. Denominator: the total number of points possible

Disaggregated by: *None*

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection Method: Using the OCAT.

Data Source(s): Associations assisted by the project

Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Annual

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): None

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

NOTES

Who collects data for this indicator: Capacity building component
How should it be collected: Using the OCAT
Frequency of collection: Year 1, Year 3
Baseline: TBD

IR 1.1: Improved Buyer-Seller Intermediation

Indicator: Number of buyer-seller linkages established as a result of implementation

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s):

This indicator counts the number of connections established between the buyers and sellers to develop the market. Each time a value chain specialist or other staff member facilitates a linkage, he will report it.

Unit of Measure: *Number*

Disaggregated by: *None*

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection Method:
Whenever a link is established between a seller and a buyer, the person responsible for the acitivity will establish a detailed report and attach all supporting documentation.

Data Source(s): Buyers and sellers assisted by the project

Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Quarterly

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): None

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

NOTES

Who collects data for this indicator: Value Chain Component
How should it be collected: Report established
Frequency of collection: Quarterly
Baseline: 0

IR 1.1: Improved buyer-seller intermediation

Indicator: Value of transactions facilitated in targeted sectors

DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition(s): This indicator tracks all transactions facilitated directly by the project in global and regional value chain. This facilitation may be assistance to West African associations to organize and participate in regional and international trade events.
Unit of Measure: *US dollar, conversion done each end of quarter, on oanda.com*
Disaggregated by: *Value chain*
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Data Collection Method: The M&E team will designed a tool in collaboration with the value chain specialist to collect data.
Data Source(s): Associations assisted by the project
Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Quarterly
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): None
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:
NOTES
Who collects data for this indicator: Value chain specialist, AGOA coordinator **How should it be collected**: Private sector financial records, program data **Frequency of collection**: Quarterly **Baseline**: 0

IR 1.1: Improved Buyer-Seller Intermediation

Indicator: Number of participants in Trade Hub-supported capacity building events related to improving trade or attracting investment

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s):

Total number of people that participated incapacity building events related to improving trade or attracting investment during the reporting year. These events include buyer-seller events, trade shows, buyer trips, storage, processing, and management, marketing and accounting.

Unit of Measure: *Number*

Disaggregated by: *Value Chain, Female, Male*

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection Method: The M&E team will design a tool in collaboration with the Capacity Building Specialist to collect data.

Data Source(s): Trade Hub staff

Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Quarterly

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): None

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

NOTES

Who collects data for this indicator: Capacity Building Component
How should it be collected: Activity records of training and various assistance to organizations/associations
Frequency of collection: Quarterly
Baseline: 0

IR 1.1: Improved Buyer-Seller Intermediation
Indicator: Number of new dues paying members in private business associations as a result of USG assistance (disaggregate women/women-owned firms)
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition(s): This indicator tracks the number of members who pays contributions for the development and management of the association. This contribution can be in the form of membership fees or annual dues.
Unit of Measure: *Number*
Disaggregated by: *Sex*
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Data Collection Method: The M&E team will design a tool in collaboration with the capacity building specialist to collect data.
Data Source(s): Associations assisted by the project
Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Annually
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): None
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:
NOTES
Who collects data for this indicator: Capacity Building Component **How should it be collected:** Using the data collection form established **Frequency of collection:** Annually **Baseline**: 584 (2013) per Trade Hub's inquiries to the project's partners

IR 1.2 Expanded Use of Grades and Standards

Indicator: Number of assisted firms meeting grades and standards requirements

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s):
This indicator counts the number of firms assisted to expand use of grades and standards. It focuses on improved quality and commercial quantities of goods through technical support to firms and associations. Trade Hub will assist firms in meeting product quality grades and standards and producing commercial volumes necessary to supply international markets.

Unit of Measure: *Number*

Disaggregated by: *Type of firms*

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection Method:
Whenever a firm is assisted to meet grades ans standards requirements, the person responsible for the acitivity will establish a detailed report and attach all supporting documentation.

Data Source(s): Firms assisted by the project

Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Quarterly

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): None

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

NOTES

Who collects data for this indicator: Value Chain Component
How should it be collected: Report established
Frequency of collection: Quarterly
Baseline: 0

IR 1.2 Expanded Use of Grades and Standards

Indicator: Number of sectors and countries that advanced the harmonization of regional grades and standards

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s):
This indicator counts the number of sectors and countries taking steps to harmonize grades and standards appropriate for the region.

Unit of Measure: *Number*

Disaggregated by: *Sectors, Country*

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection Method: Each time that there is significant progress in the harmonization of grades and standards, the value chain specialist or enabling environment specialist will produce a report, outlining the results obtained, the concerned sectors and countries.

Data Source(s): Project reports

Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Quarterly

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): None

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

NOTES

Who collects data for this indicator: Value Chain Component or TTEE
How should it be collected: Report after significant progress in the harmonization of grades and standards
Frequency of collection: Quarterly
Baseline: 0

IR 1.3 Increased Access to and Use of Market Information Systems

Indicator: Number of users of new MIS services

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s):
This indicator counts the number of users of new market information systems (MIS) services implemented by the project or its partners.

Unit of Measure: *Number*

Disaggregated by: *None*

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection Method: A data collection tool will be developedwith the MIS Specialist to capture data every quarter.

Data Source(s): Market information systems supported by the project

Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Quarterly

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Some MIS are broadcasting market information through radio or TV channels making the number of users difficult to measure

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Surveys can be conducted on a sample of stakeholders to calculate the percentage receiving market Information through radio or TV channels

NOTES

Who collects data for this indicator: MIS Specialist
How should it be collected: Using the data collection form established
Frequency of collection: Quarterly
Baseline: 0

IR 1.4 Increased Access to and Use of Financial Services

Indicator: Value of new loans made to clients in targeted sectors

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s):

This indicator sums loans made (i.e. disbursed) during the reporting year to direct beneficiary producers, input suppliers, transporters, processors, and loans to other MSMEs in a targeted value chains. The indicator counts loans disbursed to the recipient, not merely loans in process, but not yet available to the recipient. Disbursed loans can also be restructured debts (previous debts are paid and a new consolidated debt is disbursed). Quasi-debt/quasi-equity financial instruments will also be counted as a loan if disbursed.

The loans can be made by any size financial institutions from micro-credit through national commercial bank, and includes any type of micro-finance institution, such as an NGO. Regional development banks like BOAD, EBID and AfDB are also part of financial institutions. In addition, patient or venture capital companies, buyers or clients that are lending directly to the clients could do loan.

For the largest SMEs, where deals will have a time horizon of investment of 1-2 years if it is a business start-up with a new plant construction and imported equipment, loans will be counted as received as soon as one of the investors will start to disburse. Usually, this type of loan is disbursed through progressive disbursement, as it involves stages of construction.

Unit of Measure: *US Dollar (dollars conversion done each end of quarter, on oanda.com)*

Disaggregated by: *Value Chain, Type of loan recipient, Gender*

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection Method:
The data will be collected by the individual who has facilitated the access to finance, either a Trade Hub staff member or a financial facilitator, paid by the project. In both cases, formal proof of the loan will be required.

Data Source(s): Staff or financial facilitators under subcontract to the project

Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Quarterly

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

NOTES

Who collects data for this indicator: Finance and Investment Specialist
How should it be collected: The team will develop an Excel spreadsheet to sum all loans, with disaggregation. Letters and emails will be collected and numbered.

Frequency of collection: Quarterly
Baseline: 0

IR 1.4 Increased Access to and Use of Financial Services

Indicator: Number of MSMEs receiving business development services from USG assistance

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s):

Total number of micro (1-10) small (11-50) and medium (51-250) enterprises (in parentheses = number of employees) receiving services from enterprise development providers. MSMEs include producers (farmers).

Producers should be classified as micro, small or medium-enterprise based on the number of FTE workers hired (permanent and/or seasonal) during the previous 12 months. If a producer does not hire any permanent or seasonal labor, s/he should be considered a micro-enterprise. Services may include, among other things, business planning, procurement, technical support in production techniques, quality control and marketing, micro-enterprise loans, etc. Clients may be involved in agricultural production, agro-processing, input suppliers, or other small businesses receiving USG assistance.

Additional examples of enterprise-focused services include: **Market Access:** These services identify/establish new markets for small enterprise (SE) products; facilitate the creation of links between all the actors in a given market and enable buyers to expand their outreach to, and purchases from, SEs; enable SEs to develop new products and produce them to buyer specifications. **Input supply:** These services help SEs improve their access to raw materials and production inputs; facilitate the creation of links between SEs and suppliers and enable the suppliers to both expand their outreach to SEs and develop their capacity to offer better, less expensive inputs. **Technology and Product Development**: These services research and identify new technologies for SEs and look at the capacity of local resource people to produce, market, and service those technologies on a sustainable basis; develop new and improved SE products that respond to market demand. **Training and Technical Assistance:** These services develop the capacity of enterprises to better plan and manage their operations and improve their technical expertise; develop sustainable training and technical assistance products that SEs are willing to pay for and they foster links between service providers and enterprises. **Finance**: These services help SEs identify and access funds through formal and alternative channels that include supplier or buyer credits, factoring companies, equity financing, venture capital, credit unions, banks, and the like; assist buyers in establishing links with commercial banks (letters of credit, etc.) to help them finance SE production directly. **Infrastructure:** These services establish sustainable infrastructure (refrigeration, storage, processing facilities, transport systems, loading equipment, communication centers, and improved roads and market places) that enable SEs to increase sales and income. **Policy/Advocacy:** These services carry out subsector analyses and research to identify policy constraints and opportunities for SEs; facilitate the organization of coalitions, trade organizations, or associations of business people, donors, government officials, academics, etc. to effect policies that promote the interests of SEs.

We will only count the MSME once per reporting year, even if multiple services are received.

Unit of Measure: *Number*

Disaggregated by:

Size: Micro, Small, Medium, as defined above

MSME Type: Agricultural producer, Input supplier, Trader, Output processors, Non-agriculture, Other

Sex of owner/producer: Male, Female

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection Method: The M&E team will design a tool in collaboration with Trade Hub specialists to collect data.

Data Source(s): Alliances and other partner oorganizations assisted by the project. The ffinancial facilitators will also be a source of data acquisition, as they are providing direct BDS.

Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Quarterly

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): None

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

NOTES

Who collects data for this indicator: Trade Hub specialists
How should it be collected: Training participant records
Frequency of collection: Quarterly
Baseline: 0

IR 1.4 Increased Access to and Use of Financial Services

Indicator: Number of firms in targeted sectors receiving loans from partner banks

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s):

Total number of micro (1-10) small (11-50) and medium (51-250) (in parentheses = number of employees) enterprises (MSMEs). Number of employees refers to full time-equivalent workers during the previous month. MSMEs include producers (farmers). Producers should be classified as micro, small or medium-enterprise based on the number of FTE workers hired (permanent and/or seasonal) during the previous 12 months. If a producer does not hire any permanent or seasonal labor, s/he should be considered a micro-enterprise.

To be counted an MSME must have received Trade Hub assistance which resulted in a loan from any financial institution, formal or informal, including MFIs, commercial banks, or informal lenders, as well as from in-kind lenders of equipment (e.g. tractor, plow) or other agricultural inputs (e.g., fertilizer or seeds), or transport, with repayment in cash or in kind. Assistance may include partial loan guarantee programs or any support facilitating the receipt of a loan.

The indicator does not measure the value of the loans, but rather the number of MSMEs that received USG assistance and accessed loans. The same MSME will be counted only once per reporting year, even if multiple loans are accessed.

Unit of Measure: *Number*

Disaggregated by: *Size: Micro, Small, Medium, as defined above; Value chains*
Sex of owner/producer: Gender

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection Method: Two systems of data collection method will be used:

For alliances and project partners, a tool for data collection will be developed and made available. To sustain their data, alliances will validate the number of firms receiving loans through another indicator: Value of new loans made to clients in targeted sectors. Only firms that received loans and were validated through a letter provided by the company receiving the loan will be counted.

For partners' financial facilitators, Trade Hub will monitor the data acquisition through the same way, only counting firms receiving loans by financial intermediaries with a proof of investment, materialized by a formal letter or an email.

Data Source(s): Alliances and other organizations assisted by the project, financial facilitators subcontracted by the project

Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Quarterly

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): None

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

NOTES

Who collects data for this indicator: Finance and Investment Specialist
How should it be collected: Activity records, MSME financial records, etc.
Frequency of collection: Quarterly
Baseline: 0

IR 1.4 Increased Access to and Use of Financial Services

Indicator: Number of public-private partnerships formed as a result of USG assistance

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s):
Number of public-private partnerships in agriculture formed during the reporting year. Private partnerships can be long or short in duration (length is not a criteria for measurement). A partnership that involvesinvolves multiple partners should only be counted once. A public-private alliance (partnership) is considered formed when there is a clear agreement, usually written, to work together to achieve a common objective. Both Global Development Alliance (GDA) partnerships and non-GDA partnerships will be counted for this indicator.

There must be either a cash or in-kind contribution to the effort by both the public and the private entity.
USAID must be one of the public partners. Trade Hub almost always represents USAID in the partnership. For-profit enterprises and NGOs are considered private. A public entity can be national or sub-national government as well as a donor-funded implementing partner. It could include state enterprises, which are non-profit. A private entity can be a private company, a community group, or a state-owned enterprise, which seeks to make a profit (even if unsuccessfully).
A mission or an activity may form more than one partnership with the same entity, but this is likely to be rare. In counting partnerships we are not counting transactions with a partner entity; we are counting the number of partnerships formed during the reporting year. Public-private partnerships counted should be only those formed during the current reporting year. Any partnership that was formed in a previous year should not be included. An agricultural activity is any activity related to the supply of agricultural inputs, production methods, agricultural processing or transportation.

Unit of Measure: *Number*

Disaggregated by: *Partnership focus (refer to the primary focus of the partnership):*
Agricultural production
Agricultural post-harvest transformation
Other (do not use this for multi-focus partnerships)
Multi-focus (use this if there are several components of the above sectors in the partnership)

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection Method: Each time that a partnership is formed between public and private entities, it will be materialized through a MOU, a grant, or another letter of partnership. The Finance and Investment Specialist will trander the documents to the M&E SpecialistSpecialist. A list will also be produced.

Data Source(s): PPP with MOU and other formats, with project's reports

Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Quarterly

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): None

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

NOTES

Who collects data for this indicator: Finance and Investment Specialist
How should it be collected: Report established
Frequency of collection: Quarterly
Baseline: 0

IR 2.1 Improved Transport Sector Competitiveness
Indicator: Percent reduction in time delays at check-points along priority West African trucking corridors
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition(s): This indicator measures the reduction of the duration of checks along the corridors assisted by Trade Hub.
Unit of Measure: *Percent*
Disaggregated by: *Country*
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Data Collection Method: CILSS will conduct regular surveys on selected corridors, in collaboration with UEMOA, transporters and traders, to collect this data
Data Source(s): Partner aassociations assisted with the project
Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Annually
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): None
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:
NOTES
Who collects data for this indicator: TT Specialist **How should it be collected:** Observations, surveys, and from reports **Frequency of collection:** Annually **Baseline:** 8.76 minutes per checkpoint (2013), by OPA report

IR 2.1 Improved Transport Sector Competitiveness

Indicator: Percent reduction in the average rate of bribes paid per 100 km

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s):
Yearly average of the reduction in the bribes paid per 100 kilometers.

Unit of Measure: *Percent*

Disaggregated by: *Country*

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection Method: The TT Specialist will conduct regular surveys on selected corridors, in collaboration with UEMOA, CILSS, transporters and traders, to obtain this information.

Data Source(s): Partner aassociations with the project

Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Annually

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): None

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

NOTES

Who collects data for this indicator: TT Specialist
How should it be collected: Observations, surveys, and reports
Frequency of collection: Annually
Baseline: $46 (2013), by OPA report

IR 2.1 Improved Transport Sector Competitiveness

Indicator: Reduction in cost to trade across borders

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s):
this indicator measure the reduction in cost to trade across borders on a yearly basis

Unit of Measure: *US Dollar, conversion done each end of year, on oanda.com*

Disaggregated by: *Country*

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection Method: The TT Specialist will conduct regular surveys on selected corridors, in collaboration with UEMOA, CILSS, transporters and traders, to obtain this information.

Data Source(s): Partner aassociations with the project

Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Annually

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): None

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

NOTES

Who collects data for this indicator: TT Specialist
How should it be collected: Observations, surveys, and reports
Frequency of collection: Annually
Baseline: TBD

IR 2.2 Reduced Legal and Regulatory Barriers
Indicator: Advocacy success at the regional level from a set of priority issues (including transportation sector liberalization) developed by the Borderless Alliance and other producer and private sector associations.
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition(s): This indicator measures the advocacy success each year at the regional level from a set of priority issues (including transportation sector liberalization) developed by the Borderless Alliance and other producer and private sector associations. Example of success: If in Ghana the Government accept after Trade Hub and Borderless Alliance's lobbing to reduce the maximum tonnage of trucks to 60
Unit of Measure: *Number*
Disaggregated by: *Sectors, Country*
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Data Collection Method: Each time that there is significant progress in the advocacy of priority issues, the TTEE lead will establish a report, outlining the results obtained, the concerned sectors and countries.
Data Source(s): Project reports
Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Annually
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): None
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:
NOTES
Who collects data for this indicator: TTEE Component **How should it be collected**: Report after significant progress in the advocacy **Frequency of collection**: Annually **Baseline:** 0

IR 2.2 Reduced Legal and Regulatory Barriers
Indicator: Reduction in a number of days/time required to trade goods across borders as a result of US assistance
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition(s): Report the average of the number of days required to trade across borders recorded for the year.
Unit of Measure: *Day*
Disaggregated by: *None*
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Data Collection Method: For this indicator, transporters (drivers) will be required to note the date and time at their loading (collection) and unloading (discharge) points, in collaboration with CILSS and shippers' councils where necessary.
Data Source(s): Exporters, Transporters, CILSS, Shippers' Councils
Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Annually
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): None
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:
NOTES
Who collects data for this indicator: TT Specialist **How should it be collected:** Observation and records created **Frequency of collection:** Annually **Baseline:** TBD

IR 2.2 Reduced Legal and Regulatory Barriers
Indicator: Number of actions (audits, reports, presentations) or tools developed to facilitate compliance of member states with the ECOWAS Trade Liberalization Scheme.
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition(s): This indicator measures the actions taken to improve and facilitate compliance of member states with the ECOWAS Trade Liberalization Scheme (ETLS).
Unit of Measure: *Number*
Disaggregated by: *None*
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Data Collection Method: Each time that there is an action undertaken to facilitate trade between ECOWAS Member States, the TTEE lead will establish a report, outlining the results obtained.
Data Source(s): Project reports
Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Quarterly
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): None
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:
NOTES
Who collects data for this indicator: TTEE Component **How should it be collected**: Report after an action undertaken and reported **Frequency of collection**: Quarterly **Baseline**: 0

IR 2.2 Reduced Legal and Regulatory Barriers

Indicator: Number of policies/regulations/administrative procedures in each of the following stages of development as a result of USG assistance in each case: Stage 1: Analyzed, Stage 2: Drafted and presented for public/stakeholder consultation, Stage 3: Presented for legislation/decree, Stage 4: Passed/AApproved, Stage 5: Passed and for which implementation has begun

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s):

Number of agricultural enabling environment policies/regulations/administrative procedures in the areas of agricultural resources, food, market standards & regulations, public investments, natural resources as it relates to agriculture that:

Stage 1: Underwent the first stage of the policy reform process i.e. analysis (review of existing policy/regulation/administrative procedure and/or proposal of new policy/regulations/administrative procedures).

Stage 2: Underwent the second stage of the policy reform process. The second stage includes public debate and/or consultation with stakeholders on the proposed new or revised policy/regulation/administrative procedure.

Stage 3: Underwent the third stage of the policy reform process (policies were presented for legislation/decree to improve the policy environment for small-holder-based agriculture.)

Stage 4: Underwent the fourth stage of the policy reform process (official approval (legislation/decree of new or revised policy/regulation/administrative procedure by relevant authority).

Stage 5: Completed the policy reform process (implementation of new or revised policy/regulation/administrative procedure by relevant authority).

Report only the highest stage completed during the reporting year, e.g. of a policy was analyzed then presented for stakeholder consultation, report one policy at Stage 2.

Unit of Measure: *Number*

Disaggregated by: *Country*

Sector:

Inputs (e.g. seed, fertilizer)
Outputs (e.g. rice, maize)
Agricultural sector-wide (e.g. wage rate for agricultural labor)
Food security/vulnerable populations (e.g. safety net)

Stage

Analyzed
Drafted and presented for public/stakeholder consultation
Presented for legislation/decree
4: Passed/approved
5: Passed for which implementation has begun

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection Method: Each time that there is a policy will enhance the trade environment, the TTEE lead will establish a report, outlining the results obtained.

Data Source(s): Project's reports

Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Quarterly

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): None

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

NOTES

Who collects data for this indicator: TTEE Component
How should it be collected: Observation and analysis of host government legal status of the various policies being addressed
Frequency of collection: Quarterly
Baseline: 0

ANNEX A: BIBLIOGRAPHY

UEMOA, CILSS L. 2014. *24th Road Governance Report.* April-June 2013, 6-12.