

# **USAID/West African Regional Program (WARP)**

## **Operational Plan**

**FY 2006**

June 2, 2006

## **Please Note:**

The attached RESULTS INFORMATION is from the FY 2006 Operational Plan and was assembled and analyzed by the country or USAID operating unit identified on the cover page.

The Operational Plan is a "pre-decisional" USAID document and does not reflect results stemming from formal USAID review(s) of this document.

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**Program Performance Summary FY 2005:** This year saw a strong development in the USAID relationship with Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and other West African regional institutions. Across the board, among all areas of trade, health, anti-corruption and agriculture, USAID worked closely with ECOWAS to create an enabling environment in West Africa for economic growth and social development. Despite the politically tense situation following the death of Togo's President Gnassingbé Eyadema and the ongoing stalemate in Côte d'Ivoire, the region, overall, continues to receive expanded support and recognition. The upturn in the region's image and prospects are attested to by the selection of an additional two countries (The Gambia and Burkina Faso) to the five previously selected West African countries as eligible candidates for the President's Millennium Challenge Account (MCA) in FY 2005 in honor of their efforts to rule justly, invest in their human resources, and create a business-friendly economic environment. It also signals the US Government's (USG) commitment toward building a stable and prosperous region.

During this year, USAID achieved significant gains in the region including \$28 million in new exports to the U.S. as part of its African Growth and Opportunities Act (AGOA) work. Construction of the West African Gas Pipeline started this year and the Inter-Governmental West Africa Gas Pipeline Authority was launched with technical assistance from USAID. USAID's regional partner, Permanent Inter-States Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (French acronym of CILSS), played a major role in providing accurate and timely information on the food shortage situation in Niger which helped to manage the national food crisis. In health, USAID launched a new partnership with the Global Fund To Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria (GFATM), to provide technical support to the many recipient governments in the region in managing and implementing GFATM activities. This has the potential to ensure more effective use of the almost \$1 billion that the Fund currently provides throughout West Africa to combat AIDS, TB and malaria programs. This year, USAID laid the groundwork to address underlying regional issues that make populations susceptible to extremism. USAID began a dialogue with Departments of State and Defense to support a unified plan for promoting programs to stave off instability and extremism.

During this year, USAID played an increasing role in the MCA's launch of the Threshold Country Programs (TCP). USAID provided an on-going high level of effort in facilitating the development of the Government of Burkina Faso's Threshold Country Plan, which was the first TCP, globally, to be approved by the MCA Board of Investors. The resulting girls' primary education program, based on the TCP, will run over a two-year period and will include retention of a local-hire staff person to be housed in the US Embassy Ouagadougou, thus increasing USAID's direct management and coverage of new bi-lateral direct service delivery programs in Non-Presence Countries.

USAID is a partner of all of the region's major intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), the key partners being ECOWAS, CILSS and their related organizations. USAID currently works with ECOWAS on major activities including the West Africa Power Pool, the West Africa Gas Pipeline, the Common External Tariff, establishment of a second currency, the implementation of the newly-created regional agricultural policy and the effective implementation of the newly-created regional conflict prevention mechanism. USAID's long-term regional partner, CILSS and its sister institutions, continue to play a major role in USAID's agricultural, natural resource management and food security programs. In sum, the higher level of commitment and organizational effectiveness of USAID's major intergovernmental partners bodes well for the future of its programs and for the well-being of West African citizens who are the ultimate beneficiaries.

**Integrated Programming:** USAID's SOs collaborate in a number of cross-cutting areas, specifically, gender, HIV/AIDS and civil society development. The trade and health programs focus on HIV/AIDS programs in cross-border transportation corridors that are high-risk areas of HIV transmission. The health and anti-corruption teams work together to improve transparency and fairness in the purchase of anti-retroviral (ARVs) in the sub-region. Civil society organizations are used consistently across all SOs to promote and strengthen their capacity and role in overall economic development. Gender is systematically integrated into all USAID SOs: health, conflict-prevention, trade and agriculture where women and men are well represented in the populations that are being served and where programs focus on the different needs of both genders and on the potential differences in anticipated outcomes for men and women. USAID also targets women in programs that traditionally cater to men. This is the case in our

food security and agriculture programs where special efforts have been made to work with local civil society and farmer organizations that represent the interests of both genders and to incorporate their concerns into USAID's programs.

**Management Challenges:** The major challenge surmounted by USAID this reporting period was that of staffing. In FY 2005, USAID did not have a program officer and for a major part of the year operated in the absence of agriculture and the economic growth team leaders. In addition, USAID was affected by the early departure of the regional legal and contracting officers, depending on TDY assistance at a critical time between May and September when most of the obligations needed to occur. The Program Officer Position remained unfilled this year, the second year in a row, which has proven to be an enormous strain for the Mission given the continued growth in the USAID portfolio over the past year. A Program Officer is due to arrive to post by January, 2006.

USAID met with enthusiasm the challenge of expanding its role in new and exciting areas. These new program initiatives included the design and the management of the MCC Education Threshold Country Program in Burkina Faso; developing a program to meet the social development needs of the people in Equatorial Guinea; planning for the West Africa Cotton Improvement Program; and start up projects in Chad and Niger to set the groundwork for a larger program under the Trans Sahara Counter Terrorism Initiative (TSCTI).

#### Key Achievements.

**Regional Economic Integration:** USAID focused on assisting many of the region's major export-ready firms to take advantage of the special provisions of AGOA for exporting to the United States. While West Africa has always traded with the U.S., most of that trade has been in extractive industries (especially crude oil and minerals) and commodities (especially cacao and coffee). The USAID program specifically targeted products with a higher degree of locally added value, with correspondingly greater potential to help firms grow rapidly, making important new capital investments, and increasing the size of their labor force.

By close of FY05, there are now 15 AGOA Resource Centers in chambers of commerce and other trade-related facilities throughout the region to respond promptly with in-depth information on AGOA provisions. The USAID trade program completed seven important pest risk assessments (versus a target of six) successfully identifying eleven commodities for export (versus a target of eleven). USAID trained 8,575 private-sector and government representatives (versus a target of 3,600) on the intricacies of global trade shows and negotiations with major industry buyers. USAID set as a key target \$30 million in new exports to the U.S. for West Africa, and the region achieved \$28 million. Further growth was hampered by problematic infrastructure (roads, ports, telecommunications, reliable energy) and national monetary and trade policies that in many instances impeded rather than facilitated lawful commerce. USAID's program in 2006, with funding from the AGCI, will be adjusted to address these underlying barriers to increased trade while continuing to build the capacity of the region's export-ready firms to trade successfully.

In the energy sector, USAID's investment in the West Africa Gas Pipeline (WAGP) led to a leveraging of \$3 million of public resources from ECOWAS and the Governments of Benin, Ghana, Nigeria and Togo, as well as \$650 million of private resources from the developer consortium, to construct a pipeline from Ghana to Nigeria. In FY 05, construction on the pipeline began with the pipe being laid now at a rate of some 15 kilometers per day starting in Ghana. The pipeline is expected to be fully operational by the end of 2006, reducing greenhouse gas emissions and substantially lowering the cost of energy in the region. The governments in the region also agreed to form a unified regulatory system, called the West Africa Gas Pipeline Authority (WAGP-A), with substantial technical support from USAID. Strong progress has been made with respect to the West Africa Power Pool, which leveraged \$587 million from the World Bank Group, the French Development Agency and the United Nations' Development Programme (UNDP) for investments in towers and transmission lines between countries in the region.

**Food Security and Agriculture Productivity:** Despite a locust invasion that was confounded by drought during the past year, USAID's targets in food security, agriculture and natural resources management were met. During the year, the locust outbreak subsided but the confounding drought depressed crop

yields and pasture which resulted in nutritional problems in pocket areas of the Sahel, particularly Niger. USAID was instrumental in supporting analysis and information of the situation in Niger. USAID's long-term partner, CILSS, was a key player in the Niger crisis, producing Sahel and national crop balance updates; alerting the public to the food situation through numerous press conferences and press releases; localizing the zones at risk; and conducting assessments inside Niger and neighboring countries.

USAID launched an aggressive and extremely successful public-private partnership campaign in the agriculture sector, leveraging an additional \$2.3 million through 13 new partnerships with private sector and other donors to address more effective food security issues in the region. Relations with ECOWAS proved to be extremely strong as USAID achieved a tremendous success in finalizing an approved common agricultural policy for West Africa. This was a great achievement for the year, which will open new markets and improve trade in agricultural products among West African countries. This year also proved to be successful in USAID's ability to closely align its agriculture program with the Initiative to End Hunger in Africa (IEHA), which was introduced last year in a performance monitoring plan (PMP) to harmonize objectives. As a result of this harmonization, USAID successfully trained regional networks of agricultural partners; transferring new technologies which will increase crop productivity and incomes. This approach of working with regional networks proved to be a highly-efficient and effective use of USAID funds in the region.

Health: USAID's health program implemented exciting new activities in FY 2005. This year, USAID led a major, high-profile international campaign to reposition family Planning (FP) in the region. As a result of this effort, 16 countries developed national repositioning FP plans, which include massive national public awareness campaigns, increased access to services for youth and women, and reintroduction of long-term FP methods. In addition, USAID launched a regional initiative in reproductive health and commodity security (RHCS) that will bring about urgently needed reforms in RHCS policy. Linked to this initiative, USAID supported a ground-breaking approach to technical assistance for the GFATM. This approach will release desperately needed resources for the region, leveraging a substantial portion of the \$1 billion the Fund provides to support AIDS, TB and malaria programs, and includes health system strengthening, particularly in the area of procurement and supply management for HIV and malaria commodities. Finally, USAID's replication of promising and best practices (PBPs) across all technical areas is ensuring more efficient use of public health funds across the region.

Conflict Prevention and Anti-Corruption: In FY 2005, considerable progress was made in supporting the efforts of ECOWAS and civil society to promote peace and prevent conflict in the region. USAID continued to support the growth and capacity development of one of its key regional partners: the West African Peace Building Network (WANEP), which expanded to over 400 peace-building NGO/CSO members in 12 countries. With ECOWAS, USAID jointly funded a consultancy to revise the regional conflict early warning system (ECOWARN) and conduct a collaborative training sessions between civil society and ECOWAS. The program financed team building and management training for the office of the ECOWAS Deputy Executive Secretary for Political Affairs, Defense and Security (DESPADS).

The Conflict SO sponsored conflict mitigation and peace building activities at the local level contributed to peace in the cross-border area between the Casamance region of Senegal, The Gambia, and Guinea Bissau. In The Gambia, the program provided technical training to over 1,500 men, women and youth in income generating activities of various sorts and reached over three hundred thousand people with media peace-building messages. In Guinea Bissau, despite security problems associated with the election campaign, over 8,000 men, women and children directly benefited from various livelihood promotion activities and training as well as social infrastructure projects. In addition, many positive results were achieved from USAID gender-based violence (GBV) and human trafficking programs (TIP). Through media projects in the border areas of Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger as well as Guinea, Sierra Leone and Liberia forest border area, radio messages were aired on the subjects of GBV and trafficking. Extensive counseling and training of war and traffic victims took place reaching over 2,000 people and a successful advocacy program against trafficking was conducted in Sierra Leone that led to the passage of that country's first anti-trafficking law.

**FY 2006 Program**

**SO: 624-004 Regional Economic Integration Strengthened in West Africa**

**Expand & Improve Access To Economic & Social Infrastructure**

Expand & Improve Access To Economic & Social Infrastructure:

**Increase Trade and Investment**

Increase Trade and Investment:

**FY 2007 Program**

**SO: 624-004 Regional Economic Integration Strengthened in West Africa**

**Expand & Improve Access To Economic & Social Infrastructure**

Expand & Improve Access To Economic & Social Infrastructure:

[By 11/30, short paragraph description, understandable by general public, how requested funds will be spent in concrete terms (e.g. 10 regional training seminars for policy makers), and expected immediate impact (e.g. train 3 regulatory bodies)]

Gas pipeline, road corridors, electricity power pool, telecommunications.  
Common external tariff.

Principal contractors and grantees:

**Increase Trade and Investment**

Increase Trade and Investment:

[By 11/30, short paragraph description, understandable by general public, how requested funds will be spent in concrete terms (e.g. 10 regional training seminars for entrepreneurs), and expected immediate impact (e.g. train 100 entrepreneurs)]

Trade hub program (including market information, business linkages, export capacity building)

Principal contractors and grantees:

**FY 2006 Program**

**SO: 624-008 Agricultural Productivity and Food Security Enhanced**

**Improve Emergency Preparedness & Disaster Mitigation**

Improve Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Mitigation (\$1,709,000 DA). USAID will continue to work with the Permanent Inter-States Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (French acronym is CILSS) to strengthen regional capacity to monitor crop and food production, and respond to potential food crises, by reinforcing national and regional early warning systems. Specific activities include financing crop evaluation field missions, periodic early warning meetings, and data collection and analysis that will result in production and dissemination of six regional monitoring agricultural season reports, including 15 ten-day monitoring bulletins per country and five regional reports on food security issues. USAID will continue to finance the expansion of the regional crop monitoring system to two coastal countries (Benin and Togo). CILSS will strengthen the early warning system through the new harmonized framework for continued analysis of current vulnerability in the Sahel, the Vulnerability Assessment Mechanism (VAM).

The VAM will be implemented in three countries (Niger, Mali, Burkina Faso) and tested in three additional ones (Mauritania, Cape Verde, Senegal). Implementation includes the operation of data collection and analysis teams to help improve the monitoring of vulnerable populations and training of national managers of the VAM model. Decision makers will have access to information on vulnerable populations and will better anticipate food crises and take preventive measures.

With FY 2005 obligated DA funds, USAID will continue support to CILSS in strengthening its capacity to provide support services to Sahelian countries in the monitoring and control of locusts and other trans boundary pests. This will be achieved by training 700 extension staff and farmers on monitoring and control; strengthening CILSS' capacity to analyze satellite imagery; reinforcing the CILSS' Pesticides Committee to review and approve new pesticide applications; strengthening the national research institutions' capacities in crop protection in terms of equipment, infrastructures and human resources; and to develop safe alternatives to chemical pesticides in collaboration with other institutions. Principal contractors, grantees and agencies: CILSS, Michigan State University (MSU).

### **Increase Agricultural Sector Productivity**

Increase Agricultural Sector Productivity (\$13,585,000 DA). USAID seeks to promote agricultural productivity and income growth through basic research and transfer of technologies in key staples, horticultural, and other important crops, as well as improving coordination of research in order to obtain maximum outputs. USAID is investing in agricultural research and development activities that seek to improve nutrition and incomes, including germplasm conservation of key staples (rice, maize, sorghum and millet) and horticultural crops. USAID is also investing in biotechnology with the aim of facilitating the introduction of genetically enhanced crop and livestock products, thereby improving food security in the region. USAID will produce brochures, manuals, and technical bulletins that will be used by development services and farmers' organizations; transfer existing and new technologies to increase productivity; and provide training to technicians and farmers in improved agricultural technologies and practices. Part of the above activities will be supported under the Initiative to End Hunger in Africa. USAID will support the improvement of cotton production, processing, and marketing in the region under the West African Cotton Improvement Program (WACIP) through activities that expand the use of good agricultural practices, strengthen private cotton producer organizations, improve the quality and classification of cotton, strengthen a West African regional training program for ginners, support policy and institutional reforms, and improve technical, biosafety, and regulatory capacity for agricultural biotechnology. In collaboration with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), USAID is also engaged in agricultural policy work. USAID will support the development of a regional agricultural policy and will provide technical assistance to develop a regional biosafety policy/framework which is a necessary precondition for the introduction of bioengineered products. Principal contractors, grantees and agencies: CILSS, West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research and Development (CORAF)/WECARD, AgBios; and others to be determined.

Activities notified under this strategic objective are part of a new strategy statement that is pending approval. Should funding levels or activities included in this data sheet change substantially once the strategy is approved, a new notification will be submitted prior to the obligation of any funds.

### **FY 2007 Program**

#### **SO: 624-008 Agricultural Productivity and Food Security Enhanced**

### **Improve Emergency Preparedness & Disaster Mitigation**

Improve Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Mitigation (\$1,900,000 DA). USAID will support CILSS to improve the reliability and validity of the food monitoring system, implement the recommendations of the food security early warning monitoring system assessment in collaboration with others partners, introduce the VAM in all CILSS countries, and integrate three additional countries into the system. These activities will be implemented through strengthening data collection and analysis and dissemination of agriculture and food balance bulletins, training of national staff, and organizing regional consultative meetings.

USAID will continue strengthening the plant protection services of the region through CILSS, by means of training programs for extension staff and farmers, research on environmentally-friendly and safer control methods for pest outbreaks, and the provision of pest control, communication and computer equipment to crop protection services. Same Implementers as FY 2006.

### **Increase Agricultural Sector Productivity**

Increase Agricultural Sector Productivity (\$13,585,000 DA). Within NEPAD's framework of Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Programs (CAADP) and the Framework for African Agricultural productivity (FAAP), USAID will continue to support the IEHA initiative to promote agricultural growth and ensure food security in West Africa. In FY 2007, USAID will work to expand these activities with its regional partners and other donors. USAID will support research to design technology programs to increase productivity of the region's major staple food (rice, maize, sorghum and millet). The program will also emphasize innovative agribusiness approaches that will involve the private sector in development of new technologies and improved horticultural crop market share. USAID will support the production, processing, and marketing of cotton in the region under the West African Cotton Improvement Program (WACIP) through activities that expand the use of good agricultural practices for cotton, strengthen private cotton producer organizations, strengthen a West African regional training program for ginners, support policy and institutional development. Same implementers as FY 2006; others to be determined.

### **FY 2006 Program**

#### **SO: 624-009 Increased Adoption of Selected High Impact Health Policies and Approaches**

### **Improve Child Survival, Health & Nutrition**

Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$856,900 CSH). Child survival interventions include community integrated management of childhood illness (C-IMCI) and micronutrient fortification of foods through a global development alliance. Principal contractors, grantees, and agencies: EngenderHealth (prime), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Health Organization (WHO) and West Africa Health Organization (WAHO) (subs); others to be determined.

### **Improve Maternal Health & Nutrition**

Improve Maternal Health and Nutrition (\$1,618,800 CSH). USAID is supporting local institutions in promoting, disseminating, and in some cases replicating best practices. The number of model programs for improving the outcomes for emergency obstetric care will increase from two to four. The obstetric fistula strategy will be implemented in collaboration with USAID bilateral missions and U.S. Embassies... Principal contractors, grantees, and agencies: EngenderHealth (prime) and WHO (subs); others to be determined.

### **Reduce Transmission & Impact Of HIV/AIDS**

Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$7,565,800 CSH). Focusing on the three areas of prevention, care and treatment, and care, the program promotes best practices and improved policies in all three areas, while strengthening and implementing institutions. Replication of best practices will reach 10 locations and cross-border interventions and services for vulnerable populations will increase to 36 sites. The number of countries enacting a model HIV/AIDS law will increase from one to five. Resource leveraging from donors and other programs will be continued with the World Bank and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis (TB) and Malaria (GFATM). Principal contractors, grantees, and agencies: Family Health International (FHI), John Snow, Inc. (JSI), International Rescue Committee (IRC), Management Sciences for Health (MSH)/Rational Pharmaceutical Management Plus (RPM+), and UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) (primes).

## **Support Family Planning**

Support Family Planning (\$5,700,500 CSH). USAID will promote 14 priority family planning practices in seven countries, and will continue limited contraceptive provision. The program will support development of a broad-based regional reproductive health commodity security (RHCS) strategy. USAID is continuing its work to reinvigorate implementation of international commitments aimed at improving the lives of women and children. Principal contractors, grantees, and agencies: EngenderHealth (prime), JSI, WAHO, Center for Research Studies on Population and Development (CERPOD) (subs).

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### **FY 2007 Program**

#### **SO: 624-009 Increased Adoption of Selected High Impact Health Policies and Approaches**

##### **Improve Child Survival, Health & Nutrition**

Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$961,900 CSH). USAID will expand its efforts in C-IMCI and food fortification. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

##### **Improve Maternal Health & Nutrition**

Improve Maternal Health and Nutrition (\$1,123,850 CSH). USAID will continue regional workshops highlighting proven practices, and assistance in selected countries to improve their health programs. USAID will explore conversion of a small number of successful implementation sites into regional learning centers and may add a maternal nutrition component. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

##### **Reduce Transmission & Impact Of HIV/AIDS**

Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$7,806,150 CSH). USAID will provide support to as many as 10 countries to implement PBPs and improve the policy environment, with seven countries adopting needed policies and 10 advocacy plans. Cross-border interventions targeting high risk groups will expand to 40 sites in 10 advocacy plans. Institutional capacity in seven regional technical leadership institutions will be reinforced, with these partners providing an estimated 40 person-weeks per year of technical assistance. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

## **Support Family Planning**

Support Family Planning (\$5,204,100 CSH). USAID will fund smaller quantities of contraceptives and will advocate for increases in commodity funding for the region. Legislative reform to assist in repositioning family planning will be undertaken in five countries. Advocacy efforts will result in adoption of five policies promoting family planning and reproductive health (RH). USAID may support Demographic and Health Surveys in selected countries. Support will be provided to eight institutions, with these institutions providing approximately 25 person-weeks of assistance per year to other organizations. Principal contractors and grantee: to be determined.

All family planning assistance agreements will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive restoring the Mexico City Policy.

**FY 2006 Program****SO: 624-010 Conserving Productive Landscapes and Livelihoods****Improve Sustainable Management Of Natural Resources & Biodiversity**

Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity (\$1,687,200 DA). To closely monitor regional environmental trends, such as land use, land degradation and desertification, USAID will continue to support the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), regional institutions such as the Permanent Inter-States Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (French acronym is CILSS), and national institutions to produce and regularly update maps and analytical assessments of historical, current and projected land use and land cover change in West Africa. Satellite imagery data will be used for rural and urban planning as well as a range of other development activities. USAID will initiate case studies in Niger and Burkina Faso designed to assess the relative importance of socio-economic factors in driving biophysical change.

USAID will also implement trans-boundary natural resource initiatives in two geographically strategic locations that focus on natural resource flows, including resources from the extractive industries. The activities will monitor the flow of natural resources and the distribution of generated benefits, while assisting local government and community based organizations (CBOs) to develop their capacity to better manage their resources. The first project site is a trans-boundary location between Sierra Leone and Guinea. The second trans-boundary area is southwest Ghana and southeast Cote d'Ivoire. Within the first year of activities, both projects will develop a detailed report highlighting resource flows, values and affected communities. The report will also include an assessment of community conflict vulnerability. Local government and community capacity building in resource management will be strengthened through formal training, project site visits and exchanges, and the implementation of select pilot activities. Principal contractors and grantees: CILSS and USGS (primes); and others to be determined.

**Reduce, Prevent & Mitigate Pollution**

Reduce, Prevent and Mitigate Pollution (\$274,800 DA). The recent proliferation of plastic waste is a regional problem that leads to blocked waterways, an increase in polluted waters and mismanaged sewage, enhanced breeding grounds for mosquitoes and water born diseases, the death of livestock from ingestion, and the release of carcinogenic fumes from unregulated burning. USAID will work with the municipalities of Accra, Lome and Niamey to develop plastic waste action plans, promote educational programs and regional information exchange, and to initiate pilot enterprise activities that focus on recycling. USAID will help organize the first regional stakeholders' workshop on integrated plastic waste management. Principal grantee: EnterpriseWorks (prime) and others to be determined.

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**FY 2007 Program****SO: 624-010 Conserving Productive Landscapes and Livelihoods****Improve Sustainable Management Of Natural Resources & Biodiversity**

Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity Conservation (\$898,700 DA). USAID will continue to work with CILSS, USGS, and national institutions, and will expand the current training programs to support regional capacity to produce and regularly update maps and analytical assessments of historical, current and projected land use and land cover. In addition, USAID will expand pilot work into a coastal West African country. USAID will complete a comprehensive assessment of resource values and flows as well as community vulnerabilities in the two trans-boundary areas, and a number of discrete development activities will have been initiated. Same implementers as FY 2006 and others to be determined.

## **Reduce, Prevent & Mitigate Pollution**

Reduce, Mitigate and Prevent Pollution (\$146,300 DA). USAID will help expand the income generating activities through recycling and the public education program. Funds will be used to leverage resources from the private sector and other donors in an effort to both expand the scope and scale of activities. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

### **FY 2006 Program**

#### **SO: 624-011 Greater Trade Competitiveness**

## **Expand & Improve Access To Economic & Social Infrastructure**

Expand and Improve Access to Economic and Social Infrastructure (\$3,027,470 DA). USAID will work closely with its principal regional partner, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), and other regional organizations such as the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) to reduce the basic costs of access to roads, telecommunications, electricity, natural gas, etc. that directly affect a business' cost structure, and thus its competitiveness in the global marketplace. USAID will identify key administrative and physical constraints to the movement of people and goods along major road corridors, establishing standards for administration and controls to facilitate rather than impede lawful commerce. USAID will continue to strengthen the regulatory environment for the West Africa Gas Pipeline, and will work with the region's electricity producers and regulators to facilitate investments in the West Africa Power Pool. USAID will also work closely with West African telecommunications regulators and the private sector to implement key ECOWAS priorities, such as the establishment of low-cost regional cell phone roaming. Principal contractors and grantees: Carana, Nexant, U.S. Energy Association, and the National Telecommunications Cooperative Association (primes).

## **Increase Trade and Investment**

Increase Trade and Investment (\$6,146,530 DA). USAID trade hubs in Ghana and Senegal will continue to work directly with firms, especially firms that process or otherwise manufacture products with strong growth potential and a favorable impact on historically disadvantaged groups such as women. USAID will continue to play a central role in increasing exports of new types of products from West Africa to the United States under the Africa Growth and Opportunities Act (AGOA), including fresh and processed seafood, hand-crafted home decor, shea butter for bath and beauty products, specialty apparel, and processed cashews, providing training and technical assistance through product experts at the trade hubs as well as through AGOA Resource Centers in fifteen countries.

ECOWAS has requested USAID's assistance in coordinating implementation of the Common External Tariff, now that it has been adopted. USAID will facilitate efforts regionally as well as bilaterally to implement the national reforms necessary to make a free trade area for West Africa a reality. USAID also hopes to continue its fruitful collaboration with the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) to mitigate the risks of pests on exports of such products as mango, white asparagus, and okra to the United States and elsewhere, and will seek to develop partnerships with major U.S. buyers.

USAID will provide assistance to improve the flow of essential market information throughout West Africa, building the capacity of customs services as well as traders and shippers to generate, manage, and disseminate information that promotes trade, especially in regionally traded commodities such as maize, rice, cassava, cattle, tomatoes, onions, cashews, shea nuts and butter, and fertilizer. USAID will continue to work through ECOWAS and WAEMU in 2006 to make finance more readily available to the region's export-ready firms, permitting them to grow their businesses, employ more labor, and reduce poverty. Principal contractors, grantees, and agencies: International Center for Soil Fertility and Agricultural Development (IFDC), Carana, Associates for International Resources and Development, and USDA.

Activities notified under this strategic objective are part of a new strategy statement that is pending approval. Should funding levels or activities included in this data sheet change substantially once the strategy is approved, a new notification will be submitted prior to the obligation of any funds.

#### **FY 2007 Program**

#### **SO: 624-011 Greater Trade Competitiveness**

##### **Expand & Improve Access To Economic & Social Infrastructure**

Expand and Improve Access to Economic and Social Infrastructure (\$3,040,950 DA). USAID will continue to monitor the costs of access to the region's infrastructure, including major road corridors, and adjust its program accordingly. Assistance in the energy sector will remain a priority, in particular to facilitate continued investments in regional electricity power pools and natural gas distribution networks. Additional assistance will target improved access to telecommunications, especially cellular telephone networks that are increasingly central to doing business, and decreased transport costs over the region's road corridors and through the sea and airports that handle the bulk of the regions imports and exports. Same implementers as FY 2006.

##### **Increase Trade and Investment**

Increase Trade and Investment (\$6,174,050 DA). USAID will continue to work directly with firms to consolidate trade relationships established through earlier participation in trade shows. Trade hubs in Dakar and Accra will remain key resources for the region's export-ready firms, while support for resource centers in numerous countries throughout the region will provide information on AGOA. At the same time it will continue to be important to improve the underlying policy, regulatory, and enforcement environment for private-sector led trade and investment. Through regional organizations like ECOWAS, adherence to agreed protocols and the actual implementation of policy reforms will be a priority.

Barriers to trade at land borders and seaports, where substantial costs are currently incurred by the private sector, must be reduced if West African countries are to trade and grow. Support by USAID will assist ECOWAS further along the path to a truly operational free trade area in West Africa, possibly to include regional management information systems to allow settlements of import duties collected at one port to be distributed to multiple countries, with possible linkages to a regional trade information system. Efforts with the USDA to strengthen pest control systems for exported products are also anticipated.

Support for financial services to help businesses grow more rapidly will continue to be a focus of USAID assistance. Stronger banking regulation to facilitate the provision of the full range of banking services seamlessly throughout the region will be a priority, along with enhanced access to capital by the private sector. USAID will work through regional institutions to open financial services markets to foreign investment, and will promote a full range of modern services to include insurance, leasing, trade finance, debt and equity finance, and loan guarantees. Principal Contractor as FY 2006.

#### **FY 2006 Program**

#### **SO: 624-012 Promote Regional Stability by Mitigating and Resolving Crises and Conflict**

##### **Mitigate Conflict and Support Peace**

Mitigate Conflict and Support Peace (\$3,424,750 DA). As part of the integrated U.S. Government (USG) response under the Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Initiative (TSCTI), USAID plans to increase its activities in Niger, Chad and Mauritania. The overarching goal of this initiative is to support institutions in the Sahel region to create a "line" past which the spread of Islamic extremism stops from entering into sub-Saharan West Africa. To address underlying issues that make these populations susceptible to extremist views, activities will focus on local governance support to visibly improve the performance of local level authorities and support target populations to foster relationships with authorities. Information dissemination and outreach will be an important element of this program. USAID will work with Economic

Community of West African States (ECOWAS) to enhance the capacity of ECOWAS and civil society organizations (CSOs) through the provision of technical assistance in order to establish a conflict early warning and response mechanism in West Africa (ECOWARN). USAID will also support activities to strengthen ECOWAS in such areas as human rights and election monitoring practices as well the management capacity of the ECOWAS' Office for Political Affairs, Defense and Security (DESPADS). USAID will strengthen the communications' capacity of key civil society organizations and networks to communicate among themselves and with their constituents. Principal contractors and grantees: Catholic Relief Services (CRS) and Computer Frontiers (primes); the West Africa Network for Peace Building (WANEP) (sub); and others to be determined.

### **Promote And Support Anti-Corruption Reforms**

Promote and Support Anti-Corruption Reforms (\$570,250 DA). USAID will work in anti-corruption networks in the Mano River Union. Additionally, USAID will support ECOWAS, the West African Monetary Union (WAMU) and selected civil society networks to diminish corruption along selected road transport routes. USAID will support the West African Health Organization (WAHO) to develop regional policies and mechanisms to ensure the efficient and honest distribution of anti-retroviral drugs (ARVs) in ECOWAS states. Principal contractors and grantees: Tulane University and Carana (primes); and others to be determined.

### **Support Populations at Risk**

Support Populations at Risk (\$3,000,000 DA). Under the Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Initiative, USAID will support meaningful engagement of marginalized groups within their communities; and support social skill training, advocacy and income generating programs for youth in targeted regions of Niger, Chad and Mauritania. In the same regions, USAID will support community development activities, especially those related to provision of primary education, access to information and management of resources. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Activities notified under this strategic objective are part of a new strategy statement that is pending approval. Should funding levels or activities included in this data sheet change substantially once the strategy is approved, a new notification will be submitted prior to the obligation of any funds.

### **FY 2007 Program**

#### **SO: 624-012 Promote Regional Stability by Mitigating and Resolving Crises and Conflict**

### **Mitigate Conflict and Support Peace**

Mitigate Conflict and Support Peace (\$5,395,000 DA). USAID will continue to develop and implement activities as part of the integrated USG response under the Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Initiative (TSCTI) in Niger, Chad and Mauritania. By the close of FY 2007, a functioning conflict early warning system should be effectively using information from civil society networks in 15 ECOWAS countries and linked to ECOWAS and civil society conflict prevention mechanisms. It is expected that with the success of this early warning system, ECOWAS and the African Union will want to he ECOWARN system further strengthened and expanded with USAID assistance. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

### **Promote And Support Anti-Corruption Reforms**

Promote and Support Anti-Corruption Reforms (\$570,000 DA). USAID will continue to play an active role in monitoring corruption along at least one major road transport route in the region as well as advocating for more honest and efficient road transport systems. In addition, the program will continue to support the West African ARV program launched in 2005. By the close of FY 2007, WAHO/ECOWAS and civil society

are expected to have developed a policy on the distribution and monitoring of ARVs in the region and a model monitoring system should be in place in three ECOWAS countries. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

### **Support Populations at Risk**

Support Populations at Risk (\$2,850,000 DA). Under the Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Initiative, USAID will support meaningful engagement of marginalized groups within their communities. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

### **FY 2006 Program**

#### **SO: 624-013 Program Support Objective**

#### **Program Support**

Program Support (\$828,000 CSH; \$1,601,000 DA). Support will be provided in four key areas. 1) Environment: apply best practices in the environment and natural resource management in the region to ensure that USAID programs are in compliance with US federal regulation law (22CFR216); assist in the development and annual update of biodiversity and tropical forest management reporting as required by the Foreign Assistance Act (FAA 118/119); support program-design and implementation and, environmental training courses for staff and partners. 2) MCA support: Manage and monitor current and future MCA threshold country programs in countries without a USAID presence; 3) Global Development Alliances: Support both bilateral and regional alliance building; 4) African institutional capacity: Work with and develop African institutions, reporting key achievements in capacity-building areas of management, policy, and financial management; 5) Technical support services to client bilateral missions: Program design and implementation support will be provided to bilateral USAID missions and U.S. Embassies as needed.

Outreach to client missions and external audiences will be expanded through upgrading the website, developing public information materials, and enhancing networking opportunities.

Activities notified under this program support objective are part of a new strategy statement that is pending approval. Should funding levels or activities included in this data sheet change substantially once the strategy statement is approved, a new notification will be submitted prior to the obligation of any funds. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

### **FY 2007 Program**

#### **SO: 624-013 Program Support Objective**

#### **Program Support**

Program Support (\$794,000 CSH, \$1,819,000 DA, and \$6,000,000 ESF). Support will continue to be provided in four key areas. 1) Environment: apply best practices in the environment and natural resource management in the region to ensure that USAID programs are in compliance with US federal regulation law (22CFR216); assist in the development and annual update of biodiversity and tropical forest management reporting as required by the Foreign Assistance Act (FAA 118/119); participate in program-design and implementation activities as needed; organize environmental training courses for USAID personnel and partners. 2) MCA support: Manage and monitor current and future MCA threshold country programs in countries without a USAID presence; 3) Global Development Alliances: Support both bilateral and regional alliance building; 4) African institutional capacity: Work with and develop African institutions, reporting key achievements in capacity-building areas of management, policy, and financial management; 5) Technical support services to client bilateral missions: WARP will work with bilateral USAID missions and U.S. Embassies to provide needed program design and program implementation support .

Outreach to client missions and external audiences will be expanded through upgrading the website, developing public information materials, and enhancing networking opportunities.

ESF funds will support the design, implementation, monitoring and reporting of Tran-Saharan Counter-Terrorism Initiative activities as described in WARP's Regional Conflict Mitigation SO data sheet. Illustrative activities would include but not be limited to supporting community development activities, income generating programs for youth in targeted regions of Niger, Chad and Mauritania, and increasing access to information and management of resources. ESF funds will also support the establishment of a conflict early warning system that would collect information from civil society networks in 15 ECOWAS countries. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

## Results Framework

### **624-004 Regional Economic Integration Strengthened in West Africa**

#### **Program Title: Regional Economic Integration**

624-004-4.1: Barriers to trade reduced

624-004-4.2: Improved regional policy reform process

### **624-005 Increased Adoption of Sustainable Family Planning/Reproductive Health, STI/HIV/AIDS and Child Survival Policies and Approaches in West Africa**

#### **Program Title: Regional Health Program**

624-005-5.1: Increased access to quality reproductive health, Improved approaches to FP/RH, STI/HIV/AIDS, and CS and ID services disseminated regionwide

624-005-5.2: Increased regional stakeholder advocacy for policy change

624-005-5.3: Increased capacity of regional institutions and networks

624-005-5.4: Health sector reform models developed and disseminated regionwide

### **624-006 Enhanced Capacity to Achieve Regional Food Security, Improved Natural Resources Management, and Agricultural Growth in West Africa**

#### **Program Title: Food Security, Natural Resource and Agriculture**

624-006-6.1: Regional organizations strengthened

624-006-6.2: Improved regional availability of information, technology, and practices

624-006-6.3: Improved policy environment

### **624-007 Improved Enabling Conditions for Peace in West Africa**

#### **Program Title: Conflict Prevention**

624-007-7.1: Enhanced regional capacity of organizations to address conflict

624-007-7.2: Some causes and consequences of conflict ameliorated

624-007-7.3: Strategic cross-border US Government priorities furthered

### **624-008 Agricultural Productivity and Food Security Enhanced**

#### **Program Title: Agricultural Productivity and Food Security**

624-abc-c.1: Agricultural Productivity Increased Regionally

624-abc-c.2: Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Mitigation Improved

### **624-009 Increased Adoption of Selected High Impact Health Policies and Approaches**

#### **Program Title: Regional Health Program**

624-vvv.1: Increased dissemination of best practices and use of cross-border services

624-vvv.2: Increased regional stakeholder advocacy for policy change

624-vvv.3: Increased technical and management capacity of institutions and networks

### **624-010 Conserving Productive Landscapes and Livelihoods**

#### **Program Title: Natural Resources Management**

1: Number of natural areas better managed to maintain and increase the productive flow of goods and services

2: Increase the number of communities and other local groups who are prepared to manage their resources productively

3: Number of livelihoods improved as a result of access to natural resources and application of best practices

**624-011 Greater Trade Competitiveness**  
**Program Title: Greater Trade Competitiveness**

- 1: Expand and improve access to economic and social infrastructure.
- 2: Increase trade and investment.

**Discussion:** SO Indicator 1: Annual value of new exports by USAID-assisted firms.

This is derived from the list of common indicators for program components: "Total annual value of deals of USAID-assisted firms with U.S. and other foreign firms." Data will be collected by asking our prime contractor to poll assisted firms. Firms are generally willing to disclose value of new exports facilitated by USAID, though not their overall volumes of trade or other sales.

SO Indicator 2: Number of permanent full-time jobs at USAID-assisted firms.

This is similar to SO Indicator 1, though "job creation" offers an alternative and perhaps stronger indication of higher-level impacts on poverty reduction. Data will be collected by asking our prime contractor to poll assisted firms. Information on seasonal and part-time jobs may also be collected, but is generally more difficult to compare across firms and sectors, and is in any event arguably not a much better indicator of trade competitiveness or poverty reduction.

Other indicators will be tracked at the IR level, to be refined for this new SO in early 2006 during the development of a formal PMP. These may include the following:

IR1 Indicator 1: Formal and informal delays on major interstate road corridors.

A major impediment to doing business, this is a priority area of collaboration with ECOWAS. The data will be collected annually by an analyst that samples targeted road corridors.

IR1 Indicator 2: Intraregional traded volumes of natural gas.

Gas trade is expected to increase over the next five years (currently at zero) as first the primary offshore and then secondary national feeder pipelines are completed. Data will be collected from the West Africa Gas Pipeline Authority, or from the West Africa Gas Pipeline Company, whichever proves easiest.

IR2 Indicator 1: Value of capital investment by USAID-assisted firms.

The list of common indicators includes one that asks whether USAID had an impact on foreign direct investment. We propose to measure actual investment by firms we assist as a more direct measure of the impact we are having on a particular firm's bottom line. Data will be collected by asking our prime contractor to poll assisted firms.

IR2 Indicator 2: Number of persons receiving export-business-related training.

From the list of common indicators, "Does your mission provide trade-related training? State the number of people trained (male/female/total)." Data will be compiled by the prime contractor providing the training. This indicator will not include data on training for other important trade-related skills, such as for government officials and policy change.

**624-012 Promote Regional Stability by Mitigating and Resolving Crises and Conflict**  
**Program Title: Regional Conflict Mitigation**

- IR 1: Reinforce African Conflict Mitigation and Management Capacity
- IR 2: Enhance Protection of Individuals from Physical Violence
- IR 3: Advance Governance Reform
- IR 4: Strategic U. S. Government Peace Building Priorities Furthered

**624-013 Program Support Objective**  
**Program Title: WARP Program Support Objective**