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SEASONAL BAN ON CEREAL EXPORTS IN WEST AFRICA

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

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ACRONYMS

ANSAT	Agence Nationale pour la Sécurité Alimentaire du Togo
ATP/E-ATP	Agribusiness and Trade Promotion/Expanded Agribusiness and Trade Promotion (2008-2013)
BA	Borderless Alliance
CIC-B	Comité Interprofessionnel des Céréales du Burkina Faso
CILSS	Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel
CIR-B	Comité Interprofessionnel du Riz du Burkina
CPC	Coordination des Producteurs Céréaliers du Togo
CPSA	Comité Prévisionnel de Sécurité Alimentaire
CTOP	Conseil Togolais des Organisations Professionnelles
CVC	Projet Chaîne de Valeur Céréalière - Mali
DNCC	Direction Nationale du Commerce et de la Concurrence - Mali
DSID	Direction des Statistiques Agricoles de l'Information et de la Documentation –Togo
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
FAF	Finance Access Facilitator (works with the Trade Hub)
FAO	United Nations Organization for Food and Agriculture
FEWSNET	Famine Early Warning Systems Network
FTF	Feed the Future
GATT	General Agreement of Trade and Transport
GGC	Ghana Grains Council
GRIB	Ghana Rice Inter professional Body
MATM	Maize Association of Techiman Market - Ghana
OTRAF	Organisation des Transporteurs Routiers du Faso (Burkina)
PADAT	Projet d'Appui et de développement Agricole du Togo
PDRD	Projet de développement Rural de Dzagblé-Togo
ROPFA	Network of Peasant Farmers' and Agricultural Producers' Organizations of West Africa
UEMOA	West African Economic and Monetary Union
UNERIZ	Union Nationale des Étudeuses de Riz (Burkina)
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WAGN	West African Grains Network
WTO	World Trade Organization

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Trade Hub Network project provides support to private sector partners' networks in West Africa and public institutions including the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA). The two main objectives of the Trade Hub are to i) increase regional trade in agricultural commodities for food security, mainly cereals (rice, millet/sorghum and maize) and livestock production (cattle, sheep and goats), and ii) reduce poverty by creating employment through high value-added products exports (shea butter, textiles, cashew nuts, mango).

To reach these objectives, the Trade Hub Network builds off the progress made by two former projects (ATP and WATH) and strives to sustainably stimulate regional and world trade. It is in this perspective that this study¹ is undertaken to review the issue of seasonal bans on cereal exports in order to develop recommendations for the removal of these constraints and thus ensure a conducive environment for free trade.

Bans on cereal exports are significant barriers to free trade. When a country imposes a ban on exports, all its neighboring countries feel threatened and the tendency is to strike back, which exacerbates the complexity of trade relations between the States. This study provides an update on seasonal bans on cereal exports in West Africa, briefly analyses them and makes recommendations based on the advocacy program of each country which will be formulated after the validation of this study.

The report is organized as follows: i) Objectives and Methodology of the study, ii) Recent seasonal bans on cereals, iii) Update on cereal harvests 2014/2015, iv) Main conclusions of the study, reasons or justifications for exports bans, v) Recommendations, vi) Conclusion.

¹ This study was scheduled in the 2015 Workplan of the Trade Hub.

I. OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY

I.1 OBJECTIVES

The objective of this study was to provide data on cereal harvests during the 2014-2015 agricultural season to determine whether gaps in food availability could be the reason for a political decision to impose a ban on cereal exports. In the case where a potential ban on exports is identified by the study, propose advocacy actions will be formulated and brought to the attention of key decision makers.

I.2 METHODOLOGY

I.2.1 SOURCE OF DATA COLLECTION

The data on cereal harvests for 2014/2015 was obtained from the various following sources:

- Burkina Faso: CILSS, ROPPA, WAGN, cereal value chain traders and associations in Ouagadougou and Bobo Dioulasso.
- Mali: CVC, Faso Jigi, Dayana céréales, FAF, the FeereDayara Project, cereal value chain traders and associations in Ségou and Bamako.
- Togo: Coordination des Producteurs cCéréalières (CPC), Agence de la sécurité alimentaire du Togo (ANSAT), DSID, and NGO GRAPHE.
- Ghana : Ghana Grains Council (CGC), Ghana Rice Interprofessional (GRIB), Premium Foods, Inter-Grow Company Ltd., Maize Association of Techiman Market.

Moreover, the study explored the data and analysis provided by FEWSNET, FAO Country Statistics and various agencies dealing with food security in each of these countries.

Data collection on the field was carried out during the months of October and November 2014. The Terms of Reference of the study can be found in Annex I.

I.2.2 CONTACTS MADE FOR THE STUDY

- Traders and Farmers' Organizations: CICB, CIRB, UGRB, Fasojigi, CPC, GGC, MATM.
- Cereal processing companies: Premium Foods, Dayana Céréales, Inter-Grow Company Ltd.
- Road Transport Union: OTRAF
- Regional institutions: CILSS, ROPPA
- Development projects: CVC, PADAT, FeereDiyara, PDRD, Graphe NGO
- Finance Access Facilitators: 1 FAF in Burkina Faso, 2 FAFs in Mali.

1.2.3 DATA COLLECTION IN THE FIELD

Data collection in the field was carried out uninterruptedly from October 15 to November 15, 2014 by the Trade Hub Cereal Value Chains Specialist. The collection of information was completed with research conducted via the internet, by telephone and through Skype.

1.2.4 DATA PROCESSING AND ANALYSIS

The data collected was processed and subsequently matched up with information of the same nature albeit from a different source, through reconciliation with secondary source data. The selected data was then analyzed and constitutes the basis of this report. The analysis was supported by the Trade Hub Value Chain Leader.

In the following section, the report takes stock of recent exports bans imposed in West Africa.

1.3 RECENT BANS ON CEREAL EXPORT

The regional Conference “Food Across Borders” organized by ATP/E-ATP in Accra in January 2013 briefly reviewed the subject. This is presented in the following summary table on recent cereal bans.

Table 1: Recent bans on cereal exports, 2008-2013²

	Benin	Burkina	Mali	Niger	Nigeria	Senegal	Togo
Blanket official restriction (no set time limit)		X	X		X		
Seasonal official restrictions (time limit specified)		X	X				
Unofficial, but real (traders turned back from border)	X	X	X				
Administrative - Regional Governor's approval required for livestock exports			X				
Administrative - Certificate of Origin used as quantitative restriction on Export	X						

Source: Food across Borders Conference. Accra, Ghana. January 2013

² Source: Food across Borders Conference. Accra, Ghana. January 2013

The table above indicates that Mali is the country where forms of export restrictions are the most frequent. Burkina Faso is ranked second in terms of imposition of seasonal restrictions. While Benin occupies third place, countries such as Niger, Senegal and Togo have adopted a free trade policy of agricultural products with its neighboring countries. The case of Togo is mixed. A brief presentation of cereal harvests forecasts for the 2014/2015 agricultural season compared to the results of 2013/2014 harvests enable to better estimate the availability and level of production of cereals in the countries involved.

2. SITUATION OF CEREAL HARVEST IN 2014/2015

2.1 SITUATION OF 2014/2015 HARVESTS

According to CILSS and FewNet, rains started later than usual but when they set in, they were sufficiently abundant and regular for a bumper harvest in the region. The prospects of cereal harvests show a 4% rise above 2013 and an 8% higher than the average of the past five years.

Rice and maize production rated 25% and 12% respectively as compared to the average of the past five years; hence cereals will be traded more now than during the past years. The general exception is in the Sahel region in northern Senegal, Mali and Niger and in some parts of Nigeria subjected to the increasing insecurity caused by terrorists groups.

Regarding the coastal countries (Benin, Togo and Côte d'Ivoire), additional maize production surpluses were recorded as observed during the past three years. Thus, it is possible to export maize from these countries to the neighboring countries.

2.2 2014/2015 HARVESTS FORECASTS PER COUNTRY

Table 2: 2014/2015 Harvests forecasts for Burkina Faso

Crop	Production (in MT) 2014/2015	Results 2013/2014	Variation 2014/2015
Millet	1,038,087	1,076,496	-3.7%
Maize	1,420,206	1,568,219	-10.4%
Rice	327,211	303,652	7.2%
Fonio	14,647	18,514	-26.4%
White Sorghum	1,388,418	1,427,294	-2.8%
Red Sorghum	477,501	483,231	-1.2%
All cereals	4,636,070	4,858,601	-4.8%

Source: CPSA 2014, 2nd Session

This table shows that the forecasted results for the total cereal production are estimated at 4,636,070 metric tons, an 4.8% decrease from the 2013-2014 season. This gap is due to the fact that there were 13 deficit provinces, 10 average provinces, and 22 surplus provinces.

However, the forecasted cereals balance sheet reveals a net surplus balance of 905,413 tons in view of the important farmer stock from the previous season.

Table 3:2014/2015 Harvests forecasts for Mali

Crop	Production (in MT) 2014/2015	Results 2013/2014	Variation 2014/2015
Millet	1,834,164	1,772,275	3.49%
Maize	1,856,457	1,716,515	8.2%
Wheat/barley	27,592	40,071	-31.1%
Rice	2,049,645	1,914,867	7.0%
Fonio	56,466	21,038	168.4%
Sorghum	1,291,126	1,212,440	6.5%
All cereals	7,115,450	6,674,427	7%

Source: EAN 2014

Globally, production targets are estimated at 7,115,450 tons for all cereals, versus 6,674,427 tons (EAC's final results) in 2012/2013. The expected cereal production will increase by 7% over the final results of the 2012/2013 crop season. Finally, the growth rates of cereal production are similar to those mentioned in the CSCRP. Hence, agriculture could contribute to the economic growth of the country.

Table 4: Harvest forecast 2014/2015- Togo

Crop	Production (in MT) 2014/2015	Results 2013/2014	Variation 2014/2015
Maize	833 044	745934	+20
Sorghum	292 567	285316	+3
Paddy rice	147 930	107249	-38
Millet	39 683	64441	-12
Fonio	4 756	3840	+24
All cereals	1 317 980	1 206 780	+9

Source: Mid-Term Evaluation of the crop year 2014/2015, the Ministry of Agriculture Livestock and Fisheries

Per speculation, maize remains by far the most produced cereal in Togo. It is followed by sorghum (22%) and rice (11%). Compared to the 2013/2014 agricultural season, cereal production is experiencing a rise of 9%. The production of maize, the main cereal crop grown in Togo also saw an increase of 20% compared to the previous season. An increase was also observed for sorghum nationally. However, for millet and rice a decline of 38% and 12% were recorded respectively.

Table 5: Harvest forecast 2014/2015- Ghana

Crop	Production (in T) 2014/2015	Results 2013/2014	%
Maize	-	1,764,000	-
Sorghum	-	257,000	-
Paddy rice	-	570,000	-
Millet	-	155,000	-
Fonio	-	-	-
All Cereals	-	-	-

Source: Statistics, Research and Information Directorate (SRID), MoFA.

The data collected for Ghana is incomplete and does not allow for a comparative analysis unlike the other countries. But Ghana has a corn production balance with domestic consumption. Low export quantities could occur at times when prices are more profitable in the neighboring countries. This is discussed in more detail below.

3. MAIN RESULTS

3.1 BURKINA FASO

There are no current bans on cereal exports, however the two events mentioned below are considered by cereal stakeholders as a portent for the upcoming restriction on cereal exports.

The Ministry of Agriculture has announced that rains are insufficient in the Central-East region of the country and this would eventually lead to a limited cereal production in that part of the country.

The Ministry has also announced that migratory birds have destroyed over 10,000 hectares of cereal in the Naouri (Dédougou) province. Actually, this year, the migratory birds arrived earlier than anticipated. The number of hectares destroyed by grain-eating birds is minimal compared to the total number of hectares cultivated with cereals. The Ministry of Agriculture has through these announcements condition public's mind on an impending ban.

3.2 MALI

In Mali, there are no official bans on cereal exports, however the restriction actually exists. The authorities justify that restriction with two reasons:

- First, the northern part of the country records a chronic production deficit each year, consequently, it imports cereals from the south, especially rice, to fill the gap.
- Second, the Direction Nationale du Commerce et de la Concurrence-DNCC (National Directorate for Trade and Competitivity) considers that the WTO regulations take precedence over ECOWAS' provisions regarding the free movement of goods and persons. In fact, WTO's rules allow bans on exports for food security and for a limited period of time when national food and nutrition security is threatened. In Mali, this provision is used as an argument to justify restrictions on exports. (See Annex 3).

The DNCC is the department in charge of issuing export licenses. According to some of the cereal stakeholders, requests for export licenses generally go unanswered.

3.3 TOGO

For over three years, Togo has recorded maize production surpluses. The National Agency for Food Security in Togo (ANSAT) exports the surpluses to Gabon. The two countries have a contract to that effect. During the past three years, 80% of the maize exported to Gabon has reportedly been sold by ANSAT. ANSAT is the state service in charge of issuing permits to export cereals and ANSAT has an agreement with Gabon, who is the largest maize importer. Aside those issued to Gabon, export permits are not issued frequently. This phenomenon, according to stakeholders in the cereal sector, is to prevent or restrict competition which further results in ANSAT's monopoly over cereal exports in Togo.

3.4 GHANA

There are three cycles of maize production in Ghana each year. The timing of these cycles has evolved during the past ten years; the result is that at certain times of the year there is significant maize available for both national and regional exports. These periods of oversupply can coincide with periods of increased demand in neighboring countries as their own maize harvest has been marketed. Ghana traders have taken advantage of this situation to increase regional maize exports. These transactions are profitable even after taking into consideration the transport costs from Ghana.

As an example, in November 2014 the Ghana maize price was \$250 - \$270/MT. During January and February 2015, demand for maize in neighboring countries such as Burkina Faso increases significantly. The result is that Ghana traders are selling maize profitably even after incorporating a transportation cost of \$60 - \$70/MT.

No ban on cereal exports is foreseen in Ghana for the 2014-2015 period. Export permits are required to sell maize outside the country. The documentation required to export cereals from Ghana is indicated in the table below.

Table 6: Documentation required to export cereals from Ghana

No	English	French
1	Passport	Passeport
2	Yellow Vaccination Card	Carte Jaune de Vaccination
3	TMA Receipt	Reçu du Marché
4	Maize Buyers and Sellers' Association Receipt	Reçu de l'Association des Acheteurs et des Vendeurs
5	Way-bill (adaptation No 1)	Lettre de voiture (adaptation No 1)
6	Way-bill (adaptation No 2)	Lettre de voiture (adaptation No 2)
7	Export Form A2 (non traditional products)	Fiche d'Exportation A2 (produits non traditionnels)
8	Phytosanitary certificate	Certificat phytosanitaire

Thus, the export of cereals from Ghana is regulated by the provision of the documentation presented in table 5 above. What are ECOWAS' rules in terms of intra-regional trade within the Community?

3.5 ECOWAS' PROVISIONS FOR CEREAL EXPORT

The Policy: West African countries have made various commitments to remove restrictions on exports and support free trade in the region. Examples include Article 3 of the 1993 Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Treaty (Vision of a common market) including the “removal of barriers to the free movement of persons, goods, services and capital”. Article 35 of the ECOWAS treaty (a 10-year old objective to establish a Customs union and the removal of trade restrictions and bans); and the 2003 West Africa Economic Monetary Zone (UEMOA) Treaty (in which signatories commit to refrain from creating new restrictions on exports and to work together for the gradual reduction of existing restrictions). ECOWAS and UEMOA have trade liberalization schemes for the introduction of improved laws and regulations in favor of free trade (ETLS and the UEMOA community preferential tariff).

The gap between policy and reality: Over the past few years policymakers at both national and local levels in Benin, Burkina Faso, Guinea, Mali, Senegal and Togo have often impose seasonal restrictions on exports when pre-harvest estimates indicate a lower cereal production than the previous year. A USAID/ATP study revealed that restrictions on exports can take various forms including: official restrictions (no time limit); seasonal official restrictions (specific time limit); unofficial albeit real restrictions (traders are turned back from borders); administrative restrictions (the regional governor’s approval is required for exports or the Certificate of origin for livestock is used as a quantitative restriction). Once established, restrictions on exports are not often removed or even reviewed and this perpetuates the harassment. National and local policymakers who impose restrictions on exports argue that they help improve food security, however these measures are not efficient.

The cost and who pays: Bans on exports imply that farmers and traders can sell only in their own country and that processors can source from their own country only even if farmers could obtain a better price everywhere else. Seasonal restrictions on cereal trade during the most important marketing periods of the year significantly reduce regional trade or create new incentives for road harassment, even at the national level of manufactured products. They also introduce an element of unpredictability to trade. Restrictions on exports also deter those who could have considered scaling up their operations by taking advantage of regional markets for food and manufactured goods. In the short term, export bans make it easier for a country to feed its urban consumers while reducing the income of manufacturers and farmers and the incentives for traders. Traders always find a way around restrictions, usually by bribing the officials and law enforcement agents as well as customs officers.

ECOWAS provisions in terms of cereal exports in the sub-region are summarized in the cards below.



The card above clearly shows the documents needed and those that are not needed in the context of cereal trade at sub-regional level. Police officers, gendarmes and customs officers usually mix up these documents and ask to see them in each case. These agents use the entire documentation to ask for bribes and obtain illegal payments.

Currently, three countries are at risk of being imposed with bans on cereal exports in the coming months.

4. RATIONALE – BANS ON EXPORTS

4.1 BANS ON CEREAL EXPORTS 2014-2015

A ban on cereal exports is possible in Burkina Faso. The two events mentioned above serve as justification for the authorities to impose a ban on cereal exports. They allude to the food riots of 2008 to condition public's mind. The Circular of 2011 signed by the Ministry of Agriculture is evidence of this practice. The authorities make reference to the food riots of 2008 and the 2011 "Circular" was never annulled (Annex 4).

The ban on cereal exports is a reality in Mali even though the authorities have not supported this with official documentation. For them, WTO rules are sufficiently clear on the subject and the authorities consider that WTO provisions override the ECOWAS protocol on the free movement of persons, goods and capital.

In Togo, there is no official ban on cereal exports as during the previous years, however ANSAT's virtual monopoly on cereal exports to Gabon has the same impact as the actual bans on exports.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

There is a need to strengthen regulations that govern the West African common market called for by ECOWAS authorities. To achieve this, tariff and non-tariff barriers, especially export restrictions should be removed. This is why advocacy actions are indispensable to establish a conducive economic environment for the promotion and development of intra-regional trade. The commitment of cereal stakeholders and regional institutions would be a decisive factor in achieving this.

5.2 SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS

5.2.1 RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE STATES

If the potential exists for a specific export ban to be imposed, the Trade Hub will work with key regional partners to develop an advocacy program with local decision makers. The key messages will focus on the adverse impacts of bans, both in terms of food security and overall economic development. The actors of advocacy programs are mentioned in the table below.

Table 7: Advocacy stakeholders per country

Country	Target	Key Organizations	Supporting Organizations
Burkina Faso	Ministry of Agriculture	CIC-B, CIR-B, WAGN, UNERIZ, UGCPA	Trade Hub, CILSS, ROPPA, BA
Mali	DNCC	Faso Jigi, Cereal traders Association of Mali, WAGN	Trade Hub, CILSS, ROPPA, BA, ECOWAS
Togo	ANSAT	CPC, CTOP, WAGN	Trade Hub, Inadès-Formation, BA, ROPPA,

In line with Table 6, the Trade Hub will develop advocacy programs and strategies in collaboration with the various actors indicated in the table above.

5.2.2 RECOMMENDATIONS RELATED TO THE GAP BETWEEN WTO AND ECOWAS' PROVISIONS

It is necessary to establish a dialogue between ECOWAS and the Malian authorities who give precedence to WTO's regulations over those of ECOWAS regarding bans on cereal exports. The Trade Hub could coordinate with ECOWAS and other donors to apply ECOWAS' rules. The DNCC in Mali could serve as a pilot target for this process.

CONCLUSION

- Cereal harvests in West Africa in 2014/2015 are generally satisfactory except for a few pockets of drought in the north of Burkina Faso and in Central-West region where grain-eating birds have eaten up the crops.
- In spite of the positive harvest, the risk of export bans on cereals remains.
- Each country used different reasons to prevent cereal exports (mainly maize) to other countries. This reduces the quantity of products that could be returned to the exporting countries. Bans lead to an increase in export frauds and abuses from customs officers, police officers and gendarmes as well as border officials.
- The advocacy campaign will target the situation of each country, including the relevant governmental agencies: MOA in Burkina; DNCC in Mali and ANSAT in Togo.
- There is a limited understanding and inconsistent application of regional and international rules on cereal negotiations.
- The removal of these trade bans over the next three months (by February 2015) would have a positive impact on regional food security during the 2015 lean season in Sahel.
- This awareness program will serve as an intervention model in other value chains that have had export bans in the past (for example the Cote d'Ivoire's cashew nut in Ghana).

ANNEX I: TERMS OF REFERENCE

TERMS OF REFERENCE

WEST AFRICA TRADE HUB

Potential for cereals export bans in 2014 – 2015 Agricultural Season;

Proposed Strategies

Rational

National and local-level policymakers commonly impose a seasonal export restriction when pre-harvest estimates suggest a lower crop than the preceding year. National and local governments in many countries, including Benin, Burkina Faso, Guinea, Mali, Senegal, and Togo, imposed export restrictions during the 2011/2012 crop year. Export restrictions typically are applied in ways that lack transparency.

The table below summarizes the types of export bans for cereals that have been implemented.

Table 8: Typology of Export Restrictions Reported Since 2007 - 2013

	Benin	Burkina	Mali	Niger	Nigeria	Senegal	Togo
Blanket official restriction (no set time limit)		X	X		X		
Seasonal official restrictions (time limit specified)		X	X				
Unofficial, but real (traders turned back from border)	X	X	X				
Administrative - Regional Governor's approval required for livestock exports			X				
Administrative - Certificate of Origin used as quantitative restriction Export	X						

Source: Food across Borders Conference. Accra, Ghana. January 2013

The reasons for imposing these bans are linked to national policy goals to enhance food security during periods of reduced production and food availability. The actual impacts are more severe. It becomes more expensive for farmers to sell their production even within national borders as transport costs are increased and processors are not able to source outside of their country. The decisions to impose these bans are often made with imprecise data and do not reflect the actual situation of food availability.

Other common problem is that these bans are imposed (officially) for a limited period of time. However, border officials do not comply with these limited time periods, often resulting in bans being in place for significantly longer than was originally intended. The situation further creates even more disincentives for local producers. Finally, the ability to complete regional trade unofficially remains in place despite these bans, which encourages corruption and additional costs that ultimately reduce the benefits of the transactions themselves in the local economy.

Objective

The objective of this study will be to analyze harvest data from the 2014 cereals season to determine if any shortfalls in food availability could be the source of a policy decision to impose an export ban. In the event that a potential export ban is identified from this analysis, efforts to mobilize an advocacy campaign with key local partners in the cereals value chain will be organized. The focus of this effort will be on Mali, Burkina Faso, Togo and Ghana.

Methodology

Data for the analysis of the 2014 cereals harvest will be gathered from a combination of sources in each of the focus countries. These sources are summarized below:

Burkina Faso:

- CILSS
- ROPPA and WAGN
- Local traders and associations in the value chain (Ouagadougou and Bobo)

Mali:

- Local traders and associations in the value chain (Ségou and Bamako)
- USAID/CVC project and Ministry of Agriculture

Togo:

- CPC, Cereals farmers' cooperative (Tsévié)
- ANSAT, food security Agency (Lomé)
- DSID, Agricultural information service (Lomé)

Ghana:

- Ghana Grain Council –GGC (Accra)
- Ghana Rice Inter professional Body –GRIB (Accra)
- ADVANCE II Project
- Premium Foods, cereals processing plant (Kumasi)
- Techiman Market (Kumasi).

In addition, data and analysis from FEWSNET, FAO and individual agencies that monitor food security in each of these countries will be collected and reviewed.

This information will be collected by Trade Hub technical staff via internet research, telephone and skype contact and personal meetings during field trips to the target countries.

Mobilization for an Advocacy Campaign

If the potential exists for a specific export ban to be imposed, the Trade Hub will work with key regional partners to develop an advocacy program with local decision makers. The key messages will focus on the larger unintended negative impacts of these bans, both in terms of food security but overall economic development. The partners in this program will be ROPPA, WAGN and Borderless Alliance, all of whom are collaborating with the Trade Hub on a variety of issues.

The data analysis will be completed by the value chain team; an advocacy program, if necessary, would be supported by both the value chain and TTEE components.

Table 9: Level of Effort and Proposed Schedule

Date	Location	Number of Days	Mode of Transportation
10/21/14 – 10/25/14 Burkina Faso	Ouagadougou/Bobo	5 days	Flight/Car
10/29/14 – 11/04/14 Mali	Bamako/Ségou	5 days	Flight/Car
11/04/14 – 11/08/14 Togo	Lomé/Tsévié	3 days	Flight/Car
11/08/14 – 11/15/14 Ghana	Accra/Kumasi	7 days	Flight/Car
11/18/14 – 11/22/14 Burkina Faso	Ouagadougou	5 days	Draft Report
December	Ouagadougou/Accra	3 Days	Final Submitted

The Cereals Value Chain Specialist will be the author of this study and analysis, supervised by the Value Chain Lead. There will be close coordination with the TTEE component especially if an advocacy campaign will be developed. The FY 15 work plan includes STTA for this activity. Should a consultant be hired to support this process (10 days level of effort) the schedule for data collection and analysis would be shortened.

Expected out puts

- Report analyzing; previous and existing bans in relation to available data summarizing whether the bans are justifiable or not over the indicated period and proposed recommendations on how to minimize or completely stop the bans
- Proposed advocacy program (if necessary) involving identified stakeholders. This could form part of the report.

ANNEX 2: LIST OF PERSONS MET

1. Mr. Brahim Cissé	:	CILSS, Crossborder markets Officer
2. Mr. André Tioro	:	ROPPA, Programme Officer
3. Mr. Mamadou Ouedraogo	:	ROPPA, Communication
4. Mr. Sawadogo Soumaila	:	CIRB, Accountant
5. Mr. Zerbo Hamidou	:	OTRAF, Manager, Bobo Section
6. Mr. Bonde Désiré	:	UNERIZ, Programme Officer
7. Mr. Mahamadi Ouedraogo	:	UGERB, Manager
8. Mr. Ouedraogo Abdoulaye	:	President UCRB, Agro-Trainer
9. Mrs. Ouédraogo Kalizeta	:	Secretary of UGER-B
10. Mrs. Zonon Fatimata	:	Management Committee UGER-B.
11. Mrs. Sanou Salimata	:	Secretary General, Union des Etuveuses de riz de Banzon
12. Mr. Mahamoudou Kané	:	Faso Jigi, Executive Secretary
13. Mr. Joseph Yacoubou	:	FAF Mali
14. Mr. Moctar Traore	:	FAF Mali
15. Mr. Willem Van Campen	:	CVC, Project Leader (COP)
16. Mr. Gnana Ousmane	:	CVC, Marketing Specialist
17. Mr. Boubacar Soumare	:	Projet FeereDiyara
18. Mr. Modibo Keita	:	DNCC, Director (and 3 of his assistants)
19. Mr. Denis Knecht	:	USAID Mali
20. Mr. Nagnango Yacouba	:	CPC, Manager
21. Mr. Kodjovi	:	PADAT, Coordinator
22. Mrs. Azia Monira	:	Association vendeuses de maïs du marché d'Akodessewa
23. Mr. Tom Gambrah	:	Premium Foods, Director
24. Mrs Gladys Sampson	:	Premium Foods, Technical Manager
25. Mr. ObriYeboa	:	Techiman Maize Association, Secretary
26. Mr. Omar Adam	:	Techiman Maize Association, President
27. Mrs. Augusta Nyamadi-Clottey	:	Ghana Grain Council
28. Mr. Gideon Aboagye	:	Managing Director, Inter-Grow company Ltd
29. Mr. Salihou Guiro	:	Independent Consultant

ANNEX C: ARTICLE II, 2A OF GATT 94

Text of Article XI

Article XI: General Elimination of Quantitative Restrictions

1. No prohibitions or restrictions other than duties, taxes or other charges, whether made effective through quotas, import or export licenses or other measures, shall be instituted or maintained by any contracting party on the importation of any product of the territory of any other contracting party or on the exportation or sale for export of any product destined for the territory of any other contracting party.

2. The provisions of [paragraph 1 of this Article](#) shall not extend to the following:

(a) Export prohibitions or restrictions temporarily applied to prevent or relieve critical shortages of foodstuffs or other products essential to the exporting contracting party;

(b) Import and export prohibitions or restrictions necessary to the application of standards or regulations for the classification, grading or marketing of commodities in international trade;

(c) Import restrictions on any agricultural or fisheries product, imported in any form,* necessary to the enforcement of governmental measures which operate:

(i) to restrict the quantities of the like domestic product permitted to be marketed or produced, or, if there is no substantial domestic production of the like product, of a domestic product for which the imported product can be directly substituted; or

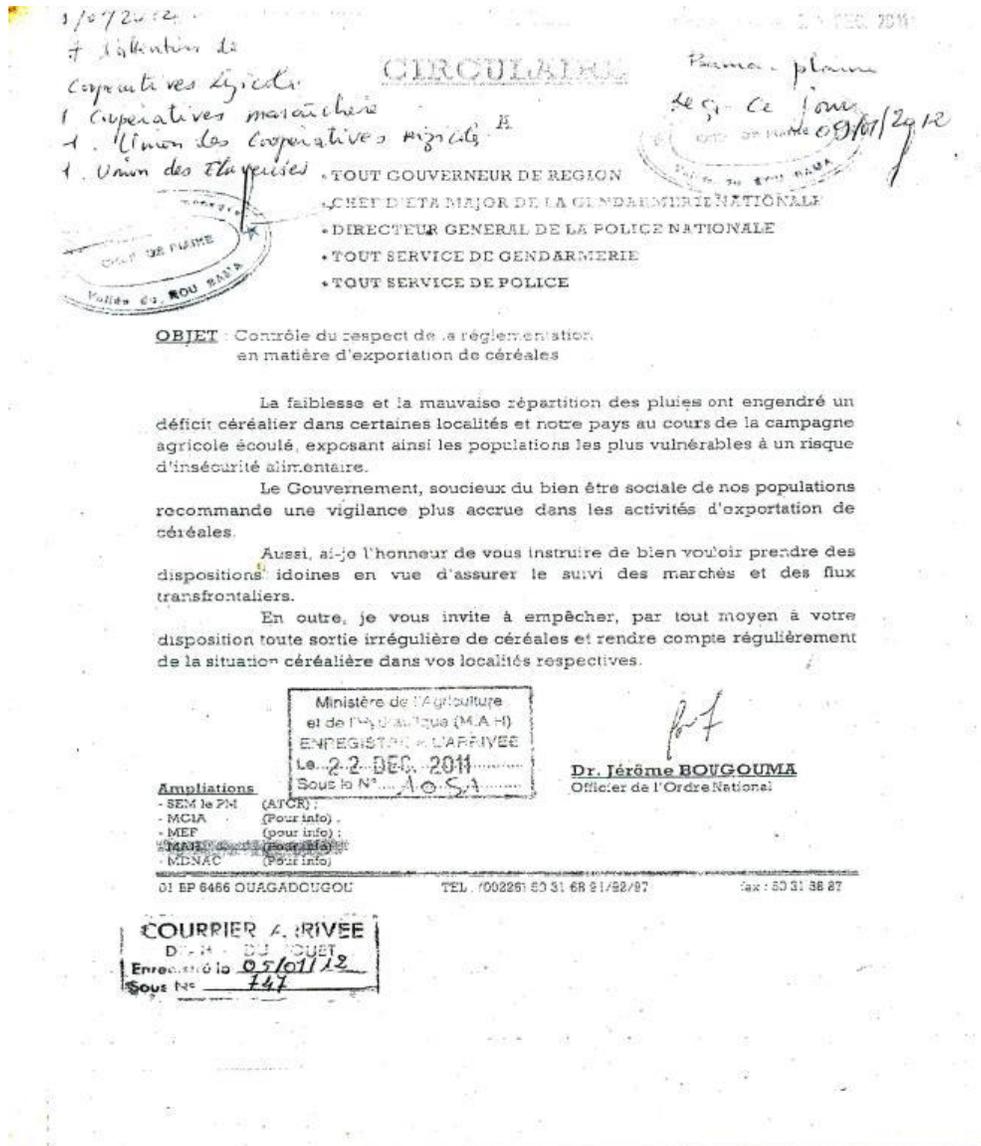
(ii) to remove a temporary surplus of the like domestic product, or, if there is no substantial domestic production of the like product, of a domestic product for which the imported product can be directly substituted, by making the surplus available to certain groups of domestic consumers free of charge or at prices below the current market level; or

(iii) to restrict the quantities permitted to be produced of any animal product the production of which is directly dependent, wholly or mainly, on the imported commodity, if the domestic production of that commodity is relatively negligible.

Any contracting party applying restrictions on the importation of any product pursuant to [subparagraph \(c\) of this paragraph](#) shall give public notice of the total quantity or value of the product permitted to be imported during a specified future period and of any change in such quantity or value. Moreover, any restrictions applied under (i) above shall not be such as will reduce the total of imports relative to the total of domestic production, as compared with the proportion which might reasonably be expected to rule between the two in the absence of

restrictions. In determining this proportion, the contracting party shall pay due regard to the proportion prevailing during a previous representative period and to any special factors* which may have affected or may be affecting the trade in the product concerned.

ANNEX D: EVIDENCE OF BAN



TECHIMAN MARKET CO-OPERATIVE GENERAL SERVICES & TRANSPORT SOCIETY LIMITED

WAY-BILL 5001

Euro - Int. SCH.

Date	Description	Qty	Unit Price	Total Amount
20/10/10	150 Bags of Maize from Techiman to Burkina - Fas A. G. G. G.			
	Cost of maize =			GHS 6,720
Place of Departure: Techiman		TOTAL		6,720
Place of Destination: Euro - SCH		VEHICLE NO.:		
RECEIVED BY: <i>[Signature]</i>	DESPATCHED BY: <i>[Signature]</i>			
Signature	Signature (Secretary)			



GHANA PRIVATE ROAD TRANSPORT UNION OF T. U. C.

P.O. Box 10, Techiman - B.I.A. Tel: 22314 3943

WAY - BILL

TECHIMAN - BURKINA - FASO

Vehicle No. PK 7846 P Date 20/10/2010

Persons	Goods	Towns	Qty	Name
	350 mini bags of	Maize		
Commission GH10.00				
Received by: <i>[Signature]</i>	Despatched by: <i>[Signature]</i>			



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3. FAO: CountryStat Togo
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5. OCDE: Export restrictions in raw materials trade: facts, fallacies and better practices
6. Ministère de Développement Rural-Mali : Plan campagne agricole 2014/2015 ; février 2014