

**U.S. Agency for International Development  
West Africa Regional Program**

**Initiative to End Hunger in Africa  
Action Plan**



**VOLUME II:  
IEHA Context & the WARP Program for  
Cutting Hunger in West Africa**

**April 2003**

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## List of Acronyms

ABSP II	Agricultural Biotechnology Support Project II (USAID/Cornell University)
ADRAO	<i>Centre de Riziculture pour l'Afrique</i> (eng. WARDA)
AFR/SD	Bureau for Africa, Office of Sustainable Development (USAID)
AGOA	African Growth and Opportunities Act (USA)
ASARECA	Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa
A-SNAPP	Agribusiness in Sustainable Natural African Plant Products
CABIO	Collaborative Agricultural Biotechnology Initiative (USAID)
CDIE	Center for Development Information and Evaluation (USAID)
CFA	<i>Communauté Financière Africaine</i> (African Financial Community)
CGIAR	Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research
CILSS	<i>Comité Permanent et Inter-Etat de Lutte Contre la Sécheresse dans le Sahel</i> (eng. Permanent Inter-States Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel)
CIMMYT	International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center ( <i>Centro Internacional de Mejoramiento de Maíz y Trigo</i> )
CORAF	<i>Conseil Ouest et Centre Africain pour la Recherche et le Développement Agricoles</i> (West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research)
CRSP	Collaborative Research Support Programs (USAID)
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization (UN)
FARA	Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa
FCFA	<i>Franc de la Communauté Financière Africaine</i>
FY	Fiscal Year
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
IARC	international agricultural research center
ICRISAT	The International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics
IEE	Initial Environmental Examinations
IFDC	International Fertilizer Development Center
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
ITA	International Institute for Tropical Agriculture
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute
INSAH	<i>L'Institut du Sahel</i> (eng. Sahel Institute)
INTSORMIL	International Sorghum and Millet CRSP
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
OHADA	<i>Organization pour la Harmonization de Le Droit des Affaires an Afrique</i> (Organization for Harmonization of Business Law in Africa)
NARS	national agricultural research system
NRM	natural resources management
PBS	Program for Biosafety (USAID)
REFESA	<i>Réseau des Femmes Sahéliennes</i>
ROCARS	<i>Reseau Ouest et Centre Africain de Recherche sur le Sorgho</i>
ROCARIZ	<i>Reséau Ouest et Centre Africain du riz</i> (eng. West and Central African Rice Research and Development Network)

ROPPA	<i>Réseau des Organisations Paysannes et de Producteurs de l'Afrique de l'Ouest</i>
SACCAR	Southern Africa Centre for Co-operation in Agricultural Research and Training
SAFGRAD	Semi-Arid Food Grains Research and Development
SANREM	Sustainable Agriculture and Natural Resource Management
SRO	sub-regional organization (referring to ASARECA, CORAF and SACCAR)
SPAAR	Special Program for African Agricultural Research (World Bank)
TTD	Technology Transfer and Dissemination
UEMOA	<i>Union Economique et Monetaire Ouest Africaine</i> (eng. WAEMU)
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USAID/EGAT	Bureau of Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
WABNET	West African Businesswomen's Network
WAEN	West Africa Enterprise Network
WAIBL	West African International Business Links Program
WAMI	West African Monetary Institute
WARP	West Africa Regional Program (USAID)
WATH	West African Trade Hub
WAEMU	West African Economic and Monetary Union ( <i>fr. UEMOA</i> )
WARDA	West African Rice Development Association ( <i>fr. ADRAO</i> )
WECAMAN	West and Central Africa Collaborative Research Network
WECARD	West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research ( <i>fr. CORAF</i> )
WCASRN	West and Central Africa Sorghum Research Network ( <i>fr. ROCARS</i> )
WTO	World Trade Organization

## 1. Defining West Africa

Each donor and regional organization has a slightly different way of defining West Africa. Several West African institutions have an historic mandate to deal with a subset of the region (e.g., CILSS or WAEMU). Others with a broader range differ in their treatment of countries towards Central Africa. USAID itself uses slightly different definitions (Table 1). While this report presents information based on varying groupings of the countries in the region, the definition of West Africa for the purposes of this Action Plan is given in the table and illustrated in Figure 1.

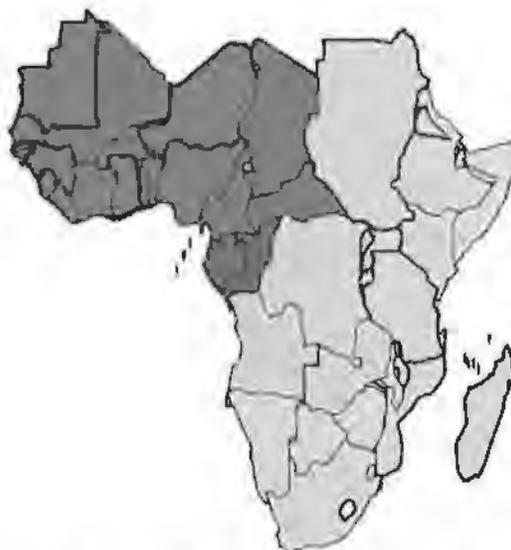


Figure 1: The West Africa Region of IEHA

Table 1: Defining West Africa

Country	IEHA West Africa	WARP	USAID Presence	IEHA Focus	CILSS	CORAF	ECOWAS	WAEMU	OHADA	African Develop. Bank	FAO
Benin	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Burkina Faso	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Cameroon	✓	✓				✓	✓		✓		
Cape Verde	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
Central African Republic	✓					✓			✓		
Chad	✓	✓			✓	✓			✓		
Congo, Republic	✓					✓			✓		
Côte d'Ivoire	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓		✓	
Equatorial Guinea	✓								✓		
Gabon	✓					✓			✓		
Gambia	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
Ghana	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓
Guinea	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Guinea-Bissau	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Liberia	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓			✓	✓
Mali	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mauritania	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Niger	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Nigeria	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Senegal	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sierra Leone	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Togo	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

WARP	West Africa Regional Program (USAID)
IEHA West Africa	Initiative to End Hunger in Africa
USAID Presence	USAID Bilateral missions & offices in West Africa
IEHA Focus	Initiative to End Hunger in Africa Focus Countries
CILSS	Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel
CORAF	West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research; Burundi, DRC, Madagascar and Rwanda are also members
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
WAEMU	West African Economic Monetary Union
OHADA	Organization for Harmonization of Business Law in Africa; Comoros is also a member.
FAO West Africa	Food and Agriculture Organization (United Nations)

## 2. Hunger, Food Insecurity and IEHA

Roughly 40 million adult West Africans are considered “undernourished” by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN. Staggering though it is, this figure represents a decrease of 18 million over the last two decades, from 40% to 16% of the total adult population (IFPRI 2002).<sup>1</sup> By comparison, the number of undernourished adults in Sub-Saharan Africa as a whole has increased 71 million during that period, hovering around one third of the adult population. Child malnutrition is also very high in West Africa, averaging 27 percent (Table 5). Depending on the country, about twenty to forty percent of the children under five are undernourished.

At an individual level, under-nutrition is ultimately caused by insufficient food intake and metabolism. However, a series of social and health factors that lead to that individual state. Borrowing from the USAID food security framework, hunger is caused by an insufficient food availability and access, as well as utilization factors such as water supply, sanitation, and health.

Looking first at **food availability**, the decrease in under-nutrition is due to improved supply of food. Taking three-year averages to stabilize inter-annual fluctuations, per capita daily calorie supplies were fairly stagnant in the WARP region of West Africa over the 1960s, 70s and 80s, but increased considerably in the 1990s (Figure 1). Throughout that period, the calorie supply was greater in the more humid coastal regions of West Africa than in the more arid Sahelian zone (*CILSS*). The daily calories supply in West Africa has increased 15% in the last decade to nearly 2,600 kcal in 1999, with the greatest improvement registered in the coastal countries).

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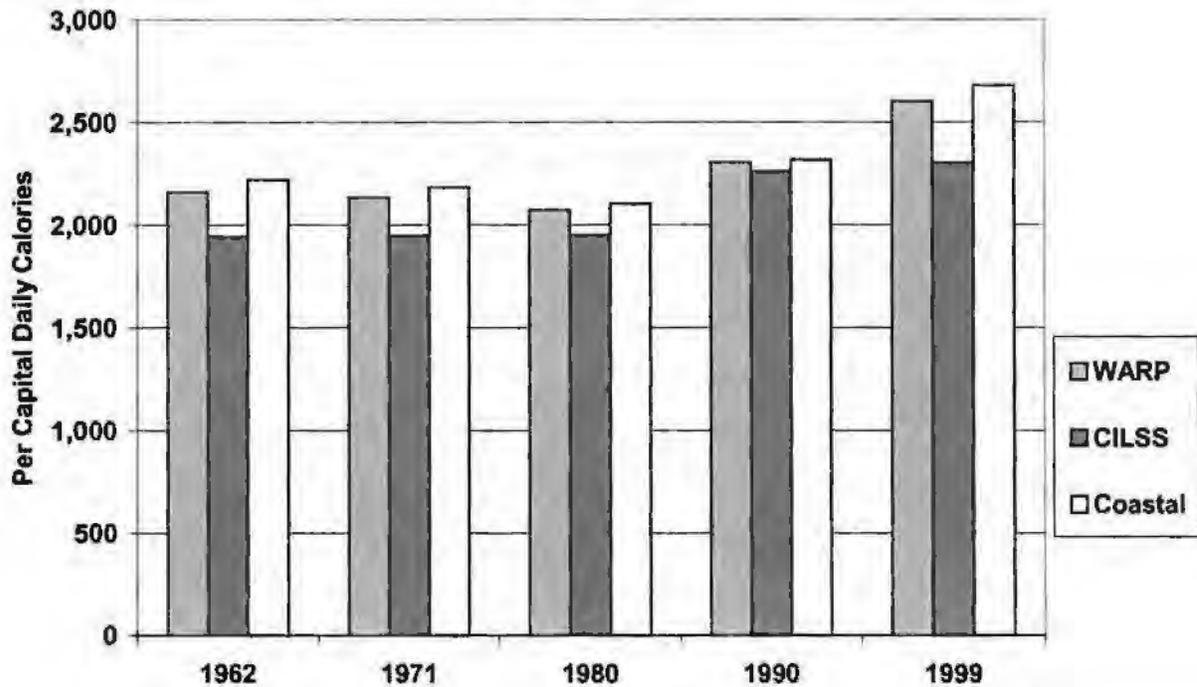
<sup>1</sup> Data from Nigeria suggest that these undernutrition figures may not be entirely trustworthy. The Federal Office of Statistics documents a rapid upsurge in poverty from 1980 to 1996, from 18% in 1980 to 34% in 1985 to 39% in 1992 to 67% in 1996. Coupled with significant population growth, this seems at odds with the decreasing number of malnourished adults from 1980 to 2000 from 25 to 7 million in that country (Cook, 2003b).

**Table 1: Adult and Child Hunger in West Africa**

	% Children <5 underweight	Under Five Mortality Rate	# Under-nourished Adults (millions)	% Adult Under-nutrition	Total Population (Millions)
<b>West Africa</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>179.9</b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>241.6</b>
<b>WARP Region</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>181.3</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>233.9</b>
<b>IEHA Countries</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>176.8</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>140.8</b>
Ghana	25.0	102.0	2.2	11.6	18.9
Mali	43.0	233.0	2.3	20.9	11.0
Nigeria	27.0	184.0	7.3	6.6	110.9
<b>Other USAID Presence</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>187.3</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>25.1</b>
Benin	29.0	154.0	0.8	13.1	6.1
Liberia	N/A	235.0	1.0	37.0	2.7
Guinea	23.0	175.0	2.6	32.5	2.8
Senegal	18.0	139.0	2.3	25.0	9.2
Sierra Leone	27.0	316.0	2.0	46.5	4.3
<b>WARP/Non-Presence Countries</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>188.4</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>68.0</b>
Burkina Faso	34.0	198.0	2.6	23.0	11.3
Cameroon	21.0	154.0	3.6	24.7	14.6
Chad	28.0	198.0	2.5	32.9	7.6
Côte d'Ivoire	21.0	173.0	2.3	14.6	15.7
Gambia	17.0	128.0	0.3	23.1	1.3
Guinea Bissau	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mauritania	23.0	183.0	0.3	11.5	2.6
Niger	40.0	270.0	3.8	36.2	10.5
Togo	25.0	142.0	1.0	22.7	4.4
<b>Non-WARP Countries</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>138.9</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>7.7</b>
Cent. Afr. Rep.	24.0	180.0	1.6	44.4	3.6
Gabon	N/A	90.0	0.1	8.3	1.2
Congo Rep.	14.0	108.0	0.9	31.0	2.9

Source: data adapted from IFPRI 2002. Adult undernutrition data come from The State of Food Insecurity in the World 2002, FAO, United Nations, Rome. Child malnutrition data come from the 2002 World Bank Development Indicators and refer to underweight, stunting and/or wasting. Regional figures computed from weighted sums of individual countries using total population as a basis for the weights. In the case of child malnutrition and mortality data, this assumes that the proportion of children as a share of total population is the same across countries.

**Figure 1: Per Capita Daily Calorie Supply in West Africa**

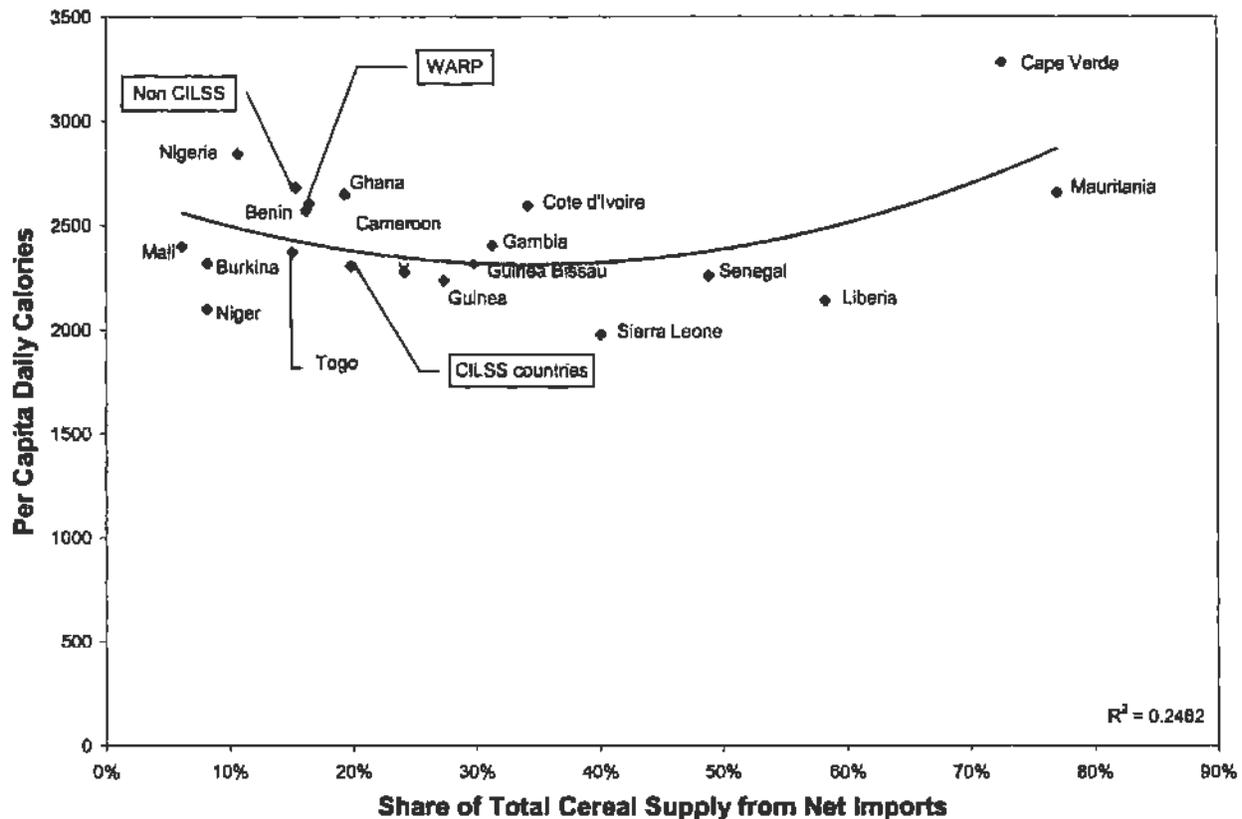


Note: data represent average of three year period surrounding given year.

Source: FAO food balance sheet data from FAOSTAT: FAO. (2000). Food Balance Sheet. Retrieved February 19th, 2003 from <http://apps.fao.org/lim500/wrap.pl?FoodBalanceSheet&Domain=FoodBalanceSheet&Language=english>

The increase in calories has come from both increased production (generally at a rate equal to population growth) plus a dramatic increase in food imports. From the early 1960s to the late 1990s, net cereal imports rose from about 5% to 16% of the total cereal supply in the WARP region of West Africa (computed using FAO food balance data). Whereas a West African would have consumed 9 kilograms a year of imported cereals in the early 1960s, by the turn of this century, she was eating 32 kilograms of imported cereals per year. There is a tremendous difference in the degree to which West African countries rely on cereal imports and in the degree to which it helps them attain higher levels of consumption (Figure 2).

**Figure 2: Relation Between Imports and Calorie Supply in West Africa (1998-2000 average)**



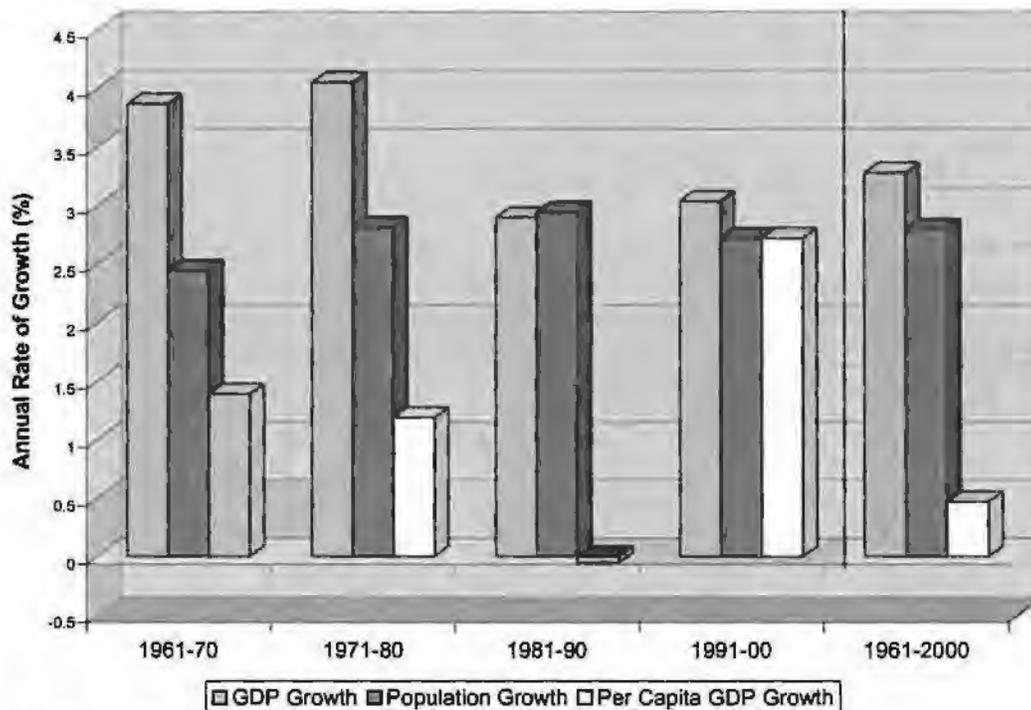
An example to illustrate the importance of trade in food security can be learned from the history in the Near East and North Africa. This part of the world has achieved increased per capita food security over the past 30 years, not by increased production, but by increased imports. The number of undernourished in the Near East and North Africa has decreased from 45 million in 1970 to 33 million 1996, despite high population growth rates during this period, because per capita of imported cereals tripled.<sup>2</sup> While not every country can achieve food security through tripling imports, trade should not be discounted as inferior to increased agricultural production as a means to combat hunger.

**Food Access** is defined as people's ability to lay claim to food resources (also known as food entitlement). In general, food access is determined by incomes, although assets, gifts and transfers also contribute. Incomes are extremely low in West Africa, as in most of Africa. The share of the population living below \$1 day ranges from 12% in Côte d'Ivoire to 72% in Mali. In Nigeria, West Africa's oil-rich giant, per capita incomes have declined by 75% in real terms over the last 20 years; poverty has doubled in the last 10 years, leaving 70% of the population in

<sup>2</sup> The State of Food and Agriculture, 2000, FAO

conditions of dire poverty (less than one dollar/day).<sup>3</sup> While GDP in West Africa grew at an annual rate of 3.3% since independence, rapid population growth of 2.8% during that period has cut per capita growth rates down of 0.5% per year (IFPRI 2002).

**Figure 3: GDP, Population & Per Capita GDP Growth in West Africa 1961-2000**



Source: IFPRI 2002

There is little consensus in the food security literature on how to measure **food utilization**. Factors like disease load, access to health services, access to clean water, as well as the care and preparation of food influence the food intake and metabolism. Spotty data from the UN suggest there has been a mild improvement in sanitation and somewhat larger gains in access to clean water for several countries in West Africa from 1990 to 2000 (Table 2). These trends coincide with the striking upswing in per capita growth rates during that period, and together, both factors may have contributed to the decrease in adult undernutrition that took place during that same period. In spite of these mild gains, poor water and sanitation remains an important challenge for decreasing hunger in West Africa.

<sup>3</sup> USAID/Nigeria Concept Paper and FY 2002 Annual Report.

**Table 2: Access to Improved Sanitation and Drinking Water**

Country	Improved Sanitation (% of population)		Access to Drinking Water (% of population)	
	1990	2000	1990	2000
Benin	20	23		63
Burkina Faso		29		42
Cape Verde		71		74
Côte d'Ivoire	46	52	80	81
Gambia		37		62
Ghana	61	72	53	73
Guinea	55	58	45	48
Guinea-Bissau	44	56		56
Mali	70	69	55	65
Niger	15	20	53	59
Nigeria	53	54	53	62
Senegal	57	70	72	78
Sierra Leone		66		57
Togo	37	34	51	54

UNSD Millennium Indicator Database, UNICEF-WHO data  
[http://millenniumindicators.un.org/unsd/mi/mi\\_goals.asp](http://millenniumindicators.un.org/unsd/mi/mi_goals.asp)

Finally, hunger is an urban as well as a rural phenomenon in West Africa. The region has a large and rapidly growing urban population. In the year 2001, approximately 40% of the region's population lived in urban centers. This share is about average for both Sub-Saharan Africa and Asia as a whole (38%), but considerably below rates in Europe (74%), Latin America (76%) and North America (78%).<sup>4</sup> What is striking is the rapid increase. West Africa's urban rate of growth was an astronomical 5.3% 1950 to 2000, making it second in the entire world only to East Africa's 5.8%. West Africa is anticipated to slip to third place in the 2000-2030 period with a projected urban growth rate of 3.6% for each of the next 30 years<sup>5</sup>.

<sup>4</sup> At 45%, Nigeria's rate of urbanization pulls the regional average up; nevertheless, there are several countries in the region with comparably high rates (Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, Liberia, and Senegal. Mauritania's population is 59% urban. Source: UNFPA State of the World Population <http://www.unfpa.org/swp/2002/english/indicators/index.htm>

<sup>5</sup> Statistics comparing 1950, 2000 and projections for 2030 are drawn from World Urbanization Prospects: The 2001 Revision, United Nations Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Tables 22, 34, 37, 36, 39 and 47. <http://www.un.org/esa/population/publications/wup2001/WUP2001report.htm>

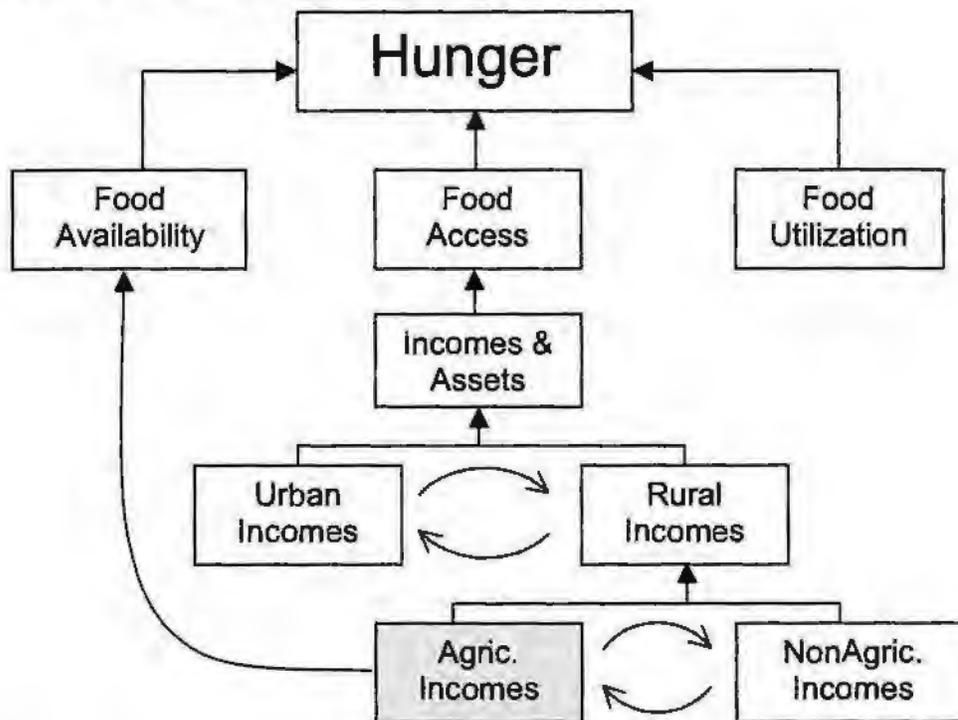
As with many West Africa statistics, Nigeria's experience drives the trend. Nigeria's cities, with one of the world's largest urban populations, grew at an annual rate of 5.6% during that period. This rate is projected to slow considerably in the next 30 years to 3.4%. The country's rural growth rate is also anticipated to fall but to a lesser degree during that same period from 1.7 to 0.8 percent. The urban share of Nigeria's population will rise from 44% in 2000 to 64% in 2030, with a resulting urban population of 140 million out of a total projected population of 221 million.

Yet Nigeria is not the only rapidly urbanizing country in West Africa. Mauritania (8.8%), Benin (6.5%), Cape Verde (6.3%), and Côte d'Ivoire (5.9%) were among the 25 countries with the highest annual urban growth rates in the world from 1950 to 2000. Others in the region are anticipated to surge in the next thirty years: Niger (5.5%), Burkina Faso (5.3%), Liberia (4.8%), Chad (4.6%), Mali (4.6%), Sierra Leone (4.2%).

With about 103 million city dwellers currently, West Africa enjoys the advantages of a large and growing domestic market for food. At the same time, however, urban poverty and food insecurity pose a substantial challenge. With such a large urban population, there is a compelling argument to be made therefore for serving urban and regional markets first, and for focusing on crops and products that serve these markets.

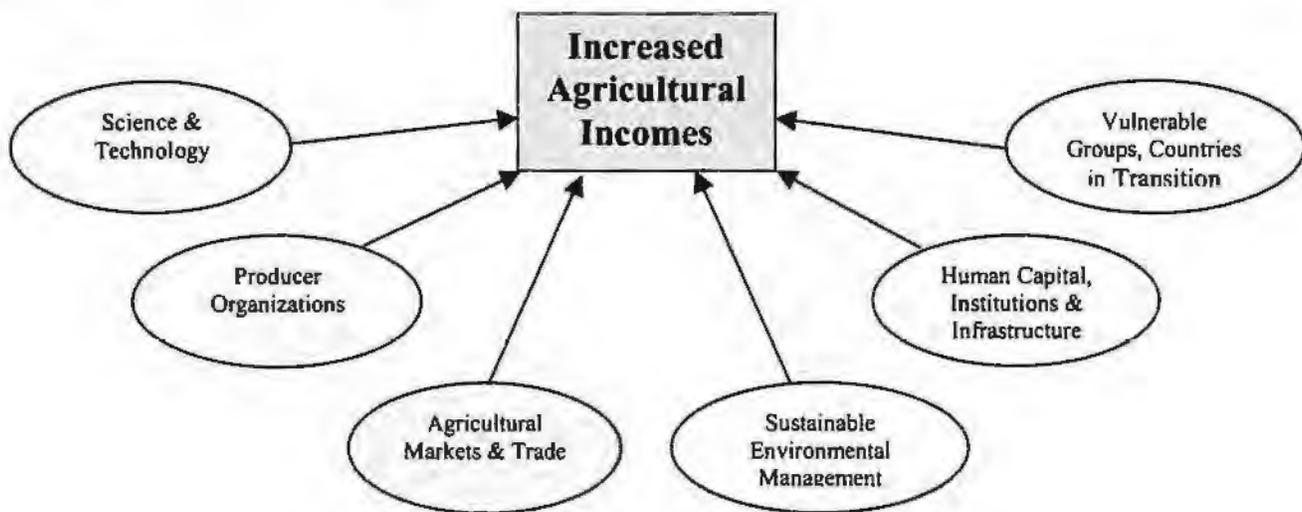
Hunger, therefore, is a complex problem requiring integrated solutions. The agricultural sector is especially important because agriculture is the primary source of employment for an estimated 70 percent of the African population and low per capita incomes are closely correlated with both poverty and hunger. Agriculture makes the critical contribution of both increasing food availability and increasing agricultural incomes. There is ample evidence that in rural economies, increased earnings by farmers (as well as fishers and herders) creates important multipliers in the rural economy that stimulate incomes in the rural non-farm sector. Likewise there are key linkages between rural and urban income formation that work their way through the system, ultimately decreasing hunger and poverty by stimulating economic growth. Yet as shown in the analysis of hunger above and the schemata below (Figure 4) agricultural interventions must be teamed with nonagricultural interventions to tackle hunger.

**Figure 4: Hunger, Food Security and IEHA**



IEHA focuses primarily on the chain leading from agricultural incomes through to income growth and food access. To reinforce those linkages, the Initiative focuses on six thematic areas, namely, science and technology, trade and market systems, producer organizations, human, institutional and infrastructural capacity, vulnerable populations, and environmental management (Figure 5). Under the Initiative, the role of WARP, as a regional program, is to promote agricultural growth by focusing on agricultural trade, technology development and transfer, and information systems, which WARP will do, in large measure, through working with regional organizations and producers associations. In addition, however, the Initiative recognizes that success requires sustained improvements in health, education, infrastructure, environment and public policy are necessary to cut hunger. WARP will present an IEHA strategy that integrates the many activities WARP already has in these domains.

**Figure 5: IEHA Logic Chain**



### **2.1. Best Bet Commodities**

WARP supports the idea that a core set of commodities selected for their potential for stimulating small-holder income growth (subject to certain caveats expressed in the key commodity section of Volume III) is a reasonable filter to aid in program selection. This "supply-chain" approach is a well established, proven technique in francophone countries known as the *approche filière*. Table 3 on page 18 presents a summary of various rankings of the major commodities in West Africa in each of the IEHA focus countries (Ghana, Mali and Nigeria), as well as for West Africa as a whole. For each geographic location, the table shows the top 10 commodities in terms of value, as well as the extent to which the Mission is currently focusing on that commodity. The West African section of the table also shows the IFPRI rankings for "Best Bet" commodities (in terms of value and production gains in the last decade, the IFPRI ranking in terms of the commodity's export value to West Africa, and the value of the commodity to the region. The West Africa columns also summarize WARP and other USAID current involvement in supporting those crops.

We would make the following observations concerning best bet commodities:

- The commodity ranking approach is a useful tool for identifying and ranking priority crops and thus high potential intervention areas;
- It is sensible to pursue a focused approach coordinated first within USAID programs (field and USAID/W) and over time, with governments, regional organizations, and other donors;
- WARP has carefully reviewed the IFPRI analysis in light of current and proposed programming by USAID/W and IEHA focus missions. WARP concludes from that review that there is 1) a core set of commodities emerging and 2) there is considerable variation between the different countries and agro-ecological zones. This variation clearly limits the

universality of commodity selection, and thus poses some programmatic challenges and limitations to the applicability of commodity choices.

- It appears that commodities meriting special focus under IEHA are: cassava, yams, rice, cattle, the millet/sorghum/maize complex, and groundnuts. Tree crops (coffee, cocoa, cashew) and cotton are valuable export crops, but tend to be more interest to specific countries than to the region as a whole and potentially likely to attract private sector funding.
- WARP feels the best approach to supporting a commodity-chains is to:
  - Help USAID develop a clearer vision of the regional set of priorities;
  - Help USAID and partners identify bottlenecks in those commodity chains;
  - Once those bottlenecks are identified, work with other bilateral missions and partners to determine which need to be addressed at a regional versus national level.
  - For those where regional level support is needed, work with the appropriate regional bodies, which WARP views as regional research organizations (e.g., CORAF, commodity networks, ICRISAT, etc), regional producer organizations (e.g., ROPPA, REFESA), regional organizations of entrepreneurs (e.g., WAEN, WABNET, etc), regional market information systems, organizations facilitating regional economic integration (ECOWAS, WAEMU, CILSS, OHADA), and, as appropriate, the private sector;
  - Carry out three very broad sorts of activities with these regional groups: firstly, strengthen the functioning of the organization itself (training, computers, workshops, etc), secondly, finance a portion of organization activities (special projects, competitive grant schemes, etc), and thirdly strengthen the links among these regional bodies; and
  - Focus some of WARP's resources on addressing bottlenecks in the priority commodity chains. As a regional mission with a mandate to foster regional integration, WARP feels it must also work in a more general way to create the enabling environment to allow investments in these commodity chains to succeed.

The information shows that there is great diversity in the production and value of different commodities across the region.<sup>6</sup> Many crops currently bringing great value to particular countries do not rank very highly on the regional level. Conversely, some commodities of importance at the regional level are not very important to the three selected IEHA countries. There are a few jarring discrepancies between the value of production data and the trade data (such as fish, which is a minor commodity overall but brings significant trade revenues).

WARP believes that commodity-specific interventions aiming at enhancing competitiveness along specific commodity chains is a valuable concept. Having studied the information available at this stage of the IEHA planning process, WARP is convinced that there is need for much greater internal debate on the methods and criteria for selecting IEHA focus commodities. Any such debate must also extend beyond commodities to agricultural services and environmental management as well.

WARP also believes that support to commodity chains is best managed at the bilateral level. Given its regional perspective, WARP sees its role as providing a combination of support to

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<sup>6</sup> For a fuller discussion of the analyses behind this table, please see Volume III of the IEHA Action Plan.

specific commodity chains helping to ensure regional spillovers. But given the complexity of West African agriculture, the difficulty of reaching rural farm households and the rapidly evolving investment climate, *it is also important to put in place mechanisms that can serve more than one commodity* and allow smallholders to become more astute players in the face of changing market signals. In keeping with this philosophy, WARP feels it has a unique ability and responsibility to support the key regional institutions that are critical to the long-run vitality and integration of West Africa's agricultural economy.

Table 3: Potential Focus Commodities for IEHA in West Africa<sup>7</sup>

	Ghana		Mali		Nigeria		West Africa				
	Com-modity Value (%)	Mission Focus	Com-modity Value (%)	Mission Prog.	Com-modity Value (%)	Mission Focus.	Best Bet Ranking	Trade Ranking	Com-modity Value (%)	USAID involvement	WARP Focus
Animal Products				**							TARGET
Animal Skins								9			
Beef & Veal					4		8				*
Fish								2			
Crop Products											
Cashew nut								10			
Cassava	19				13		2		10		*
Chilies & green peppers	4										
Citrus NES					3						
Cocoa Bean	10						5	1	4		
Cocoa, processed								6			
Coffee, green								5			
Coffee, roasted								12			
Cotton Lint			16				3	3	4		
Cotton seed cake	1										
Cowpea			2		3		11			TARGET, Bean/Cowpea CRSP	*
Fresh Veg NES			3	*	3		10	4	3		*
Groundnut in shell	4		6		8		7		8	Peanut CRSP	
Maize	5		4	*			9		4	WECAMAN & TARGET	*
Millet			9	**	5		6		5	TARGET, INSORMIL	*
Misc. non traditional								8			
Oil seeds								11			
Okra	2										
Oranges	2										
Plantain	7									TARGET	
Rice, paddy			9	*	3		4		4	ROCARIZ	*
Sheanut (Karite)	1										
Sorghum			5	*	5		12		5	WCASRN, TARGET, INSORMIL	*
Taro (coco yam)	8										
Veg Oils & Fats								7			
Yams	16				20		1		14		
Forestry Products											

<sup>7</sup> See Table Notes on following page

## Table Notes:

- IFPRI "Best Bet" ranking: See Volume III of WARP IEHA Action Plan
- IFPRI Trade Ranking refers to share of Total West African Agricultural Exports: See Volume III of WARP IEHA Action Plan.
- Commodity Value (%) refers to share of crop and livestock values for top 10 commodities from IFPRI (2002) Table 32.
- NES = not otherwise specified

### 3. USAID Efforts to Cut Hunger in West Africa

The purpose of this section is to document the current efforts of WARP and other USAID Missions in West Africa to raise rural incomes and tackle hunger.

#### 3.1. WARP's Existing Programs for Cutting Hunger

The goal of the West African Regional Program (WARP) is "A Politically Stable and Economically Prosperous West Africa". It is premised on a common theme found throughout the analyses: most West African countries cannot function in isolation as economically viable entities -- that regional integration is essential for sustainable development, and that sustainable development cannot be achieved without political stability.

WARP is Africa Bureau's newest mission. The WARP strategic plan was commissioned by the Africa Bureau under the guidance of the Governing Board of the Regional Strategy Team. The process was started with the preparation of six diagnostic papers completed in the spring of 1999. These papers focused on a regional approach to economic integration in the domains of health, environment, governance, democracy and conflict resolution, energy, and food security. They did not, *per se*, address the need for economic growth or agricultural sector support, although these topics can be indirectly addressed through the others. WARP's current strategy for 2001-2008 aims to:

1. Support regional economic integration through (a) improved sub-regional trade and investment policies, and (b) increased capacity of West African institutions to provide a reliable and affordable supply of electrical energy (13% of WARP's budget in FY 2002);
2. Increase the sustainable use of services and products in the area of HIV/AIDS, reproductive health, maternal health and child survival (68% of WARP's budget in FY 2002);
3. Ensure food security and effective natural resources management by supporting the policies and programs of WARP's regional public and private sector partners (18% of WARP's budget in FY 2002); and
4. Support the development and implementation of conflict prevention programs by regional organizations and civil society groups (1% of WARP's budget in FY 2002).

Entirely consistent with the role envisioned for it under IEHA, WARP's 2001-2008 strategic plan is designed to present West Africa as a whole, identifying common strategic approaches and providing valued-added to bilateral and regional programs. WARP's partners are, for the most part, private and public sector regional institutions (the Permanent Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel, the Economic Community of West African States, the West African Economic and Monetary Union and the West Africa Enterprise Network), with a focus on region-level interventions.

The WARP office covers the ECOWAS countries of Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sierra Leone and Togo; it also extends certain of its activities to Chad, Cameroon and Mauritania. IEHA West Africa countries of Central African Republic, Congo-Brazzaville, Equatorial Guinea and Gabon fall outside the usual range of WARP programming.

Nearly all of WARP's activities aim to decrease hunger, either by increasing incomes or by protecting the key human and natural resources that make up the agricultural foundation of the regional economy. WARP – like many bilateral missions in the region – does not currently have a strategic objective exclusively dedicated to agriculture or economic growth. But WARP's newly established West African Regional Trade Hub, long-term work with CILSS on food security and vulnerability, ECOTrade, and HIV/AIDS work with transportation and commercial sex workers is specifically designed to serve those ends. Given the renewed commitment to agriculture amongst donors and African governments, WARP is considering revising its current strategic framework (2001-2008) to combine the current food security/NRM strategic objective with the regional economic integration strategic objective. This merger would result in an economic growth strategic objective with a focus, among other things, on agriculture. In the meantime, WARP sees the IEHA strategy laid out in this document as the organizing principle for its agricultural activities and the framework for further strategic development.

WARP's program addresses those problems that are most amenable to a regional approach, and that will help to strengthen intra-regional linkages. In food security, WARP continues USAID's historical support of the Permanent Interstate Committee to Control Drought in the Sahel, in order to mitigate the impact of drought, retard environmental degradation, and ultimately avert famine. WARP is also implementing projects with ECOWAS in three areas considered pivotal for regional economic integration: creation of a common external tariff, customs modernization, and the pooling and trading of energy. In health, WARP works on the distinctively cross-border aspects of the HIV/AIDS epidemic (the disease of the "migratory male") and on the dissemination throughout the region of health practices and models that have a proven record of success. Finally, WARP is partnering with NGOs and ECOWAS in order to develop effective conflict prevention mechanisms, since conflict, above all else, derails regional aspirations of development.

### **3.1.1. Food Security**

WARP's food security and natural resource management program aims to reduce hunger and promote food security through monitoring food production and environmental changes and by increasing incomes and access to food through production and trade. WARP has been assisting the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) in the preparation of a regionally developed strategy for reducing poverty and cutting hunger in the Sahel. This critical achievement required intensive collaboration of the public and private sector in nine countries during the strategy development process, as well as the preparation of county-level plans. WARP is working with other donors to develop and implement a more useful and robust vulnerability assessment mechanism, to identify and respond to hungry and food insecure populations. These assessments identify potentially food insecure populations and permit the proper targeting of food assistance, when needed. Through a WARP funded project with the U.S. Geological Survey, CILSS has prepared an environmental baseline of nine countries in the region, allowing decision-makers to map land use and begin to track long-term regional environmental trends. WARP initiated its program to increase agricultural productivity with a technology transfer program in Senegal, Niger and Burkina Faso, which resulted in 25% yield increases on average. As in previous years, WARP continues to be a key supporter of CILSS's core mission: crop forecasting and monitoring which feeds into an early warning system. In FY 2002, this important mechanism provided the information needed to develop response strategies to severe crop failures in Mauritania, Senegal, Cape Verde and The Gambia, thereby helping to prevent a serious food crisis.

## **WARP's 2002 Target Program**

WARP's Target Program vividly demonstrated the impact of new seed varieties and other existing technologies. It showed that existing tools can dramatically increase yields for farmers.

As part of the Quick Start program of the Agricultural Initiative to Cut Hunger in Africa approximately \$4 million became available under the TARGET Program in March 2002 to eight USAID Missions. These funds were invested in aiding African farmers obtain access to new agricultural technologies. The West Africa Regional Program (WARP) received \$212,000 and quickly set out to integrate this program into its existing food security and natural resource management Strategic Objective. As a USAID mission focusing exclusively on regional issues, WARP was uniquely positioned to work with regional agricultural research and farmer groups. The two principle partners identified were the Institute du Sahel, (INSAH), which is the research arm of CILSS, (The Permanent Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel), and the West Africa farmers group ROPPA (West African Network of Peasant Farmers).

In April 2002, a delegation including members from INSAH and ROPPA visited three countries, (Burkina Faso, Niger and Senegal), identifying national partners and technologies readily available to improve production in three key foodstuffs: millet, sorghum and maize. After going to the field and getting input from natural agricultural researchers, extensionists and farmers, it was decided to include cowpeas to the other three crops.

In May each of the three country teams elaborated a report detailing how they would transfer technologies to improve production in the four crops with a budget of approximately \$50,000 each, with the remaining monies allocated to planning, coordination, and evaluation activities. This planning phase culminated in a regional workshop hosted by INSAH where three representatives, (a researcher, an extensionist and a farmer), from each country presented and improved their national plans.

The plans were put into action in June as training sessions were held to educate farmers in the improved technologies. Farmers planted during the 2002 crop season, harvesting in October and November. According to a preliminary report commissioned for this Action Plan, farmers using the improved technology packages, which included improved seed, fertilizer, pesticides, and training increased their yields about 25% over on-farm averages: cowpea (24%), maize (26%), millet (29%), and sorghum (25%) (Oliveira 2002b).

At a November 2002 meeting in Dakar to discuss preliminary findings, the TARGET participants also expressed interest in technology packages based on a better integration of crop and livestock activities and, in particular, designed to take advantage of manure as an organic fertilizer. There was also a call for a tighter partnership between farmers and agro-processors, which could over time, increase the value of production and thus the profitability of using improved inputs. A final conclusion was that farmer groups needed a better understanding of marketing.

### **3.1.2. Economic Integration**

WARP encourages regional economic integration by undertaking activities that support 1) the harmonization of trade policies within the region, 2) the reduction of barriers to trade, 3) the improvement of regional energy systems and their interconnectedness, and 4) the promotion of linkages between West African entrepreneurs and the United States. The implications of the subsidiary impacts on agricultural trade are clear. WARP's program is expected to augment opportunities for trade across most sectors in the regional economy. Lower electricity rates and increased trade in energy, as well as the implementation of a free trade zone within ECOWAS, should provide an environment to stimulate regional economic and agricultural growth. Trade between West Africa and the U.S. should benefit from directly linking U.S. and West African businesses and by assisting West African governments to satisfy requirements under the WTO and under the AGOA preference scheme in support of the private sector. These efforts will be bolstered in FY 2003 with the West African Hub for Global Competitiveness. Many of the activities under this SO complement those taking place under the Food Security SO.

### **3.1.3. Trade Capacity**

WARP has been making strides to increase West Africa's trade capacity since its inception in 2000. Focus areas have been export promotion, trade capacity building, and trade in services.

**Export promotion** has been a component of the following activities: AGOA resource centers, West African International Business Links Program (WAIBL), West African Businesswomen's Network (WABNET), and Women's Business Facilitation. In FY2003 WARP will conclude the installation of ten AGOA resource centers throughout the region. The centers will provide hands-on practical resources in how to access imports in the U.S, updated information on AGOA provisions, and a U.S. Harmonized Tariff Schedule. The WAIBL program facilitates business-to-business contacts between companies in the United States and companies in West Africa. Trade finance and sector specific linkages are the current focus of the program. Support to strengthen WABNET includes training and promoting linkages among women entrepreneurs throughout the region to facilitate larger and more extensive trade. Analyses done under the Women's Business Facilitation program identified trade barriers disproportionately affecting women traders, provided fora for priority-setting exercises, and designed interventions to develop new skills for women traders.

**Trade capacity building** efforts relating to regional West African trade agreements and commitments under the World Trade Organization (WTO) are being carried out by WARP. The ECO-Trade activity works with the ECOWAS Secretariat to expand the adoption of the eight-member common external tariff of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) to all fifteen member states in ECOWAS. This activity also highlights WTO commitments and their relationship to regional trade and trade capacity development. Trade and globalization seminars were offered in FY2001 and FY2002

designed to impart a greater regional understanding of globalization and what the WTO is and is not, including topics on liberalization, privatization, regulation and regional integration.

WARP has encouraged **trade in services** through its support to the West African Monetary Institute (WAMI). Technical assistance was provided to make progress towards the eventual establishment of a satellite based real-time bank settlement system. Since 2000, WARP has been providing the Department of Integration Programs at ECOWAS with technical assistance, including three technical staffers, to support the establishment of a West Africa Power Pool (WAPP). The WAPP is intended to develop the administrative and institutional mechanisms that will permit energy trading throughout the region. This will produce a reliable, affordable and sustainable supply of energy for West Africa, while contributing to the region's economic and social development.

#### **3.1.4. West African Trade Hub**

The nascent West African Trade Hub (WATH) will reinforce IEHA activities and results. In particular, it is envisioned that the proposed interventions to strengthen the networks of regional market information systems and traders' organizations will complement the activities of the Trade Hub.

In early FY2003 WARP signed a two year contract with CARANA Corporation to launch the West African Trade Hub. The Hub is intended to reinforce regional efforts to enhance West Africa's trade competitiveness, thereby permitting the region to take greater advantage of the increased trading opportunities provided through the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) and other global trade initiatives. Through the Hub, technical assistance will be provided to West African countries, including the region's private sector and civil society organizations, to promote the six main themes of the Trade for African Development and Enterprise (TRADE) initiative: 1) enhance the competitiveness of West African products and services; 2) expand the role that trade can play in African poverty reduction strategies; 3) promote U.S.-West African business linkages; 4) improve the delivery of public services supporting trade; 5) strengthen West African capacity for trade policy formulation and implementation; and 6) strengthen the enabling environment for West African businesses.

While WARP's regional integration program is focused primarily on harmonizing customs and trade regulations within West Africa and removing barriers to intra-regional trade, the Trade Hub is expected to concentrate more on extra-regional trade on to global markets, particularly to the U.S. market but also to the EU. Notwithstanding the difference in emphasis, intra-regional and extra-regional trade integration is interconnected. The more West Africa conforms to international frameworks and trading practices, the more competitive it will be, and therefore the more likely it is to finally reap the long-awaited and much-touted benefits from global trade liberalization.

In the past, export marketing approaches emanating from much of West Africa have generally concentrated on primary commodities, traditional markets and opportunistic deals rather than long-term relationships between supplier and buyer. Moreover, West African products have typically competed on the basis of price and in low-end segments of the marketplace. This has not only left the region vulnerable to the long-term downward trend in world commodity prices that has been evident for more than fifty years (occasional upturns notwithstanding), but also has prevented the region from creating value added production that developed countries and some developing countries have been enjoying, starting in the Eighties and gaining strength in the Nineties. West Africa needs to make a concerted effort to move up the value chain in its exports and to diversify products and markets, while at least protecting and hopefully regaining market share in traditional commodities such as cocoa. The region's producers and exporters also need to improve their positions in supply chains.

The WATH's focus will be on improving trade capacity (institutions, systems, policies), enhancing trade competitiveness (ability of firms to expand market share, penetrate new markets, raise value-added) and fostering trade expansion (actual increases in volume and value as well as diversification of products, markets and buyers). This will be accomplished through strategic market assessments, support to regional and national organizations, enterprise-level assistance, and training.

### **3.1.5. Environmental Compliance**

In one of WARP's few roles as a regional service provider, WARP's Regional Environmental Advisor reviews all mission's strategic and special objectives and related activities, and assists Missions in the preparation of Initial Environmental Examinations (IEEs) and/or Environmental Assessments.

### **3.1.6. WARP's Other Programs to Cut Hunger**

WARP is also pursuing approaches to hunger that are not, strictly speaking, agricultural, but do complement agricultural and IEHA-activities in efforts to improve food security by protecting the agricultural labor force. For example, WARP is already spending nearly \$10 million per year on HIV/AIDs

### **Health**

WARP's health SO seeks to improve regional health indicators by reducing the spread of HIV/AIDS/STI and infectious diseases, promoting child survival, improving reproductive health and family planning services, and strengthening regional institutions and human resources in the region. The SO initially targeted its resources in four focus countries (Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire and Togo) but has expanded its programs over the last two years following its absorption into the WARP. The new project will shift focus from activities located primarily in its focus countries to those that are truly regional in nature. It will also work towards the adoption of successful approaches and policies at the regional level, as opposed to aiming for grass-roots people-level impacts.

In FY 2002, the WARP health project recorded a 34.5% increase CYP from socially marketed hormonal contraceptives in two countries, Cameroon and Burkina Faso, and the number of condoms sold increased by 10% in focus countries to 68.3 million units. Project sponsored and leveraged activities provided community-level assistance to approximately 2000 persons living with AIDS including orphans and vulnerable children. In child survival activities, the sale of oral rehydration salts rose by 32% to 3.4 million sachets. Finally, in FY 2002 the program expanded its level of region-wide interventions and increased support for non-presence countries (NPCs) through the start-up of an Ambassador's HIV/AIDS Fund. *In FY03, WARP is investing \$19.6 million annually on the health sector, of which \$9.6million is on HIV/AIDS.* This represents a significant contribution to addressing the issue of HIV AIDS.

- In FY 2001, USAID developed a strategic vision for **regional HIV/AIDS intervention** in West and Central Africa. Support is provided through several approaches, including regional meetings, sharing effective tools, and approaches, and providing technical assistance at the country level. Key elements of this strategy are behavior change communication, sexually transmitted infection diagnosis and treatment, voluntary counseling and testing and hotlines, condom promotion, research and surveillance, care and support, policy dialogue and capacity building
- The **WARP Ambassadors' AIDS Fund** is a pilot initiative to increase HIV/AIDS activities in ECOWAS countries without a USAID mission (non-presence countries) and activities of regional significance in ECOWAS countries with a USAID mission (bilateral countries). The fund will enable US Ambassadors, particularly in non-presence countries, with a means to provide strategic assistance in the fight against HIV/AIDS in the ECOWAS region.<sup>8</sup>
- In 1998, the USAID **PSAMAO project** (*Prévention du SIDA sur les Axes Migratoires en Afrique de l'Ouest* or AIDS Prevention on the Migratory Axes of West Africa) was started by Family Health and AIDS to prevent the spread of STDs and HIV/AIDS along the principle transport routes in West Africa. The project targets commercial sex workers and truck drivers in several key cities and towns along the routes between Côte d'Ivoire, Burkina Faso, Mali and Togo.

## **Conflict**

WARP's conflict prevention program is implementing two major activities: 1) strengthening the financial management division of ECOWAS with training and the provision of equipment, and 2) launching of a capacity building program for ECOWAS and regional conflict prevention NGOs. WARP's conflict prevention team also is funding programs in two regional hotspots, the Mano River Union (specifically the borders between Liberia, Sierra Leone and Guinea) and Cassamance (Guinea Bissau, Senegal and the Gambia). These two cross-border activities also mark the long desired initiation of programs that are jointly designed and funded with USAID bilateral

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<sup>8</sup> For more information: <http://www.fha-sfps.org/Ambassador2.htm>

missions. Lastly, WARP has begun a sub-regional program on Trafficking in Persons and is working with ECOWAS to implement their regional plan of action and support select priority projects.

Conflict is endemic in West Africa. Several countries in the region are ensconced in conflict including Cote d'Ivoire with the coup attempt in September 2002, the Mano River Union countries (Liberia, Guinea, & Sierra Leone), the Casamance area in Southern Senegal and its spillover effects on the Gambia and Guinea-Bissau, and well as Nigeria with increased domestic tensions from the elections in April 2003. In addition, there are many smaller conflicts in the region as well as destabilizing factors that should not be ignored.

These conflicts have touched all sectors in West Africa. They have produced massive population flows throughout the region impacting the supply of labor and reducing peoples control and access to the factors of production. Conflict has disrupted economic activity by limiting transport routes, access to markets, and production. Moreover, it takes a direct toll in human resources by disrupting health and education services, spreading infectious diseases, as well as imposing psychological trauma on those who have been uprooted and/or trapped in violent situations. In addition, conflict has contributed to extensive human rights violations and a staggering humanitarian situation by greatly hindering access to basic needs (food, water, & security). The direct and indirect impact of conflict on agriculture programs can be extensive.

WARP's conflict portfolio is the smallest of WARP's Strategic Objectives but is the fastest growing due to demand in this region. WARP anticipates a continuous scaling up activities in coming years. WARP's conflict prevention program focuses in two main areas: 1) capacity-building for African organizations (with a focus on ECOWAS and NGO/CSO networks) to address conflict in the region; and 2) cross-border interventions to mitigate the consequences of conflict and promote regional stability.

Under the first focal area, WARP supports ECOWAS's Regional Observation and Monitoring Centers, which are part of the ECOWAS Mechanism for Conflict Prevention. Activities focus on data gathering and reporting of potential and actual conflict situations, training of ECOWAS staff to collect, analyze and report conflict information and to develop options for preventive interventions. WARP activities encourage collaboration between ECOWAS and regional CSOs.

In the second focal area, WARP has cross-border programs in the Casamance and MRU which were jointly designed with USAID bilateral missions and embassies in the region. Through these programs, WARP assists regional and grassroots CSOs & NGOs to increase their participation in conflict prevention and advocacy and to build their capacity to work with communities to prevent conflict, build peace, and mitigate the impact of cross-border conflicts. In addition, WARP had developed a coordinated response to the crisis in Cote d'Ivoire in collaboration with USAID missions and embassies in the region; WARP is awaiting funding for this.

### **3.2. USAID/Washington's Programs in West Africa for Cutting Hunger**

USAID/Washington has been executing a great number of programs in West Africa, including many that fall under the general rubric of cutting hunger. These programs are laid out on the following pages in detail. However, before launching into that description, WARP considers that the following salient points encapsulate the section 3.2 narrative that follows:

- While WARP has made considerable effort regarding the identification many of USAID/W administrated programs, it is unclear if all the relevant programs have been included here.
- In general, these programs are heavily skewed to agricultural research. While most of these programs affirm the importance of demand driven research and technology (S&T) dissemination, it is unclear how many have successfully incorporated local market demand.
- The S&T agenda is particularly focused on increasing production and productivity. This is done through support of collaborative science with US-based universities (CRSPs), core and restricted support to the international research centers, and support to Africa-based commodity and natural resources research networks and to a regionally based organization designed to coordinate network and country-level research activities.
- It has been mentioned that certain of these activities will be "transferred" to WARP, although it remains unclear if the corresponding funding will also be transferred. At a time when WARP's management capacity is already stretched thin and its food security program budget is slated to be cut by 33 percent and the regional economic integration/trade program budget cut by 45 percent, this would be most unwelcome.
- Beyond the realm of S&T, there are some Washington programs focused on food aid, food security monitoring and agribusiness development.
- The food aid program is very large, often used for agricultural development goals, and generally uncoordinated with other agricultural development planning at the regional level (although in certain countries, such as Ghana, PL480 has been explicitly tied into mission development planning). WARP will need to clearly learn more about the food aid programs (described in section 3.4 in this document) and how to integrate activities. This is an enormous issue that will require Washington leadership. WARP looks forward to better complimenting the agricultural development activities that are funded from the significant resources available through monetized food aid.

- WARP's efforts to understand Washington's strategy and funding levels for in all these efforts lead to the following conclusions: 1) the sums involved from Washington are considerable, but difficult to assess as they are often organized by technical areas and not by geographic region; 2) it is unclear that the multiple activities managed out of USAID/W are coordinated into a harmonized strategy or vision for West Africa; 3) several of the activities lack recent external evaluations, and really require a review before qualifying for additional funding; and, 4) WARP alone cannot be responsible at this stage for building a regional platform from these programs. In conclusion, future efforts to coordinate IEHA planning in West Africa will need to bring information and representatives of all parties involved to work out a common IEHA agenda.

The following USAID/Washington activities in West Africa contribute to the effort to cut hunger. Efforts are underway both in WARP and in Washington to integrate these programs to varying degrees under the IEHA umbrella:<sup>9</sup>

**The Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWSNET)** is the fourth phase of a twenty year USAID funded activity that aims to provide timely and rigorous early warning and vulnerability information on emerging or evolving food security issues. During the previous phases of FEWS (1985-July 2000), a significant amount of work was undertaken to develop tools and methods for early warning monitoring, and to a lesser extent contingency and response planning. The FEWSNET activity seeks to build on the knowledge and experiences of these previous three phases and to add an important livelihoods component to its ongoing food security analysis. FEWSNET has national representatives in Mali, Burkina Faso, Mauritania, Niger and Chad and a regional office in Bamako, Mali. Activities include early warning, food security conditions assessment, agricultural season monitoring, vulnerability assessment methods harmonization, capacity strengthening and joint monthly reporting. In West Africa, FEWSNET works closely with CILSS entities at regional (PREGEC: Food Crisis Prevention and Management Unit at CILSS headquarters in Ouagadougou, AGRHYMET: Agro-Hydro-Meteorological Regional Center and Sahel Institute in Niamey) and also at country levels (National AGRHYMET Group call GTPs).

**Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)**, which brings together and coordinates public donors, private bodies and 16 international agricultural research centers (IARCs), lately styled "Future Harvest Centers", in support of the IARCs' programs of strategic and applied research. Non-IARC members are all financial contributors. The objective is to contribute to food security and poverty eradication in developing countries through research, partnerships, capacity building, and policy support, promoting sustainable agricultural development based on the environmentally sound management of natural resources. The CGIAR is the largest publicly-funded research consortium serving developing countries, has an annual budget of \$340 million, and employs over 8500 staff, including more than 1000 scientists, working in over 100 countries. The Secretariat is hosted and supported by the World Bank. IARCs

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<sup>9</sup> Additional information on the CGIAR, CRSPs, and networks can be found in Gilbert, 2003, which is also included in Volume IV of this Action Plan.

headquartered in West Africa are: International Institute for Tropical Agriculture (IITA) in Ibadan, Nigeria and the West African Rice Development Authority in Bouake. Those with presences and activities in West Africa are the International Center for Research in Agro-Forestry (ICRAF) in Mali and Niger, International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) in Mali and International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) in Mali. The USAID provides core funding of \$27 million annually, with another \$20 million in restricted funding from USAID bureaus and missions.

**Collaborative Research (CRSPs)** are multidisciplinary research and training initiatives that involve US university and host-country researchers. Collaborators also include host-country agriculturalists, regional research institutes, IARCs and PVOs and are reviewed by external committees. There are six CRSPs active in West Africa.

- **Bean/Cowpea CRSP** focuses on marketing and crop improvement. Projects involve researchers in Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ghana, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal and from the University of Georgia, Purdue, Texas A & M, and U. California, Riverside. Activities include determining the current demand and future market opportunities for cowpea grain and processed products in West Africa; and developing cowpea-based value-added foods, developing improved cowpea cultivars.
- **IPM (Integrated Pest Management) CRSP** aims to: develop improved technologies and institutional changes that reduce crop losses; increase farmer income; reduce pesticide use and pesticide residues on export products; improve IPM research and education capabilities; improve the ability to monitor pests; and increase the involvement of women in IPM decision-making and program design. The IPM CRSP research program in West Africa is based in Mali and is carried out through collaboration of a multi-disciplinary team of scientists based at five U.S. and four Malian institutions. The four Malian institutions playing a leading role are the agricultural research institution Institut d'Economie Rurale (IER), the extension organization Opération Haute Vallée du Niger (OHVN), the toxicology laboratory of the Central Veterinary Laboratory (LCV), and the Institut Supérieur de Formation et de Recherche Appliqué (ISFRA) of the Université de Mali.
- **INTSORMIL (International Sorghum/Millet) CRSP** has the purpose of removing constraints to the production and use of sorghum and pearl millet for the mutual benefit of developing countries and the United States. INTSORMIL works with researchers and farmers in Mali, Niger, Ghana, Senegal, Burkina Faso, and Nigeria on both in-country and regional projects to improve the production and use of these crops. Activities include breeding for improved performance, stability, nutritional values, and stress tolerance.
- **Peanut CRSP** seeks to develop environmentally sound, sustainable agriculture production and food delivery systems for peanuts. In West Africa, work focuses on production, food safety, and socio-economic issues and involves researchers from Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Mali, and Senegal and from U. Georgia, Oklahoma

State, Texas A & M., Purdue, U. Wisconsin, NC State, U. Florida, U. Alabama, U. Connecticut, and Virginia Tech. Activities include efforts to improve production efficiency through standardized, integrated, and enhanced research and technology; breeding peanut for better productivity and quality; and research to prevention of contamination, assessment of the health impacts of aflatoxin consumption.

- **Soil Management CRSP** started a new five year program in October 2002 focusing on increasing the adoption of technologies and practices, building in-house regional capacity, long term training, alliance-oriented activities to help achieve food security in regions of the world where hunger and poverty are highest and enabling its clients to do so without compromising the sustainability of agro-environments. The Soil Management CRSP has two projects in West Africa: 1) the Nutrient Management Support System for increasing soil carbon, productivity and biodiversity and 2) Measuring and Assessing Soil Carbon Sequestration by Agricultural Systems in Developing Countries. This CRSP collaborates with the SANREM CRSP (below), as well as with NASA and USDA on a community carbon project in Mali.
- **SANREM (Sustainable Agriculture and Natural Resource Management) CRSP** assists in the creation and application of decision support methods, information, institutional innovations and the building of local capacity to support participatory sustainable agriculture and natural resource planning, management and policy analysis. In Western Africa, SANREM currently has activities in the Niger Delta region of Mali. As decentralization gives more decision-making authority to local communities, the SANREM CRSP is supporting local people as they manage their natural resources. The principal SANREM partners in Mali include the Institute d'Economie Rurale (IER) and CARE-Mali, as well as the farmers and pastoralists of the Commune of Madiama. The coordinating U.S. institution is Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University. Soil Management CRSP, which focuses on the development of tools that permit decision-makers to visualize the agronomic, economic, and environmental outcomes of alternative soil management practices. The SM CRSP is mandated to remove five soil constraints that now prevent farmers and makers from improving agricultural performance: low soil nitrogen levels, low soil phosphorus levels, soil acidity, erosion and water deficiencies. In West Africa, the Soil Management CRSP is at work in Mali, Senegal, and Cape Verde. In addition, it is collaborating with the SANREM CRSP on the Carbon from Communities Project.

**West and Central African Council for Agriculture Research and Development (CORAF/WECARD)** has a mission to encourage South-South exchanges and North-South collaboration in facilitating partnerships. This is accomplished through the indentifying common research goals, carrying out projects and organizing research teams that serve the sub-region. It has become the sub-regional institution representing the national agricultural research systems (NARS) of West and Central Africa (except Equatorial Guinea). CORAF works to ensure that regional agricultural research priorities are established in a regional fashion and strengthen the NARS in the collaborative pursuit of a regional agenda. It does this through communications, meetings and other information exchanges. The headquarters is in Dakar. The member countries support the

core costs of the Secretariat while other activities require support from donors or private other funding sources. The EU has provided \$20 million mainly for CORAF's Competitive Grant program and for non-core costs of Secretariat operations. The French contribute about \$300,000 to 400,000 annually. The U.S. has contributed some \$50,000 annually to CORAF; support has included strategic planning, workplan development and guidelines for the Competitive Grant program. CORAF is currently recruiting new staff for the Secretariat, which should be in place by mid-2003.

**Commodity and Natural Resources networks** are feeling the effects of the recent re-organization, and in this case termination of USAID funded activities previously administered by Africa Bureau. WARP thus faces the responsibility of determining if and how to continue such investments. USAID's past investments have created a new range of opportunities but there is a need for WARP and AFR/SD to develop a joint strategy on how to approach these activities in the future. At the request of AFR/SD, the networks provided summaries of their recent activities as of December 2003. There remains a need for more rigorous external evaluation. There are five networks operating in West Africa.

- **West and Central Africa Maize Collaborative Research Network (WECAMAN)** is designed to strengthen the capacity and capability of the NARS to undertake and coordinate maize research and to combine their resources to address regional constraints to maize production through the generation and transfer of appropriate technologies. WECAMAN conducts coordinated development of maize varieties, promotes technology transfer and dissemination, encourages and supports sustainable seed production and distribution systems, enhances the capacity of the NARS, and promotes expansion of the demand for maize by supporting the development of new maize-based food products. The network coordinator is based at IITA in Ibadan, Nigeria. The NARS of Nigeria, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Togo, Benin, Cameroon, Burkina Faso, Chad, Senegal, Mali and Guinea are members.
- ***Réseau Ouest et Centre Africain du Riz***/West and Central Africa Rice Research and Development Network (ROCARIZ) links rice stakeholders in West and Central Africa in order to generate and sustain improved, relevant rice technologies, and to facilitate their transfer and diffusion for rapid adoption by end-users. This is achieved by enhancing NARS' capacity for participatory rice research planning, technology generation, evaluation, and transfer. The coordination is hosted by West Africa Rice Development Association (WARDA) from near Bouake, Ivory Coast (but is now also located in Abidjan and at ICRISAT/Bamako until the safety concerns in the Ivory Coast are resolved). Both WARDA and CORAF provide institutional support and donor coordination. Operations are spread among 22 West and Central African countries.
- **West and Central Africa Sorghum Research Network (WCASRN or ROCARS)** aims to improve the production, productivity, and utilization of sorghum, to contribute to greater food security and to enhance the economic and social well-being of the people of the sorghum-producing countries of West and Central Africa. Its sub-

objectives are to strengthen linkages among sorghum researchers for exchange of plant genetic materials, technologies, and research information, assist network member countries in improving their research and extension services, coordinate collaborative research in the areas of germplasm development and natural resources management, facilitate the improvement of sustainable sorghum-based production systems in the region, and promote cooperation between network member countries, and national, regional, and international institutions involved and/or interested in sorghum research and development. WCASRN promotes and pursues partnerships in varietal development, including participatory breeding; partnerships for seed production and distribution, regional exchange and testing; IPM and NRM; market-driven development opportunities for sorghum, particularly addressing lack of efficient sorghum processing machinery and lack of varieties suiting certain end uses; institutional and human resource building through regular training programs, workshops and monitoring tours; technology development, transfer and commercialization. The network coordination unit is based at ICRISAT's Samanko station near Bamako. The eighteen participating countries are: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea-Conakry, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Senegal, and Togo.

- **The African Rural Policy Analysis Network (ARPAN)** is a small grants program to contribute to African capacity in rural development and food security through high quality, policy-relevant field-based studies. The program's objectives are to strengthen linkages between policy and locally produced analyses on issues pertinent to agriculture and rural development in sub-Saharan Africa. The ARPAN Program is managed by a Technical Advisory Committee and is based in Ibadan, Nigeria. It is implemented by Winrock International Institute for Agricultural Development and funded by USAID/AFR/SD and USDA.
- **NRM Inter-CRSP in West Africa**, which works in a network to build a sustainable regional response to changing natural resource management (NRM) needs by reinforcing regional research integration. This is a network research program, not a CRSP. However, it draws on the resources of seven CRSPs in the pursuit of its agenda, which focuses on adapting and increasing the adoption of appropriate NRM technologies throughout the Sahel. It aims to address priority regional NRM problems in the West Africa region, building on the expertise and experience of the individual CRSPs and their host partner institutions. It provides support for the Africa Bureau's SO 3 Results Package: increasing the "adoption of improved agricultural policies, programs and strategies." It contributes by increasing broad-based access to technology for selected commodity systems and deploying selected regional and national public and private sector services in support of their adaptation and adoption by resource users. US coordination is out of the headquarters of the IPM CRSP at Virginia Polytechnic and State University (Virginia Tech) in Blacksburg, Virginia. The Sahelian NRM/Production Systems Research Pole is coordinated from at INERA in Burkina Faso. The participating CRSPs are: Bean/Cowpea, INTSORMIL

(sorghum/millet), IPM, Peanut, Pond Dynamics/Aquaculture, SANREM (Sustainable Agriculture and Natural Resource Management) and Soil Management.

### **Technology Applications for Rural Growth and Economic Transformation**

(TARGET) was a one year program run out of USAID/EGAT designed to get profitable, productivity enhancing, agricultural technologies, currently in the pipeline or on the shelf, into the hands of farmers or other end-users. In collaboration with their NARS partners, IARCs were invited to submit concept notes describing opportunities and approaches to realizing them in Africa. The West African notes were reviewed first CORAF, revised, then submitted to USAID. Six were approved in May 2002. The three approved concept notes for West Africa were for: Peri-Urban Dairy Production (Ghana, Nigeria and Niger); Micro-Dosing Fertilizer (Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger) and Increasing Productivity and Market Opportunities for Banana and Plantain (Ghana, Cameroon, Mozambique and Tanzania).<sup>10</sup>

**Semi-Arid Food Grains Research and Development (SAFGRAD)** contributes to the advancement of agricultural research, technology transfer as well as the management of natural resources by facilitating and coordinating the use of the scientific talents of NARS and IARCs to enhance food security and promote sustainable agriculture in the semi-arid zones of Africa. It was established in 1977 by African Heads of States, in response to recurrent droughts and the agricultural crisis experienced in semi-arid Africa to serve as a focal point to promote inter-African agricultural research cooperation on cultivated food crops of semi-arid zones. Although autonomous in its technical operation, SAFGRAD is under the institutional and legal umbrella of the Organization of African Unity through its Scientific, Technical and Research Commission. Member countries are: Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cap Verde, Central Africa Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Kenya, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia.

**The Sustainable Financing Initiative (SFI)**, which strives to strengthen and diversify the financial base of African agricultural and natural resource institutions, and to promote their capacity to manage their research and technology transfer programs in a sustainable manner. SFI pursues its objectives through a variety of activities, including analytical and conceptual work; coalition-building within the international community on the importance of agricultural research and natural resource management and of financial restructuring of research and technology transfer; planning and technical assistance for institutions engaged in reform; and networking and information-sharing of SFI experience among current and prospective SFI partners and international donors. SFI has the following components: financial mechanisms, institutional reform and capacity-building, partnership development, and policy analysis and reform. USAID is a co-sponsor with the World Bank.

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<sup>10</sup> Note that there was a second set of TARGET activities in West Africa during the 2002 crop season, organized by WARP detailed in Section 3.1.1 of this volume.

**The Collaborative Agricultural Biotechnology Initiative (CABIO)** helps developing countries access and manage the tools of modern biotechnology as part of an integrated drive to improve agricultural productivity, environmental sustainability and nutrition. CABIO supports collaborations between local, regional and international institutions, both public and private, to address priorities in the areas of biotechnology applications for developing countries, creating an enabling policy environment, human and institutional capacity building and public outreach. Under the CABIO, the Agricultural Biotechnology Support Project (ABSP) II is currently developing a work plan to assist institutions in West Africa with collaborative technology development, scientific training and institutional development needed to manage intellectual property rights and biosafety issues. Within the next year, the Agency's Program for Biosafety (PBS) will start work in West Africa intended to help countries create the infrastructure needed to use biotechnology safely, develop policies and capacity for science-based regulations and examine biosafety in the broader context of economics, environment, science and trade issues. WARP is working with the USAID/EGAT to define West African priorities for ABSP II and PBS.

**Agribusiness in Sustainable Natural African Plant Products (A-SNAPP)** was initiated in 1999 to help develop the natural products sector in Africa. A-SNAPP helps create and develop successful African businesses in the natural products sector providing income, employment and development, through environmentally and socially conscious sustainable production of high quality, healthful natural products for local, regional overseas markets. The project's overall aim is to build capacity for the development of sustainable natural plant product businesses in a socially and environmentally sensitive manner. A-SNAPP uses a market-driven, commodity-systems approach this minimizes risk to growers and is focused on crop clusters such as teas, dyes, spices, and aromatic plants. A sub-focus of the project is the commercialization of plants that are also used in traditional medicine and can assist in primary health care. A-SNAPP uses ongoing training programs to promote organic production methods, business development skills and education.

Following a market study in Ghana, Nigeria and Côte d'Ivoire of potential trade opportunities of African botanical and natural products between West Africa and the US in 2001, A-SNAPP has been working with NGO and University partners in the US and Africa to conduct propagation trials to develop some of the crops identified and selected by the market study. In Ghana, A-SNAPP has supported nursery sites to cultivate an increasing rare herbal plant with anti-malaria properties (*Cryptolepis sanguinolenta*). ASNAPP is also supporting projects to produce culinary herbs for the domestic and regional markets and set up hydroponics units in the low-income earning areas in metropolis of the Accra to produce high quality vegetables for a niche market. To improve links to other countries, A-NSAPP funded a natural products roundtable conference in Ghana in February 2002, bring together delegates from more than 18 countries to share information between researchers, farmers, NGO's, manufacturers, exporters and policy-makers on natural plant products. The project is also working on improving the quality control for natural products.

### 3.3. Bilateral Mission Programs in West Africa for Cutting Hunger

USAID operates bilateral missions in several countries in West Africa, including Benin, Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal and in Sierra Leone (out of the USAID mission in neighboring Guinea), as well as a small USAID office in Liberia. These bilateral programs already in place serve as a key resource for WARP as it develops its IEHA Action Plan. WARP has reviewed the strategic objectives of each of these missions and corresponding programs relevant to IEHA themes in order to identify potential linkages for IEHA interventions, as well as major gaps and sources of weaknesses in meeting IEHA objectives. While none of the Missions have strategic objective exclusively dedicated to agriculture, many do incorporate initiatives that support agricultural growth under strategic objectives focused on economic growth, private sector development or the sustainable use of the agricultural resource base (NRM). A summary of the activities of particular relevance to IEHA is found in Annex B.

Of the seven USAID bilateral Missions in West Africa, only three will be selected as IEHA focus countries. USAID/Mali submitted its Action Plan in January 2003. It is currently anticipated that Ghana and Nigeria will join the IEHA either this fiscal year or next (FY03 or FY04).

**Table 4: Population, GDP and Labor in IEHA Focus Countries**

	Ghana	Mali	Nigeria	West Africa
Population (000)	19	11	120	256
GDP (millions 1995 US\$)	7,978	3,119	32,184	99,717
Agricultural GDP (millions 1995 US\$)	2,816	1,428	9,497	30,065
Ag. Labor in Total Labor (%)	57	81	33	54

Source: various tables in *IFPRI Annex for IEHA Action Plan: WARP*. December 2003

**USAID/Ghana** is in the process of drafting both a new strategy and preparing for inclusion under the Initiative to End Hunger in Africa. The SO7 program for 2004-2010 builds on the success and lessons learned from the present program. The results framework has been rationalized into two Intermediate Results: an improved enabling environment for private sector competitiveness and strengthened capacity of private sector enterprises to exploit market opportunities, both as they relate to world markets. The USAID/Ghana program will continue to focus on promoting economic growth through the private sector as a way of combating poverty and hunger.

Ghana has achieved modest success in economic and social development over the past two decades. Real GDP increased at an annual average rate of around 4% per annum and per capita income at 1.7% per annum over the period 1983-2001. The steady economic growth has contributed to a significant decline in poverty. Overall poverty fell from 51.7% to 39.5% and extreme poverty from 36.5 to 26.8% between 1991/92 and

1998/99.<sup>11</sup> Most impressively, during the 1990s *the absolute number of poor* declined by more than one half million persons.

Why is economic growth so effective at reducing poverty, especially in countries with a relatively equitable existing distribution of income like Ghana's? Principally it is because growth increases employment opportunities for and the incomes of Ghanaian households. This increases household consumption and saving, and consumption poverty is the most often-used definition of poverty. In addition, the tax revenues accruing from the larger tax base can be used to finance public services – poor access to quality public services such as health, education and sanitation is a second cause of poverty.

In the above context, the purpose of SO7 is to increase the competitiveness of goods and services produced by the Ghanaian private sector for the global market place. *No a priori* distinction is made between domestic and export markets. This includes growth of agricultural production for both export and domestic markets.

SO7 under the new strategy will be different from the present program in several ways. The program will place more emphasis in some areas of activity and less on others. In design and implementation, the program will become more focused and more emphasis will be placed on capacity building and African ownership of the activities.

- **Modernized Agriculture will be emphasized.** SO 7's core competency is in export-led private sector growth as the most effective way to introduce modern marketing, processing and production methods.
- **Private Sector growth remains the foremost tool for modernizing the overall economy.** USAID's core competency lies in promoting export-led private sector growth as the most effective way to rapidly introduce modern marketing, processing and production methods, in the agriculture sector as well as other sectors of the economy.
- **Management of the Natural Resources Base will be woven into the fabric of SO7 activities.** The two key resource management issues in Ghana are deforestation and land degradation linked to inappropriate farming practices and unsustainable harvesting of crops. Forestry sector policy and program interventions, eco-tourism and environmentally sustainable crop production will constitute USAID's main interventions in this area.
- **Institutional Reform, Capacity Building and African Ownership of the SO7 will be emphasized.** Focusing on a few selected activities will allow for follow up on reforms and capacity building that will enable partners to better achieve results. A starting point for change will be to restructure the two core contracts of SO 7. For ten years the SO 7 program has been supported by two free-standing institutions set up and led by American contractors. It is an appropriate time transition to building

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<sup>11</sup> The only comparable set of poverty data available is the 1991/92 and 1998/99 Ghana Living Standards Surveys. Data on average caloric intake for 1983-1999 support the notion that there has been a relatively steady improvement in the standard of living over the period. As in many African countries data reliability is an issue. This said, in Ghana the consensus (statistics and optics) is that there has been major improvement in the standard of living over the last couple of decades.

capacity of Ghanaian institutions to do the work that to date has been led by the American contractors.

“Focus and Concentrate” will be the guiding principle for SO7. The evaluation of the present Enabling Environment program noted that success in policy reform was greater when there was follow up and capacity building. However, demand will drive the program interventions, both in terms of the geographic location of enterprise support activities and in the policy and institutional issues on which the mission focuses reform efforts.

**USAID/Mali** has just completed a new strategy and has been selected as the first bilateral mission in West Africa to participate in the Initiative to End Hunger in Africa. The USAID/Mali IEHA Action Plan was submitted in January 2003 and is currently under revision.

Mali remains one of the poorest countries in West Africa, with more than 70 percent of its roughly 11 million people living under the poverty line of less than one U.S. dollar per day, and more than 90 percent living under the two dollar per day line. Poverty is largely a rural phenomenon, with the rural overall poverty rate of 76 percent much higher than the urban rate of 30 percent. GDP per capita has remained virtually stagnant over the last four decades at under \$275 USD per person<sup>12</sup>.

Cutting hunger requires that poverty decrease: without increased incomes, the poor cannot sustainably increase their food intake and improve their nutrition. In Mali, with such a high proportion of the population living in rural areas, the increased economic growth that would support higher incomes cannot take place without growth in agricultural output per capita. Increased output per person leads to higher incomes in the agricultural sector: farming households find themselves better off.

The purpose of the Accelerated Economic Growth Strategic Objective (SO9) is to “increase productivity and incomes in selected agricultural subsectors” in Mali. The Strategic Objective will build on the current strategy and will focus support on the production and trade of selected commodities for which Mali has a comparative advantage and for which production risks and regional market risks can be minimized in response to investment opportunities. In addition, it will continue targeted assistance to agro-businesses and support to microfinance together with broader bank-financing options through expanded technical assistance, training and institutional financing. The goals are to reduce agricultural risks through productivity improvement in irrigated food crops for which Mali has a comparative advantage, to increase regional trade and to support natural resource management. All will be key to helping Mali become more food secure and achieve sustainable economic growth and increased income

The following is summary of proposed IEHA investments by USAID/Mali:

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<sup>12</sup> Amount in constant 1995 USD.

- **Support to biotechnology**: The Government of Mali intends to develop Rural Economic Institute's (IER) biotechnology capacity to improve agricultural productivity in the context of developing biotechnology legislation. IER has asked USAID to help in this process. USAID/Mali already has \$0.5 million for biotechnology support but this will not support a coherent, complete program that would initially involve support for legislation preparation, including public discussion of the options, which would then lead to construction of a laboratory and training of scientists. Training in biotechnology policy development and analysis is also necessary.
- **Seed sector dissemination**: Support from the AfDB to the National Seed Service (SSN) has created several opportunities for complementary activities. AfDB will finance SSN's facilitation of seed production in Mali but will not finance the extra burden of production of foundation seed that has been transferred to IER, nor stimulate demand for improved seed. IEHA funding would provide support to these critical tasks.
- **Irrigation infrastructure**: Mali has a great deal of undeveloped irrigation potential. The construction involved is expensive and could easily absorb all IEHA funds. To this extent there is a permanent gap that donor funding can fill. Complementing investments in irrigation are efforts to (a) ensure secure land tenure for those farming irrigated land and (b) avoid delays due to inadequate environmental impact analyses. Small-scale irrigation expansion of the small inland valley basin is another attractive investment option.
- **Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Audit Capacity**: Considerable potential public/private investment opportunities (Schaffer Sugar Factor, Tannery Factory, irrigation infrastructure expansion, etc) have already been delayed and/or stopped because of the GRM inability to carry and/or audit assessments to support its 1999 environmental protection laws. Complementing investments already made by other donors (GTZ, etc) will greatly enhance the desperately needed capability to assess potential investments against the environmental protection laws and allow such investments to go forward in an environmentally friendly manner.
- **Support to agribusiness**: Support to agribusiness development will include business support services in the areas of seed, biotechnology and irrigation. Training will also be a critical component with medium/long term technical degree training, policy analysis and outreach on export-led agriculture and poverty alleviation. This support would go not only to individual businesspersons and classic companies but also to "second-order" businesses.

**USAID/Nigeria** is operating under a 27-month Transition Strategy originally approved in August 1999 for the period September 1999 to December 2001 and more recently extended through December 2003.<sup>13</sup> During the first six months of calendar year 2003,

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<sup>13</sup> Information on USAID Nigeria is drawn from documents provided by the Mission's agricultural officer Andrew Levin, including "USAID Nigeria Concept Paper" and the "Performance Narrative" from the FY 2002 Annual Report. Abt Associates consultant Andy Cook supplied additional information from his trip

the Mission is designing a new strategy for FY 2004 – FY 2009 to support Nigeria’s efforts in “achieving a more transparent and participatory democracy with a healthier and better educated population in a growing and diversified economy.” The focus of the new program will be to promote trade and investment, increase rural incomes, educate the youth (particularly girls) and address looming health issues such as child survival, reproductive health and the HIV/AIDS epidemic. The primary beneficiary group of the agricultural program is small-scale farmers and entrepreneurs by enhancing their productivity and incomes.

Because of ongoing political uncertainty in Nigeria, however, the new strategic framework is being written to accommodate various outcomes from the 2003 elections, including 1) a consolidation of democracy, 2) continued political uncertainty and 3) democratic collapse. Further destabilization within Nigeria could pose a major threat to regional stability. Given that USAID/Nigeria is the Agency’s largest portfolio in sub-Saharan Africa (at \$ 65 million in FY 03) and that in 2000, Nigeria accounted for 47% of West Africa’s population and 33% of both its GDP and agricultural GDP, this uncertainty is magnified throughout IEHA regional efforts in West Africa (Table 4).

The USAID/Nigeria Concept paper for the new strategy highlights the following activities of relevance to WARP under IEHA:

- Corruption and Transparency analysis to identify manageable and effective means for promoting transparency and reducing corruption;
- Efforts to disseminate improved cowpea and cereal grain varieties with a proven track record of increasing on-farm yields in northern Nigeria;
- Efforts to disseminate improved banana and plantain varieties with established potential for decreasing disease loss in the Niger Delta;
- Assistance to the Nigerian government to develop a Rural Development Strategy;
- A Special Objective to provide technical assistance, equipment and training to rehabilitate the energy and transportation sector;
- Efforts to build capacity of Nigeria’s scientific institutes, including efforts to support the capacity for biotechnology;
- An agricultural sector assessment;
- Food security assessment and possible request for PL-480 food aid to enhance production, incomes and nutrition of the poor, based on results from the Mission’s nutrition survey (due in early 2003); and
- A newly designed comprehensive gender analysis methodology to use as a tool in program planning.

### **3.4. US Government Food Aid to West Africa**

In FY 2002, West Africa received \$71 million worth of food aid commodities, or 23% of the total for all of Africa. (See Figure 6 and Annex C for the corresponding table). Over

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to Nigeria to meet with USAID in January 2003. That report is cited in the bibliography (Cook, 2003) and available as part of the supporting documentation offered in Volume IV of the WARP IEHA Action Plan.

two-thirds of that amount was through PL480 Title II, both directly to cooperating sponsors (50%) and to the World Food Programme (WFP). Another 17% was through Section 416(b) of the Agricultural Act of 1949, and the final 16% through the Food for Progress (FFP) Program. There was no PL 480 Title I or Title III food aid nor Food For Progress Title I funded food aid.

“During FY 2001, USAID/DCHA/FFP funded 19 [Cooperating Sponsor, or CS] programs and contributed to 12 WFP Country Programs in West Africa. CSs assisted more than 2.5 million vulnerable persons over the year. According to the FFPIS FY 2001 budget report, a total of 241,550 MT of U.S. agricultural commodities were approved for CSs and WFP in West Africa for a total value of \$100 million. In FY 2001, 171,020 MT valued at \$59.1 million was approved for development activities, while 70,530 MT valued at \$41.1 million was allocated for emergency activities.”<sup>14</sup>

Of that, 64% was monetized while 36% was directly distributed; the share of development aid that was monetized was a slightly lower 61%. All 16 development programs with Cooperating Sponsors funded by FFP in West Africa have at least a partial monetization component to support development program activities.

According to the WACOM report (USAID FFP, 2002), total Title II distributions through both cooperating sponsors and WFP in FY 2001 varied from about \$1 million to \$31 million. Burkina Faso (\$11 million), Ghana (\$18 million), and Sierra Leone (\$31 million) are the major beneficiary countries of total Title II program resources in West Africa (See Figure 7 and Figure 8).

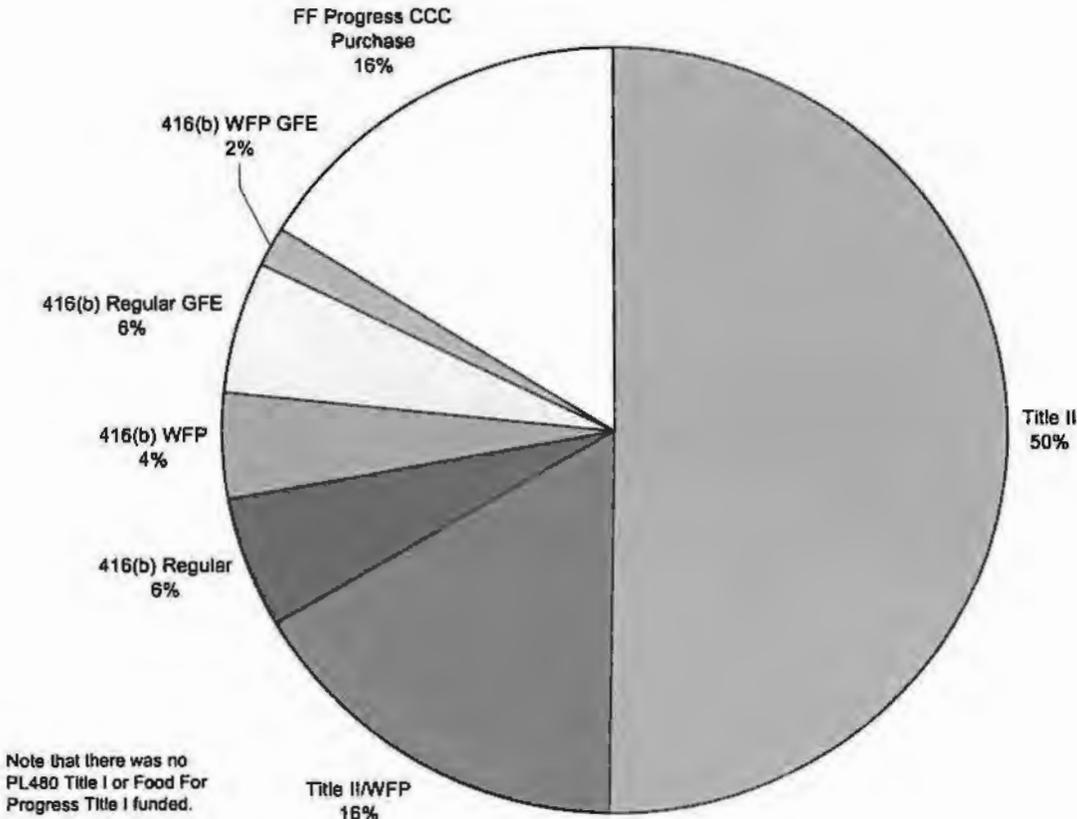
**IEHA Issue:**

According to a paper put out by Michigan State University under the Food Security II Cooperative Agreement, “[t]here has been a dramatic increase in the number of monetization activities and proposals in the region in recent years. Title II tonnage in West Africa has increased from 10% of total U.S. food aid shipments to the region in 1990 to 36% in 1999. At the same time, market opportunities for doing monetization in the region appear very limited, particularly if regional monetizations are not possible.” (Staatz et al, 1999).

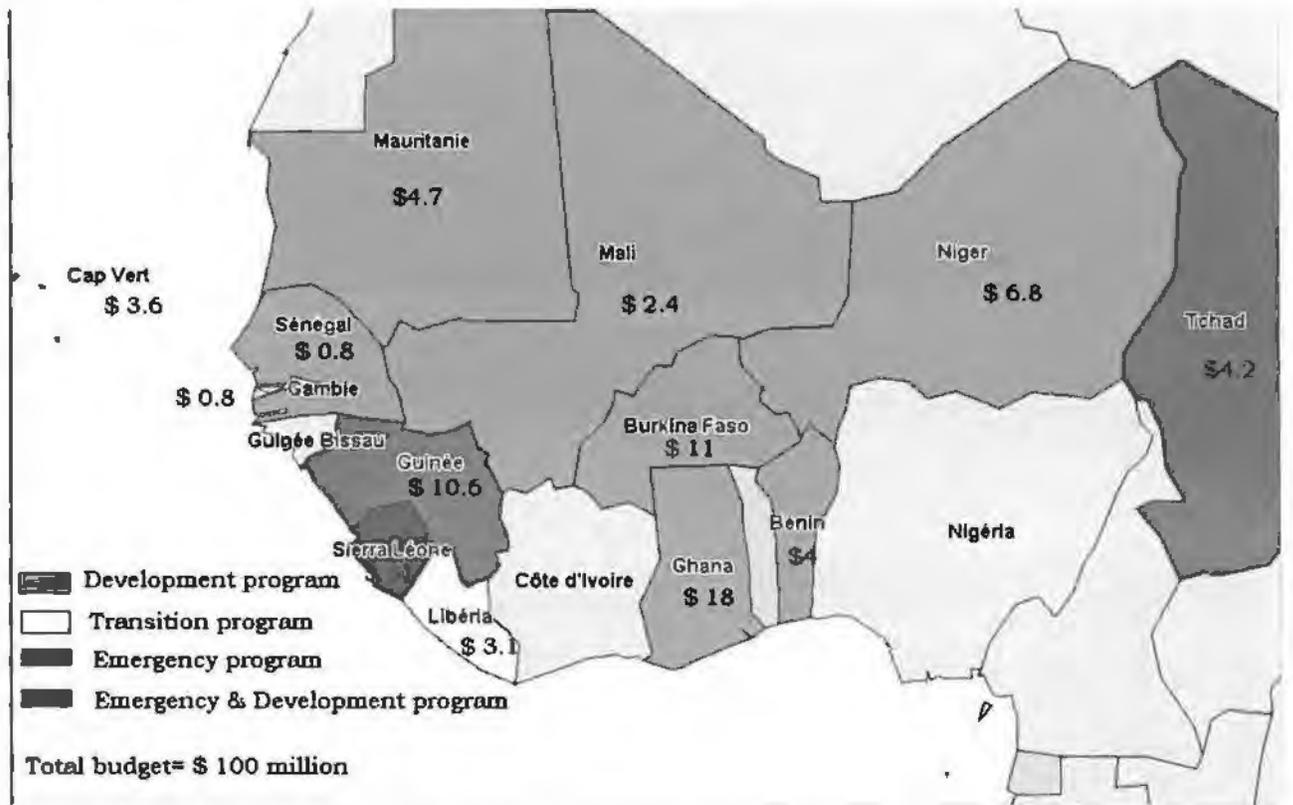
<sup>14</sup> Specific information about nature of West African food aid is drawn from Title II West Africa Commodity Monitoring Project (WACOM) FY 2001 Report, USAID West Africa Regional Office of Food for Peace, June 2002.

**Figure 6: US Food Aid to West Africa by Value, FY 2002**

Source: USDA: <http://www.fas.usda.gov/food-aid.html>, and <http://www.fas.usda.gov/excredits/pl480/foodaidtableii.pdf>

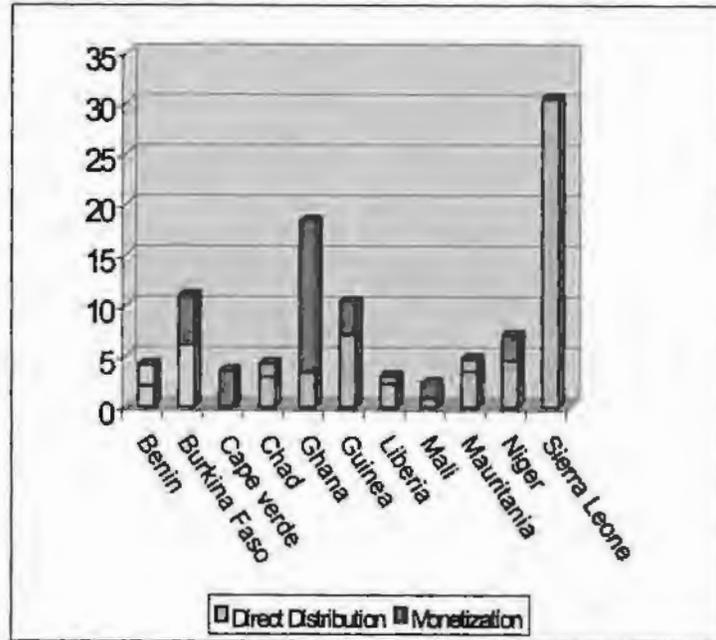


**Figure 7: Distribution and Type of Title II Food Aid in West Africa FY 2001**



Source: Title II West Africa Commodity Monitoring Project (WACOM) FY 2001 Report. (USAID West Africa Regional Office of Food for Peace, June, 2002).

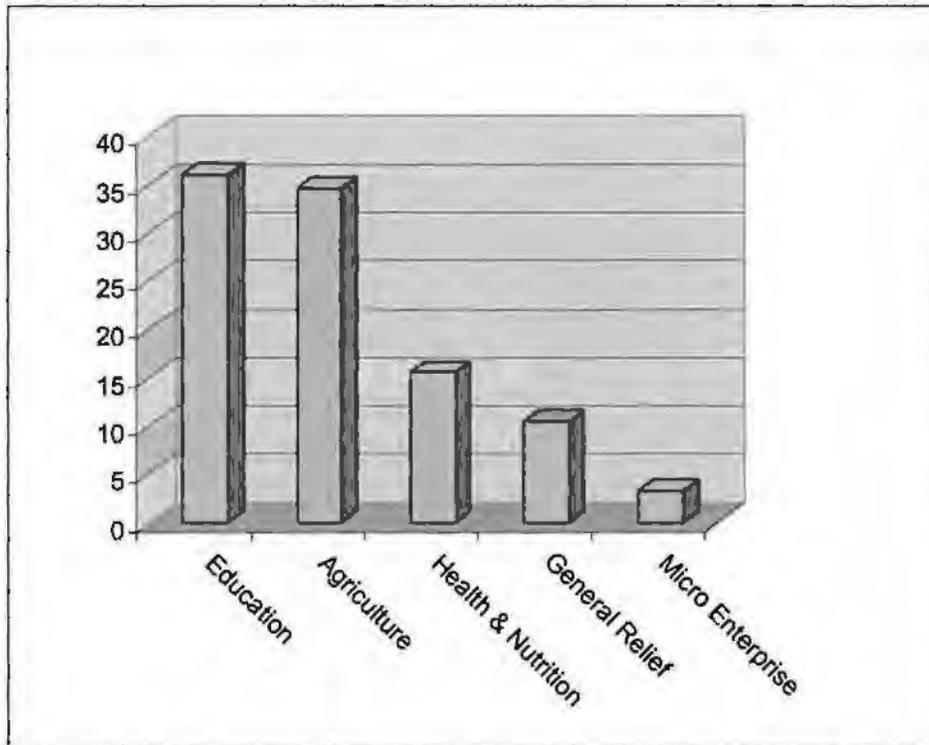
**Figure 8: FY 01 West Africa Title II Program Funding (in Million \$)**



Education, Agriculture and Nutrition/Health continue to be the major focus of West Africa Title II funded CS development programs (Figure 9). The 35% of the Title II development funds that went to agriculture focused primarily on:

“increasing the target population’s food security through the improvement of agricultural production activities. Activities include introduction of new technologies and farmer demonstration plots (Africare/Burkina Faso/Chad/Mali), drip irrigation and soil conservation (Agricultural Cooperative Development International/Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance (ACDI/VOCA)/Cape Verde, natural resource management (Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) and Opportunities Industrialization Centers International (OICI)/Guinea), seed distribution (CRS/Liberia), post harvest loss reduction (OICI/Ghana), Africare/Guinea), and development of sustainable rural enterprises (Technoserve/Ghana). The CS consortium in Niger (Africare, CARE, and CRS) uses Title II FFW to support drought mitigation projects to construct small dams, rural road rehabilitation, tree plantation, and soil conservation. ADRA/Ghana also uses FFW to support agriculture activities during the hungry season.” (USAID FFP, 2002: 10).

**Figure 9: FY 01 Title II Development Activities (% of Budget)**



Title II resources of \$26 million were channeled through WFP, with \$9 million directed to development activities<sup>15</sup> and \$17 million for emergency programs.<sup>16</sup> WFP allocated its development program resources in West Africa as follows: 48 % for school feeding; 34 % for rural development (FFW); and 18 % for health/nutrition. Title II contributes accounted for 29 percent of WFP's West Africa development budget.

<sup>15</sup> Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Liberia, and Senegal.

<sup>16</sup> Chad, Liberia, Guinea and Sierra Leone

### **3.5. WARP's Partners in West Africa**

There is considerable momentum in donor coordination in regional integration in which WARP is currently participating and supporting. USAID has supported agricultural research for more than 20 years in the region. WARP continues to support the CILSS institutions that have evolved into centers of high quality technical and analytical expertise and is now focusing on bridging gaps and building synergies between the three strong regional institutions, CILSS, WAEMU and ECOWAS. WARP also works in varying degrees of collaboration with other donors in the region.

#### **3.5.1. CILSS**

CILSS is WARP's key partner among the nine Sahelian countries, and this represents one of the Agency's success stories. Last year, WARP signed a Strategic Objective Agreement with CILSS through which USAID/WARP programs resources for the whole region. USAID is in the process of working with CILSS to expand its technical reach to all of the countries in West Africa.

The Permanent Inter-States Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel, CILSS, was formed in 1973 and comprises nine Sahelian countries namely Burkina Faso, Cape-Verde, Chad, The Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, and Senegal. CILSS activities fall under the mandate defined by the Heads of States as investing in "the research for food security and in the struggle against the effects of drought and desertification in order to achieve a new ecological equilibrium in the Sahel". In addition to the governments of the member states, CILSS donors include USAID, France, the EU, Netherlands, Italy, Denmark, Canada-CIDA, Belgium, FAO, German, Michigan State University, USAID NRM Inter-CRSP, Switzerland, and several UN organizations. CILSS had a total budget in 2001 of 8.1 billion FCFA (approximately \$US 13 million), of which 32% was pledged by the US.<sup>17</sup>

#### **3.5.2. ECOWAS**

As described in Section 3.1, WARP is already implementing multiple activities in partnership with The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). ECOWAS comprises fifteen countries of the West African sub-region: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Cote d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Nigeria, Niger, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo. Recently Mauritania left ECOWAS to favor its membership in the Arab Maghreb Union. The ECOWAS treaty was adopted in May 1975, and revised in 1993 to accelerate the pace of integration in West Africa. It

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<sup>17</sup> Information on CILSS is drawn primarily from the Annual Report 2000-2001 and from the CILSS web page at [www.cilssnet.org](http://www.cilssnet.org). Only 89% of total pledges were actually received but it is not possible to compute the US share of actual receipts from the data presented in the Annual Report.

envisaged the creation of a common market among member countries with a phased reduction of tariffs and non-tariff barriers on products of community origin until their complete elimination; the establishment of a common external tariff, fiscal and monetary harmonization; the creation of a single monetary zone and close cooperation in all areas of economic activity (World Bank 2001d).

**Table 5: ECOWAS at a Glance**

<b>Economic Indicators</b>			
	1992-95 (average)	1996-99 (average)	2000 (estimate)
Population (mil)	198.8	220.0	236.3
Population growth (%)	2.9	2.7	2.5
GDP (US\$ bil)	64.2	76.6	81.9
GDP per capita (\$USD)	324	323	322
GDP growth (%)	-	-3.9	0.4
Fiscal deficit/GDP (%)	2.2	3.7	3.6
Inflation (CPI, %)	9.9	3.6	5.3
Export Growth (%)	3.4	4.5	4.4
<b>Social Indicators (most recent year available 1993-1999)</b>			
Urban population (%)	39		
Literacy rate (%)	55		
Gross primary enrollment (%)	81		
Female primary enrollment (%)	70		
Infant mortality (per 1000 live births)	91		
Life expectancy at birth (years)	48		
Access to safe water (%)	60		

Source: Africa Regional Data Base (World Bank 2001d)

WARP currently has one or more projects with all of ECOWAS's four major departments, as well as projects with ECOWAS affiliated entities. WARP is working with ECOWAS's Department of Policy Harmonization on issues of customs and trade under a project known as ECO-trade, which encompasses the critical issue of the development and adoption of a common external tariff for the ECOWAS region. WARP is also working with ECOWAS and the member states on the problem of customs modernization, including upgrading the quality of the communications network and training key staff at ECOWAS and in the region. WARP also provides on-going training to the ECOWAS staff and to representatives of member states that is intended to improve the regional capacity to understand and negotiate international trade agreements, including the WTO. Finally, WARP is also planning to assist ECOWAS to develop an agricultural policy for the fifteen nation region. This work will be carried out in conjunction with WAEMU, which has already produced a policy for its eight member states. The Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS), a

WARP partner possessing significant experience in the area of food security and in the participatory development of multi-country policies, will also take part in the formulation of a regional agricultural policy. To accelerate these activities, WARP is joining a multi-donor effort to provide medium term staffing to ECOWAS. WARP will fund (1) an Agricultural Economist to support the Department's efforts to assess the agricultural policy developed by WAEMU for its member states with the aim of developing a comparable policy/guidance for the ECOWAS states, and (2) a Trade Economist who would provide critical support to ECOWAS to ensure the extension of WAEMU's common external tariff to the entire fifteen country ECOWAS region.

WARP also works with ECOWAS's *Department of Integration Programs*, which is the entity responsible for infrastructure, education, agriculture and industry. Since 2000, WARP has been providing the department with technical assistance, including two technical staffers, to support the establishment of a West Africa Power Pool (WAPP). The WAPP is intended to develop the administrative and institutional mechanisms that will permit energy trading throughout the region. This will produce a reliable, affordable and sustainable supply of energy for West Africa, while contributing to the region's economic and social development.

WARP in addition works with the *Department of Political Affairs, Defense and Security*. Activities here focus upon assisting the department to establish its new mechanism for conflict prevention, management and resolution, peace-keeping and security, which include four regional observatories. USAID is providing training and technical assistance to ECOWAS as well as to a regional network of NGOs that are active in conflict prevention.

WARP is currently providing the *Department of Administration and Finance* with equipment (computers and accounting software) accompanied by training that is intended to upgrade the Secretariat's financial management and accounting capacity. This last is a critical input since an acceptable financial management system it is a pre-requisite to the receipt of direct grants from donors, including USAID.

USAID also provides targeted technical assistance to other ECOWAS-related entities including the West African Health Organization (WAHO) and the West African Monetary Institute (WAMI).

ECOWAS is the implementing agent in West Africa for the *New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)*. The priority areas under the NEPAD strategy are peace and security, good governance, human resources development, enhanced market access and diversification of crops and exports, infrastructure development, resource mobilization, regional cooperation and integration, creation of financing mechanisms, diversification of economic structures and preservation of the eco-system. WARP is already heavily engaged with ECOWAS in many of these domains as a leading partner, as identified above. A next step should be to work with ECOWAS to identify potential synergies between our IEHA program and our existing investments within ECOWAS within the context of NEPAD's Comprehensive Agriculture Development Program.

### 3.5.3. OHADA

WARP worked with OHADA a few years ago, but now has given way to the Department of Commerce (DOC) as the US Government's primary contact with the organization. In the near future, WARP anticipates collaborating more closely with the DOC's Commercial Law Development Program which works in partnership with OHADA.

The WAEMU countries have agreed to a set of identical business laws under the treaty obligations of OHADA (*Organisation pour l'Harmonisation du Droit des Affaires en Afrique*), a program for francophone Africa supported by donors, although the new codes have not yet been fully translated into national legislations. Meanwhile, the ECOWAS Secretariat is considering how the OHADA framework might be used to harmonize business law in the other ECOWAS countries. The main goals of OHADA are to: (1) unify business laws for OHADA countries; (2) create one Supreme Court for all OHADA countries; (3) develop a regional training center for judges and court officers; and (4) set up a regional arbitration system.

At present OHADA has 16 members: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Niger, Senegal and Togo. The present dominance of the French language and of civil law within OHADA is expected to change over time as OHADA embraces other African countries.

OHADA provides member countries an important opportunity for integrating African economies into the global economy, increase intra-African trade, capture economies of scale in making law reforms. Uniform laws are now directly applicable in all 16 OHADA countries on general commercial law; corporate law; laws concerning guarantees and collaterals; debt recovery and enforcement law; bankruptcy law; arbitration law; and accounting law. Texts are in preparation for labor law, transport law, contracts law, competition law and law on cooperatives.<sup>18</sup>

### 3.5.4. WAEMU

Of late, WARP has been engaging with the West African Economic and Monetary Union on an increasing basis. Ways are being explored by USAID and WAEMU that may lead to collaborative work on a regional agricultural policy, to compliment the work done currently with CLSS and ECOWAS. Additionally, we are also discussing trade and financing issues are to be discussed. To date, no formal activities have yet been agreed upon.

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<sup>18</sup> For more information, see Ohada.com. See also the web pages of the magazine International Trade Forum:  
[http://www.tradeforum.org/news/fullstory.php/aid/497/OHADA\\_Four\\_Years\\_On:\\_One\\_Business\\_Law\\_for\\_16\\_African](http://www.tradeforum.org/news/fullstory.php/aid/497/OHADA_Four_Years_On:_One_Business_Law_for_16_African).

Established in 1994, the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) has made notable progress in meeting its goal to develop a competitive common market based on the free flow of persons, goods, services, and capital. Members share a common currency, the CFA Franc (pegged to the EURO), with a regional central bank in Dakar and a regional development bank in Lome. WAEMU members have implemented macroeconomic convergence criteria and an effective surveillance mechanism; have adopted a customs union and common external tariff (early 2000); have harmonized indirect taxation regulations; and have initiated regional structural and sectoral policies. The September 2002 IMF SURVEY cited the WAEMU as "the furthest along the path toward integration" of all the regional groupings in Africa. Six of WAEMU's eight member states are eligible for trade preferences under the African Growth and Opportunity Act and in 2001, WAEMU signed a Trade and Investment Framework Agreement (TIFA) with the United States Trade Representative that establishes a TIFA Council for a structured dialogue on trade and investment issues.

WAEMU has five main objectives:

1. To increase the economic and financial competitiveness of its member States in the context of an open, competitive market and a rationalized, coherent, judicial environment;
2. To ensure the convergence of macroeconomic performance and policy across member States, with the institution of a multilateral control procedure;
3. To create a common market for the member States based on the free flow of people, goods, services and capital, the right of individuals to set up businesses within the area, a common external customs tariff and a common trade policy;
4. To promote the coordination of national sectoral policy and implementation in the areas of agriculture, environment, transport, infrastructure, telecommunications, human resources, energy, industry, mining and crafts; and
5. Where necessary for the smooth operation of the common market, to harmonize legislation across member States, particularly the fiscal system.

### **3.6. Links to Donors and Multilateral Organizations**

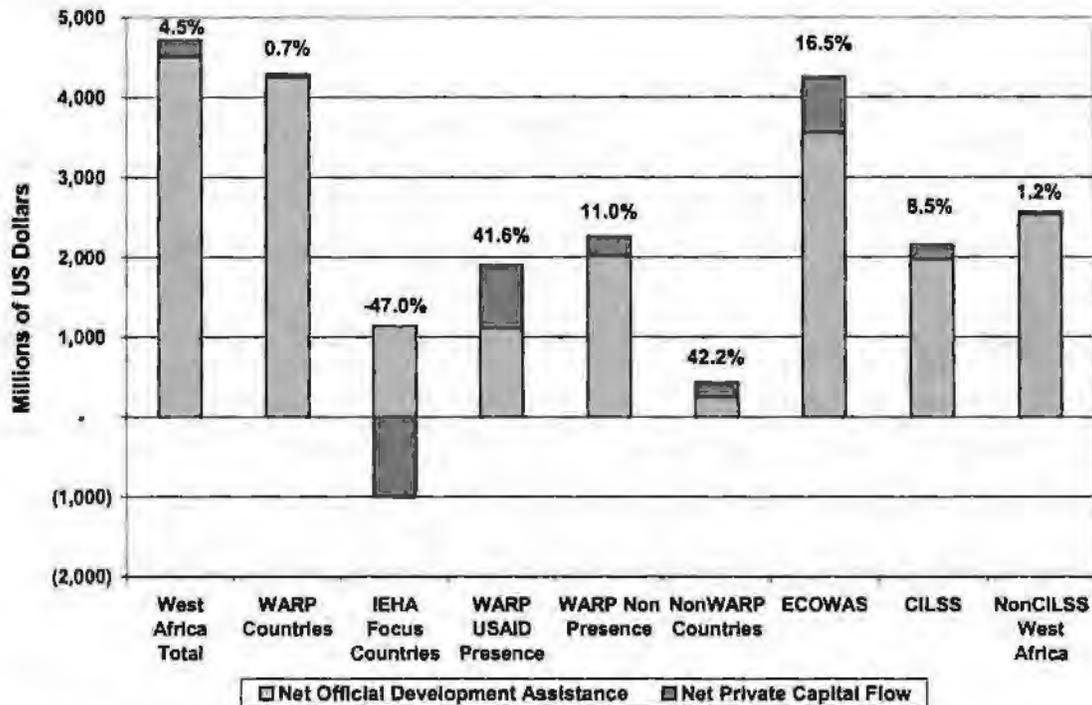
WARP has very close links to other bilateral and multilateral donors. These are too numerous to mention on a project by project basis. However, to give an example, WARP works very closely with the French, Germans, Italians and Canadians on its efforts with CILSS. Historically, donors formed a Club du Sahel (which has recently changed its name to the West Africa and Sahel Club, and in form and function) where they worked together on planning and coordination. These close ties remain. In terms of work with ECOWAS, WARP is working on a joint program with the Canadians and the World Bank to increase the institutional capacity of ECOWAS to perform its functions.

#### 4. Development Assistance in the Region

The region is tremendously dependent on development assistance. As detailed on WARP's USAID web pages, other donors play a leading role in financing development in West Africa, donor assistance accounts for approximately nine percent of the aggregate GDP of the West African countries. In current dollars, all donor assistance increased from \$2.2 billion in 1980, to \$5.8 billion in 1995.<sup>19</sup>

Net private capital flows are less than five percent of the combined total of net private capital and official development assistance in West Africa as a whole, and less than one percent in WARP. The 1999-2000 average for the IEHA countries shows a net outflow of private capital, which is not true, in aggregate, of the other clusters of countries in West Africa. The IEHA outflow is primarily due to Nigeria, which has had two consecutive years of private capital flight. Ghana too was negative in the last two years, while Mali has maintained a positive inflow of private capital for the last three years running.

**Figure 10: Official Development Assistance and Private Capital Flows: 1999-2000 Average**



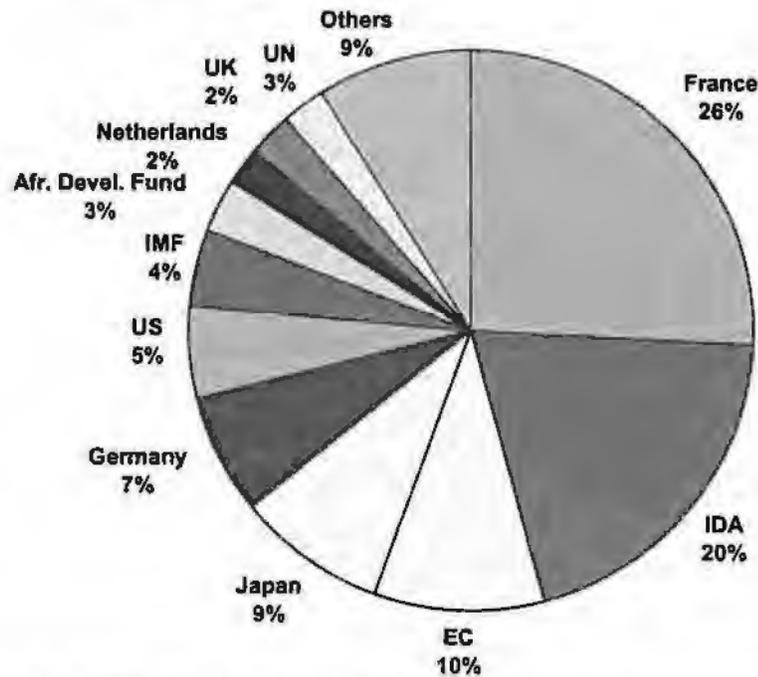
Source: OECD data: [http://www1.oecd.org/dac/html/ald\\_recipients.htm](http://www1.oecd.org/dac/html/ald_recipients.htm)

<sup>19</sup> <http://www.usaid.gov/pubs/bj2001/afr/warp/>

Relative to other bilateral and multilateral donors, the US is a very minor player in terms of ODA in the region. The US ranks sixth in the region, behind France, the World Bank (IDA), EC, Japan, and Germany. The US contributed approximately \$268 million dollars on average in 1999 and 2000, or about 5% of total ODA to the region. The vast majority of this US assistance goes to countries in the WARP part of the region (99%), rather than the four countries outside the WARP region. Within the WARP region, US resources are divided 44% to IEHA countries (i.e. Ghana, Nigeria, Mali), 42% to other USAID-present countries and 13% to USAID non-presence countries.

These data probably understate the current role of the US in West Africa. According to documents from USAID/ Nigeria, US spending in Nigeria ramped up considerably from \$29 million in FY1999 to \$100 million in both FY 2000 and FY2001. Furthermore, ODA statistics mix loans (e.g., soft money from the multilateral banks) with budgetary support with grants. According to USAID/Nigeria but not yet reflected in these statistics, the World Bank has decreased its 2002 loan allocation portfolio by half, from \$400 million to \$200 million, due to a lack of progress on key Bank economic performance indicators.

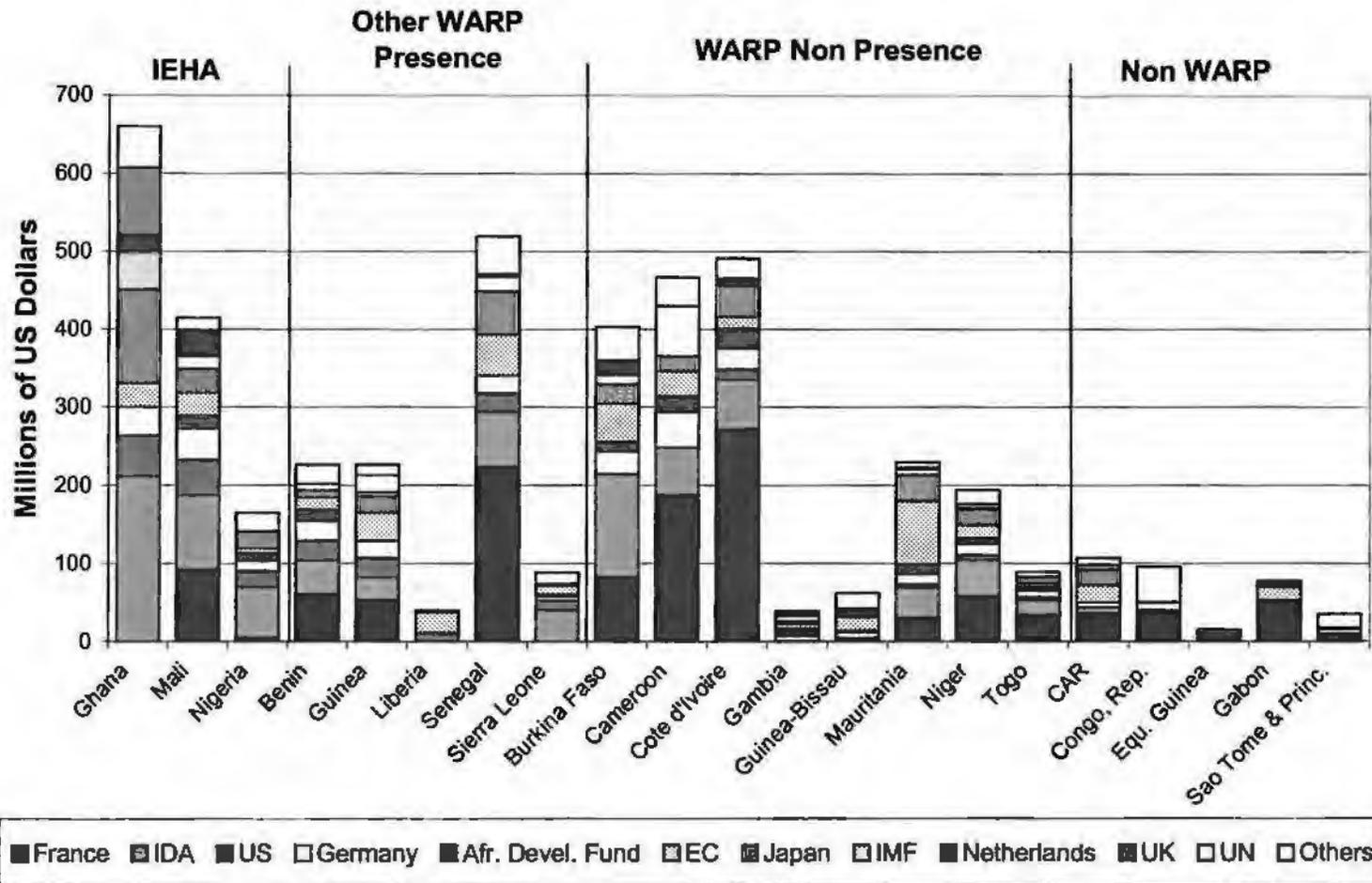
**Figure 11: West Africa Region: Major Contributors of Official Development Assistance**



Source: OECD data: [http://www1.oecd.org/dac/htm/aid\\_recipients.htm](http://www1.oecd.org/dac/htm/aid_recipients.htm)  
 Other Donors: Arab Agencies, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, Portugal, SAF & ESAF, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland

These data can also be used to show which potential partners are most active in the different countries of the region, and thus, when combined with the corresponding strategic and programmatic information, can be used to suggest possible alliances. While the French, the World Bank, the European Commission, the Japanese and the Germans are active throughout the region, the UK is predominantly in the Anglophone countries of Ghana and Nigeria. As the IEHA countries of Ghana and Mali are popular donor destinations, WARP will work with USAID Bilateral Missions in those countries to coordinate investments and identify spillovers. WARP and bilaterals (where present) should also look for ways to coordinate with other donors in Senegal, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire. There is relatively little donor interest in Nigeria, suggesting that USAID focus on links with the government and private sector in that country. Taken together, however, donors are very active in countries where USAID is not present, underscoring the need for donors to identify and complement each others strategies across the region.

Figure 12: Distribution of Donors by Country



Source: OECD data: [http://www1.oecd.org/dac/html/aid\\_recipients.htm](http://www1.oecd.org/dac/html/aid_recipients.htm)

Donor relations have made quantum leaps forward in FY2002. Over the year some of the major donors have agreed to fund and to implement ECOWAS programs in a collaborative manner. This collaboration is the outgrowth of a forthright appeal by the ECOWAS Executive Secretary to assembled donors in April 2002 for assistance with strengthening ECOWAS's managerial capacity, thereby ensuring the implementation of the NEPAD process. The donors, led by USAID, European Union, Canada, France and the World Bank have responded by working assiduously with ECOWAS to clearly define the scope of its needs. To date, all have pledged to address the problem using a unified approach. In like manner, donors have created or re-instituted mechanisms for ensuring a coordinated approach to working with other IGOs, most notably by reconstituting the donor coordination groups for CILSS. This is best exemplified by the fact that for the first time in that organization's thirty years of existence, numerous donors to CILSS have agreed to jointly audit their contributions in the coming year and donors have agreed to collaborate on a joint evaluation.

## **5. Conclusion to Volume II**

In summary of the second volume of the Action Plan, it is clear that WARP is already doing a number of activities that support IEHA's goal of reducing hunger. WARP has chosen interventions to undertake with IEHA funds that can be integrated not only into WARP's strategy, but also into the vast amount of non-WARP managed activities currently carried out in the region. These selected investments are technically sound, complement existing programs, appropriately regional in nature and support the IEHA vision.

Readers are now invited to continue to Volume III of the WARP IEHA Action Plan which is a compilation of analytical work completed in preparation of this document. It includes a detailed assessment by IEHA pillar, tackles cross-cutting development issues, and sets out the opportunities, constraints and a short list investment options facing WARP.

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## **Annex A: Bilateral Mission Programs in West Africa**

USAID operates bilateral missions in several countries in West Africa, including Benin, Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal and in Sierra Leone out of the USAID mission in neighboring Guinea. These bilateral programs already in place serve as a key resource for WARP as it develops its IEHA Action Plan. By reviewing the strategic objectives of each of these missions and corresponding programs relevant to IEHA themes, it is possible to identify potential linkages for IEHA interventions, as well as major gaps and sources of weaknesses in meeting IEHA objectives.

Each of these bilateral missions operate programs based on several strategic objectives set for the country's development. Drawing from FY 2002 Annual Reports for USAID Missions in West Africa,<sup>20</sup> a discussion of each Mission's primary strategic objectives, as well as any secondary objectives or programs related to IEHA themes are discussed below. While none of the Missions have a primary strategic objective related to agricultural growth, many do incorporate initiatives that support agricultural growth under strategic objectives focused on economic growth or private sector development.<sup>21</sup>

### **USAID/Benin<sup>22</sup>**

USAID/Benin finances ongoing programs, under three strategic objectives: (i) primary education reform and education of girls; (ii) family health for planning services, HIV/AIDS prevention and improvement of health sector policies; and (iii) governance and accountability.

The third strategic objective supports the government's civil society anti-corruption efforts, the promotion of new communication technologies, micro-finance, technology transfer, and agriculture to increase rural incomes. Under this objective, USAID/Benin is providing micro-loans to disadvantaged groups and technical assistance. The technical assistance is used to promote income-generating appropriate technology for artisans, small-scale farmers and local development groups. Such technologies include hybrid palm trees, efficient palm-oil presses, and garden pumps to support market gardening, as well as the introduction of other technologies such as high-yield potatoes and sunflower oil in the northern region of Benin. The micro loan program is managed by USAID/Benin's local micro-finance partner, Vital Finance, which issued a total of \$2,603,172 USD in micro-loans to 9,017 active clients (of which 85 percent were women beneficiaries). USAID/Benin provided \$1,923,077 USD of this amount, the rest was mobilized from private sources.

USAID/Benin's total budget in FY 2002 was \$18.6 million USD, of which the planned obligation to the improved governance and reinforced democracy strategic objective was

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<sup>20</sup> During the preparation of the WARP IEHA Action Plan, the most recent and comprehensive source of information available regarding the activities of USAID's West African Missions were the FY 2002 reports, which can be found at [www.usaid.gov](http://www.usaid.gov), as cited for each country.

<sup>21</sup> During the preparation of the WARP IEHA Action Plan, it was not possible to determine the extent of specific programs related to agricultural growth, or their funding levels.

<sup>22</sup> "USAID/Benin FY 2002 Annual Report: Part I through VIII," USAID/Benin, March 4, 2002. Available: [http://www.usaid.gov/regions/af/country\\_info/benin.html](http://www.usaid.gov/regions/af/country_info/benin.html)

\$862,000 USD. This strategic objective was initially obligated in 1996 and will be completed in 2005.

### **USAID/Ghana<sup>23</sup>**

USAID/Ghana finances four programs to meet its strategic objectives: (i) increased private sector growth; (ii) increased effectiveness of the primary education system; (iii) improved family health; and (iv) public policy decisions better reflect civic input. Under the first strategic objective, USAID/Ghana is supporting Ghana's national goals of alleviating poverty and achieving increased household income through accelerated, broad-based and private sector-led economic growth, particularly in the rural agricultural sector, through two sub-programs: (i) improved private enterprise performance, and (ii) increased micro-enterprise performance, which is funded through PL-480 (Food for Peace) Title II funding.

In the area of improved private enterprise performance, USAID/Ghana has focused on supporting export crop production and value-added handicraft activities. In 2001, the program achieved significant sales growth with exports of agricultural products almost doubling to a level of over \$20 million, or 84 percent above what was planned. Focus areas included expanding marketing capabilities to develop relationships with European buyers, assistance in meeting European import quality standards and regulations, implementing a transition to shipment of Ghanaian pineapples by sea from the previous practice of air shipment, and finally, developing a national action plan for developing agricultural input markets. Agricultural funding was set at \$2.275 million USD in FY 2001.

Programs focused on improving micro-enterprise performance in the rural sector are operated through a grantee that is assisting small-scale rural enterprises to improve productivity in crop production, processing, storage and marketing. Crops include those for local consumption and exports such as cashews, pineapples, spices and herbs, vegetables, and medicinal and ornamental plants. Small-scale Ghanaian farmers were assisted to leverage \$167,000 USD in credit from various financial institutions for their economic activities.

In FY 2002, planned obligation to the increased private sector growth strategic objective was \$7.261 million USD. This program was initially obligated in 1997 and will be completed in 2004.

### **USAID/Guinea<sup>24</sup>**

USAID/Guinea funds programs falling under three strategic objectives: (i) increased use of sustainable natural resource management practices; (ii) quality basic education provided to a greater percentage of Guinean children with emphasis on girls and rural

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<sup>23</sup> "USAID/Ghana FY 2002 Annual Report: Part III through VII," USAID/Ghana, March 4, 2002. Available: [http://www.usaid.gov/regions/afrcountry\\_info/ghana.html](http://www.usaid.gov/regions/afrcountry_info/ghana.html)

<sup>24</sup> "USAID/Guinea Annual Report FY 2002," USAID/Guinea, July 1, 2002. Available: [http://www.usaid.gov/regions/afrcountry\\_info/guinea.html](http://www.usaid.gov/regions/afrcountry_info/guinea.html)

children; and, (iii) increased use of essential family planning/maternal and child health and STI/AIDS-prevention services and practices.

As part of its natural resources management program, USAID/Guinea focuses on community management of communal forests, including tree plantations for palm oil and coffee, as well as training to develop village-based natural resource management plans, with an emphasis on the participation of women. The mission also runs a sustainable agricultural production program that was moved to the Fouta Djallon Highlands following disruptions due to cross-border conflicts in the original intervention zone.

The Profitable Agriculture and Village Extension (PAVE) project has trained farmers, more than half of which are women in agricultural technologies and productivity-enhancing practices. The marketing component of the project involved a USAID-sponsored agricultural fair. The sustainable agricultural production component of this objective also provides for technical assistance in rectifying land tenure issues.

USAID/Guinea is also stimulating economic growth through its micro-finance and enterprise development project which created 382 new off-farm microenterprises in 2001, and expanded more than 6,000 existing micro-enterprises; women made up roughly half of the clientele.

Finally, USAID/Guinea participated in the Sustainable Tree Crop Program (STCP) through which a national network made up of the government research and extension programs, and a private agricultural input supplier was created for the sustainable development of tree crops. The initial focus of this program has been on developing cashew production. Producer groups have now been created and producers trained in cashew production and marketing techniques.

In FY 2002, the planned obligation for the sustainable natural resources management strategic objective was \$5.979 million USD. This program was initially obligated in 1998 and will be completed in 2005.

#### **USAID/Mali<sup>25</sup>**

USAID/Mali funds programs falling under six strategic objectives: (i) youth – health; (ii) youth – education; (iii) sustainable economic growth; (iv) democratic governance; (v) information and communications; and, (vi) development in the north.

Programs focused on agricultural growth largely fall under the sustainable economic growth strategic objective. USAID/Mali has focused on boosting production of key crops in Mali, including rice and cereals, as well as increasing the total cultivation area under alternative commodities. USAID/Mali has created a marketing information network in Mali to widen the range of information available to include not only cereal and livestock information, but also information on horticultural markets and selected processed food products. More formal contracts are now signed between traders and

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<sup>25</sup> "USAID/Mali Annual Report 2002," USAID/Mali, July 1, 2002. Available: [http://www.usaid.gov/regions/afr/country\\_info/mali.html](http://www.usaid.gov/regions/afr/country_info/mali.html)

more payments are now made through the banking system. As a result of these efforts, trade in both cereals and targeted alternative commodities (green beans, sesame, tomatoes, and mangoes).

USAID/Mali is also supporting micro-credit lending, and is now also supporting a new agricultural credit mechanism, bank loan guarantees provided through the Development Credit Authority, in response to the lack of investment financing in the agribusiness sector. This new program will promote increased access of small, medium and large agri-businesses to bank financing through a guaranteed fund that will cover 50 percent of the risk associated with lending to enterprises in the agribusiness sector.

While the majority of investments related to agricultural growth fall under the sustainable economic growth strategic objective, the information and communications special objective funds the production of radio messages on livestock practices, and the development in the north special objective funds activities to support the creation of new business enterprises that include the development of irrigated perimeters, the set-up of market gardening, the opening of small shops, the operation of husking/milling machines, and the starting of women-owned small businesses to sell fish, fruit and vegetables, wood/charcoal, handicraft production, etc. USAID/Mali is also constructing or renovating village water points that provide potable water necessary for both people and their livestock.

In FY 2002, the new phase of the sustainable economic growth strategic objective, now called the accelerated economic growth strategic objective, will begin with \$3.83 million USD in planned obligated funds. The new phase will be completed in 2012 and is expected to continue support for the production of agricultural commodities, agribusiness finance and assistance to agribusiness processing and marketing.

### **USAID/Nigeria<sup>26</sup>**

USAID/Nigeria funds programs falling under five strategic objectives: (i) transition to democratic civilian government sustained; (ii) strengthened institutional capacity for economic reform and enhanced capacity to revive agricultural growth; (iii) develop the foundation for education reform; (iv) increased use of family planning/maternal and child health/HIV/AIDS services and preventative measures within a supportive policy environment; and, (v) improved management of critical elements of the infrastructure and energy sector.

Under the second strategic objective, USAID/Nigeria supports a number of activities in the agricultural sector, including programs to strengthen Nigeria's agricultural policy as well as to disseminate critical knowledge and improved technology to farmers. In 2001, USAID/Nigeria funded a rural sector assessment in collaboration with the World Bank and the U.K. Department for International Development that led to the completion of an official Rural Sector Development Strategy for the country. USAID/Nigeria also funds

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<sup>26</sup> "USAID/Nigeria FY 2002 Annual Report: Assisting Nigeria's Transition to Economic, Social and Political Stability," USAID/Nigeria, July 1, 2002. Available: [http://www.usaid.gov/regions/afrcountry\\_info/nigeria.html](http://www.usaid.gov/regions/afrcountry_info/nigeria.html)

activities that directly support Nigerian farmers including a program to disseminate advanced technologies, techniques and seeds, and a separate related program to recruit U.S. agricultural experts to conduct on-site training for Nigerian farmers in such topics as post-harvest food processing and storage, management of farmer cooperatives, and small-pond aquaculture start-up.

In FY 2002, the planned obligation for the strengthened institutional capacity for economic reform and enhanced capacity to revive agricultural growth strategic objective was \$7.492 million USD. This program was initially obligated in 2000 and will be completed in 2004.

### **USAID/Senegal<sup>27</sup>**

USAID/Senegal funds programs under five strategic objectives: (i) sustainable increases in private sector income generating activities in selected sectors; (ii) more effective, democratic, and accountable local management of services and resources in target areas; (iii) increased quality health services in the context of decentralization in targeted areas; (iv) increased girls' access and retention in targeted primary and vocational schools; and, (v) improving enabling conditions for peace via economic, social and political development.

Under the first strategic objective, USAID/Senegal has funded initiatives to improve information to small and micro-enterprises, associations and groups on agricultural and other appropriate technologies. However, in the broad scope of the objective, agricultural and rural sector growth are not the primary thrust. In 2001, USAID introduced the vetiver plant as a micro-enterprise opportunity, developing private business approaches that include 14 demonstration sites, marketing of vetiver by 63 small nurseries, and written documentation and information on soil erosion technology using vetiver.

In FY 2002, the planned obligation for the sustainable increases in private sector income generating activities in selected sectors strategic objective was \$4.8 million USD. This program was initially obligated in 1998 and will be completed in 2006.

### **USAID/Sierra Leone<sup>28</sup>**

USAID/Sierra Leone's program, which is managed by the staff located in the offices of USAID/Guinea in Conakry, is focused on two strategic objectives; (i) advancement of reintegration and reconciliation in war-torn communities, and (ii) strengthening capacity of democratic institutions. In all cases, these programs focus on assisting the country make the transition from war to peace, and to begin addressing the full social, economic and physical toll of the conflict. At the present time, USAID/Sierra Leone is not focused on projects to promote agricultural growth.

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<sup>27</sup> "USAID/Senegal Annual Report 2002," USAID/Senegal, March 4, 2002. Available: [http://www.usaid.gov/regions/afr/country\\_info/senegal.html](http://www.usaid.gov/regions/afr/country_info/senegal.html)

<sup>28</sup> "USAID/Sierra Leone Annual Report Parts III – VII: FY 2002," USAID/Sierra Leone, Conakry, Guinea, February 28, 2002. Available: [http://www.usaid.gov/regions/afr/country\\_info/sierraleone.html](http://www.usaid.gov/regions/afr/country_info/sierraleone.html)

**Annex B: US Government Food Aid to West Africa**

**Table 6: Commodity Values of US Food Aid to West Africa: FY 2002**

	PL 480		Section 416(b)				Food for Progress			Total
	Title I	Title II	Title II/WFP	Regular	WFP	Regular GFE	WFP GFE	Title I funded	CCC Purchase	
Benin	-	2,515	416	-	-	665	-	-	-	3,596
Burkina Faso	-	4,926	188	-	-	-	-	-	2,924	8,039
Cameroon	-	-	230	-	-	-	86	-	-	316
Cape Verde	-	1,807	459	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,266
Central African Republic	-	-	365	-	-	-	-	-	1,637	2,002
Chad	-	1,298	441	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,739
Congo, Rep of.	-	-	-	-	-	3,255	-	-	1,236	4,491
Côte d'Ivoire	-	-	-	-	-	-	175	-	2,116	2,292
Gambia	-	-	89	-	-	-	350	-	-	439
Ghana	-	7,869	299	2,278	-	-	224	-	-	10,671
Guinea	-	2,839	1,366	1,080	870	-	484	-	-	6,640
Guinea-Bissau	-	-	417	634	-	-	-	-	-	1,051
Liberia	-	809	2,010	-	384	-	-	-	-	3,203
Mali	-	-	666	-	-	-	-	-	-	666
Mauritania	-	1,427	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,928
Niger	-	4,838	508	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,347
Nigeria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,750	2,750
Senegal	-	-	1,156	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,156
Sierra Leone	-	7,498	2,569	-	1,824	-	-	-	725	12,615
Togo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IEHA West Africa	-	35,827	11,680	3,992	3,078	3,920	1,320	-	11,389	71,205
Share	0%	50%	16%	6%	4%	6%	2%	0%	16%	100%
Total Africa	8,028	109,263	109,265	7,271	44,449	7,745	6,736	-	12,872	305,628
Share	3%	36%	36%	2%	15%	3%	2%	0%	4%	100%

Source: USDA web pages: <http://www.fas.usda.gov/excredits/pl480/foodaidtableii.pdf>

## **Annex C: US Government Initiatives to Build Trade Related Capacity**

The U.S. government devotes substantial resources to promoting trade related capacity in developing and transition countries. Funding for trade capacity building initiatives for sub-Saharan Africa totaled as much as \$192 million USD, or 14 percent of the total \$1.338 billion USD spent during the three-year period of fiscal years 1999 through 2001.<sup>29</sup> In general, U.S. government funding for trade related activities is growing. U.S. government trade capacity building assistance is focused on ten key areas:

- WTO Awareness and Accession
- WTO Agreements
- Trade Facilitation
- Human Resources and Labor Standards
- Financial Sector Development
- Trade-Related Infrastructure Development
- Environment
- Competition Policy
- Agricultural Development
- Services
- Governance and Inter-Agency Coordination

Much of the trade related capacity building work that is related to agriculture in West Africa is carried out by USAID through its bilateral missions, and WARP. However, USDA/FAS implements several additional activities related to trade capacity building, generally with a focus on agribusiness development. A synopsis of these trade-related agricultural activities and a summary of their funding levels is provided below.<sup>30</sup>

### *Agriculture-Related Trade Capacity Building Activities Implemented by USDA/FAS*

#### *Commercialization Program*

This program focuses on policies and regulations to promote commercialization and the transformation of agricultural technology into market-oriented and profitable products. Activities include natural products development and trade, food processing association development to enhance trade opportunities, and the use of information technology to increase the capacity of agribusinesses to compete for markets and acquire technologies through the global marketplace. Benin, Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Nigeria, and Senegal each received \$39,783 USD of funding under the Commercialization Program in FY 2002 for a total of \$238,698 USD.

#### *Equity and Growth through Economic Research (EAGER) – Agribusiness*

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<sup>29</sup> "Trade Capacity Survey Report", Get Citation.

<sup>30</sup> Information on FY 2002 Trade Capacity Building Assistance by country provided by USAID. Source: "USG Trade Capacity Building Database", USAID Development Information Services. Available: <http://quesdb.edie.org/tbc/index.html>.

This program promotes private sector and trade and investment activities including the development of appropriate policies and regulations and support for small and medium-sized enterprises. Emphasis is on the development of policies that encourage inter- and intra-regional trade, investment and business linkages. Activities are designed to enhance the implementation of the African Growth and Opportunity Act. Benin, Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Nigeria, and Senegal each received \$18,261 USD of funding under the EAGER Program in FY 2002 for a total of \$109,566 USD.

*Human Capacity Development/Higher Education and Training Systems*

This program provides technical assistance to higher education workforce development and training activities in agriculture, agribusiness, trade and related areas. Benin, Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Nigeria, and Senegal each received \$26,112 USD of funding under the Human Capacity Development/Higher Education and Training Systems Program in FY 2002 for a total of \$156,672 USD.

*Policy Analysis, Research, and Technical Support (PARTS) for Agribusiness*

This program promotes the development and growth of the agribusiness sector as well as inter- and intra- regional trade within the sub-Saharan African countries. Activities focus on facilitating trade linkages and strengthening networks between U.S. and sub-Saharan African agribusinesses and on the use of information technology as a marketing tool. Benin, Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Nigeria, and Senegal each received \$8,695 USD of funding under the PARTS for Agribusiness Program in FY 2002 for a total of \$52,170 USD.

*Policy Analysis, Research, and Technical Support (PARTS) for Democracy and Governance*

This program supports agriculture, trade, and entrepreneurial development through the development of the enabling environment and of local, community-level associations. Through the decentralization of policies and practices and the local democratization process, the program enhances the growth of a market economy and trade relationships. Benin, Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Nigeria, and Senegal each received \$23,913 USD of funding under the PARTS for Democracy and Governance Program in FY 2002 for a total of \$143,478 USD.

*Policy Approaches to SPS International Standards and Trade Policy Implications*

This program, which does not directly support agricultural trade and includes a broader group of countries, provides comprehensive training on trade policy implications of the international standard-setting bodies and WTO-consistent approaches to the implementation of SPS regulations. Africa based regional workshops for the SADC, COMESA and WAEMU organizations involve policy officials, technical specialists, and private sector representatives from each country. Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Ghana, Mali, Niger, Nigeria and Senegal each received \$18,243 USD of funding under the Policy Approaches to SPS International Standards and Trade Policy Implications Program in FY 2002 for a total of \$145,944 USD.

## **Annex D: World Bank and African Development Bank Programs in West Africa**

### **World Bank**

The World Bank's 2002 strategy for rural development in Africa asserts the importance of agriculture for poverty reduction and pledges to move rural development back onto the radar screen after a decline from 23% of lending in 1990 to 10% in FY 99-FY00.<sup>31</sup> During that time 89% of that portfolio was for agriculture, 6% for natural resources management, 3 percent for rural water and sanitation and 2% for rural roads. (The Bank made substantial complementary investments in education, health, nutrition and community infrastructure in rural areas that are not reflected in these figures). The new strategy is also based on "pillars":

- Making governments and institutions work better for the rural poor.
- Promoting widely-shared growth.
- Enhancing management of natural resources.
- Reducing risk and vulnerability.

The primary thrusts in supporting these pillars are programs that emphasize community participation, strengthening of voluntary producer organizations, private sector participation in production and trade, a stronger role for markets, enhanced activity of local governments and private firms in provision of public services, and transparency and accountability in the use of public funds. Thus, in many ways, the World Bank strategy and focus for rural development in Africa is in harmony with the six primary IEHA themes.

The approach and financing, however, differ. The World Bank tends to focus on creating an enabling environment in which farmers and private sector businesses can determine the right commodity priorities, whereas IEHA takes the more targeted approach of investing in commodities, services and environmental goods selected for their growth potential. World Bank funding tends to come in the form of very large concessionary loans, with individual projects often in the range of \$30 to \$50 million dollars.

*BURKINA FASO Second National Agricultural Services Development Project.* This project, which began in 1997 is nearing its projected June 2003 closing date. The project began with the following goals: (i) support long-term agricultural production; (ii) increase agricultural and livestock productivity and farmers' revenues; (iii) improve natural resource management and promote sustainable production systems; (iv) help the Government implement an improved animal health system, largely based on private veterinary services; and (v) promote and empower, on a pilot basis, representative farmers' organizations. Total funding for this project is expected to reach \$47 million USD.

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<sup>31</sup> The World Bank's strategy is outlined in "From Action to Impact: The Africa Region's Rural Strategy," International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Rural Development Department, July 2002. Available: <http://lnweb18.worldbank.org/ESSD/essdext.nsf/11ByDocName/StrategyRegionalStrategies>

*CAMEROON National Agricultural Extension and Research Program Support Project.* This project, which began in 1998 and will close in 2004 seeks to improve farmers' agricultural productivity and incomes by integrating a farmer-orientated agricultural extension system and a demand-driven research system in Cameroon. The agricultural extension component will include participatory diagnosis of farmers' production problems, transfer of farming techniques, particularly to resource-poor and women farmers, and monitoring of the progress of extension and research activities. The agricultural research component will strengthen the research capacity of the Agricultural Research Institute for Development (IRAD), support the operating cost of on-station research work, and train research staff. The project will also assess the market for private agricultural advisory services, and assist to develop contacts between farmer groups and private sector suppliers of agricultural inputs and crop processing equipment, traders, industrial purchasers of agricultural products. Total funding for this project is expected to reach \$15.1 million USD.

*COTE D'IVOIRE Second National Agricultural Services Support Program.* This project which began in 1998 was the first phase of a long-term 11-year program. The first phase was scheduled to close in June 2003, however, it is not clear what the current and long-term status of the project is, given recent events in Côte d'Ivoire. The program seeks to support sustainable agricultural growth through sustained increases in farm-level productivity. During the first phase, the project was to invest in human and physical infrastructure through adaptive research, extension, and support for farmers' organizations, and ensure the integration of agricultural research in national strategic planning, as well as finance investments in research infrastructure and programs. The project also supported efforts to produce reliable statistics and carry out a national agricultural census, to plan and coordinate animal genetic improvement programs, and to disseminate information on market/price, agricultural, and environmental issues by radio and television. Total funding for this project (first phase only) is expected to reach \$50 million USD.

*MALI Agricultural Services and Producer Organizations Project.* This new project, began in 2001, is the first phase of a long-term program that aims to transfer non-basic public service functions to autonomous private entities. The first phase is designed to establish an institutional framework to improve the delivery of agricultural services to producers by supporting the decentralization of core functions in the Ministry of Rural Development, promoting private sector participation, and empowering producer organizations. This project is the inheritor of the World Bank's previously separate programs; the National Agricultural Research Project and the Agricultural Services Project. Total funding for this project (first phase only) is expected to reach \$43.5 million USD.

*SENEGAL Agricultural Services and Producer Organizations Project.* This project, which began in 1999 and will close in 2003, is the first phase of a long-term program that is expected to reach completion in 2009. The is focused on the sustainable increase of smallholder agricultural productivity, production, and incomes through technological change, while at the same time protecting the environment. The project will establish

National Research Funding (NARF) will to improve the competitiveness of Senegalese agriculture, diversify the country's productive base, protect natural resources, and improve value-added of agricultural production, as well as support the institutional development of the Senegalese Agricultural Research Institute (ISRA), the Food Technology Institute (ITA) and the Ministries of Agriculture and Livestock. The project will also focus on agricultural extension through support for the National Agency for Agricultural and Rural Counsel (ANCAR), and work with producer organizations to support production and processing technical innovations. Total funding for this project (first phase only) is expected to reach \$47 million USD.

*CHAD Agricultural Services and Producers Associations Project.* This project is the follow-on to the Agricultural and Livestock Services Project that was closed in September 2002. The project was scheduled to be approved by the World Bank's Board in December 2002. World Bank has not yet produced an abstract for this project, however, it can be expected to be similar in design and scope to the Agricultural Services and Producer Organizations Projects underway in Mali and Senegal. Total funding for this project is expected to reach \$57 million USD.

*TOGO National Agricultural Services Support Project.* This broad-based project to support farmers and farming infrastructure in Togo began in 1997 and will close in early 2003. The central objective of the project is to improve living standards of farm households in Togo by increasing agricultural productivity and income, while placing greater emphasis on environmental protection. The project will create a technical assistance and support institute responsible for providing improved extension services to farmers and support to farmer organizations, and merge all existing research institutions into a newly-created, decentralized, autonomous, semi-private agricultural research institute. The project will also implement pilot grassroots savings and loans operations for agricultural credit for small producers, as well as a village development fund to finance small rural infrastructure. The project will also reinforce the institutional capacity of Togo's Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Fisheries (MAEP). Total funding for this project is expected to reach \$52 million USD.

*GHANA Agricultural Services Subsector Investment Project.* This two-year project, which began in 2001 and will close in late 2003, is the first phase of a three-phase program that will reach completion in 2009. The project consists of four components: (i) reforming and strengthening agricultural technology generation and diffusion; (ii) institutional reform and strengthening of Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MOFA) to integrate resources for implementation of plans and provision of decentralized services under the administration of grassroots-level district assemblies; (iii) development of community-based farmer organizations to develop a grassroots independent movement of farmer organizations; and, (iv) strengthening the capacity of agricultural training institutions to produce the middle level human resources/skills critically needed in the sector. Total funding for this project (first phase only) is expected to reach \$67 million USD.

*NIGER Agro-Pastoral Export Promotion Project.* This project began in 2000 and will close in 2005. The project aims to make producers and exporters efficient in supplying the agro-pastoral export market, reacting to market changes, and seizing opportunities, by supporting activities that promote trade and information services including product and market identification and development, trade information services, specialized support services on procedures, product quality and packaging, applied research, promotional activities abroad, and a project website. The project also provides institutional support to producer and exporter organizations including legal advice, assistance for internal organization and financial and administrative management, as well as the formation of savings and credit services that includes a demand-driven matching grant facility. Total funding for this project is expected to reach \$12 million USD.

*BENIN Cotton Sector Reform Project.* This project, which began in 2002 and will close in 2006, was established to facilitate the transition to a competitive system in Benin by supporting the private sector operations, and institutional change resulting from the privatization of the National Company for Agricultural Promotion's (SONAPRA) cotton ginning activities. The project's primary focus is on providing technical assistance and institutional capacity building support to the institutions involved in the ginning and primary marketing of cotton in Benin. Total funding for this project is expected to reach \$24 million USD.

*NIGER Private Irrigation Promotion Project.* This new project began in 2002 and will close in 2007, and is designed to increase production and profitability of high-value, irrigated crops by private, smallholder farmers with simple, low-cost technologies. The project supports participatory research aimed at developing and testing new technologies with farmer participation to increase irrigated production and add value, and advisory services aimed at ensuring that farmers are provided relevant and effective advice on production and marketing on a regular and timely basis. The project actively supports capacity building for the Nigerien Association for the Promotion of Private Irrigation (ANPIP), producer organizations, as well as the government's efforts in promoting private irrigation. The project also finances an irrigation investment fund and microfinance institutions. Total funding for the project is expected to reach \$48 million USD.

*MAURITANIA Integrated Development Project for Irrigated Agriculture.* This project which began in 1999 and closed in 2002 is the first phase of a long-term program for the development of irrigated agriculture in Mauritania. This first phase is designed to lay the foundation for achieving the government's long-term strategy for the rehabilitation and sustainable development of irrigated agriculture, and the construction of basic rural infrastructures in the Senegal River Valley. The first phase will: (i) create the necessary policy, legal, and, institutional frameworks; (ii) develop basic public and private infrastructures; (iii) improve management and organizational skills within farmers, as well as farmer associations; (iv) strengthen the traditional irrigated agriculture sub-sector, supporting traditional crop production; and, (v) develop agricultural diversification, through promotion activities focusing on quality control. Total funding for this project (first phase only) is expected to reach \$46 million USD.

*BURKINA FASO Pilot Private Irrigation Project.* This project was approved in January 1999 and will close at the end of 2003. The project is designed to test and evaluate an approach for the provision of demand-driven support services necessary to develop an efficient, sustainable small irrigation sub-sector in Burkina Faso by promoting new technologies through on-farm and off-farm support services including technical feasibility studies for micro irrigation and related investments, and assisting target beneficiaries to establish a record in the formal credit system.

*MALI Pilot Private Irrigation Promotion Project.* This six-year pilot effort began in 1996 and will close in 2003, and focuses on the link between irrigation and food security. The project is designed to improve and induce an investment in expansion in small-scale irrigation that will contribute to increased on-farm diversification of investments, productivity and food security. The project provides training and capacity-building for technical and managerial service delivery, in addition to financial institution experience in appraising investment projects in irrigation. Total funding for this project is expected to reach \$5.5 million USD.

*MALI National Rural Infrastructure Project.* This large-scale project began in 2000 and will close in 2005, and marks only the first phase of a long-term initiative to develop rural infrastructure in Mali. This first phase aims to reduce poverty and improve the livelihood of the rural population by accelerating the provision, and enhancing the sustainability, of basic rural infrastructure in irrigation and transport; output markets and social services; and water supply and sanitation. Total funding for this project is expected to reach \$139.3 million USD.

*SENEGAL National Rural Infrastructure Project.* This project, which began in 2000 and will close in 2005, is the first phase of a long-term program that focuses on rural decentralization and rural road infrastructure. The project provides for both the financing of basic infrastructure, as well as numerous capacity-building activities in the rural sector. Total funding for this project (first phase only) is expected to reach \$46 million USD. (Funding through the following phases is expected to total \$244 million USD.)

*GHANA Village Infrastructure Project.* This project began in 1997 and will close in 2003. It is designed to provide the rural poor with better infrastructure for agricultural production. The project focuses on the development of infrastructure for integrated rural water management, improvements in rural transportation options, and improved infrastructure for post-harvest drying, storage and processing of crops, as well as other village-level market infrastructure to improve income-generating activities for the poorest. Finally, it provides support for institutional capacity building of district assemblies and community-based organizations. Total funding for this project is expected to reach \$60 million USD.

*GUINEA Village Communities Support Project.* This project began in 1999 and will close in 2004. The project is designed to support the decentralization of rural government and improve institutional capacity at the local level. One component of the

project is to strengthen the management of rural roads. Total funding for this project is expected to reach \$22 million.

*GHANA Land Administration Project.* This project is in the World Bank pipeline for Ghana. At the present time, it is not clear when the project will become active, nor the exact scope of work and approach to resolving issues of land tenure in Ghana. Total funding for this project is expected to reach \$40 million USD.

*MALI Grassroots Initiative to Fight Hunger and Poverty.* This “prototype” for future World Bank activities in fighting hunger and poverty in Africa began in 1998 and will end in 2004. The project aims to improve the living conditions of disadvantaged targeted rural communities through community development exercises designed to build the capacity of communities to identify, rank and respond to their priority needs. Total funding for this project is expected to reach \$23 million USD.

### **African Development Bank**

The African Development Bank (AfDB), although based in West Africa and focused entirely on the economic development of the continent, is a fairly small donor. According to OECD statistics In 1999, AfDB contributed \$459 million dollars to Africa, or just 3% of the total from all donors.<sup>32</sup> (Data were not easily available by region). About 16% of their loans are allocated to the agricultural sector.

The African Development Bank’s revised strategy for African agriculture focuses on a “shift from highly diversified, subsistence-oriented farming activity towards a more commercially-oriented agriculture with improved access to markets and agro-industry.” (African Development Bank 2000). In order to meet this overarching objective, AfDB will concentrate its lending in six key areas: provision of rural infrastructure, expansion of private sector agribusiness, development and capitalization of more effective private sector financial networks, improved natural resource management, capacity building and increased regional integration.

The principles guiding lending for the agricultural sector include: conducive policy and environment for private sector development; appropriate macro-economic policy; participation at the grassroots level of beneficiary groups with officially-recognized status in fiscal and commercial aspects of the activity; and, cross-sectoral holistic approaches to rural development.

AfDB’s policy paper recognizes the contributions of other donors and asserts that it will offer its support other donor initiatives, but will not take the lead where other donors and agencies are already providing effective leadership. AfDB, therefore, has identified several areas that it considers primarily the domain of other donors, including: policy-based structural reform programs at the macro-economic level and agricultural sector investment programs; agricultural research with special interest in developing

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<sup>32</sup> [www.oecd.org/gif/M00006000/M00006856.gif](http://www.oecd.org/gif/M00006000/M00006856.gif).

technologies; and, agricultural extension with special emphasis on more effectively serving the needs of all end users, especially women.

Based on a primary assumption that “development aid to Africa has often been heavily biased towards the pre-harvest input delivery services with much less emphasis on the post-harvest aspects of the food chain,” AfDB’s strategy for the next decade will be to put more emphasis on post-harvest needs and focus on improving farmer’s access to markets and providing support to member countries in identifying critical points for intervention throughout the production process.

In the area of post-harvest needs, AfDB intends to focus on the following areas of high potential that it deems under-funded or neglected by other donors: labor-intensive technologies; greater integration of crop, livestock and agro-forestry enterprises within farming systems; post-harvest technologies to minimize losses; and high-value but less well-researched export commodities.

While in the area of improving farmer’s access to markets, AfDB intends to focus on helping member countries to develop financial sector development, private infrastructure and micro-credit and savings services, and to streamline regulatory and legal environments to nurture private investment in the sector. Likewise, it will focus on removing trade barriers and identifies key areas as the liberalization of domestic trade, the promotion of intra-regional trade and the diversification of export opportunities through the harmonization of policies related to agriculture, lower tariffs and the removal of other barriers to free trade.

In accordance with the stated policy for rural development in Africa, the majority of AfDB’s recent loans to West Africa generally match stated strategy goals. There are also numerous programs that broadly focus on agricultural growth in key target regions within several West African Countries. In West Africa, AfDB approved the following projects related to rural development during calendar years 2000-2003:

*GAMBIA RIVER BASIN (OMVG) Development.* A loan to finance the development of natural resources in areas located on the borders of the four member states of the Gambia River Basin (Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Senegal and The Gambia) was signed in May 2002. This project will increase agro-forestry and pastoral output, rationalize the use of natural resources and improve social infrastructure in the project area. It will train farmers in the use of new techniques and support the development of producers organizations and self-management credit systems. The project will also involve the management of developed forest and village land, as well as the development of plains and marshlands for growing rice and vegetable crops. Total funding for this project is expected to reach \$14.81 million USD.

*BURKINA FASO Local Development Support Project for Comoe, Leraba and Kenedougou Provinces.* This project began in early 2003 and will close in 2009. It is part of the National Land Management Program and will focus on increasing production by approximately 40 percent through the integrated management of soil fertility and

development of cereals, legumes (cowpea and woandzou), yams, groundnuts, bottomlands rice, and fruit trees. It will also provide capacity building support to producer organizations. Total funding for this project is expected to reach \$19.82 million USD.

*CAMEROON Rural Family Income Improvement Program.* This project began in 2001 and will close in 2006. The project will work to reduce poverty and improve food security, particularly for women in the Extreme-North, the North and Adamaoua Provinces. The program will involve the development and production of improved and certified seeds of grains, pulses and market garden produce, and promote women's income-generating activities. Total funding for this project is expected to reach \$17.55 million USD.

*COTE D'IVOIRE Study of the Agneby Region Rural Development Plan.* This grant was issued in 2003 to finance the study of the Agneby region rural development plan for the South-East forest region of the country. The study will help identify development options that are growth-led and ecologically appropriate to the region, including agricultural and livestock production. The study will also provide for the introduction of a Global Information System for the region. The total amount of grant funding is expected to reach roughly \$1.08 million USD.

*COTE D'IVOIRE Middle Comoe Rural Development Support Project.* This project was scheduled to begin in January 2003 and close in 2010. It aims to sustainably increase the productivity of major crops of the country and diversify agricultural production in the Middle Comoe region. The project is based on a strategy to increase irrigated rice cultivation in the developed bottomlands with intensified farming methods and the supply of selected seeds and fertilizers. Total funding for this project is expected to reach \$19.8 million USD.

*GHANA Inland Valleys Rice Development Project.* This project was approved in 2001 and will close in 2006. The project seeks to increase the incomes of smallholder rice producers and reduce imports of rice. It will involve the development of 4,500 ha of rice cultivation, improve roads and field tracks, and provide credit for farm inputs and equipment. The project will support training of beneficiaries and the development of rice agronomic packages and technologies. Total funding for this project is expected to reach \$19 million USD.

*GUINEA Upper Guinea Rural Development Support Project.* This project began in 2000. The project seeks to improve agricultural production, open up the region and support the organization of rural and local communities in Upper Guinea. It will involve the development of irrigated plains, cashew trees, reforestation, and the rehabilitation and maintenance of rural roads. Total funding for this project is expected to reach \$13.2 million USD.

*MALI Mopti Region Rural Development Support Project.* This project is a follow-up project to the rural development project for Mopti carried out between 1986 and 1998.

The goal of the project is to enhance food security and reduce poverty in Mopti by diversifying and increasing agricultural production and promoting income-generating activities. In particular, it aims to increase output of rice, onion, millet and sorghum in the Mopti area largely through improving irrigation, in addition to improving basic human capacity and social infrastructure in the region. Total funding for this project is expected to reach \$23.2 million USD.

*MALI Rural Development Project of the Daye, Hamadja and Korioume Plains.* This project seeks to increase agricultural production through irrigation and ensure sustainability of the introduced activities through the strengthening of management capacity of cooperatives in the Day, Hamadja and Korioume plains. Additionally, the project will support specific actions to support women's socio-economic activities and a credit system for village banks, plus basic social infrastructure in these areas. Total funding for this project is expected to reach \$11.9 million USD.

*MALI Support for the Seed Sub-Sector.* This project aims to increase the production and use of certified seeds in Mali, by ultimately producing and disseminating 7,150 tonnes of certified seed to sow 255,000 hectares, and 5,700 tonnes of certified rice seeds to sow 48,000 hectares in the year 2009. The project also entails the rehabilitation and equipping of the laboratory in Sotuba, as well as the establishment of four departmental laboratories in Sikasso, Ségou, Mopti and Kayes for the certification of seeds. Total amount of funding for this project is estimated at \$8.2 million USD.

*NIGER Agricultural Development Support Project in Zinder Region.* This project began in 2002 and will close in 2007. The project seeks to increase agricultural and livestock production for millet and sorghum, cowpea and vegetable crops, and sheep and goat production. It will also promote water and soil conservation. Total funding for the project is expected to reach \$7.47 million.

*GHANA Cashew Development Project.* This project began in 2001 and will close in 2007. The project seeks to increase cashew production in five regions of Ghana by training farmers, nursery tree growers and processors, as well as expand the area under cashew production. While enhancing the capacity for cashew research and the delivery of extension services, the project will also expand Ghana's cashew processing capacity and create new jobs in the cashew sector. Total funding for this project is expected to reach \$12.83 million USD.

*GUINEA Study of an Oil Palm and Rubber Tree Development Plan Grant.* Work under this grant began in 2002 and will be completed in early 2003. The objective of the study is to develop strategic foundations for enhancing the productivity and competitiveness of the oil palm and rubber tree subsectors, and complete feasibility studies of priority projects. The grant amount is \$2.56 million USD.

*GHANA Livestock Development Project.* This project began in 2001 and will close in 2006. The project seeks to increase incomes of smallholder livestock and dairy farmers, processors and traders in 25 Districts of Ghana by strengthening livestock breeding

stations, and improving livestock nutrition through increased forage crop production and improved animal husbandry. The project will provide short and medium-term credits for financing production, processing and marketing. Total funding for this project is expected to reach \$25.23 million USD.

*MALI North-East Mali Livestock Development Project.* This project is the second phase of the first such agro-sylvo-pastoral development project that ran from 1989 to 2000 with joint support from the ADF and the European Development Fund. The project will provide training to farmers associations on new herd production and management methods, artificially inseminate herds and develop pastures and watering places, and implement an environmental management plan. In addition, the project will develop a revolving livestock fund to benefit very poor families and incorporate information on AIDS, STDs and malaria into training programs. Total amount of funding for this project is expected to reach \$22.7 million USD.

*BENIN Participative Artisanal Fisheries Development Support Program.* In late 2002, a loan was approved to support this program that aims to restore lake fishery resources through capacity building of target communities and diversification of their means of existence. It will focus on converting 6,000 fishermen to other economic production activities such as fish-farming, shrimp-farming, market garden production and small-scale stock-breeding. The total amount of this loan is expected to reach \$9.66 million USD.

*GUINEA Artisanal Fishing and Fish Farming Development Project.* This project, which was approved in 2000, is the second phase of a project to increase fishery output by improving the production and processing conditions, promoting rural fish farming, and enhancing the surveillance of the Guinean coastal waters. Total funding for the second phase of the project is expected to reach \$6.6 million.

*CAPE VERDE Food Security Program.* This project began in 2000, and will improve food security in four islands by testing and evaluating existing and improved technology in irrigation methods, improving production systems, and identifying agricultural production constraints. Total funding for this project is expected to reach \$970,000 USD.

*GHANA Food Security Pilot Grant Program.* Work under this grant began in 2000 and will be completed in late 2003. The project will focus on making a rapid and sustained increase in food production through water control and management activities, and by facilitating the diversification of on-farm activities with a particular focus on women's groups. The grant amount is \$938,195 USD.

*MALI Financing for the 2001-2003 Structural Adjustment Program.* The SAP III program has been strengthening the reforms implemented by the Malian Government since 1991. This particular loan provided by the African Development Fund (ADF) will be used to finance reforms that will strengthen economic growth by supporting agricultural production; primarily the restructuring of Mali's cotton sector. Total size of loan is an estimated \$29 million USD.

*BENIN Rural Development Support Project of the Mono and Couffo Departments.* This project began in 2001 and will close in 2007. The project seeks to diversify and increase agricultural production in the Mono and Couffo regions by constructing and rehabilitating rural roads, supporting irrigation and rural water management, support for fish hatchery development, and technical assistance for the development of the corn, cassava, rice and tomato sectors. Total funding for the project is expected to reach \$11.55 million USD.

*BURKINA FASO Decentralized and Participatory Rural Development Project in Bazega and Kadiogo Provinces.* This project began in 2001 and will close in 2007. This project aims to strengthen food security, improve human resources management, and increase agricultural and livestock production to improve local incomes. The project will develop rain-fed crops, irrigated rice crops and market gardening, as well as rehabilitate village pastures, paths and forest plantations. The project will also construct schools and health centers, and establish a fund to support income generating activities. Total funding for this project is expected to reach \$19 million USD.

*CAPE VERDE Picos and Engenhos Catchment Basin Planning and Development Project.* This project will begin in April 2003 and will close in 2008. It aims to create or rehabilitate soil conservation and water resources mobilization infrastructure, and promote irrigated farming and livestock production through the establishment of a credit fund. It will also provide support for the development of community cooperatives and associations. Total funding for this project is expected to reach \$7.91 million USD.

*MALI Maninkoura Irrigated Scheme Development.* This project seeks to increase agricultural output and develop rural economic activities, notably those of women in the Maninkoura area. The project involves the funding of over one thousand hectares of irrigated schemes, plus fish ponds and feeder roads. It will also provide training and support to farmers associations, establish a credit system to sustain local initiatives, and develop basic infrastructure. Total funding for this project is expected to reach \$19.9 million USD.

*MALI Feasibility Study of the Phedie and Sabalibougou Irrigation Development Project.* This study will analyze present irrigation situation and produce detailed studies that will guide the design and future development of these two irrigation projects. The long-term goal of implementing irrigation projects is to increase rice and market garden products through intensified cropping of the land in the Phedie and Sabalibougou areas. Total amount of funding for the feasibility study is roughly \$0.8 million USD.

*MALI Technical Assistance for the Douentza Province Agricultural Development Study.* This grant provided funding for a feasibility study of irrigation development project on Ouallo plain and the preparation of bidding documents, specifications, an environmental impact assessment and other project preparation. Total funding for the study estimated at \$0.9 million USD.

*ECOWAS Member Countries Feasibility Study for the Interconnection of Railway Networks.* In late 2002, a grant was approved to provide sound recommendations based on investment viability and technical feasibility for rail links and route options, assessing their environmental and social impact, as well as their impact on poverty reduction. The study will also examine the existing institutional and operational framework to propose best practices for a unified ECOWAS rail system. The total amount of grant funding is expected to reach \$3.31 million USD.

*GHANA Tema-Aflao Rehabilitation Road Project.* This project began in 2002 and will close at the end of 2003. It will upgrade the Tema-Aflao road, which forms part of the Trans West African highway and promotes regional integration and economic cooperation between Ghana, Burkina Faso, Togo, Benin, Nigeria and Niger. The project will also facilitate easier access by farmers and traders to income generating markets, and will help increased tourist traffic within Ghana. Total funding for this project is expected to reach \$18.32 million USD.

*SENEGAL Community Feeder Roads Project.* This project, which falls under the government's National Rural Infrastructure Program (PPC-PNIR), began in late 2002 and will close in 2006. The project will upgrade nearly 1,800 km of rural roads in 90 rural communities based on demand and according to the service level decided upon by the users in order to improve access to community infrastructures and open up production areas. Total funding for the project is expected to reach \$14.7 million USD.

*GUINEA National Rural Water Supply Project.* A loan to this project was approved in late 2002; the project will close in 2005. The project is designed to meet the potable water requirements of rural dwellers in villages in the Upper Guinea region. The total amount of this loan is expected to reach \$19.86 million USD.

*GUINEA Second National Rural Infrastructure Program.* Funding for the NRIP II project was announced in early 2003. This project is intended to open up rural development communities and improve land acquisition in numerous Prefectures throughout Guinea. The project will improve rural roads and establish an effective road management and maintenance system through the creation of Village Road Maintenance Committees (VRMC), coupled with training on appropriate instruments to protect land rights. Total funding for this project is expected to reach \$10.72 million USD.

*GUINEA-BISSAU Rural Development Institutional Support Project.* This project began in late 2001 and will close in late 2004. The project seeks to strengthen the capacity building of the government, including the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Hunting, and relevant NGOs in charge of rural development by providing a comprehensive training program. Total funding for this project is expected to reach \$1.37 million USD.

*GHANA Community Forestry Management Project.* This project began in late 2002 and will close in 2008. The project, which is part of the government's Natural Resources Management Program, is designed to rehabilitate degraded forests, increase production of

agricultural, wood and non-wood products and strengthen institutional capacity. Total funding for this project is expected to reach \$9.03 million USD.

**Table 7: Existing Investments for Donors in West Africa by Primary Area of Impact**

Project	Period	Funding (millions USD)	Primary Area of Impact					
			Science & Technology	Agricultural Markets & Trade	Strengthening Producer Organizations	Human & Institutional Capacity & Infrastructure	Vulnerable Groups and Countries in Transition	Sustainable Environmental Management
<b>World Bank<sup>33</sup></b>								
BURKINA FASO National Agri. Svcs. Dev. Project	1997 – 2003	\$47.0						
CAMEROON National Agri. Extension & Research Support	1998 – 2004	\$15.1						
COTE D'IVOIRE National Agricultural Services Support	1998 – 2003 (MP)	\$50.0						
MALI Agricultural Services & Producer Organizations	2001 – 200X (MP)	\$43.5						
SENEGAL Agri. Services & Producer Organizations	1999 – 2003 (MP)	\$47.0						
CHAD Agricultural Services & Producers Associations	N/A	\$57.0						
TOGO National Agricultural Services Support Project	1997 – 2003	\$52.0						
GHANA Agricultural Services Subsector Investment Project	2001 – 2003 (MP)	\$67.0						
NIGER Agro-Pastoral Export Promotion Project	2000 – 2005	\$12.0						
BENIN Cotton Sector Reform Project	2002 – 2006	\$24.0						
NIGER Private Irrigation Promotion Project	2002 – 2007	\$48.0						
MAURITANIA Integrated Dev. for Irrigated Agriculture	1999 – 2002 (MP)	\$46.0						
BURKINA FASO Pilot Private Irrigation Project	1999 – 2003	N/A						
MALI Pilot Private Irrigation Promotion Project	1996 – 2003	\$5.5						
MALI National Rural Infrastructure Project	2000 – 2005	\$139.3						

<sup>33</sup> Period and Funding for World Bank represents the current phase only for multi-phase programs. Several of these projects are part of longer-term multi-phase programs and are expected to continue well beyond the dates given in the Period column. This is indicated by "MP", or "Multi-Phase" next to projected dates for the current project.

SENEGAL National Rural Infrastructure Project	2000 – 2005 (MP)	\$46.0						
GHANA Village Infrastructure Project	1997 – 2003	\$60.0						
GUINEA Village Communities Support Project	1999 – 2004	\$22.0						
GHANA Land Administration Project	N/A	\$40.0						
MALI Grassroots Initiative to Fight Hunger and Poverty	1998 – 2004	\$23.0						
<b>African Development Bank</b>								
GAMBIA RIVER BASIN (OMVG) Development	2002 – N/A	\$14.8						
BURKINA FASO Develop. of Comoe, Leraba, Kenedougou	2003 – 2009	\$19.8						
CAMEROON Rural Family Income Improvement	2001 – 2006	\$17.6						
COTE D'IVOIRE Agneby Region Rural Development	2003 – N/A	\$1.1						
COTE D'IVOIRE Middle Comoe Rural Development	2003 – 2010	\$19.8						
GHANA Inland Valleys Rice Development Project	2001 – 2006	\$19.0						
GUINEA Upper Guinea Rural Development	2000 – N/A	\$13.2						
MALI Mopti Region Rural Development								
MALI Rural Development of Daye, Hamadja & Korioume		\$11.9						
MALI Support for the Seed Sub-Sector	2002 – 2009	\$8.2						
NIGER Agricultural Development Zinder Region	2002 – 2007	\$7.5						
GHANA Cashew Development	2001 – 2007	\$12.8						
GUINEA Oil Palm & Rubber Tree Development	2002 – 2003	\$2.6						
GHANA Livestock Development	2001 – 2006	\$25.2						
MALI North-East Mali Livestock Development		\$22.7						
BENIN Participative Artisanal Fisheries Development	2002 – N/A	\$9.7						

GUINEA Artisanal Fishing & Fish Farming Development	2000 – N/A	\$6.6						
CAPE VERDE Food Security	2000 – N/A	\$1.0						
GHANA Food Security Pilot Grant	2000 – 2003	\$0.9						
MALI Structural Adjustment Program (Cotton Sector)	2001 – 2003	\$29.0						
BENIN Rural Development of Mono & Couffo Departments	2001 – 2007	\$11.6						
BURKINA FASO Rural Decen. in Bazega & Kadiogo	2001 – 2007	\$19.0						
CAPE VERDE Picos & Engenhos Catchment Basin	2003 – 2008	\$7.9						
MALI Maninkoura Irrigated Scheme Development		\$19.9						
MALI Phedie & Sabalibougou Irrigation		\$0.8						
MALI Douentza Province Agricultural Development		\$0.9						
ECOWAS Interconnection of Railway Networks Study	2002 – N/A	\$3.3						
GHANA Tema-Aflao Road Rehabilitation Project	2002 – 2003	\$18.3						
SENEGAL Community Feeder Roads Project	2002 – 2006	\$14.7						
GUINEA National Rural Water Supply	2002 – 2005	\$19.9						
GUINEA Second National Rural Infrastructure Project	2003 – N/A	\$10.7						
GUINEA-BISSAU Rural Develop. Institutional Support	2001 – 2004	\$1.4						
GHANA Community Forestry Management	2002 – 2008	\$9.0						

Shading Code:

Blank=Negligible

Light Grey= minor

Dark Grey= Major

## Annex E: Selected Statistics and Tables

**Table 8: Official Development Assistance versus Net Private Capital Flows**

	Net ODA (USD millions)				Net Private Flow (USD millions)			
	1998	1999	2000	99/00 avg	1998	1999	2000	99/00 avg
Total West Africa	5443	4721	4286	4,504	432	932	-506	213
WARP Countries	5161	4394	4118	4,256	24	671	-607	32
IEHA Focus Countries	1253	1116	1154	1,135	608	-394	-1618	-1006
Ghana	702	609	609	609	19	99	-135	-18
Mali	347	355	360	358	65	121	141	131
Nigeria	204	152	185	169	524	-614	-1624	-1119
WARP USAID Presence	1250	1153	1066	1,110	430	712	868	790
Benin	211	211	239	225	-36	13	-2	5.5
Guinea	359	238	153	196	-15	3	190	96.5
Liberia	73	94	68	81	422	590	618	604
Senegal	501	536	424	480	69	102	56	79
Sierra Leone	106	74	182	128	-10	4	6	5
WARP Non Presence	2658	2125	1898	2,012	-1014	353	143	248
Burkina Faso	400	398	336	367	-9	41	13	27
Cameroon	426	434	380	407	-257	165	-99	33
Côte d'Ivoire	799	448	352	400	-953	139	463	301
Gambia	39	34	49	42	1	1	-4	-1.5
Guinea-Bissau	96	52	80	66	1	1	4	2.5
Mauritania	172	219	212	216	-42	47	2	24.5
Niger	292	187	211	199	-3	15	-1	7
Togo	129	71	70	71	136	-103	-14	-58.5
NonWARP Countries	282	327	168	248	408	261	101	181
CAR	120	117	76	97		42	-24	9
Congo, Rep.	66	142	33	88	144	97	79	88
Equ. Guinea	20	21	12	17	-10	2		1
Gabon	48	12	9	11	273	119	44	81.5
Sao Tome & Princ.	28	35	38	37	1	1	2	1.5
ECOWAS	4468	3647	3463	3,555	677	1029	375	702
CILSS	2152	2063	1880	1,972	194	375	-10	182.5
NonCILSS West Africa	3291	2658	2406	2,532	238	557	-496	30.5

### Notes

- UN Agencies include UNHCR, IFAD, UTNA, UNDP, WFP, UNFPA, and UNICEF
- Other Donors (in top 10) include: Arab Agencies, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, Portugal, SAF & ESAF, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland
- Source: Various OECD web pages, starting with:  
[http://www1.oecd.org/dac/html/aid\\_recipients.htm](http://www1.oecd.org/dac/html/aid_recipients.htm)

**Table 9: Top Ten Donors per country of Gross ODA (1999-2000 average)**

	France	IDA	EC	Japan	Germany	US	IMF	Afr. Devel. Fund	Netherlands	UK	
<b>Total West Africa</b>	1266	989	479	419	337	268	210	160	105	118	
<b>WARP Countries</b>	1142	977	428	396	325	264	204	157	105	115	
<b>IEHA Focus Countries</b>	98	370	65	152	90	117	64	27	56	108	
<b>Ghana</b>		211	30	121	37	52	48		22	86	
<b>Mali</b>	93	94	29	31	40	45	16	17	34		
<b>Nigeria</b>	5	65	6		13	20		10		22	
<b>WARP USAID Presence</b>	337	183	126	87	74	112	32	18	6	5	
<b>Benin</b>	61	43	15	10	25	25	8	15			
<b>Guinea</b>	53	29	36	21	22	25	5				
<b>Liberia</b>			26			11					
<b>Senegal</b>	223	71	53	56	23	23	19			3	
<b>Sierra Leone</b>		40	11		4	13		3	3		
<b>WARP Non Presence</b>	707	424	237	157	161	35	108	112	43	2	
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	82	132	49	25	29		12	12	19		
<b>Cameroon</b>	188	60	32	19	46		65	20			
<b>Côte d'Ivoire</b>	271	64	15	40	28	13		25	10		
<b>Gambia</b>		7	6	3	3	3	7	4		2	
<b>Guinea-Bissau</b>	4	8	17			2	3		7		
<b>Mauritania</b>	31	38	81	33	13	4	8	13	2		
<b>Niger</b>	57	47	17	21	15	6		7			
<b>Togo</b>	34	19	4	9	9	3		5			
<b>NonWARP Countries</b>	124	12	51	23	12	4	6	3		3	
<b>CAR</b>	35	8	22	20	7		6				
<b>Congo, Rep.</b>	29		3		3	2				3	
<b>Equ. Guinea</b>	7		3					1			
<b>Gabon</b>	49		17	2	2	2					
<b>Sao Tome &amp; Princ.</b>	4	4	6	1				2			
<b>ECOWAS</b>	887	843	310	344	251	282	118	105	106	117	
<b>CILSS</b>	530	446	268	176	141	87	78	79	67	5	
<b>NonCILSS West Africa</b>	736	543	211	243	196	181	132	81	38	113	

**Notes**

- Note that for each country, the sum of the donors is based on the top 10 donors only (and thus somewhat understates the total).
- UN Agencies include UNHCR, IFAD, UTNA, UNDP, WFP, UNFPA, and UNICEF
- Other Donors (in top 10) include: Arab Agencies, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, Portugal, SAF & ESAF, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland
- Source: Various OECD web pages, starting with: [http://www1.oecd.org/dac/htm/aid\\_recipients.htm](http://www1.oecd.org/dac/htm/aid_recipients.htm)