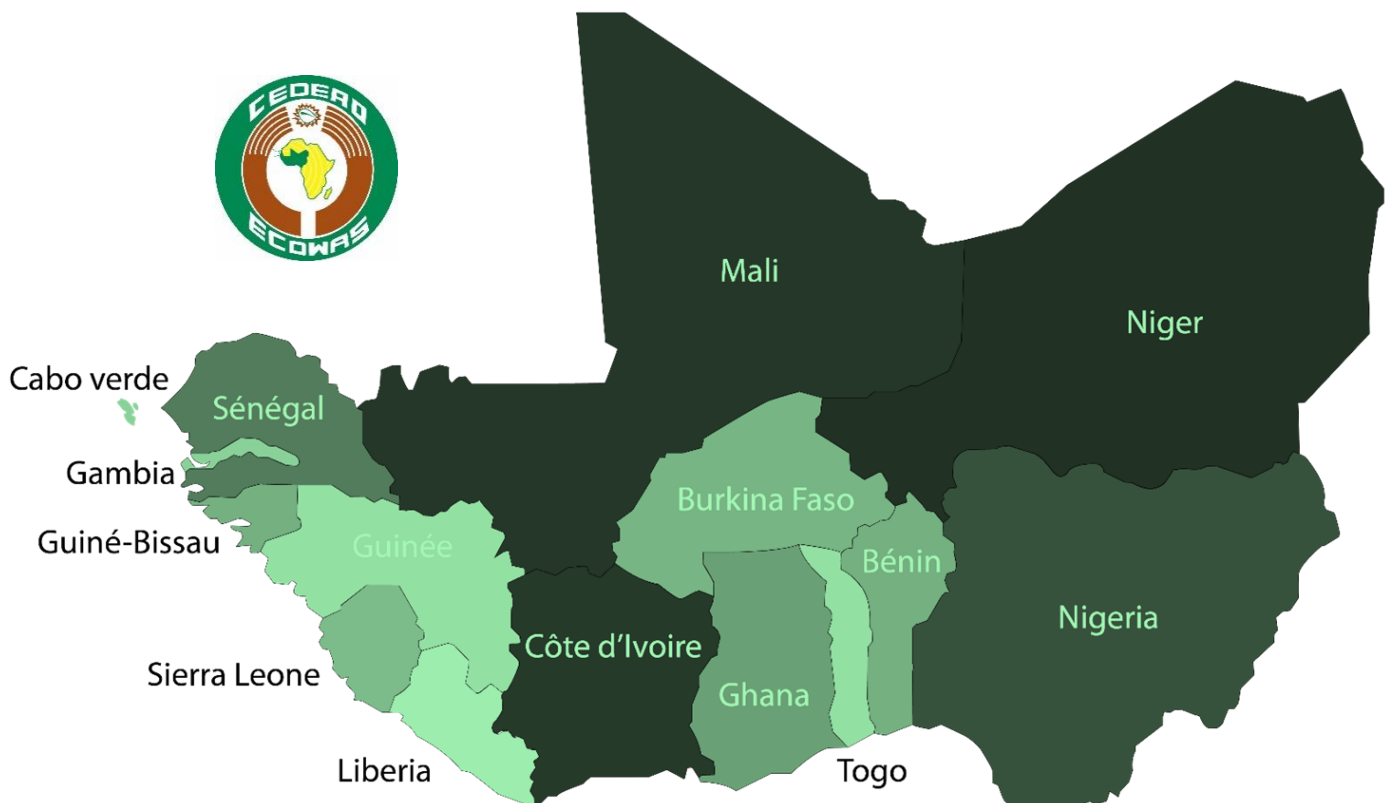




ECOWAS Commission
Department of Agriculture, Environment and Natural Resources
Directorate of Agriculture and Rural Development

ECOWAP Monitoring & Evaluation Report

PERIOD 2016 -2018



ECOWAP Monitoring and Evaluation Report

Period 2016 - 2018

Under the supervision of Mr. Alain Sy Traoré, Director of Agriculture and Rural Development of ECOWAS (DARD), experts who contributed to the preparation of the document are:

- Mrs. Fatmata Lucia Seiwoh, ECOWAP/CAADP M&E Programme Officer, DARD/ECOWAS Commission
- Dr. Mbaye Yade, Regional Coordinator, ReSAKSS West Africa
- Dr. Manson Nwafor, Policy Analyst, ReSAKSS West Africa
- Mr. Maurice Taondyande, M&E Specialist, ReSAKSS West Africa
- Mr. Zinsou Ellenite Kpavode, M&E Assistant, DARD/ECOWAS Commission

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Comments on this document may be sent to the Directorate of Agriculture and Rural Development of ECOWAS, by mail or e-mail.

Contacts: ECOWAS Commission / Department of Agriculture, Environment and Natural Resources / Directorate of Agriculture and Rural Development / River Plaza Annex – 496 Abogo Largema Street – Central Business District, PMB 401 Abuja FCT – Federal Republic of Nigeria
agric_ruraldev@ecowas.int

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Editing: Ms. Emmanuelle Maillot, Technical Assistant, DARD/ECOWAS Commission

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ECOWAP

ECOWAP is the regional agricultural policy used across the Economic Community of West African States, namely: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cabo-Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Senegal and Togo (The ECOWAP, 2005).

The ECOWAP adopted by ECOWAS in 2005 sets out a vision of a modern and sustainable agriculture based on effective and efficient family farms and the promotion of agricultural enterprises through the involvement of the private sector. Once productivity and competitiveness on the intra-community and international markets are achieved, the policy should be able to guarantee food security and secure decent incomes for agricultural workers.

Its general objective is to “contribute in a sustainable way to meeting the food needs of the population, to economic and social development, to the reduction of poverty in the Member States, and thus to reduce existing inequalities among territories, zones and nations.” The ECOWAP’s global objective is sub-divided into three main objectives:

1. Promote strategic products for food security & food sovereignty;
2. Promote an enabling environment for regional agricultural development; and
3. Reduce food insecurity and promote sustainable access to food.

These are to encourage competitiveness of farmers in intra-regional and international markets, further food security in the region, and ensure decent incomes for workers in the agricultural sector. ECOWAP’s objectives affirm the principle of regional food sovereignty, primarily through high regional integration and appropriate levels of border protection, differentiated according to the specific needs of each supply chain.

THE DIRECTORATE OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT OF ECOWAS (DARD)

Under the supervision of the Commissioner in charge of the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Natural Resources of ECOWAS, the Directorate of Agriculture and Rural Development, based in Abuja (Nigeria) is one of the five (5) constituent directorates of the Department.

Mandate

In accordance with Article 25 of ECOWAS revised treaty on Agricultural Development and Food Security, the mission of the Directorate of Agriculture and Rural Development is to implement the Decision A./DEC.11/01/05 adopting ECOWAS Agricultural Policy (ECOWAP) and all decisions of ECOWAS steering, governance and decision-making bodies in the Agriculture and Food sector.

More specifically, its missions are to:

- a. Define, harmonize, adopt and monitor the implementation of policies, strategies, action plans, initiatives and regulations in agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries sector (ASPF);
- b. Define, harmonize and monitor the implementation of regional strategies and initiatives in Rural Development (land and agricultural infrastructure);
4. Contribute to ensure Sanitary and Phytosanitary Security, Food and Nutrition Security;
- c. Ensure regional coordination of Development and Applied Research in the ASPF sector;
- d. Ensure the regional structuring of ASPF sectors and contribute to trade negotiations in the ASPF sector;
- e. Facilitate the harmonization of ASPF Information Systems and early warning systems;
- f. Negotiate and mobilize external financial resources for the implementation of projects, programs and initiatives in the ASPF sectors;
- g. Develop and ensure regional and international cooperation with agricultural technical cooperation institutions and ASPF technical and financial partners.

FOREWORD



Agriculture is a critical component of the West African economy, contributing about 25% of the gross domestic product, employing more than 60% of workers and meeting more than 80% of the population's food needs in the region. In 2005, recognizing the importance of the agricultural sector to the development of the region, the ECOWAS Heads of State and Government adopted the Community's agricultural policy, known as ECOWAP. This agricultural policy is the regional incarnation of the African Union's New Partnership for Africa's Development (AU/NEPAD) initiated the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP) to accelerate growth and reduce mass poverty, food insecurity and hunger among African

countries. The implementation of ECOWAP/CAADP relies on 3 complementary mechanisms – the national agricultural investment plans (NAIPs) in each of the 15 ECOWAS member countries, the regional investment programs and the regional policies and policy instruments. The vision and objectives of ECOWAP, which are consistent with CAADP and MALABO goals, requires a mechanism to monitor and measure the performance of investment plans and indicators of poverty, hunger and food/nutrition security.

The ECOWAP M&E mechanism has been designed in such a way that it is expected that the ECOWAP M&E Unit in the Directorate of Agriculture should produce an annual M&E report with components from countries and regional stakeholders. However, due to conflicting priorities, this is the first report that is being produced. Therefore, the report takes into account three years (2016-2018).

Our staff can look back on their work in 2016–18 with a strong sense of satisfaction. These were years of change in which we rolled over from the first decade of the ECOWAP/CAADP to the second generation of the ECOWAP/CAADP as well as its programmes and associated policies. This period was also spectacular as we were able to implement the 7th Commitment of the Malabo Declaration of June 2014, which is ensuring mutual accountability and reporting through a Biennial Review Mechanism. The first inaugural Biennial Report was submitted to African Heads of States in January 2018, following a very rigorous process ranging from coordination mechanism to development of technical guidelines, reporting templates, training and assigning of Technical Experts to countries, data collection and analysis as well as data compilation leading to the development of the score cards for the countries and RECs.

Data from the Biennial Review and other sources were used to prepare the 2016-2018 M&E report. This report gives a summary of achievements of the countries and the region in agriculture especially towards agricultural growth and transformation.

Our staff have been and continue to be key to our achievements and I would like to thank them for their professionalism and dedication to work.

This first report is a starting point. With collective, consolidated, concerted and sustainable efforts, we are sure that subsequent reports will speak to issues and will continue to guide the management in decision making for change of story in the agriculture sector.



Sékou SANGARÉ

Commissioner

Department of Agriculture, Environment & Natural Resources

ECOWAS Commission

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The Management and staff of the ECOWAS Commission, especially staff of the Directorate of Agriculture and Rural Development of the ECOWAS Commission and the authors of this report thank all the regional stakeholders for their immense contributions in putting together the elements for this report.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACAF	Advisory Committee on Agriculture and Food
ACF	Action Contre la Faim
AFAO	Association des Femmes de l’Afrique de l’Ouest
AfDB	African Development Bank
AGIR	Global Alliance for Resilience
AMR	Antimicrobial Resistance
APESS	Association pour la Promotion de l’Elevage au Sahel et en Savane
APP	Agriculture Promotion Policy
ATA	Agricultural Transformation Agenda
AToR	Annual Trend and Outlook Reports
AU-IBAR	African Union – InterAfrican Bureau for Animal Resources
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme
CARI	Competitive African Rice Initiative
CDC	Center for Disease Control and Prevention
CGIAR	Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research
CET	Common External Tariff
CILSS	Permanent Interstate Committee for drought control in the Sahel
CNSA	National Food Security Committees
COGES	Center of Management Committee, known as “Comités de Gestion de Centre”
CORAF	Conseil Ouest et Centre Africain pour la Recherche et le Développement Agricoles
CSAO	Club du Sahel et de l’Afrique de l’Ouest
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DARD	Directorate of Agriculture and Rural Development
ECOAGRIS	ECOWAS Agricultural Information System
ECOWADF	ECOWAS Agricultural Development Fund
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
ECOWAP	ECOWAS Agricultural Policy
EF	Elevage Familial
ENDA CACID	Centre Africain pour le Commerce L’Intégration et le Développement
EPAS	Economic Partnerships Agreement and Food Security
ETLS	ECOWAS Trade Liberalisation Scheme
EU	European Union
EWS	Early Warning System
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FISOREP	“Filets Sociaux adaptés aux Réalités de l’Elevage Pastoral”
FMP	Free Movement of Person
GDP	Gross Domestic Products
GEVEC	Groupe d’Etude Vétérinaire sur l’Errance des Carnivores
GRISP	Global Rice Science Partnership
HPAI	Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza
IDCAF	Inter-Departments Committee for Agriculture and Food
IDB	Islamic Development Bank
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute

IITA	International Institute of Tropical Agriculture
IR	Interim results
JSR	Joint Sector Review
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MFPs	Mobilizing and Federating Programmes
MIS	Market Information System
MT	Metric Tons
NANTS	National Association of Nigerian Traders
NAIP	National Agricultural Investment Plans
NAIP-FNs	National Agricultural Investment Plans – Food Security and Nutrition
NARS	National Agricultural Research Systems
NEMA	National Emergency Management Agency
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NPPOs	National Plant Protection Organizations
NSAs	Non-State Actors
OH	One Health
OIE	Organisation Mondiale de la Santé Animale / World Organisation for Animal Health
PATAE	Agro Ecological Transition Support Program in West Africa
PASANAO	Programme for Food Security & Nutrition in West Africa
PRAOP	Project for Professional organizations
ProFAB	Food Across Border Programme
PROPILAB	Projet Pilote de mise en œuvre de la composante aliment du bétail
PPP	Public Private Partnerships
RAAF	Regional Agency for Agriculture and Food
RAHC	Regional Animal Health Center
RAIP	Regional Agricultural Investment Plan
RAIP-FSN	Regional Agricultural Investment Plan – Food Security and Nutrition
RCDSC	Regional Center for Disease Surveillance and Control
RBM	Results Based Management
RBM	Réseau Billital Maroobe
REPAO	Réseau sur les Politiques de Pêche en Afrique de l'Ouest
ReSAKSS	Regional Strategic Analysis & Knowledge Support System
RESIMAO	Réseau des Systèmes d'Information des Marchés en Afrique de l'Ouest
RESOGEST	Network of National Food Security Stocks Management Companies
RFSR	Regional Food Security Reserve
ROPPA	Réseau des Organisations Paysannes et des Producteurs Agricoles de l'Afrique de l'Ouest
RPCA	Food Crisis Prevention Network
SAKSS	Strategic Analysis & Knowledge Support System
SMC-AENR	Agriculture, Environment and Natural Resources Specialised Ministerial Committee
SIPSA	Système d'Information sur le Pastoralisme au Sahel
SPS	Sanitary and Phytosanitary
TADs	Transboundary Animal Diseases
TMG	Technical Monitoring Group
VFS	Voices for Food Security
UEMOA	Union Economique et Monétaire Ouest Africaine

USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	United States Government
WAAPP	West Africa Agricultural Productivity Programme
WAFP	West Africa Fertilizer Programme
WAHIS	World Animal Health Information System
WAHO	West African Health Organization
WAMIS-NET	West African Market Information System
WASC	West Africa Seed Committee (COASem-CRSU)
WASP	West Africa Seed Program
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report, which is one of the deliverables of the ECOWAS Agricultural Policy Monitoring & Evaluation, provides an analysis and evaluation of ECOWAS agricultural sector for the period 2016-2018. It clearly focuses on the specific deliverables under the ECOWAP, the Regional Agricultural Investment Plan and the ECOWAP results framework and indicators. This report is an element of mutual accountability by enabling the region to monitor its progress in achieving targets and commitments.

The 2016-2018 ECOWAP M&E report has been based on data generated from all stakeholders, both at national and regional levels. Indeed, from the indicators hand book, a data collection template for regional stakeholders was developed, shared with all regional stakeholders that contribute to the ECOWAS Agricultural Policy and Regional Agricultural Investment Plan. The data collection template designed using the ECOWAP / CAADP M&E Framework has been used to capture inputs from the stakeholders. The report also includes a summary of the comprehensive Annual Trend and Outlook Reports (ATOR) for agriculture and livelihoods in West Africa, which is produced by ReSAKSS West Africa. The ATOR is based on macro indicators while the rest of the report captures information based on programme and project indicators.

The generation of data on the six results at the output level of the ECOWAP / CAADP Results Framework draws attention to the fact that there have been significant achievements in improving effectiveness and inclusiveness in policy design and implementation processes in the region. On the other hand, while efforts are being made towards strengthening capacity for evidence-based planning, implementation and review as well as improving effectiveness and accountability of institutions including improved M&E of policies and commitments, there is huge room in the effort to improve multi-stakeholders alignment and partnerships around adopted agriculture policies and programmes, increased public and private investment in agriculture and increased capacity to generate, analyze and use data, information, knowledge and innovations.

At level two with five results, significant progress is registered towards increased agricultural production and productivity as well as increased intra-regional trade and better functioning of national and regional markets. Efforts are also recorded towards expanded local agricultural industry and value chain development, improved management of risks in the agriculture sector and improved management of natural resources for sustainable agriculture.

The report also investigates the fact that the analysis conducted regarding contribution made by stakeholders to the different level of ECOWAP Results Framework has limitations due to the issues of inadequate capacity of regional stakeholders to provide quality data about their action within the ECOWAP. Indeed, it is important that the ECOWAP's stakeholders improve reporting on achievement made in the sector with regard to the results framework so that the M&E report could be able to capture all the efforts made in the region to achieve targets and commitments.

CHAPITRE 1: INTRODUCTION

The ECOWAS Agricultural Policy demands that a regional Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) mechanism exists, which is evident from the commitment expressed by all the signatories to the 1st regional compact. These signatories agreed that the M&E mechanism will be a joint tool, allowing each stakeholder to monitor the overall implementation of ECOWAP/CAADP as well as to monitor and evaluate their specific contributions. This demand has been further underscored by recent reviews of the first 10 years of the ECOWAP.

The apex unit of the ECOWAP M&E at the Regional level is responsible for performance measurement and aiding results-based management for the whole ECOWAP/CAADP program. It plays the role of synthesizing, analyzing, storing, managing and reporting aggregate results of the overall performance of the ECOWAP/CAADP framework to the Advisory Committee on Agriculture and Food composed of compact partners and other stakeholders. According to ECOWAP M&E Mechanism, one of the deliverables of the M&E mechanism is an Annual report on the monitoring and evaluation of ECOWAP/CAADP. This report will be produced by the Apex M&E unit and presented to the Advisory Committee for Agriculture. This report and others shall form the basis for an annual Joint Sector Review (JSR) at the regional level to be organized by the regional M&E office. The JSR shall enable the region keep a close watch of progress in meeting targets and commitments. It will assist in ensuring mutual accountability in the region. The regional M&E office shall be supported by ReSAKSS WA and other technical partners in the preparation of the JSR.

To this effect, in 2016, following the re-organization of the apex M&E Unit at the regional level as well as setting the stage for an operational M&E mechanism, it was proposed to have annual M&E reports produced. The first draft of this report was drafted in 2016. This present report updates it to take into account 2017 and 2018 activities in order to ensure that achievements of 2016 - 2018 are well captured.

This report will therefore capture the efforts of all stakeholders, both at national and regional levels in the areas targeted under the ECOWAP. These inputs have been captured based on a data collection template that was designed using the ECOWAP/CAADP M&E Framework. The stakeholders considered in this report are those that regularly work in the region and/or have cooperation agreements with the ECOWAS commission.

The ECOWAP/CAADP M&E framework has three levels of results (Impact, Outcome and Output). At each of these three levels, several indicators have been developed to help measure the status of achievement of each of these results. Taking information from the various stakeholders, their contributions have been consolidated to indicate efforts made and achievements for each result, while ReSAKSS developed an Annual Trends and outlook Report (ATOR) for the period under review. The ATOR reviews more aggregate, sector and region wide agriculture, food and nutrition security trends as opposed to project and program level results.

CHAPTER 2: OVERVIEW OF THE ECOWAS AGRICULTURE POLICY (ECOWAP) AND PROGRAMMES

2.1 Overview of the ECOWAP

2.1.1 Objectives and targets of the ECOWAP

ECOWAP is the regional agricultural policy used across the Economic Community of West African States, namely; Benin, Burkina Faso, Cabo-Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Senegal and Togo (The ECOWAP, 2005).

The ECOWAP adopted by ECOWAS sets out a vision of a modern and sustainable agriculture based on effective and efficient family farms and the promotion of agricultural enterprises through the involvement of the private sector. Once productivity and competitiveness on the intra-community and international markets are achieved, the policy should be able to guarantee food security and secure decent incomes for agricultural workers.

Its general objective is to “contribute in a sustainable way to meeting the food needs of the population, to economic and social development, to the reduction of poverty in the Member States, and thus to reduce existing inequalities among territories, zones and nations.” The ECOWAP’s global objective is sub-divided into three main objectives: (1) Promote strategic products for food security & food sovereignty; (2) Promote an enabling environment for regional agricultural development and (3) Reduce food insecurity and promote sustainable access to food.

These are to encourage competitiveness of farmers in intra-regional and international markets, further food security in the region, and ensure decent incomes for workers in the agricultural sector. ECOWAP’s objectives affirm the principle of regional food sovereignty, primarily through high regional integration and appropriate levels of border protection, differentiated according to the specific needs of each supply chain.

2.1.2 ECOWAP implementation strategy

ECOWAP sets out the principles and objectives for the agricultural sector and these principles are designed to enable it to exploit its potential to achieve sustainable food security in member countries; decent remuneration for those involved in the agricultural sector; and the expansion of trade on a sustainable basis, both within the sub-region and with the rest of the world.

ECOWAP as the regional agricultural policy is implemented using several channels complementing each other, namely:

- a) 15 National Agricultural Investment Programmes combining investment and reforms of the regulatory frameworks. In some countries, these NAIPs are established based on strategies, policies or guidance/orientation laws as redefined during the 2000s. However, following the evaluation of NAIPs after ten years of implementation and assessment, a second generation of NAIPs are being developed taking into account the celebration of the ECOWAP +10 in 2015, the new CAADP

Results Framework, the Malabo Declarations, Sustainable Development Goals and new horizons and or emerging issues.

- b) Regional Agricultural Investment Programme that combines investments; convergent initiatives in regional cooperation areas (Rice Offensive, Seeds alliances, Climate change, etc.); Public policy instruments, which themselves include: (i) Regional incentive programmes: innovative actions, social safety nets, private storage, etc.; (ii) Community tools: Regional Food Security Reserve; and (iii) Reforms of the regulatory framework: inputs, seeds, veterinary legislation.
- c) Institutions, technical and financial instruments at regional level, which include RAAF; Different formalized committees such as Advisory Committee on Agriculture & Food (ACAF), ECOWAS Agricultural Development Fund (ECOWADF) among others; Thematic task forces, multi-stakeholder initiatives and alliances; Cooperation agreements between the ECOWAS Commission and various categories of stakeholders including networks of Professional Organizations and civil society; research institutions; and Regional technical cooperation agencies.

2.2 ECOWAP M&E mechanism

The ECOWAP M&E mechanism describes the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system for ECOWAP/CAADP. This takes into account the overarching Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework for CAADP as defined by the African Union/NEPAD at the continental level.

The system for ECOWAP/CAADP is based on building and strengthening institutional structures and mechanisms for both ‘monitoring’ and ‘evaluation’ components of M&E, and to ensure effective use of results from both these assessments. The successful implementation of the M&E system will require collaborative effort from all stakeholders in the context of Results Based Management (RBM). As such, stakeholders need to be involved right from jointly agreeing on and defining objectives and institutional tasks and indicators to the provision of performance data, evaluation and use of M&E outputs in revising plans and strategies.

2.2.1 ECOWAP/CAADP results framework

Since the adoption of ECOWAP, the ECOWAS Commission and the NEPAD Secretariat worked together with Member States to elaborate and adopt an action plan for joint implementation of the ECOWAP and CAADP. ECOWAS Member Countries, therefore, have a single, unified framework for planning and intervention in the agricultural sector.

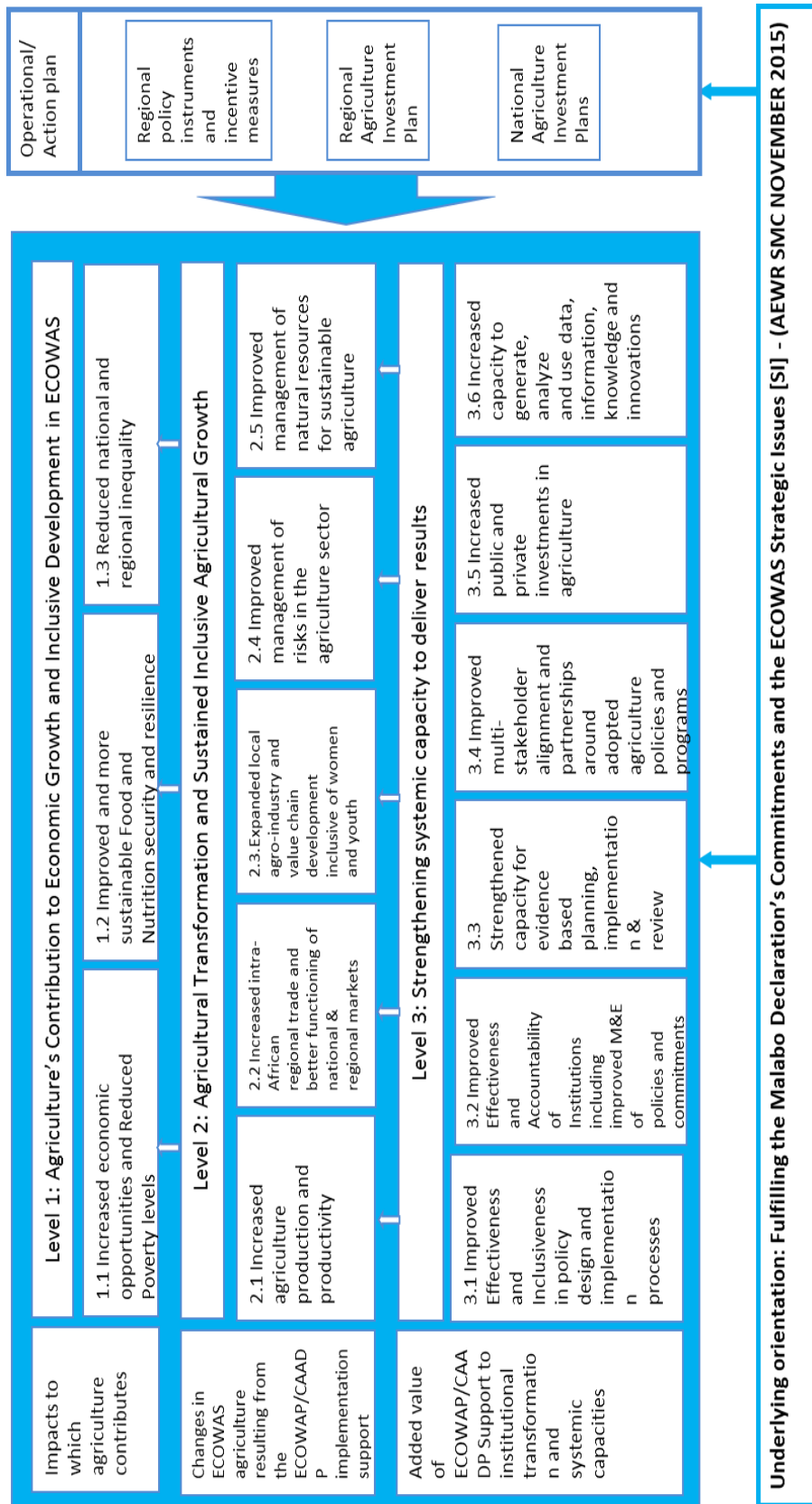
Prior to 2015, based on the CAADP Pillars that was instituted, the ECOWAP/CAADP Results Framework was developed. This framework was used to a very large extent in line with the CAADP Results Framework up as a common framework underlying agricultural program formulation in the region until 2015.

However, following the celebration of ten years CAADP Results Framework, the ECOWAP followed the same flow and celebrated the ECOWAP +10, with a view of reflecting on achievements, strengths

and opportunities derived during the past ten years (2005-2015) but also using those opportunities to map out recommendations that can support and improve the process in the next ten years (2015-2025).

In this regard, with the advent of the CAADP Results Framework 2015-2025, ECOWAS also revised its ECOWAP Results Framework in tandem with that of the CAADP and especially making it Malabo compliant. The Results Framework has gone ahead to define the results expected to be achieved by all stakeholders including the Member States and Regional players. This will be a working tool for the next ten years.

Figure 1: ECOWAP results Framework 2015 – 2025



The ECOWAP Results framework comprises three levels; impact, outcome and output. The framework is designed in such a way that achieving level three, which focuses on creating an enabling environment including capacity strengthening and appropriate platform, would trigger efforts towards achieving the level 2 dealing with agricultural transformation. In the final analysis, it is anticipated that achieving level two, with outcomes on agricultural production and productivity, trade (intra/inter – regional), value chain, resilience among others, then the ECOWAP would have been in the right stead to contribute to level 1, with impact results such as creating wealth, reducing poverty, strengthening food and nutrition security as well as reducing regional inequalities.

2.2.2 The institutional mechanism for M&E in the region

The ECOWAP as a policy has in addition other policy instruments as well as the RAIP and NAIPs. The regional M&E system consists of institutional structures and processes, content, and outputs of the reporting requirements to be met by different entities but each striving towards cumulatively achieving the goals of ECOWAP at the regional level, which in turn contributes to CAADP goals at the continental level.

The Monitoring and Evaluation Unit at the regional level is based at the Directorate of Agriculture under the Department of Agriculture, Environment & Natural Resources. It is a unit within the Directorate of Agriculture with dedicated responsibility for M&E of all initiatives (policies, programs, projects) undertaken within the framework of ECOWAP/CAADP. This unit plays the role of synthesizing, analyzing, storing, managing and reporting aggregate results of the overall performance of the ECOWAP/CAADP framework to the Advisory Committee for Agriculture composed of compact partners and stakeholders. The data/information that feeds into this synthesis and aggregate analysis are: a) the data/information collected and reported by the M&E units located at different implementing partners operating at regional level¹, and b) from each member state's data coordinating committees. The ultimate is to have the M&E data collected and aggregated at the national level flow to regional level and then to continent level. At each level the information is processed and aggregated to add value to generating knowledge that can be used as an input into joint decision making. As such, well-resourced units/offices of M&E at each of these units of aggregation (national and regional) and M&E reporting units (i.e., project implementers) are the backbone of an efficient and functional M&E system for the overall ECOWAP/CAADP.

The M&E units located at two main levels of organization (national and regional) are supported by two resource and technical partners—1) the Africa-wide knowledge support network with ties to regional (ReSAKSS) and national levels (SAKSS); and 2) the network of national and regional agricultural information systems (ECOAGRIS). These partners contribute to the overall M&E system mostly in the strategic planning steps and in analyses tracking national aggregate level sector performance and welfare indicators. Unlike the network of M&E units, these are suppliers (or synthesizers/analysts) of data/information for country and regional level M&E units/offices.

¹ These are the implementing partners that implement purely ECOWAS-wide (regional) programs and are contracted directly by the Regional Agency for Agriculture and Food as well as others that operate outside the Regional Agency

CHAPTER 3: ECOWAP/CAADP IMPLEMENTATION STATUS

This chapter reviews the overall trends in the sector in recent years and discusses the roles of stakeholders in achieving the results targeted under the ECOWAP results framework. The chapter will focus on highlighting and discussing levels two and three of the ECOWAP Results framework. Level three of the ECOWAP Results Framework considers creating the enabling environment for achieving the key results in level 2 (agricultural production and productivity, trade, value chain, resilience among others) and elaborates on strengthening systemic capacity to deliver on them.

3.1 Overview of Overall Trends in the Agriculture Sector in the ECOWAS Region

Generally, the ECOWAS Region has made progress in terms of policy design, planning, implementation and monitoring. Also, policies processes are more and more inclusive and best practices of mutual accountability are finding more and more room in the policy dialogue. This is reflected in the good performance in the Malabo Commitment 1: Recommitting to CAADP and Commitment 7: Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results. This performance can be attributed to ECOWAS strong commitments for the ECOWAP/CAADP process and the technical support provided by ECOWAS and its partners to the member states. However, some countries still need strong support of ECOWAS to put in place an inclusive effective multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder coordination. Also, the same countries need support to strengthen their M&E capacities.

In terms of funding, recent trends are not encouraging as the share of agriculture in national expenditure decreased between the 2010/2013 period and the 2014/2017 period and both periods had a share of not more than 4%. This is low compared to the 2003 target of devoting 10% of budgetary resources to agriculture. More effort needs to be made in achieving this. An examination of expenditure on agriculture research indicates that it is low with only 1 out of 10 countries able to meet the target of 1% of agriculture value added. Access to irrigation services has equally not improved in recent times as the average share of area cultivated for most of the countries in the region was 1% as at 2016. Presently, some countries have however been able to surpass the AU target of doubling the size of irrigated land between 2000 and 2025. Still, at an overall 1% access rate, much more work is needed in this area. In terms of use of fertilizers, performance is also not good with only 3 out of 12 reporting countries able to apply more than the targeted 50Kg/hectare as at 2015/2016.

In spite of the above low levels of access to inputs, agriculture GDP growth rate increased from 3.3% in the 2010/2013 period to 3.8% in the 2014/2017 period with available evidence indicating that increase in crop output is still majorly driven by expansion in area cultivated rather than productivity improvements. In the area of ease of trading as measured by the trade facilitation index it is below the half way mark of 50 points out of 100. However, this is above the AU 2016 target of 10 points. Unfortunately, available data indicates that regional trade is improving sluggishly as only a 5% increase was recorded for 8 countries between 2015 and 2017 as opposed to a targeted 40% increase for the same period. With regard to the domestic markets, it is noted that there is an efficient functioning of the region's agricultural markets in recent years with the gap between wholesale and producer prices narrowing and lower inter-seasonal food price differences.

Overall, the outcome of the trends in the policy environment, production and trade was that food security appears not to have improved between the immediate pre and post Malabo periods. This is evidenced by worsening indicators of underweight, stunting and undernourishment between the 2 periods. Poverty data which would have shed more light on the trends was not available to allow comparison between the 2 periods. Ironically, while GDP growth rate decreased, agriculture GDP growth rate increased. In spite of this, food security may have reduced. This may be a pointer to post production factors having a stronger impact on eventual food security outcomes. While per capita GDP grew in both 2010/2013 and 2014/2017 periods, the growth in the latter was slower. This trend will need to be reversed so that more rapid increases in welfare can be experienced.

With the apparent reduction in welfare, it is fortunate, that there is some level of progress in the area of reducing vulnerability to poverty. In terms of providing the needed budgetary support for encouraging resilience most of the countries performed well in 2016 with about 67% of the needed budget items included in the budget. In the area of social protection, available data for 8 countries indicates that about half of the funds needed for social protection were budgeted for in 2016. While this is commendable, much more needs to be done. For both indicators, the extent to which budgeted funds are made available will, however, need to be ascertained.

3.2 Review of programs and activities implemented in recent years

There are six results areas in level three, namely; (i) improved effectiveness and inclusiveness in policy design and implementation processes, (ii) improved effectiveness and accountability of institutions including improved M&E of policies and commitments, (iii) strengthening capacity for evidence-based planning, implementation and review, (iv) improved multi-stakeholders alignment and partnerships around adopted agriculture policies and programmes, (v) increased public and private investment in agriculture and (vi) increased capacity to generate, analyze and use data, information, knowledge and innovations.

At level two, there are five results, namely; (i) Increased agricultural production and productivity, (ii) Increased intra-regional trade and better functioning of national and regional markets, (iii) Expanded local agricultural industry and value chain development, (iv) Improved management of risks in the agriculture sector and (v) Improved management of natural resources for sustainable agriculture.

3.2.1 Progress in the implementation of ECOWAS regional programs

Four of the several regional programmes have made significant strides in the region and these include the Rice Offensive, Zero Hunger initiative, Regional Food Security Reserve and One Health.

The “West Africa Hunger-Free Zone” was officially launched on 27 September 2013 in Lomé. While the 15 member countries of ECOWAS have reduced the prevalence of undernourishment from 24% in 1991 to 11% in 2012, there are still close to 35 million people suffering from hunger in the region. Many people in the region lack resources and assets to cope with such shocks. Hunger and poverty is the result. To resolve this crisis, zero hunger programme was initiated. The governance of food and nutrition security is strengthened under the Zero Hunger vision, mainly to ensure the implementation and monitoring of Zero Hunger commitments by putting in place the institutional framework and

ensure inter-Departmental and multi-stakeholder coordination of the Zero Hunger Initiative, supporting the countries in governance reforms targeted at the Zero Hunger commitments, ensuring the monitoring of institutional reforms and “Zero Hunger” commitments and producing a biennial report on the status of hunger and malnutrition in the ECOWAS region, the implementation of the right to food and more generally the Zero Hunger Initiative.

The Regional Food Security Reserve has its main result of supporting the implementation and governance of the regional food security reserve via three levels of defense mobilized to respond to food and nutritional crises:

- Component 1: support for the implementation of the regional food security reserve
- Component 2: support for national systems of storage and to network them (RESOGEST)
- Component 3: support for proximity of system of storage

To strengthen the informational plans food security and the vulnerability for quick and reliable aid to the decision, contributing to the independence and the efficiency of the management of the food reserves on local, national and regional scales.

Created on 28 February 2013, in Yamoussoukro, Côte d'Ivoire, by the ECOWAS Heads of State and Government during their 42nd Ordinary Summit, the Regional Food Security Reserve aims to complement the efforts of the Member States to provide rapid and diversified food and nutrition assistance, express regional solidarity to Member States and affected populations through transparent, equitable and predictable mechanisms, contribute to food sovereignty and to the political, economic and trade integration of West Africa.

The food crisis in northeast Nigeria was the first test case for the newly established reserve. Following a request from the Nigerian government, in August 2017, ECOWAS delivered some 1 800 tons of cereals to the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) to help vulnerable populations of Borno, Gombe, Adamawa and Yobe States.

The handover-ceremony was made possible by the support project to food security storage in West Africa being funded by the European Union (56 million Euros).

ECOWAS also carried out a stock rotation exercise of 5,000 Metric Tons (MT) of food grains from its Regional Food Security Reserve by availing it to the Federal Republic of Nigeria on 31st January 2019 in Kano, Nigeria.

The stock rotation is part of a normal management cycle of the stocks of the Regional Food Security Reserve which allows the Commission to replace old stocks with new stocks on a regular basis to ensure that they are permanently of good quality and safe for consumption. The Commission did a similar rotation exercise with 2,750 MT of the Regional Food Security Reserve food grains in Ghana in December 2018.

Like the food grains availed for the Governments of the Republics of Niger, Burkina Faso and Ghana in 2018 (6,528 tons to Niger, 4,303 tons to Burkina Faso and 2,750 tons to Ghana), the grains that were availed to Nigeria for stock rotation were all purchased from small producers of the West Africa region.

The development of food security storage assists the three complementary levels of community and village stocks, national security stocks and regional stocks, thereby allowing West Africa to strengthen its capacity for risks management and boost food security.

The regional offensive for sustained recovery of rice production in West Africa Programme was approved by the ECOWAS Council of Ministers in June 2014. ECOWAS has launched rice offensive programme to make self-sufficiency in rice and economic prosperity a reality in West Africa by 2025 (April 9, 2018). The programme is designed to enhance rice production in all member states. It will basically look at how the region can increase its production so as to meet consumption needs and reduce import. It will also create job opportunities for our own farmers, especially youths and women. It will also improve the value chain so that it could be of high quality and it will be nutritionally suitable for us as ECOWAS citizens to consume. To take this project further, ECOWAS recently signed cooperation with GIZ and Grow Africa to provide technical assistance to ECOWAS in ensuring that the rice offensive project is implemented. Currently, GIZ (CARI) recruited a Rice Policy Advisor, who is providing technical assistance to ECOWAS. The activity to accelerate the pace of implementing the rice offensive is geared to promote and structure regional value chains that would eventually create income-generating jobs

In relation to the One Health Programme, on 11 November 2016, in Dakar, Senegal, Ministers of Health, Livestock, Environment and Agriculture of the ECOWAS countries pledged to work towards the implementation of a regional One Health strategic framework to improve global health in the region.

The Ministers made the commitment in a communiqué adopted at the end of that meeting on zoonotic diseases and related public health threats. The high-level ministerial session, convened by FAO, WHO, OIE, WAHO, RAHC, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the US Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the World Bank, aimed at fostering adoption and implementation of the 'One Health' approach in West Africa in order to further strengthen prevention, detection and response to emerging infectious disease threats, including zoonosis and Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR).

Within the One Health approach, FAO developed a strategic Action Plan aiming at tackling disease emergence at its source, particularly in animals to achieve food and health security and ensuring environmental health, too. By providing support for outbreaks prevention, detection of threats at early stages and responding rapidly and effectively when needed, FAO is contributing to decrease global health threats and promoting global health security as an international priority.

The Dakar final communiqué also reaffirms to jointly advocate and conduct resource mobilization for the implementation of the adopted One Health regional framework. It also expresses their determination to build national mechanisms for inter sectoral coordination and partnership, which should facilitate the implementation of existing global and regional initiatives for information sharing between animal, human and environmental health sectors, in accordance with the principles of the One Health approach as stated in the FAO, OIE and WHO tripartite One Health document.

The Dakar communiqué further states the Ministers' commitment to support the activities of the ECOWAS Regional Center for Disease Surveillance and Control (RCDS), as well as the Regional Animal Health Center (RAHC), in building capacities in the sub-region for prevention, detection, and

response to animal and public health events. Knowledge production should also be accelerated through operational research at the human-animal-environmental interface, to facilitate evidence-based decision.

On the other hand, in 2018, the One-Health Workshop on Identification and Piloting of One-Health Initiatives. The workshop was mainly to agree on strategies and good practices, and identify activities for institutionalization of One-Health approaches in the management of transboundary animal disease (TADs) and zoonosis to:

- To take stock of OH initiatives, and identify challenges, gaps, needs and trends
- To agree on broad themes for the way forward on institutionalizing OH

By the end of that engagement; among participants,

1. State of One-Health initiatives on the African continent understood
2. Needs, gaps, challenges and trends on OH understood
3. Strategies and good practices for institutionalization of OH identified and formulated
4. OH theme activities and the way forward identified and agreed

3.2.2 Strengthening systemic capacity to deliver results

Improved Effectiveness and Inclusiveness in policy design and implementation processes

The result area will focus on ensuring improved effectiveness and inclusiveness in policy design and implementation processes. This can be ascertained when we ensure that there exists new National Agricultural Investment Plans (NAIPs) that would have been developed through an inclusive and participatory process, having more NAIPs at major stages in the implementation process and increased effectiveness of steering committee for the NAIP implementation, taking into account their composition and activeness in each of the 15 countries.

It is anticipated that when these three elements are well grafted in each Member State, we are sure of a policy design and implementation processes that are more effective and inclusive.

Since the beginning of the year 2016, ECOWAS, its partners and the Member States initiated the process of developing the new generation (2nd) of National Agricultural Investment Plans (NAIPs) and the Regional Agricultural Investment Plan (RAIP), with particular emphasis on the requirement of strengthening food and nutritional security region. This phase focuses on a decade (Horizon 2025) in which significant progress will have to be made in achieving ambitious objectives that address: (i) a significant increase in the funding allocated to the agriculture sector; (ii) The threefold contribution of this sector to intra-regional agricultural trade; and (iii) improving the resilience of rural households, with a view to eradicating hunger and halving poverty in West Africa.

As part of the contributions to this indicator, the formulation process of NAIP-FSNs in all 15 Member States was launched and effectively managed. With the involvement of all categories of non-state actors (Professional Organizations, civil society and private sector), the effective collaboration of the ministries of the various sectors (agriculture, livestock, fisheries, environment), the use of resource and

skills centers (universities, research institutes, specialized technical institutions among others), the process was quite successful. With USAID support, under the coordination of the DARD/ECOWAS, with technical support from Hub Rural, and the contributions of IFPRI and FAO, the 15 countries were supervised and managed on the NAIP process.

The formulation of the NAIP processes was at three levels: (i) development of a framework, (ii) strengthening human resources, and (iii) assistance for the mobilization of financial resources. Hub Rural in collaboration with IFPRI-ReSAKSS and FAO among others managed the methodological and technical facilitation of the NAIP preparation process and engaged with several partners, regional and national, to review the NAIPs so that they are up to standard, to be considered as the 2nd generation. The process has been quite participatory and inclusive especially during the formulation of tools, as many stakeholders were mobilized, heavily engaged in the process and whose interest in the process continues to grow. This inclusiveness around the second-generation investment programmes is certainly a strength that simply needs to be valued at best to allow West Africa greatly contribute to the achievement of the Malabo commitments.

During the design phase of the second generation NAIPs and RAIP, consideration was also given to emerging issues such as climate adaptation, women and youth and value chain approach.

The National Association of Nigerian Traders (NANTS) is the Central umbrella organization of traders in raw materials, industrial and finished goods (locally made and imported) in Nigeria.

NANTS participated in a roundtable consultation on the status and issues on agriculture sector in Nigeria, which was to review relevant agriculture related policies, interventions, investments and aspirations. This was also an avenue for building the coordination between public and private sectors. NANTS has been active in other engagements related to the new NAIPs such as the public-private Sector Consultation on Cross-border Trade on Agro Commodities and roundtable meeting on Agriculture in Medium Term Sector Strategy.

At these engagements, key policy issues were identified to form the basis for advocacy in the agricultural sector especially with regards to the Agriculture Promotion Policy (APP). Furthermore, through these forums, a platform for Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and Non-State Actors (NSAs) engagement in preparation for the JSR for Nigeria was established and a communique developed and sent to the Ministry of Agriculture, identifying issues that must be prioritized in the agricultural sector. The above efforts by NANTS in collaboration with other stakeholders in the agriculture sector has been able to provide highlights for consideration by Nigeria in designing their second generation NAIPs even though such concerns were widely taken into consideration for the region as a whole.

Réseau des Organisations Paysannes et des Producteurs Agricoles de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (ROPPA) is a member of the Technical Monitoring Group (TMG) that supports the NAIP/RAIP processes. They participated in a TMG meeting to define operational guide for the formulation of future generations NAIPs and RAIP. ROPPA also supported Guinea, Benin, Senegal and Togo in the evaluation and review of their first generation NAIPs and RAIP.

Réseau Billital Maroobé (RBM) is a regional organization of West Africa that promotes pastoralism. It contributed to the review of NAIP1 and proposed actions for NAIP 2 as RBM developed a proposal which highlighted the weaknesses of the NAIPs and RAIP.

Furthermore, FAO through its "Capacity Building for ECOWAP Implementation Project" (ECOWAS – AECID - FAO) supported NAIP formulation in Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Cape Verde, Gambia and Togo.

In addition, FAO worked closely with IFPRI-ReSAKSS and Hub Rural to technically check the NAIPs of each member state as a way of ensuring that the NAIPs were of good quality according to the standard methodological guidelines agreed upon at the continental level. Specifically, FAO carried out the following:

- Capacity building of more than 70 regional and national experts on how to budget agricultural investment projects using the COSTAB.
- Formulate the Capacity Building Strategy for the implementation of ECOWAP / CAADP 2025 (RC / ECOWAP 2025).
- Formulate the regional program for restoration of degraded agricultural land in West Africa (Niger, Benin, Togo, Burkina Faso and Ghana).

Through the NAIP process, the following are the key highlights:

- All the 15 countries in the Community benefited from sharing and learning clinics
- Analysis on the status of NAIPs for at least 10 ECOWAS Member States (Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Ghana, Mali, Niger, Nigeria and Togo) by University of Pretoria with technical support from IFPRI and financial support from USAID. This analysis provides the level of compliance of each Member States' NAIPs with the indicators of the SDGs, Agenda 2063, CAADP and Malabo. The analysis went to the level of considering the dimensions of each indicator. The findings of the analysis will be used to help Member states either update their NAIPs or use such findings to adjust their NAIPs during implementation.
- All Members States either have established a specific web page for broad information sharing about the NAIPs or have developed a page on their existing ministry of Agriculture's web site.

In summary, twelve (12) out of fifteen (15) countries were able to technically validate their NAIP-FSN, with a view to complete validation of all fifteen (15) NAIP-FSNs early 2019.

Through the technical coordination by Hub Rural, all regional institutions and non-state actors involved in the design of NAIPs were effectively mobilized, mainly due to their experiences and skills. For the second generation of NAIPs, the following were undertaken (i) the ECOWAP review process (Abidjan meeting on the joint review) in May 2016, (ii) the definition of methodological approaches (guide, roadmap, analytical, planning and monitoring and evaluation tools) at the continental and eventually regional level, (iii) the definition of the framework of strategic directions proposed for 2025 and the draft RAIP-FNS 2016-2020.

Out of the 15 Member States, 14 have existing NAIP steering committees. Liberia has been engaging in several consultative meetings to make decisions around the NAIP but not having a formalized steering committee. For most of the countries, the steering committee consists of the Ministries of Agriculture (Crops, Livestock, Fisheries, marine resources and environment), Government line Ministries and Agencies, Non-State Actors, and Development and Donor Partners. 9 of such steering committees have been fully established and operational with periodic meetings held. However, as at 2017, only 4 out of the 15 countries have taken the necessary measures for the effective functioning of the implementation mechanism, which includes, technical supervision of NAIP-FNS, technical implementation of the selected programmes and allocation/implementation of budgets for the sector.

Conclusively, for this result, much effort has been made to improve effectiveness and inclusivity in policy design and implementation processes at the national and regional levels. In the policy design and implementation processes, active partnerships, collaboration and coordination among stakeholders have been key to effectiveness and inclusiveness.

These efforts led to the development of the second generation NAIPs for twelve out of the fifteen countries through an inclusive and participatory process. This process involved several stakeholders including regional institutions, technical partners as well as the Ministries of the various sectors within the countries.

Moreover, in order to catalyze the NAIP implementation process, most of the countries embarked on the establishment and operationalization of the NAIP steering committees in their Member States.

However, for the period under review (2016-17), it has not been possible to report on the NAIP implementation processes as most of the countries were still in the process of finalizing the design of the 2nd generation NAIPs.

Improved Effectiveness and Accountability of Institutions including improved M&E of policies and commitments

The result area will focus on accountability, transparency and tracking of ECOWAP policies and commitments. Such a result can be tracked by having in existence monitoring and evaluation system in the agriculture sector, increase in the number of Joint Sector Reviews (JSRs) organized compared to planned number as well as existence of inclusive institutionalized mechanisms for mutual accountability and peer review.

Since 2016, the Directorate of Agriculture & Rural Development (DARD) of ECOWAS has been working relentlessly to strengthen the governance and management system of ECOWAP/CAADP and its operational instruments, namely RAIP-FSN and NAIP-FSNs. DARD finally recruited a Monitoring & Evaluation Expert in late 2014, who have been supported by ReSAKSS West Africa and ECOAGRIS in data collection, analysis and reporting.

In 2016-2017, following the operationalization of the ECOWAP/CAADP M&E Unit of the Directorate, the unit was able to establish a regional M&E working group comprising all stakeholders of the ECOWAP (national and regional), whose role has been to support the M&E Unit in design, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and learning on the ECOWAP and its operational

programmes (NAIPs and RAIP). An ECOWAP M&E Mechanism which has been in existence since 2010, was reviewed in a participatory manner, coordinated by the ECOWAP/CAADP M&E Unit in collaboration with the regional M&E working group. This document becomes the guiding tool for the effective implementation of the ECOWAP M&E system. That mechanism has been printed and disseminated to all stakeholders to guide their design, planning and implementation of their respective M&E systems. While ReSAKSS has effectively supported the DARD to conduct analysis and produce annual Trends of Reports on the Agriculture sector, ECOAGRIS with funding from the European Union has the ECOAGRIS platform that has been launched with over 200 indicators on the platform for various components of the sector. The system is thus able to generate periodic reports and other monitoring and supervision updates and highlights on a regular basis, for governance bodies, stakeholder groups and countries.

The ECOWAS DARD has developed capacity to produce specific reports in the agricultural economic sector: (i) support the data collection capacity building within the region (both at the national and regional level); (ii) improve quality of data collected at national and regional levels (iii) disseminate through an enabling platform quality data (iv) support the analysis capacity institutions within the region (both at the national and regional level especially IFPRI-ReSAKSS, CORAF and CILSS); (v) support the production and the editing of progress reports.

The ECOWAS Regional Agriculture Integrated Information System (ECOAGRIS – www.ecoagris.org) has gone through various processes to make the platform user friendly and productive in terms of availability of data and producing sector reports. This database has now become useful to ECOWAS, Member States and other regional partners, institutions, stakeholders and financial partners including CILSS, UEMOA among others for data generation. It serves as a data base center for analysis and reporting (Dash report, thematic report) and contributes to generating data towards analysis for the Food Crisis Prevention Network (RPCA) and the “Harmonized Framework. Most of such data are used to develop policy briefs and information for decision making by policy makers.

In the years 2016 and 2017, there was consolidation of ACAF², RAAF³ and IDCAF⁴. In 2016, in support of the Agriculture, Environment and Natural Resources Specialized Ministerial Committee (SMC-AEWR), the Advisory Committee for Agriculture and Food (ACAF) was able to oversee the entire process of formulating the Regional Agricultural Investment and Food and Nutrition Security Programme (RAIP-FSN), from the development of a methodological guide to the submission to the SMC-AENR, with the commencement of a policy framework and the technical approval of the areas of intervention.

In addition, the Inter-Departments Committee for Agriculture and Food (IDCAF) was established for the formulation, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting on the ECOWAP performance.

² Advisory Council for Agriculture and Food

³ Regional Agency for Agriculture and Food

⁴ Inter-Department Committee for Agriculture and Food

Furthermore, the creation of the Technical Monitoring Group (CILSS, IFPRI, CORAF, FAO, AfricaRice, SWAC/OECD) has helped to mobilize a high-level expertise in the various technical fields related to strategic issues of the Agriculture sector development in West Africa. This mobilization was in favor of the countries and the regional governance mechanism of ECOWAP/CAADP.

A joint sector review mechanism is backed by this regional monitoring and evaluation mechanism, with a view to making the principle of mutual accountability a reality.

AfricaRice developed the first version of an automated M&E system for rice to help researchers monitor and report on activities related to Research & Development since 2014. This M&E system is part of the M&E and Impact Assessment (IA) framework of Africa Rice's 2011–2020 Strategic Plan, and is geared towards fostering Results-based Management through a pilot project of the CGIAR Research Program on Rice – known as the Global Rice Science Partnership (GRISP).

It is anticipated that with this automated Results Based Management M&E System, it will be a lot easier to report but also on an evidence based mechanism. Furthermore, there are plans of having an automated M&E system that will be used to monitor the effectiveness and accountability of the rice value chain, as well as for research and development in the ECOWAS region. The system will be web-based and can be accessed by partners.

Réseau sur les Politiques de Pêche en Afrique de l'Ouest (REPAO), for its part, has been engaged in promoting improved mechanism for monitoring policy coherence in the fisheries sector in West Africa through the implementation of quantifiable indicators to create a bio-economic model for monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of management policies of fisheries resources at national and regional level.

Moreover, ROPPA has been involved in data collection, analysis and processing in 13 Member States of the network about family farms and agriculture. Also, there have been consultative meetings of regional agrarian producers on data produced by the observatory. Situation analysis of family farms in the 13 Member Countries of the network has also been done including mapping the viability and performance of Family Farms. From the analysis, more than 50% of family farms claim that their viabilities depend mostly on technical and political factors.

RBM⁵ has produced two watch informative bulletins and have also participated in the PREGEC of Accra, Ghana. RBM also established a mechanism for monitoring assessment of the pastoral campaign, whose goal is to attract the attention of policy makers on the pastoral situation and bring them to make commitments.

In conclusion, the following key achievements on the ECOWAP M&E Mechanism have been registered

- The ECOWAP results framework anchored to the CAADP results framework is finalized and shared with all stakeholders
- All ECOWAP / CADDP stakeholders have the means to learn about the effectiveness of the framework

⁵ Réseau Billital Maroobé

- ECOWAS strengthened its monitoring and evaluation capacities (data collection, treatment and analysis, reporting and capitalization)
- These achievements have allowed remarkable contribution of ECOWAS to the realization of the first biennial continental report. All the Member States except Guinea Bissau submitted a first biennial national evaluation report.

IFPRI through one of its mechanism (ReSAKSS) is tasked to support the Joint Sector Review (JSRs) both at regional and country levels. The objectives of JSRs at national and regional level promoted by ReSAKSS is to improve accountability of all stakeholders for implementation of NAIP and other commitments. So far, Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana and Senegal have institutionalized the JSR process. Also, Mali and Niger have implemented very strong review mechanisms that can be considered as JSR like processes. Other six (6) Member States have conducted an assessment, had a first shot or initiated the process. Gambia, Sierra Leone and Guinea Bissau have not initiated this process in the sector in their various countries, most of which is funded by their governments.

In each of the countries, the JSR process was inclusive. JSR assessments were funded by ReSAKSS, IFPRI and Africa Lead in Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Cote d'Ivoire, Togo and Senegal. Following those assessments, Ghana, Senegal and Burkina Faso conducted their first JSR in 2014 and this has remained a continuous annual process. Togo and Benin commenced theirs in 2015 and 2016 respectively while a regional JSR assessment was done in 2015-2016. IFPRI, ReSAKSS and Africa Lead brought financial and technical support to the JSR process. Notwithstanding JSRs are often not conducted annually as stipulated largely due to funding challenges in enhancing the process but also due to inadequate sensitization on the value JSRs add to mutual accountability.

In 2016, the regional JSR assessment report was validated. This provided the opportunity for the region to review performance in key areas of the sector. In 2016, support was also provided to Nigeria in the planning of its first JSR which was held in 2017 with very huge support by ReSAKSS in the review process and ECOWAS in ensuring the JSR report is printed for dissemination. By end of 2017, the JSR process helped Nigeria to institutionalize mutual accountability mechanism, that did not only bring out key issues affecting the sector, but also established roles and responsibilities among stakeholders and that was also an opportunity to review and validate data generated towards the first inaugural Biennial review process.

Dialogue, mutual accountability and peer review are a few of the CAADP principles that help to ensure collective responsibility and inclusive participation by all stakeholders. ECOWAS and its partners have in 2016-17 strengthened the effort of ensuring institutionalization of certain mechanisms that would form the basis for mutual accountability and peer review.

This includes, identifying additional accountability platforms such as the Biennial Review and confirming its linkages within the CAADP process, precisely, with the NAIPs and Joint Sector Reviews. Methodological guidelines to review NAIPs and making them more Malabo Compliant has also been in place with the establishment of relevant structures, systems and tools for effectiveness (steering committee/s, network of experts etc.).

It has also been extremely relevant to synchronize the structures, systems and tools, where applicable in order to avoid duplication of effort but also to enhance complementarity. Examples include referencing the Technical network established during the first BR process for the analytical support to the NAIP 2.0 process; use of existing experts for all processes; enhanced knowledge management, advocacy and communication of the BR findings to inform decisions and effect positive changes in society among others.

ReSAKSS was able to promote the Annual Agriculture Trend and Outlook Report (AToR) at national and regional levels respectively. The AToR is a main output to monitor NAIPs and ECOWAP/CAADP and such report is available.

Club du Sahel et de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (CSAO) has contributed immensely to the creation of an enabling environment that places 'Resilience' at the heart of the regional and international development agenda with many partners interested in resilience projects and these include EU, USAID, IDB, AfDB, World Bank. CSAO has been able to promote more integrated and inter-sectoral approaches to addressing chronic food and nutritional insecurity (harmony between emergency and development responses); created an enabling environment through the Global Alliance for Resilience (AGIR) for better synergy, efficiency and impact of resilience initiatives dedicated to the region; but also, promote increased political and financial commitment by States for social protection and nutrition.

Furthermore, in collaboration with CILSS, CSAO has been able to facilitate the Food Crisis Prevention Network (RPCA), an international platform for analysis, dialogue and coordination on food and nutrition security in the Sahel and West Africa. For two years (2016/2017), four meetings were organized in the bid to promote the Food Crisis Prevention Network's objectives. CSAO continues to facilitate and coordinate the lobbying of AGIR, a long-term international partnership to eradicate hunger: "Structurally and sustainably reducing food and nutrition vulnerability by supporting the implementation of Sahelian and West African policies ". Within 20 years, the Alliance aims at the goal of Zero Hunger, the eradication of hunger and malnutrition.

The Regional Food Security Reserve (RFSR) was established by the Additional Act AS/2/02/13. In 2016, the Project team was made operational and the first steering committee was held. Achievements during the year included (i) equipment of all ECOWAS Member States as part of the "ECOWAS Regional Agricultural Integrated Information System: ECOAGRIS", (ii) launch of the initial cereal reserve purchases, (iii) revitalization of the "Network of National Food Security Stocks Management Companies – RESOGEST", (iv) definition of the financial and technical support mechanism for Member States in managing national stocks and decentralized stocks and, (vii) validation of arrangements for the "Financial stock" component of the RFSR.

US\$ 456.8 million in total have been mobilized for the 13 ECOWAS countries participating in the implementation of the West Africa Agricultural Productivity Programme (WAAPP). The 8 500 metric tons of seeds provided to Guinea, Liberia and Sierra-Leone to assist in these countries' recovery after the Ebola epidemic have helped 200, 000 farmers to produce in 2016. The 2016 WAAPP evaluation shows that after 8 years of implementation, the project has (i) affected 7 million direct beneficiaries, approximately 45 million indirect beneficiaries including 42% of female producers (ii) generated 160 technologies - inducing increased yield of 30% to 150% - which are being adopted by 3, 5 million

processors and producers. For the nine established National Specialization Centers, 916 young researchers have been trained or are being trained in PhD and MSc degrees.

Regarding Regional regulation on fertilizer quality control implemented in the ECOWAS area, the West Africa Fertilizer Program financed by the USAID Mission for Africa (WAFP) has provided technical assistance to Member States that have demonstrated their political will to adopt and implement these regulations for a regulatory environment more conducive to private sector investment. This intervention was focused on nine Member States (Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal and Togo), six of which consume about 70% of the fertilizer in the sub-region.

Twelve (12) countries (Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo) have been able to publish regional regulations on inputs in their official gazettes. Also, ten (10) regional / national workshops / events were organized to discuss issues related to the improvement of the enabling environment for private sector investment while about 450 (including public and private sector representatives and civil society organizations) have been trained on the themes related to the improvement of the environment conducive to investment in the private sector.

In conclusion, effectiveness and accountability have been improved in the agriculture sector at the regional level through the implementation of Monitoring & Evaluation System, the implementation of Joint Sector Reviews and the establishment of inclusive institutionalized mechanisms for mutual accountability and peer review. In fact, the ECOWAP/CAADP M&E Unit within the Directorate of Agriculture & Rural Development of ECOWAS has been operationalized and was able to establish a regional M&E working group comprising all stakeholders of the ECOWAP at national as well as regional level.

Several partners were also engaged in different actions to support the establishment of M&E tools and systems in the agriculture sector. Moreover, ECOWAS and its partners have institutionalized several mechanisms that would form the basis for mutual accountability and peer to ensure collective responsibility and inclusive participation by all stakeholders.

Strengthened capacity for evidence-based planning, implementation & review

For evidence based planning, implementation and review as a result area, it will be important to discuss about the existence of and quality in the implementation of evidence-based policies and corresponding human resources.

In 2016 and 17, ECOWAS and all its organs (regional and country levels) were very effective in enhancing support and capacity building towards ensuring that all agriculture policies especially the RAIP and NAIPs were evidence based to a very large extent.

Under the coordination of the Directorate of Agriculture & Rural Development of ECOWAS and facilitation of Hub Rural, the technical expertise of IFPRI-ReSAKSS, FAO and other institutions were able to take the RAIP and NAIP experts through a rigorous process in ensuring that their policy documents were evident enough, aligned to the Malabo commitments. This process took into account learning and sharing events, strengthening the documents and as well developing the capacities of

those experts in design, resource mobilization, stakeholder engagement and eventual implementation of such policies. Elements of these policies that qualify them as being of evidence based planning includes the training by FAO of countries on systematic ways of costing their investment plans; IFPRI-ReSAKSS intervention on appraisal analysis and capacity building for the NAIPs, which took into account identifying metrics, tools, methodologies to measure targets, define milestones, guide progress and review/tracking of performance; Assess country status and profile, baselining progress and gaps weighting to individual targets and commitments taking into account pre-CAADP level, changes during NAIPs 1.0, averages during NAIPs 1.0; and finally prospective analysis and goal setting (possible and desired future outcomes weighting to individual targets and commitments , related inputs, outputs, outcomes as well as policy and institutional requirements. Generally, under the IFPRI-ReSAKSS coordination, for this evidence based planning process, there were available and in operation a toolkit, means of clarifying metrics and data needs; define methodologies, specify core program components with existing local, regional and international expertise to support the process.

Through support from FAO, 40 National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPOs) were trained on armyworm identification, impact assessment and harmonization of its methodology, risk evaluation and overall management and control of armyworm outbreak in West Africa. Also, 35 persons from Member States were trained on aflatoxin control and management and these will in turn train other experts in their respective countries to expand the pool of experts. Again, Fourty (40) NPPOs were trained to conduct proper plants and plant products inspection at borders. This training provided practical tools for plants and plant products inspection, sampling procedures and pest identification, to help promote plant quarantine operations and safe trade of plants and plant products in West Africa and beyond

Furthermore, there was effective (i) coordination of national animal health policies in the ECOWAS region; (ii) monitoring of the sub-regional mechanism for the prevention and control of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI), (iii) improving the animal disease notification system in accordance with OIE standards and the World Animal Health Information System (WAHIS); (iv) capacity building of veterinary services and national surveillance laboratories networks and (v) harmonization of national emergency plans for the control of avian flu and other trans-boundary animal diseases and zoonosis.

The Regional Agency for Agriculture & Food (RAAF) managed several projects and programmes that would contribute to the effective implementation of the NAIPs and RAIP. RAAF's mandate is to ensure implementation of those programmes in order to enhance the operationalization of the ECOWAP. In 2016/17, RAAF managed about 9 projects that would support this process, among them included Agro Ecological Transition Support Program in Sahel and West Africa (PATAE), support programme for Food Security & Nutrition Programme for West Africa (PASANAO), capacity building project for the ECOWAP, ECOWAP support project, Zero Hunger project, Climate Smart Agriculture project, Fruit fly project, Regional Food Reserve project and Support project for Professional organizations (PRAOP). The details of these projects are summarized in table 1 of the annex.

In conclusion, partners such as IFPRI-ReSAKSS, FAO including the ECOWAS organs and agencies such as DARD, RAAF and its associated projects have been very instrumental in strengthening the

capacity for evidence based planning, implementation and review with special focus on the RAIP and NAIPs.

Improved multi-stakeholder alignment and partnerships around adopted agriculture policies and programs

Regarding multi-stakeholder alignment and partnerships around adopted agriculture policies and programs, different actions have been undertaken. Those actions aim to enhance the existence of a functional multi-sectorial and multi-stakeholder coordination body, to increase agriculture-related Public Private Partnerships as well as improve government investments in programs implemented under NAIPs and MFPs.

There is existence of functional multi-sectorial and multi-stakeholder coordination body for the agriculture policies in the region. This is a mechanism that enhances the smooth operation of institutions that work towards an effective management of processes within the sector. Therefore, at regional and national levels, there exists such platforms.

“L’Association pour la Promotion de l’Elevage au Sahel et en Savane” (APESS) has an effective coordinating body composed of Board of Directors at the headquarter level with 16 members, who meet twice a year, organized by the Secretary General, mostly to design and develop programmes as well as follow-up missions to the regions. In addition, APESS has its General Secretariat which ensures the technical coordination of the projects and programmes of the organization.

CSAO is a tool for strengthening regional governance of food and nutritional security and has been collaborating with CILSS. Through the RPCA, the region has annual consensus information on food and nutrition security for decision-making in the regional bodies (ECOWAS Ministerial Committee on Agriculture, Environment and Natural Resources; Food security of WAEMU, Council of Ministers of CILSS).

All the National Market Information Systems (MIS), members of RESIMAO, are members of the National Food Security Committees (CNSA) and contribute to the evaluation of food and nutritional security through the Early Warning System, Harmonized Framework, HEA, etc. This has contributed to an increase in knowledge of the level of market supply and the level of prices charged.

In the field of Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS), there has been an establishment of institutional SPS working group, with a view to provide scientific comment and guidance on SPS matters to member States of the region and to better manage and provide leadership on the SPS matter, auditing and revitalization of national SPS committees and regional consultation in prioritizing SPS matters with the view of boosting intra-regional and international trade. This mechanism was supported by the development of a regional action plan. In spite of this progress, a few countries in ECOWAS do not have SPS Committees (Benin, Côte d’Ivoire, Liberia and Mali) who are admonished to establish their committees and ensure they are operational while countries with existing committees would ensure they organize regular meetings and consultation at national level and ECOWAS provide support and ensure implementation of the above recommendations to member states.

Furthermore, a comprehensive regional framework to better fight plant pests and diseases through prevention, surveillance and mitigation has been launched with the view to contribute to the realization of the food and nutrition objectives of the ECOWAP.

On the animal resources front, ECOWAS, through AU-IBAR have developed the African Animal Welfare Continental Strategy, which will be implemented in the region.

In the Member States, it has been recorded that only Cabo Verde, Guinea and Guinea Bissau do not have multi-sectorial/multi-stakeholder coordination bodies in the agriculture sector.

In relation to its level of interim results (IR) 1: Strengthening private sector leadership in decision-making on the fertilizer industry in West Africa, West African Fertilizer Program (WAFP) and Africa Fertilizer and Agribusiness Partnership (AFAP) - its implementation partner of technical assistance to the OMNI-FERT company (based in Tema, Ghana) - engaged in the fertilizer mix that resulted in the formation of a public-private partnership for strengthening the development of agribusiness in West Africa. As a result, one PPP has been established.

For the design of the second generation of NAIPs and RAIP, the process has been clearly participatory at all levels especially at the national level. In Member States, each government instituted a steering committee to manage the formulation process and this committee included the funding mechanism and hence making the NAIPs sellable to donors. This modular approach gives room to donors to select which segment of the NAIPs they can implement.

In the final analysis, it was obvious that there exists functional multi-sectorial and multi-stakeholder coordination bodies at both regional and national levels, increased Public-Private Partnership as well as improved government investments in programmes implemented under the NAIPs and MFPs. This has been achieved mainly with the contribution from APSS, CSAO, RESIMAO, CILSS and DARD expert on SPS and other Plant health related work. This result area has also seen an effective design of the second generation NAIPs.

Increased public and private investments in agriculture

Few institutions have registered effort towards increased public and private investments in agriculture. Those efforts are related to government agriculture expenditure and private sector investments in agricultural sector and agribusiness.

NANTS and other stakeholders conducted a quick analysis on the Nigeria situation, to determine expenditure in agriculture at the level of government. The Government of Nigeria had designed and produced a framework for agriculture – Agriculture Promotion Policy – APP (popularly named ‘the Green Alternative’) as a strategic guiding instrument for the implementation of key targets and overall vision in the agriculture and food security sector of the economy. The areas of convergence between the previous policy (ATA), gaps that exist, the extent of alignment with the pillars of the continental and regional policies (CAADP and ECOWAP) remain opaque to the small-scale farmers and other actors. Similarly, Nigeria’s agriculture investment architecture has remained below the Malabo provision from 2011 till date (1.8%, 1.6%, 1.7%, 1.4%, 0.9%, 1.3%, and 1.8%), and public expenditure

pattern for prosecuting the APP is yet unknown. Largely, it was observed also that many actors such as farmers and civil society practitioners as well as the academic community are not aware of the contents, meaning, implications and or status thereof, including the roles of various actors in actuating the benefits thereof to the livelihoods of Nigerians.

Nigerians at the grassroots are mostly consulted only during electoral periods and are neglected when policy issues which concerns them are raised. For this reason, NANTS puts in the effort to sensitize citizens at the grass root levels on decisions taken by the federal government particularly on issues around agriculture and trade.

NANTS in partnership with Oxfam sensitized small scale farmers in Benue and Plateau states on the 2016 proposed agricultural budget. The farmers were enlightened on how best to advocate for more investments in agriculture through the national budget. Improving the agricultural sector's performance is vital to growth and poverty reduction through its direct impact on food security, building resilience, livelihood enhancement and job creation, especially for women and youth. This is evident in the recent policy thrust of the current administration which has also promoted the sector as the key driver of her economic diversification strategy. Interestingly, the agricultural sector presently contributes over 22 per cent of the Nigeria's GDP and employs over 70 per cent of the population. Recalling that budget is the key instrument of government for the allocation of resources to various sectors of the economy, NANTS as part of the Voices for Food Security (VFS) campaign under the theme 'United for Food' engages the government to improve the quantity and quality of investment in the agricultural sector through the instrumentality of the budget in line with the Malabo Declaration that requires national governments to commit at least 10% of their National budget to the agricultural sector. NANTS had conducted appraisals of 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016 proposed budgets for agriculture and organized series of capacity building workshop for right holders on agriculture budget advocacy. NANTS inputs has somewhat changed the pattern of cut and paste/ritualistic budgeting through analysis of the federal budgets especially with the Parliament and Ministry of agriculture as the major focus. Obvious savings have been made through the slashing of frivolous budgeted funds when proposed budgets and eventual appropriated agriculture budgets are compared.

APESS developed economic activities through the family breeding project, otherwise known as "Elevage Familial" (EF) geared towards benefiting women and this project provided micro finance for a total of 35 people as support for the realization of their respective family projects.

Increased capacity to generate, analyze and use data, information, knowledge and innovations

Efforts have been underway by various partners on how to increase capacity to generate, analyze and use data, information, knowledge and innovations specially strengthen agricultural information systems at national and regional levels.

ECOAGRIS have the overall objective to strengthen agricultural information systems at national and regional levels to meet information needs for food and nutrition insecurity monitoring, vulnerability, analysis and to aid in decision-making to anticipate crises and select target interventions. Since 2016, ECOAGRIS National Framework have been set up officially (signature of ministerial decrees) in

sixteen (16) countries (including Mauritania and Chad and except Senegal among the 17 beneficiaries of the project). Regarding the ECOAGRIS setting up, the following key achievements have been made:

- Computers for Sectorial focal points and National Servers with internet connection have been delivered to all the 17 beneficiary countries;
- The integration of twelve (12) subsystems (Agricultural production, Livestock, Early Warning System, Nutrition, Agricultural markets, Climate change, Natural resources, Agricultural inputs, Food stocks, Fisheries and aquaculture, Agricultural research and Macro-economy) with their respective indicators is effective on the ECOAGRIS platform. There has also been integration of the 60 ECOWAS indicators. And the platform was presented and validated by the countries on the 25th to 28th October 2016.
- Two training of trainees were held in Dakar for the French-speaking countries and in Abuja for the English-speaking countries, for better use and exploitation of the platform.
- Six (6) countries (Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea Bissau and Niger) were supported on the collection of new primary data.

Set up of national SAKSS node by ReSAKSS aim to improve policy design in West Africa

Formal SAKSS node has been established with ReSAKSS IFPRI support in Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana and Togo. SAKSS like mechanisms are functional in Mali, Niger and Senegal. In some countries, other technical partners show interest to support the SAKSS (AGRA, USAID country missions).

3.2.3 Agricultural transformation and sustained inclusive agricultural growth

Increased agriculture production and productivity

This result area will focus on production and productivity in the sector. This can only be achieved tracking growth of agricultural value added, growth of agriculture production, growth of area under improved technologies, or Household using improved technologies as well as increase in agricultural productivity.

APESS developed economic activities through the family breeding project, otherwise known as “Elevage Familial” (EF) geared towards benefiting women. Furthermore, Veterinary Study Group on the Wandering of Carnivores, otherwise known as “Groupe d’Etude Vétérinaire sur l’Errance des Carnivores (GEVEC)” have been created and operational with 25 of such in Burkina Faso, 12 in Mali, 9 in Niger and 22 in Senegal. These participants have benefited from inputs related to agricultural motorization (Tractors) and the cultures forage. All of these supports are geared towards meeting the eventual needs of more than 200 households but broadly towards contributing to agricultural GDP. APESS has been able to provide improved seeds of cowpea and sorghum to its members as a way of enabling them to improve agricultural productivity and has had engagement with several family farms in Burkina Faso and Senegal is in progress.

The West Africa Seed Program (WASP), coordinated by CORAF, aims to increase availability and use of quality seeds through increased production of quality certified seeds in West Africa from 12% (in 2012) to 25% (in 2017). The program seeks to address some critical challenges envisaged by the seed value chain in West Africa and these challenges include (i) limited capital, (ii) weak and poorly developed local seed enterprises, (iii) lack of seed demand capabilities and, (iv) weak mechanisms to enforce seed laws and regulations. With these challenges, farmers have had limited access to quality seeds in the sub-region and to address such challenges, WASP embarked on (i) effective coordination of the Alliance for Seed Industry in West Africa, (ii) Implementation of the ECOWAS Seed Regulations, (iii) increased supply of breeder, foundation, and certified seeds. The program is implemented in seven countries (Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, and Senegal); while its reach and benefits transcend over 17 ECOWAS-UEMOA-CILSS states including the target countries.

As a result, access to Quality Certified Seeds increased. In fact, at the onset of WASP in 2012, cereals (rice, maize, sorghum and maize) and legumes (cowpea and groundnut) were planted on 54.0 Million ha in West Africa. Certified seeds of these crops supplied stood at 183,000 tons with a value of US\$ 0.215 Billion whereas potential demand was 1.3 Million tons with a value of US\$ 1.7 Billion. Thus, seed supplied met 13.6% of the potential demand with only 12.5% of the potential value exploited. Since the inception of WASP, certified seeds supplied to farmers have increased steadily from the initial 183,000 tons in 2012/13 to 267,000 tons in 2016, representing 46% increase and 22% of seed demand by land coverage. The value of seeds marketed increased from US\$ 0.215 Billion to 0.763 Billion from 2011/12 to 2015/16. It is worth noting that the new crop varieties currently being promoted are climate smart, tolerant to stresses such as drought, extreme temperatures, iron toxicity, drought, salinity, “Striga” (Species of weeds) and diseases and also high in nutritional value (e.g. Quality Protein Maize and maize with high zinc, iron and β Carotene contents).

With additional funding from USAID, CORAF has been able to implement the 'Rice Seed Up-scale' initiative, as well as

- (i) Provision of assistance to National Agricultural Research Systems (NARS) in planning the volumes of Breeder Seed required to meet the demand for Foundation Seed and subsequent Certified Seeds
- (ii) Contribution to seed demand/production forecasting and roadmaps,
- (iii) Support NARS Seed Units to produce breeder seeds at the required quality standards
- (iv) Strengthening the Capacities of the NARS to Produce Quality Seeds,
- (v) Facilitating the distribution of advanced breeding lines produced by the CGIAR centers (AfricaRice and IITA); for example, distribution of 10 tons of rice breeder seed from the 2015 cropping season commenced during the reporting period and breeder seed fields established late 2015 for maize, rice, sorghum, millet and cowpea by the National Agricultural Research Institutes in Benin, Ghana, Mali, Nigeria, Niger, and Senegal that were harvested, conditioned, packaged and stored.
- (vi) Efficient and sustainable maintenance of the West Africa Seed Information Exchange platform (www.wasix.net) to continue to serve as a repository of knowledge, community of practice and business development hub in the sub-region is operational; already 1,445 seed enterprises are registered on the platform, and the platform has a daily average visit of 80 persons since 2017.

Also, CORAF has been able to facilitate on a sustainable basis the statutory meetings of the West Africa Seed Committee (WASC/COASem-CRSU).

Under the West African Agricultural Productivity Programme (WAAPP), The Ebola Emergence Response Initiative coordinated by CORAF/WECARD was an initiative that sought to address worsening food insecurity in three countries (Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone) following the Ebola Epidemic of 2014. The seeds supplied as part of the response package included 4113 tons of certified rice, maize and cowpea (3696 MT of rice; 307 MT of maize and 110 MT of cowpea) covered an estimated area of 110,000 ha. In addition, 261 tons of foundation seeds (255mt of rice; 2 tons of maize and; 4 MT of cowpea) were supplied. The outputs from the emergency response intervention (about 8510 tons of seeds) targeted to benefit 450,000 farm families in Liberia, Guinea and Sierra Leone, with an area of 336000 ha. As a result of all the activities undertaken, 13 ECOWAS countries have published the Community Seed Regulations in their Official Journal, making it the national seed law. Cape Verde and Guinea Bissau were the two countries that were not able to publish Seed Regulation in their Official Journal in June 2017 (WASP Learning Event, 13th-14th June 2017 Accra, Ghana).

In the areas of improved technologies in agriculture, WAAPP achieved the following keys results:

- Increase from 4.5 million in December 2016 to more than 4.8 million hectares covered by new technologies in October 2017;
- Increase from 3.7 million in December 2016 to more than 4 million processors and producers who adopted the new technologies in October 2017;

- Increase from 186 in December 2016 to 198 technologies generated inducing an increase in yield of 30% to 150% in October 2017.

With support from APESS, multi-stakeholder platforms on milk have been established each in Burkina Faso and Senegal, which are functional in the selling of milk. To enhance this, APESS was able to define a vision to introduce technical and technological innovations in the family farms of the breeders. These innovations considered animal health, animal feed and training of the breeders themselves. The platforms of milk producers allow more than 50 families who can sell the milk at a cost suitable, gainful and on a regular basis, thus generating income from the sale of milk, being one of the animal products.

NANTS was able to train and manage about 3, 000 out-growers in cassava value for increased productivity in Abuja, Federal Capital Territory of Nigeria. During this process, about 2, 824 jobs (1,859 youths, 965 adults) were created in the area of weeding, fire-tracing and general hygiene (NANTS). Trained farmers on the use of improved agronomic practices and also linked farmers to markets and processors as well as creating access to inputs. NANTS has conducted registration and capacity building of groups /cooperatives and sensitized farmers on the Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) in Abuja, FCT.

IITA, on the other hand has undertaken the institutionalization of quality assurance mechanisms and dissemination of top quality commercial products to increase crop yields and improve food security of smallholder farmers in sub-Saharan Africa. The objective was to disseminate effective products to smallholder farmer households, continued screening, and evaluation of new products in the core countries. Also, IITA together with the partners were able to develop business plans for commercialization of products and confirming the effectiveness of selected products in the new countries. On the other hand, commercial pilot for Low Cost Post Harvest Drying and Storage for Aflatoxin Prevention or reducing aflatoxin contamination in maize and groundnut was completed. Through the initiative by IITA, a good number of smallholders are aware of the best agricultural practices including agro-inputs. This has helped the farmers to have an increase in yield. It is also anticipated that the mechanism for institutionalizing commercial products will help these countries to establish institutionalized, regulatory mechanisms (i.e., quality control and efficacy testing) for product approval.

IITA also initiated the development of methodologies to track land use indicators including area under suitable land management practices.

AFAO has been engaged in processing agricultural products (cereals, fruit and vegetables, cashew nuts). In total, AFAO has been able to produce 21 agricultural food products and 2 non-food agricultural products (cashew nut and apple) during the reporting period.

Addressing sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) issues contributes majorly to increased production and productivity. ECOWAS in collaboration with USAID has been able to recruit a consultant who has been coordinating SPS issues in the region. As a result, there is now:

- An established institutional SPS working group

- Existing national SPS committees in the Member States, which continues to be audited and revitalized. This is done in tandem with regional consultation in prioritizing SPS matters
- Facilities and activities geared towards strengthening Plant health and plant protection
- A regional framework to better fight plant pests and diseases that has been launched with clear strategy.
- Existing national food safety and quality system that have been strengthened

On the animal resources front, ECOWAS, through AU-IBAR have developed the African Animal Welfare Continental Strategy, which will be implemented in the region.

ROPPA has been involved in the production and marketing of certified seeds. In fact, recently, 347,544 tons of seed worth 12,640,400 CFA francs were certified in Mali.

Through the intervention of several organizations and projects including NANTS, IITA, APSS, AFAO, ROPPA, CORAF among others, contributions towards improved inputs especially seeds, fertilizers, Sanitary and Phytosanitary as well as veterinary study groups have been put in place. All of these including the development of the African Animal Welfare Continental Strategy, establishment of multi-stakeholder platform on milk production and quality assurance mechanisms are geared towards growth of agricultural value added, growth of agriculture production, growth of area under, or Household using improved technologies as well as increase in agricultural productivity.

Increased intra-African regional trade and better functioning of national & regional markets

This result factors elements of increased intra-African trade; increase of the value of agricultural exports; reduction of domestic food price volatility; reduction of domestic and export-import price margins by major commodities. Certainly, several organizations have made immense contribution to this result.

NANTS in its capacity has through its good governance advocacy from a rights-based angle, promoted the free movement of agricultural commodities both within Nigeria and within the ECOWAS region while also facilitating and implementing the ECOWAS Trade Liberalization Scheme (ETLS) trade instruments and Free Movement of Person (FMP) on agricultural commodities. ETLS is a trade instrument designed by the Regional Economic Community and administered by the ECOWAS Commission to encourage Intra-ECOWAS trade. The ETLS is the main ECOWAS operational tool for promoting the West African region as a Free Trade Area and the Commission's first step towards the realization of the objective of the community which is the establishment of a common market through "the liberalization of trade by the abolition, among Member States, of customs duties levied on imports and exports, and the abolition among Member States, of non-tariff barriers. In addition, women traders embarked on road works within the country to promote easy movement of 'made-in-Nigeria agro commodities. NANTS also engaged in awareness of over 50,000 traders and other stakeholders on the FMP. Also, there will be national workshop on the trade in agricultural commodities as well as a Civil Society Organization's summit for Made-in-Nigeria goods.

The combined effects of WAFP interventions in the policy and regulatory areas of fertilizers, including the facilitation of business linkages between producers and mixers with importers in fertilizer relationships, have resulted in an improved business environment in West Africa. This contributed to the increase in the share of fertilizer trade in West Africa (WAFP). A volume of 2,200,000 MT of fertilizers (MT) has been marketed in the ECOWAS region during the period under review and the value of trade in fertilizers in West Africa has been recorded as USD 1 billion.

There was a public Forum on the Free Movement of Goods in West Africa, Ziguinchor, Senegal, organized by ENDA CACID and this forum brought together over 120 participants from Senegal, The Gambia and Guinea Bissau to build consensus around the link between free movement of agro-pastoral products and food security. The Forum has resulted in a declaration and the establishment of a network of actors of the southern Senegambia for the free movement of goods and people, composed by actors in the private sector, government representatives, civil society, the agricultural producers, women, local elected representatives and young people, among others, of the three countries.

Also, ENDA CACID has produced a 2016 edition of report on the state of trade in West Africa and this report focuses on analyzing the status of food security in West Africa and shows the relationship between the free movement of goods and people within the region and food security; assessing the security dimension of food in the commercial policy; analyzing the coherence between the Common External Tariff (CET) as well as the safeguard measures and the objectives of the Agricultural Policy; assessing the impact of trade agreements, including the WTO and the EPAS, on food security in West Africa among others.

ENDA CACID has organized several workshops for the training of actors in West Africa on the protocols relating to the free movement of persons and goods, including agricultural products and the ECOWAS Trade Liberalization Scheme of (ETLS). These workshops were intended to provide players with the tools and information necessary to their trade. Nearly 250 actors (traders, truckers and local elected representatives have been trained in this period) in various countries in the region.

REPAO was able to facilitate intra-regional trade in fisheries products in the ECOWAS area through studies on trade liberalization and its implications in fisheries sectors in West Africa and analysis of the value chain of commodities. This included support for women fish processors to have better access to regional markets. In addition to the studies conducted training and capacity-building missions for transforming women in the marketing of their products; REPAO also organized a caravan for marketing fish products processed by women from the Pencum Senegal site in Bamako.

Trade plays a key role in achieving the “access, availability and stability” aspects of food security. CILSS, with United States Government (USG) support, is strengthening the Market Information System in West Africa. This support neatly ties in with regional trade policies of ECOWAP and Malabo declaration from which Africans Head of states decided to boost intra continental trade between countries by reducing barriers. In the area of cross border trade, CILSS provided tools and information on value and volume exchange between Sahelian and West African countries. CILSS conducted surveys also on road harassment along major corridors. This provided information on illicit payments, time lost in the police-customs stations, the number of checkpoints on corridors among

others. To provide regular information on barriers to regional trade, the overall strategy adopted by CILSS took into account i) collecting data on trade flows along 7 corridors on 7458 km, ii) gather information (surveys) on road harassment, and iii) work closely with traders, drivers and officials to facilitate the free movement of people, goods and vehicles in the CILSS/ECOWAS area.

The actions undertaken helped to map the volumes and values of regional trade. CILSS produced and distributed 6 monthly regional technical reports on cross-border flows, 2 quarterly newsletters on flows. All these productions are shared with regional, African and international institutions, NGOs, regional, African and international financial institutions, apex professional private organizations, the media, CSOs, governments, the private sector.

During the first semester of 2016, the value of intra-regional trade in commodities and livestock monitored by CILSS on the 9 corridors amounts to US\$ 186 287 504 (41 151 629 for cereal and 145 135 875 for livestock). We noted the decrease of the value of cattle, sheep trade compared to the same period of 2015. This situation is attributed to the depreciation of the Nigerian currency against FCFA. This depreciation has had a consequence on the non-moving of Burkinabe cattle traders to Nigerian Market since June 2016. The high rate of USD against all the local currencies of importing countries (CEDI, and NAIRA) gives fewer figures in USD after converting the value from local currency to USD. CILSS also collected road harassment data on the corridors monitored and the situation is as the follow:

- a) The density of the number of checks increased slightly (average 36 per trip and 3 check point per 100 km) on the seven (7) tracked corridors compared to last year. This situation is mainly related to security issue in the region.
- b) Illegal taxes seem to be levied on all 7 tracked corridors. There is a slight increase of the amounts collected by the uniformed personnel compared to the same period of last year; The average amount of illegal perceptions during the first semester is (\$ 372) per trip with ratio of (\$ 30) per 100 km. It was (\$ 361) per trip with a ration of (\$ 33) per 100 km in 2015.
- c) Control times have decreased during the first semester of 2016 (17 minutes per 100 km against 44 minutes in the same period of 2015).

CILSS through Food Across Border (ProFAB) will increase the number of corridors and regional markets monitored, the number of focal point in order to collect, treat and publish on time the information on trade flow and road harassment.

Main achievements of ProFAB include in terms of external effectiveness: (i) a growing commitment from Governments to take actions to boost trade and ensure freedom of movement; (ii) constitution of an ad hoc network of National Committee of Agreement; (iii) creation of a network of institutions in charge of exports; (iv) the ongoing preparation of the monitoring mechanism of the trade liberalization scheme. As achievements regarding internal effectiveness, it is possible to notice (i) Reduction of contributing factors to harassing (wild checkpoints: -2%, illicit payments: -2,5% and administrative control delays: -3,6%); (ii) Increase in the value of tracked products from 425 million in 2015 to almost 600 million in 2017 despite a context of sluggish economic conditions in Nigeria and to a certain extent in Ivory Coast. Livestock still occupies the first position of regional agro-pastoral transactions.

Progress has been made in looking at the effects of Common External Tariff (CET) on the Rice Value Chain and it has now been recommended that ECOWAS should enhance the establishment of a label for rice produced in the region.

APCESS is also engaged in regional programmes of pastoral populations in cross-border areas. These training programmes have benefited over 35 persons from West Africa, of which 15% (about 5) of whom are women. These trainings have actually targeted breeders and it has contributed to the process of ensuring peace, integration and development for all the related Members States (Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger and Senegal).

Prior to the education/training, cross border breeders were seen to be erratic, invasive, as sources of numerous damage and conflicts. However, following the continuous training and education, there is peaceful co-existence, development and a contribution to regional integration. Evidently and quite recently, the indigenous people of cross border as well as the transhumance breeders agreed that from 2016 onwards, all of them jointly belong to the Center of Management Committee, known as "Comités de Gestion de Centre" (COGES).

However, to better the process, it is recommended that the future looks at more improved ways of addressing cross border related issues. This means collaborating with political and administrative authorities, Safety, the environment, health and livestock leaders, many of whom have become friends.

RESIMAO/ WAMIS-NET, West African Market Information System, is a Network of Market Information Systems from Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Niger, Mali, Senegal, Togo, and Nigeria. Together they provide to all stakeholders up to date (prices, quantities, flows, etc.) and accurate information on 400 rural and urban agricultural commodity markets via different media. The network monitors the development of the agricultural sector through the collection and publication of related statistics and analytical report and by permanently monitoring the agricultural markets. It provides the average price of commodities for the region on a monthly basis. The West African Market Information Systems Network aims to contribute to food security and poverty reduction and seeks to promote regional trade. In particular, WAMIS-Net facilitates better commercial decision-making by all the stakeholders by providing them an equitable access to strategic information through an effective management and communication of factual data and information.

With RESIMAO's work, the Market Information System has enabled the distribution of prices on the RESIMAO platform and the connection of the actors by the MIS has enhanced the transfer of surpluses from one country to another. This system has served as a facilitator in making available information on availability and accessibility of markets within the region.

The spread of prices on the markets by the RESIMAO MIS, made it possible to monitor variations regularly and to control fluctuations. This allowed the regulation of markets, with a stable and balanced supply of markets, served to avoid stock shortages, especially during major religious festivals (period of high demand). Hence contributing to the work of AFAO in strengthening the "local consumer" to safeguard and manage products well minimizing exports to the extent possible.

With RESIMAO's work, the spread of market prices has fostered cross-border trade and flows. Thus, transfers of cereal products between neighboring countries were observed. Market players have taken

advantage of this and in some cases this has allowed for proper supplies of markets for the benefit of consumers.

For this result area, with the contributions of several organizations such as NANTS, REPAO, ENDA CACID, CILSS, APSS and RESIMAO, there has been progress towards enhancing free movement of goods especially agricultural products. Also, we have experienced improvement in intra-regional trade in fisheries products, improved corridors for movement of goods and people, cross-border efforts and Market Information System in place to help monitor and track trade in the areas of price volatility, import and export prices in the region.

Expanded local agro-industry and value chain development inclusive of women and youth

This result area focuses on agricultural value chain development with special attention to the active involvement of women and youth in this process. To determine how much of this focus is made, it will be important to take into account the decrease rate of post-production losses for (at least) the five priority agricultural commodities; increase of youth jobs in agriculture and increase of women participation in agri-business. Several stakeholders have registered their efforts in tracking this result. IITA engaged in several activities including the commercializing Hermetic Technologies for Grain Storage to Improve Market Access and Food Security in Sub-Saharan Africa. The aim is to increase the use of hermetic storage technologies by 20% of grain stored on-farm in target countries (Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Mali, Togo) thereby reducing cereal and legume grains post-harvest losses and so increasing incomes and improving food security of small-holder farmers. Also, the development, promotion and commercialization of biological control and other aflatoxin mitigation practices in the maize and groundnut value chain to improve public health, increase trade, augment smallholder income, and enhance food security was undertaken.

Instances of data available on post-harvest losses include the number of grain products stored in the Northern zone (Ghana) - cowpea -6.591t, sorghum-5.868t, bambara nut-4.4005t, millet-4.143t, rice-0.08ton, groundnut-0.2t, beans-5.5475t, soy bean-1.735ton, sesame-0.3t.

IITA worked towards developing the capacity of extension systems to promote management and post-harvest practices that reduce aflatoxin levels in the field and during storage. IITA's M&E system tracked data from respective programs/projects in 2017.

REPAO has provided support for the development of fisheries products by artisanal transformation, in the form of smoked fish, salted and dried

CSAO is a major contributor to economic growth in the region. CSAO has continuously provided key messages that would influence decision making in the food economy area. Some of these messages include: the potential of food economy to create jobs, notably the non-agricultural sector (agro-food processing, distribution, etc.) which represents 40% of the economic growth of the region's food economy estimated at \$ 178 billion in 2010; (ii) Its contribution to the regional market (120 billion US dollars of this food economy is traded on the ECOWAS markets).

Eradication and Control of Fruit Flies in West Africa Project, which aims to improve the revenue of fruit and vegetable producers, has led several actions to reduce losses in the mango value chain. A

surveillance network for the fruit fly infestation rate was deployed in 8 ECOWAS countries (Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Mali and Senegal) The system currently covers 22 mango production basins and is expected to be extended from 2018 to other countries, with the goal being that all countries can be covered. 110 orchards are monitored at regional level and 504 national orchards complete this system. The mechanism makes it possible to collect data on a weekly basis, and analyze them in order to allow modelling, prediction and alerting. In parallel, national trainers, technicians and producers are trained in surveillance and receive material support. Thus, 182 technicians and 1,821 producers have been trained since the beginning of the project. A study on the sustainability of the surveillance system is under way, including the financing mechanisms that will need to be put in place to ensure the sustainability of the system over the long term. Given the importance of country involvement in this process, this study will be presented and validated at a high-level meeting scheduled for 2018.

In parallel with the deployment of the surveillance network, and in order to optimize control, a network of school orchards has been set up in the 22 production basins by the project. Thus, 206 orchards are being exploited. It is in these orchards that technicians, auxiliaries and producers are trained. Thus, 545 technicians, 947 auxiliaries and 5,223 producers received training on integrated pest management techniques. Thanks to the provision of control products by the project (73,805 liters of Success Appat and 328,340 sachets of Timaye distributed in the countries), 15,445 hectares of orchards could be treated. In parallel, the project focuses on post-harvest treatments and phytosanitary risks. Thus, 279 staff of packing stations and 160 people were trained on sorting fields; and 188 producers including 108 women on pest risks. Thanks to the provision of control products by the project (73,805 liters of Success Appat and 328,340 sachets of Timaye distributed in the countries), 15,445 hectares of orchards could be treated. In parallel, the project focuses on post-harvest treatments and phytosanitary risks. Thus, 279 staff of packing stations and 160 people were trained on sorting fields; and 188 producers including 108 women on phytosanitary risks.

In the area of youth jobs in agriculture, APSS has put in place multi-stakeholder platforms on milk. The activities of these platforms have led to an increase in the quantity of milk transformed for sale, with about 40% been mini-dairy of Banfora in Burkina Faso and the Laiterie du Berger in Senegal.

Activities undertaken by IITA for its strategic crops along the value chain contribute to creating or enhancing the livelihoods of beneficiaries, mainly targeting smallholder farmers, post-harvest processors, marketing agents, and private companies. The objective of this mechanism is to contribute to increased income, and lifting people out of poverty. One of the striking projects managed by IITA on value chain is "Enhancing the competitiveness of High Quality Cassava Flour (HQCF) Value Chain in West Africa" by developing and marketing HQCF ingredient brand which helps to drive sales and added value to processors and farmers. IITA is also engaged in agribusiness initiatives that have employment generation focus especially for the youth including university graduates.

REPAO has been able to provide support in the area of development of fisheries products by artisanal transformation, in the form of smoked fish, salted and dried; analysis of the value chain of fisheries products processed by the women and implementation of strategies for the improvement of the Competitiveness (upgrading strategies) in Senegal and Gambia and this is an ongoing process.

Reseau Billital Maroobe (RBM) is an organization that works in the area of pastoralism, been one of the essential forms of production. RBM has been able to organize about 100 young pastoralists out of the pastoral system, who have become milk collectors. The training of these young collectors included the diversification of income, the supply of 40 tons of feed to 600 women of the Centre for the collection of milk of Hamdalaye and of the dairy of Fada: All these activities will be carried out within the framework of the FISOREP Project (otherwise known as “Filets Sociaux adaptés aux Réalités de l'Élevage Pastoral”) and PROPILAB (otherwise known as “Projet Pilote de mise en œuvre de la composante *aliment du bétail*”).

WAAPP efforts contributed to increase from 7.6 million in December 2016 to more than 8.8 million direct beneficiaries in October 2017 and approximately 45 million indirect beneficiaries including 43% of women producers in 13 West African countries.

In conclusion, while a few stakeholders have been deeply involved in promoting agricultural value chain especially the involvement of women and youth, there is room for improvement in this result area. Mainly, REPAO, RBM, IITA, CORAF, APSS and CSAO registered their contribution towards this including support to fisheries value chain as well as Cassava.

Improved management of risks in the agriculture sector

To address this result area, the write up considered increase of social protection and growth rate of investment in resilience building.

RBM has been involved in promoting livestock insurance in Ferlo and distribution of cereals within the framework of the implementation of the project to support the implementation of social safety net adapted to pastoral realities.

CILSS has worked in this area by placing levy on all illegal perceptions on all 7 tracked corridors across the region where there are movement of trucks (goods) and persons. So far, there is a slight improvement of the amounts collected by the uniformed personnel compared to the 2015.

ROPPA made an initial diagnosis of the region on the Early Warning Systems (otherwise known as “Systèmes d'Alerte Précoce – SAP”) and has also integrated the experiences of Information system on pastoralism in the Sahel (otherwise known as “Système d'Information sur le Pastoralisme au Sahel – SIPSA”), which is the pastoral program of Action Contre la Faim (ACF) and that of an informative standby breeders (systems of pastoral vigilance), whose objective is to improve the management of pastoral crises through alerts and responses as they arise.

ROPPA has also promoted local purchases for school feeding programmes by coordinating contractual agreements for delivery of 7000 tons of rice milled to school canteens in three regions in Burkina Faso (Mouhoun Loop, Central and North Center). Available is the informative watch on system of pastoral vigilance. With RESIMAO, Market prices have been monitored and reported and these have been used by the Early Warning System (EWS) to alert the authorities on the deterioration in the purchasing power of households, particularly rural households.

CHAPTER 4: CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Conclusion

This first ECOWAP M&E report reviews progress made in achieving the region's targeted food and nutrition security results in terms of activities implemented by stakeholders in the region and it is based on data generated from national and regional stakeholders, which indicates the operationalization of the ECOWAP M&E Mechanism since 2015. Overall, at the sectoral level it appears that the share of agriculture in total public expenditure has not reasonably increased in recent years. The importance of this is highlighted by the low levels of irrigation, inputs usage etc. which call for more government attention. At the same time, the food and nutrition security situation does not appear to have improved in recent years. From the three levels of the ECOWAP/CAADP Results Framework, it is obvious that many stakeholders are working hard to contribute to the ECOWAP even though much of such efforts are not well captured due the fact that there has not been a strategic and streamlined way of ensuring all stakeholders are more accountable.

Following the generation of data on the six results at the output level, there is significant achievements in improving effectiveness and inclusiveness in policy design and implementation processes. On the other hand, while efforts are being made towards strengthening capacity for evidence-based planning, implementation and review as well as improving effectiveness and accountability of institutions including improved M&E of policies and commitments, there is huge room for improvement in the effort to improve multi-stakeholders alignment and partnerships around adopted agriculture policies and programmes, increased public and private investment in agriculture and increased capacity to generate, analyze and use data, information, knowledge and innovations.

At level two of the ECOWAP Result Framework with five results, significant progress is registered towards increased agricultural production and productivity as well as increased intra-regional trade and better functioning of national and regional markets. Efforts are also recorded towards expanded local agricultural industry and value chain development, improved management of risks in the agriculture sector and improved management of natural resources for sustainable agriculture.

This is a call for action for all stakeholders of the ECOWAP to either make more efforts towards responding to the results framework or providing improved information on achievements made in the sector.

4.2 Recommendations

The report recommends the following:

- 1) It is very important, learning from the current results of the biennial review report, that Member States mobilize technical and financial investments both public and private in order to reach the CAADP-Malabo commitments by 2025.
- 2) ECOWAS and Member states have to strengthen and support the putting in place of inclusive and effective multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder coordination platforms at the regional and

country levels. This will encourage coordinated planning towards the regional and country targets and will equally improve reporting on activities implemented by partners.

- 3) ECOWAS needs to support the strengthening of M&E capacities at the country level.
- 4) There is need to better monitor government activities and expenditure on resilience and social protection. In instances where the poverty rate is not reducing, these activities are a good way to alleviate the hardship faced by the poor and protect them from vulnerabilities. Better tracking of these two areas can improve the level of activity in them.
- 5) Strengthening implementation of regional regulations and tools on input use, trade facilitation, etc. in order to promote regional trade of agricultural products and increase agricultural productivity and farm family incomes

Table 1: Summary of Regional Stakeholders contribution to strengthen systemic capacity to deliver results

Regional Stakeholders / Project	Budget	Thematic areas covered	Countries covered
Hub Rural	USAID fund	Technical support for NAIP formulation	15 Members States
IFPRI-ReSAKSS	External Fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Methodological and technical facilitation of the NAIP preparation process - Review of NAIPs - Support Regional M&E Unit in data collection, analysis and reporting - Support the Joint Sector Review (JSRs) both at regional and country levels 	15 Members States
National Association of Nigerian Traders (NANTS)	External Fund	Contribution to the 2 nd generation NAIP : public-private Sector Consultation	Nigeria
Réseau des Organisations Paysannes et des Producteurs Agricoles de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (ROPPA)	External Fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support the NAIP/RAIP processes - Evaluation and review of first generation NAIPs and RAIP - Support data collection, analysis and processing in 13 Member States of the network 	<p>Guinea, Benin, Senegal and Togo (Evaluation and review of first generation NAIPs)</p> <p>Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo (data collection)</p>
Réseau Billital Maroobé (RBM)	External Fund	Contribution to the review of NAIP1 and proposed actions for NAIP	

Regional Stakeholders / Project	Budget	Thematic areas covered	Countries covered
Capacity Building for ECOWAP Implementation Project “ECOWAS – AECID – FAO”	4 million dollars US	Support NAIP formulation and implementation	Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Cape Verde, Gambia and Togo
ECOAGRIS	18 million euros	Strengthening national and regional information systems on food and nutrition security Improving the quality of decision support information for better response to food and nutrition crises in the ECOWAS region	15 ECOWAS Member States
Africa Rice	External Fund	Support to M&E in Agriculture sector in West Africa	
Réseau sur les Politiques de Pêche en Afrique de l’Ouest (REPAO)	External Fund	Promotion of improved mechanism for monitoring policy coherence in the fisheries sector in West Africa	
Regional Food Security Reserve (RFSR)	56 million euro	Contribute to effectively respond to food crises and strengthen household resilience in a sustainable regional food security and food sovereignty perspective, by promoting emergency food reserve systems at different scales	15 ECOWAS Member States
Club du Sahel et de l’Afrique de l’Ouest (CSAO)	External Fund	Support resilience initiatives dedicated to the region	15 ECOWAS Member States
West African Fertilizer Programme (WAFP)	20 million dollars US	Technical assistance to Member States to adopt and develop Regional regulation on fertilizer quality control	Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Senegal, Togo, Cote d’Ivoire, Mali, Liberia and Nigeria

Table 2: Summary of Regional Stakeholders contribution to Agricultural Transformation and Sustained Inclusive Agricultural Growth

Regional Stakeholders / Project	Budget	Thematic areas covered	Countries covered
APESS (Association pour la Promotion de l'Elevage au Sahel et en Savane)	External Fund	Strengthen capacity for dialogue, influence and implementation of agro-pastoral policies and regional food security	Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger and Senegal
West Africa Seed Program (WASP)	9 million dollars US	Increase availability and use of quality seeds through increased production of quality certified seeds in West Africa	Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal (main activities). Seed policy and regulations also cover Mauritania, Chad, Cape Verde, Cote d'Ivoire, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Togo.
West African Agricultural Productivity Programme (WAAPP)	External Fund	Respond to the challenges of increasing agricultural productivity	Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo
International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA)	External Fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of methodologies to track land use indicators including area under suitable land management practices - Low Cost Post Harvest Drying and Storage for Aflatoxin Prevention or reducing aflatoxin contamination in maize and groundnut - Commercializing Hermetic Technologies for Grain Storage 	<p>West African countries</p> <p>Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Mali, Togo (Hermetic Technologies for Grain Storage)</p>

Regional Stakeholders / Project	Budget	Thematic areas covered	Countries covered
Association des Femmes de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (AFAO)	External Fund	Agricultural products transformation	Senegal
Réseau des Organisations Paysannes et des Producteurs Agricoles de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (ROPPA)	External Fund	Production and marketing of certified seeds	Mali
West African Fertilizer Programme (WAFP)	20 million dollars US	Support to fertilizers policy and regulatory	Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Senegal, Togo, Cote d'Ivoire, Mali, Liberia and Nigeria
ENDA CACID	External Fund	Free Movement of persons and Goods in West Africa	West African countries
Réseau sur les Politiques de Pêche en Afrique de l'Ouest (REPAO)	External Fund	Facilitate intra-regional trade in fisheries products in the ECOWAS region	West African countries
CILSS	USAID Fund	Strengthen Market Information System in West Africa	West African countries
ProFab	External Fund	Free movement of agricultural products in West Africa	West African countries
Association pour la Promotion de l'Elevage au Sahel et en Savane (APESS)	External Fund	Achieve greater social, political and economic integration of transhumant pastoralists in border areas	Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, and Senegal
RESIMAO	External Fund	Market Information Systems Network	Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Niger, Mali, Senegal, Togo, and Nigeria.

Regional Stakeholders / Project	Budget	Thematic areas covered	Countries covered
Eradication and Control of Fruit Flies in West Africa Project	23,5 million Euros	Improving the income of fruit and vegetable growers by controlling losses from fruit fly infestation	Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal and Togo



ECOWAS Commission

Department of Agriculture, Environment and Natural Resources

Directorate of Agriculture and Rural Development

River Plaza Annex – 496 Abogo Largema Street - Central Business District

PMB 401 Abuja FCT – Federal Republic of Nigeria

 agric_ruraldev@ecowas.int  [@ecowas.agriculture](https://www.facebook.com/ecowas.agriculture)  [@ecowas_agric](https://twitter.com/ecowas_agric)