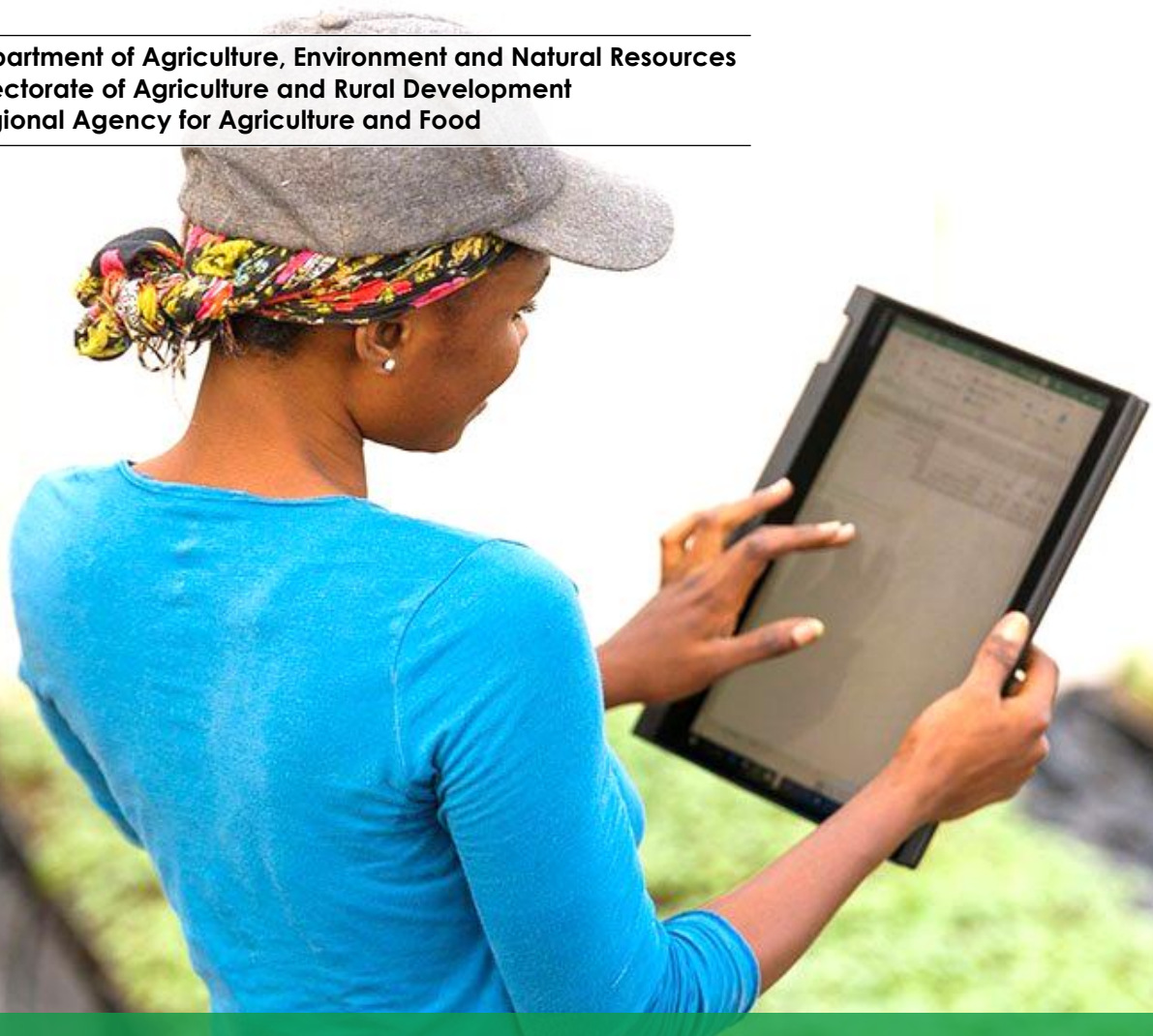




Department of Agriculture, Environment and Natural Resources
Directorate of Agriculture and Rural Development
Regional Agency for Agriculture and Food



Regional Strategy to Promote Young People Employability in the Agro-sylvo-pastoral and Fisheries Sector in the ECOWAS Region

Priority Investment Program Document

June 2020

Priority Investment Program Document - Regional strategy for youth employability promotion in the agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries sector in the ECOWAS region June 2020

The strategy for the young people employability in the agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries sector was formulated through a participatory and inclusive process initiated by the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Water Resources (DAERE) of the ECOWAS Commission and three regional networks of POs (ROPPA, RBM, APESS) very strongly concerned by the underemployment of young people within family agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries farms and their mass exodus to urban areas. This initiative has received financial support from the Swiss Cooperation within the framework of the Regional Support Program for Producers' Organizations (PRAOP). This process was rolled out in 5 phases respectively dedicated to (i) a tripartite consultation DAERE/OPR/DDC facilitated by the Rural Hub which decided to launch the dynamics of strategy formulation, (ii) the development of a concept note which helped to define the problem of youth employability in the sector and value chains of the ASPH in West Africa by identifying the issues and challenges, as well as the potential directions of such a regional strategic action, (iii) the capitalization of experience in this field, by ECOWAP/CADP stakeholders (States, TFPs, NGOs and other local associations), with effective field missions to seven countries (Nigeria, Togo, Côte d'Ivoire, Burkina Faso, Guinea, Mali and Senegal), (iv) an experience-sharing workshop held in Cotonou, which brought together all 15 Member States, (iv) the release of a report on the capitalization of good practices in strengthening the employability of young people in the sector and value chains ASPF in West Africa.

The regional workshop to validate the strategy for the strengthening of young people employability in the agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries sector in West Africa was held in Dakar from 24 to 26 April 2019, under the chairmanship of the Senegal Republic Secretary General of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Equipment, in the presence of H.E. the Swiss Ambassador to Senegal. All ECOWAP/CADP stakeholders took part in the deliberations of this workshop, which decided to draw up a priority investment program for the operationalization of the strategy in support to the 15 ECOWAS Member States and the 12 regional RPOs.

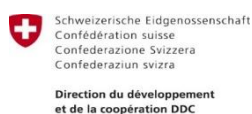
This priority investment program, the core subject of this document, was validated on the 29th May 2020, under the chairmanship of the ECOWAS Commissioner for Agriculture, Environment and Water Resources. The regional validation workshop, held by videoconference, was attended by all ECOWAP/CADP stakeholders: the ECOWAS and UEMOA Commissions, the SDC, the 15 Member States, the 12 RFOs (ROPPA, RBM, APESS, AFAO, NANTS, CORET, COFENABVI, ROAC, WILDAF, FEWACCI, UFOA, PANEPAO), civil society (POSCAO, CARE), specialized regional institutions (CILSS, SWAC/OECD, CORAF, and FAO) and TFPs (SDC, AFD, EU, USAID, and GIZ).

This Priority Investment Program (PIP) was carried out in the framework of the ECOWAS Directorate of Agriculture and Rural Development (DADR) and the Regional Agency for Agriculture and Food (ARAA) ECOWAP 2025 and the Annual Work Plan 2020 implementation.

The process of formulating the PIP up to its validation received financial support from Swiss Cooperation.

The Rural Hub provided technical support leading to the validation of this document.

Financial Partner



Technical Facilitation



Partners



This report is published under the sole responsibility of the ECOWAS Directorate of Agriculture and Rural Development and does not necessarily reflect the opinions of the Swiss Cooperation.

The ECOWAS strategic documents for the implementation of Decision A/DEC.11/01/05 adopting the ECOWAS Agricultural Policy (ECOWAP) in accordance with the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP) set out the results of inclusive and iterative work. They are published for reference, information and exploitation to ECOWAS citizens and Member States, public, private, national, regional and international non-state actors.

Comments on this document can be sent to the ECOWAS Directorate of Agriculture and Rural Development, by mail or e-mail agric_ruraldev@ecowas.int

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ECOWAS AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT DIRECTORATE (DADR)

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

Mission

In accordance with Article 25 of the revised ECOWAS Treaty on Agricultural Development and Food Security, the Directorate of Agriculture and Rural Development' mission is to "help meet in a sustainable manner the food needs of the West African populations, to contribute to economic and social development and to poverty reduction in Member States, as well as inequalities between territories, localities and countries" through the implementation of the ECOWAS Agricultural Policy (ECOWAP) related adoption Decision A/DEC.11. /01/05 and all decisions of the ECOWAS management, steering, governance and decision-making bodies in the Agricultural and Food sector.

More specifically, these include:

- a. Defining, harmonizing, adopting and monitoring the implementation of policies, strategies, action plans, initiatives and regulatory mechanisms in the agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries sectors (ASPF);
- b. Defining, harmonising and monitoring the implementation of regional strategies and initiatives in the field of rural development (land and agricultural infrastructure);
- c. Helping to ensure Health and Plant Health Security as well as Food and Nutrition Security;
- d. Ensuring regional coordination for Developmental and Applied Research in the ASPF sector;
- e. Ensuring the regional structuring of the ASPH sectors and contributing to trade negotiations in the ASPH sectors;
- f. Facilitating the harmonization of ASPH Information and early warning systems;
- g. Negotiating and mobilizing external financial resources for the implementation of projects, programmes and initiatives in the ASPF sectors;
- h. Developing and ensuring regional and international cooperation with technical institutions for agricultural cooperation and technical and financial partners in the ASPF sector.

ECOWAS REGIONAL AGENCY FOR AGRICULTURE AND FOOD (RAAF)

Under the supervision of the Commissioner for Agriculture, Environment and Natural Resources, the Regional Agency for Agriculture and Food (ARAA) established by Regulation C/REG.1/08/11 is a decentralised entity in Lomé (Togo), endowed with an administrative and financial autonomy.

Mission

ARAA's mission is "to ensure the technical implementation of programmes and the regional investment plan and to contribute to the operationalization of the ECOWAS agricultural policy (ECOWAP) by working with regional institutions, agencies and partners".

More specifically, it is a matter of:

- i. Implementing and technically executing ECOWAP, ECOWEP & PREAO projects and programmes
- j. Monitoring and coordinating ECOWAP, ECOWEP & PREAO projects and programmes implementation (by institutions, NGOs, ECOWAS partner agencies);
- k. Preparing programme estimates for validation by the Supervisory Committee of the Regional Fund for Agriculture and Food (FRAA);
- l. Contributing to actor's capacity building with regards to the preparation of dossiers and the implementation of activities;
- m. Structuring in conjunction with the ECOWAS Bank for Investment and Development (EBID) approval and management bodies of the Regional Agriculture and Food Funds;
- n. Assessing ECOWAP, ECOWEP & PREAO projects and programs implementation;
- o. Ensuring effective and efficient financial and accounting management and administration of projects & programmes.

For further details: www.araa.org

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Acronyms and abbreviations

ANIDA	National Agency for Agricultural Integration and Development (ANIDA)
APESS	Association for the Promotion of Livestock in the Sahel and the Savannah
RAAF	Regional Agency for Agriculture and Food
ASPF	Agro-Sylvo-Pastoral and fishery
CDJS/CEDEAO	Youth and Sports Development Centre
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
CGES	Environmental and Social Management Framework
CORAF /WECARD	West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research and Development
CPEA	Unit for the Promotion of Agricultural Entrepreneurship (CPEA)
CUMA	Cooperative for the common use of agricultural equipment
DADR	Directorate of Agriculture and Rural Development
DAERE	Agriculture, Environment and Water Resources Department
ECOWAP	ECOWAS Agricultural Policy
EF	Family farm
FAIEJ	Youth Economic Initiatives Support Fund
FEM	World Environment Funds
FRAA	Regional Fund for Agriculture and Food
GIE	Economic Interest Grouping
MPME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
SDO	Sustainable Development Objectives
OP	Producer's or Farmers' Organisations
OPR	Regional Professional Organizations
PDDAA	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
PGES	Environmental Management Plan
PIB	Gross Domestic Product
PIP	Priority Investment Program
PPP	Private Public Partnership
PRIASAN	Regional Agricultural Investment and Food and Nutritional Security Programme
FTP	Financial and Technical Partners
RBM	Billital Maroobè Network
ROPPA	Network of Farmers' and Producers' Organizations of West Africa
SARL	Limited liability company
SUARL	Single-person Limited Liability Company
TRI	Internal Rate of Return
WAEMU	West African Economic and Monetary Union
VAN	Net Present Value
YFARM	Youth Farm

Executive summary

• An economic and social issues of great concern

1. A large majority of young West Africans still do not have access to a decent and well remunerated job. The West African rural economy, which is essentially structured around poorly equipped family farms that are highly dependent on erratic rainfall, offers them nothing but underemployment, which only fuels the accelerating rural exodus flow. In cities, the secondary and tertiary sectors are also struggling to absorb not only these waves of young job seekers from the empty countryside, but also urban youths that are hard hit by unemployment.
2. This situation is fraught with consequences, with the uncontrolled emigration attraction exerted on these disoriented young people. The consequences are all the more serious in that some idle young people are joining jihadist groups; that poses a serious threat to social peace in the region. The resurgence of other social scourges (trafficking of all kinds, crime and banditry) cannot be dissociated from this massive youth unemployment.

• Salutory introduction of solutions to be consolidated and amplified by the RPOs and States

3. States and professional organizations in the rural sector (RPO), aware of the dangers thus incurred and of the need to get young people involved in the achievement of ambitious economic and social development goals, have initiated and implemented numerous programs to enhance the value of this important component of the active population in the area of agriculture, livestock, forestry, environment and fisheries.
4. ECOWAS, having also a strong need of this youth for its regional agricultural policy (ECOWAP/PDDA), has taken the initiative to launch a regional strategy to support the employability of young people in the ASPF sector and value chains. While working to mobilize young people around the Malabo commitments that articulate this regional agricultural policy (eradication of hunger, food and nutritional security, poverty alleviation and resilience of vulnerable groups), the strategy is thus part of a logic of support to States and RPOs in their efforts to create employment opportunities for young people in the ASPF sector and related value chains.

• Timely launching of an ambitious strategy by ECOWAS in support to States and PROs

5. The strategy is thus built on the lessons learned and knowledge gained from capitalizing on these state and non-state experiences. On the basis of these lessons and knowledge, the strategy aims to facilitate the socio-professional integration of young people in the sector and the ASPF value chains, with a view to sharply reducing unemployment of this important human resource while decelerating, just as vigorously, the perilous flows of uncontrolled emigration.
6. To this end, the strategy has been endowed with: (i) an operational instrument, (ii) a master program of priority investments in support to the States, (iii) and a platform to facilitate the participation of the twelve RPOs in the region. All these programs aim to mobilize the creation of youth employment in the niches in their respective fields of intervention. These two modalities for operationalizing the strategy are, of course, called upon to develop the synergy necessary to achieve the above-mentioned ambition.
7. A master program offering States and RPOs a set of models and tools to strengthen the employability of young people in the ASPF sector and value chains
8. With regards to this priority investments master-program, its objective is to "contribute to a substantial increase in investment in the agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries sector, in order to increase job creation opportunities for unemployed or underemployed young people, with a view to slowing down the rural exodus and uncontrolled emigration in West Africa".
9. To achieve this, the program is tackling two major challenges: (i) to offer young people sufficiently attractive integration modalities, because they generate decent incomes and are in line with their hopes of integrating modern economic entities with a strong market orientation, and (ii) to transform the business environment to make it conducive to youth entrepreneurship (male and male) in the ASPF sector and value chains (both within and outside family farms).
10. The specific objectives thus pursued are (i) to promote and scale up technical and economic models with high job-creation potential for young people (men and women), (ii) to facilitate the establishment at regional, national and local level of an attractive environment for the integration of young people into the ASPF sector, and (iii) to ensure the effective coordination and steering of youth employability initiatives carried out by the actors involved in the ASPF sector.

11. The effects and impacts expected by the region are (i) the creation of about 1,200,000 direct youth jobs and 3,600,000 indirect jobs in the agroforestry, pastoral and fisheries sector and agro-food value chains, and (ii) a 75% reduction in the intensity of youth flows (number of individuals per year) leaving for uncontrolled emigration.
12. In order to achieve these objectives effectively and efficiently, the program is structured in three components devoted respectively to (i) the promotion and scaling up of technical and economic models aimed at strengthening the employability of young people in the ASPF value chains, (ii) the promotion of an environment conducive to enhancing the employability of young people (men and women) in the agroforestry, pastoral and fisheries sector and agro-food value chains, and (iii) the establishment of an effective mechanism for steering and coordinating employability enhancement initiatives in the ASPF sector and agro-food value chains.
 - **Strengthening the employability of young people in the ASPF sector: helping them to integrate into private companies or full-time jobs on family farms**
13. With regards to the promotion and scaling up of technical and economic models of entities for the integration of young people in the sector and the ASPF value chains, the programme's approach is based on the lessons learned from the process of capitalizing on the experiences of States and RPOs in this area. This capitalization shows that there are only two ways of integrating young people into the sector and value chains: to integrate them into family farms or private companies producing, processing and marketing products or offering services to these farms and/or companies.
14. The program has therefore adopted two standard models of integration entities that make the most of these two possible alternatives: (i) the "Youth Entrepreneurship in the ASPF Sector" model, and (ii) the "Full Employment of Young People in ASPF Family Farming" model. To further broaden the range of integration opportunities offered to young people, a third model, of a rather hybrid nature, has also been adopted. This is the "Insertion of Young People in Developed ASPF areas " model, which offers both young people who prefer family-type entities and those attracted by private status units, opportunities to invest in areas developed for greater control of water resources and/or a more consistent deployment of basic infrastructure such as livestock parks, fishing docks or other pastoral (paths, grazing areas), fishing (fish ponds) and forestry (managed forests) facilities, among others. These managed areas may also provide opportunities for the development of other links in the value chain using industrial or commercial aggregators or various service providers.
15. All three standard models are available in variants whose promotion and scaling include (i) information, awareness raising, selection, commitment, (ii) incubation, and (iii) post-incubation support.
 - **Strengthening the employability of young people in the ASPF sector: creating an environment conducive to the generation of decent income for them**
16. With regard to the promotion of a business environment conducive to the employability of young people in the ASPF sector and value chains, the actions envisaged consist in (i) improving the performance of available and competent resource centres in terms of developing the technical, professional and organizational capacities of young people employed in the ASPF sector, (ii) facilitating access to credit at concessionary rates and guarantee mechanisms for the financing of young project leaders, (iii) adopt fiscal policies conducive to increasing the income of young people employed in the ASPF sector, (iv) improve access to land, (v) develop networks for the supply of high-performance equipment and renewable energies for the modernization of production and processing systems managed by young people in the ASPF sector, and (vi) improve access to national, regional and international markets for ASPF products.
 - **Strengthening the employability of young people in the ASPF sector: deploying a consistent and effective implementation mechanism and mobilizing resources commensurate with the ambitions.**
17. The third component is devoted to the establishment of an effective steering and coordination mechanism for employability enhancement initiatives in the ASPF sector and agro-food value chains. This mechanism is part of a participatory and inclusive dynamic that involves, both at the regional and country levels, all ECOWAP/CADP stakeholders (Commissions of Regional Economic Communities, Regional Technical Cooperation Institutions, Member States, RPOs, private sector, civil society and TFPs).
18. For greater efficiency and synergy, with a view to accelerating the process of regional economic integration, the structure of the mechanism provides for regional steering and coordination bodies, on the one hand, and national governance, supervision and implementation bodies, on the other.

19. At the regional level, the mechanism is based on instruments for (i) steering and coordination bodies planning meetings, (ii) actively contributing to a conducive business environment promotion, (iii) monitoring-evaluation, joint review and capitalization, (iv) exchanges in the field, (v) ensuring overall consistency of ECOWAP/CADP operational programs, and (vi) facilitating cross-border trade in ASPF products for the regional market development.
20. As for the national facilitation instruments, they consist essentially of (i) an inter-ministerial guidance mechanism for the effective achievement of national ambitions such as the massive integration of young people into the sector and the ASPF value chains, (ii) a platform for selecting young candidates to this integration purpose, (iii) a network of training centres and incubators, (iv) a post-incubation support mechanism, and (v) an information, monitoring-evaluation, joint review and capitalization system.
21. The management of the mechanism implies, at both levels, respect for principles guaranteeing, amongst other, gender equity, territorial equity, sustainable land management, compliance with climate change mitigation and adaptation measures, adherence to decent work pillars, prioritization of food security and the resilience of vulnerable groups, as well as participatory and inclusive conflict prevention and resolution.
22. Furthermore, the private sector is called upon to play a decisive role in this mechanism by contributing (i) to the professionalization of entities promoted by young people, (ii) to the emergence of promising national and regional markets for young people, (iii) to the generation of Public-Private Partnerships benefiting young people, (iv) to the promotion of credit and savings, health, social protection and housing mutual schemes open to young people, and (v) to the development of technological, financial and commercial partnerships with professional and inter-professional youth organizations.
23. The program also includes a plan to mitigate the risks of implementation failures, under-financing and negative environmental and social impacts. In addition, the likely financial and social repercussions of the program were assessed in order to take them into account in its steering, coordination, supervision and execution.
24. The program 10-year implementation budget is estimated at USD 2,065,250,000 to finance (i) investments (USD 1,770,000,000), (ii) hydrogeological, pedological, agronomic, zoo technical, forestry, fisheries, forecasting, market studies and controls, (iii) support for organization and development (USD 102,050,000), and (iv) the steering, coordination, supervision and execution mechanism (USD 106, 200, 000, 000,).

1. Program Background and Rationale

1.1. Youth Employability: one of ECOWAP major challenges by 2025

21. Since 2005, ECOWAS has been endowed with regional agricultural policy (ECOWAP) linked to the Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Program (CAADP); its main ambition is to boost the agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries sector with an annual growth rate of at least 6% of sectoral GDP, with a view to reducing poverty significantly.
22. The vision of this regional policy is that of a modern and sustainable agriculture based on "*the effectiveness and efficiency of family farms and the promotion of agricultural enterprises through the involvement of the private sector*". It is thus expected that regional agriculture becomes as half *productive as competitive on intra-community and international markets*. Above all, it must ensure *food security for all and a decent income for its workers*.
23. The objective of ECOWAP is thus to "*sustainably contribute to meeting the food needs of the population, to economic and social development, to poverty reduction in the Member States, and to inequalities reduction between territories, agro-ecological areas and countries*".
24. By 2025, ECOWAP intends to address (7) priority actions formulated in this way: (i) ensure food and nutritional security and food sovereignty, (ii) better integrate the nutritional dimension, (iii) assert and develop the complementarity/specialization of agriculture in the regional space, (iv) promote sustainable intensification models, reduce climate impacts and adapt to climate change, (v) increase the resilience of family farms, (vi) better prioritize at the regional level, (vii) govern cross-sectoral dimensions.
25. These priorities' effective implementation, in line with the declaration of the Heads of State in Malabo in 2014, should enable the region to promote "**a modern and competitive, inclusive and sustainable agro-sylvo-pastoral**

and fisheries sector that guarantees decent jobs and is conducive to food and nutritional security and food sovereignty".

26. To this end, one of the eight¹ major thematic areas of ECOWAP is **"to engage in a proactive policy of getting young people into agriculture by improving the attractiveness of the sector"**. The role and place of young people in the agro-forestry-pastoral sector are decisive in the process of agricultural and rural development, which is in dire need of their liveliness, their technical skills and their strong propensity for innovation and progress.
27. Indeed young people fully involved in the sector will make it possible to speed up both the desired transformations and changes in family farms and the development of agro-food value chains in all the plant, animal, forestry and fisheries components.
28. In view of the potential represented by young people, the ECOWAS Commission was keen to adopt a regional strategy for the employability of young people in the agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries sector and agro-food value chains. Thus, the regional organization has materialized its political will to call on such a youth driving force towards so food security of the population and the improvement of living conditions in rural areas could be achieved.

1.2 A very timely strategy in response to the negative trends in the socio-economic situation of young people

29. This initiative to launch a regional strategy to strengthen youth employability in the agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries sector is all the more timely as young people, who make up the overwhelming majority of the regional population, are experiencing massive unemployment and underemployment with adverse consequences for themselves and for the regional community as a whole.
30. Indeed, some studies reveal that the regional labour market offers only some nine hundred thousand (900,000) jobs to the three million (3,000,000) young people who enter it each year. This leaves more than two million people in the desperate situation of idleness. This exponential growth in the mass of unemployed young people leads to long-term unemployment and chronic underemployment, generating disillusionment and frustration that push towards solutions as desperate as the rural exodus to cities without employment pools, uncontrolled emigration to hostile countries and joining various criminal or even mafia networks.
31. With strategic areas of intervention as diverse as (i) preparing young people for jobs in the sector, (ii) promoting an environment conducive to the empowerment of young agro-entrepreneurs, (iii) the economic and social empowerment of young people within the agro-food value chains, and (iv) the sustainable promotion of sectoral governance conducive to initiatives for the integration of young people, the strategy covers quite a broad range likely to meet their socio-professional expectations. Empowering young women also remains a key concern of the strategy, in view of the strong activities that they are already carrying out at all links of the said value chains. Furthermore, in response to the challenges posed by an ongoing climate change, the strategy also intends to address the promotion of a climate-smart agriculture and sustainable management of natural resources.
32. The initiative is all the more innovative and effective because it is part of a process of enhancing all job creation opportunities opened up by States, technical cooperation institutions, organizations of agricultural producers, stockbreeders, pastoralists, fishermen, the private sector and youth associations themselves for young people.
33. Such a specifically youth (18-35 years old) oriented strategy, endowed with the present priority investment program is designed to reverse all harmful trends such as: (i) a growing scarcity of youth employment both in production and

¹ The 8 thematic areas :

- a. Developing the structuring of value chains, and broadening the range of strategic regional products : (i) cattle-meat; (ii) local milk; (iii) rice; (iv) maize; (v) cassava; (vi) fisheries and aquaculture; (vii) fruit and vegetables.
- b. Developing and promoting a genuine regional strategy for livestock and animal by-products based on complementarities within the region
- c. Develop an offensive in favor of the "local milk" sector, similar to the regional offensive to promote the rice sector;
- d. To deepen the integration of the gender dimension in the NIPAs and the PRIA.
- e. To launch a proactive policy to encourage young men and women farmers to set up in farming and to develop the attractiveness of the sector.
- f. Implementing the strategy for adapting agriculture to climate change (Intervention Framework and Regional Alliance for the Development of Climate Intelligent Agriculture - AIC)
- g. Rethinking the approach to financing the agricultural sector in the framework of genuine financing policies that take into account the diversity of needs and purposes, and that include financial services appropriate to the specific conditions of the various actors as well as innovative mechanisms, based on the capitalization of experience.
- h. Preparing the region to respond to and manage a major food and nutrition crisis

at the level of other links in the agro-food value chains, (ii) a worsening underemployment of young people in rural areas, and (iii) an intensification of uncontrolled emigration of young people.

34. The planned five-year priority investment program, a tool for operationalizing the strategy, is intended to produce convincing results by 2025. To this end, it is oriented, structured, deployed and managed as follows.

2. Aims of the Program

2.1 PIP General Objectives

35. The overall objective of the strategy operationalization Priority Investment Program, in support to youth employability in the agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries sector in the ECOWAS region, is to contribute to a substantial increase of investments in the agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries sector aimed to increase job creation opportunities for unemployed or underemployed young people, and so at slowing down rural exodus and uncontrolled emigration in West Africa.
36. In the long run, the enhancement of this vital force will turn the program into an instrument for contributing to the fulfilment of the Malabo commitments, which are, in particular, food and nutritional security, the eradication of hunger, the strengthening of the resilience of vulnerable groups, the halving of poverty and the tripling of inter-country agricultural trade within the Regional Economic Community. The use of youth should also contribute to the achievement of the MDGs, climate change mitigation and adaptation. Their contribution to the effectiveness of national economic and social development strategies is also expected, particularly with regard to their agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries dimensions.

2.2 PIP Specific Objectives

37. The process of developing the strategy to support youth employability has made it possible to capitalize on national experiences in the operationalization of "techno-economic models" for the creation of youth employment in the agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries sectors and the reduction of youth underemployment in rural areas. The capitalization consists (i) in determining the technical characteristics of these operational instruments, their respective modalities of contribution to strengthening the employability of young people, their respective levels of performance and their key success factors, and (ii) in making the necessary adjustments to improve their effectiveness.
38. The Priority Investment Program uses capitalized models to help achieve the strategic outcomes (i) to integrate at least 30% of young people entering the labour market each year, (ii) to reduce by 75% the rate of underemployment of young people (men and women) in rural areas, and (iii) to reduce by 75% the proportion of young people attracted by uncontrolled emigration.
39. To this end, the Priority Investment Program specifically seeks to:
- SR.1. Promoting and scaling up techno-economic models with high job creation potential for young people (men and women),**
 - SR.2. Facilitating the establishment at regional, national and local level of an attractive environment for the integration of young people into the ASPF sector, and**
 - SR.3. Ensuring effective coordination and steering of youth employability initiatives carried out by the actors.**
40. Techno-economic models are entities or standard units for the integration of unemployed young people and/or for increasing the employment time of underemployed young people. Each model has its own technical characteristics and incorporates a specific economic approach. As a model, all the model units in this PIP can also be promoted in agriculture, livestock and aquaculture and in the various links of the ASPF value chains.

2.3 Beneficiaries

41. As indicated above, the direct beneficiaries of the Priority Investment Program are young men and women aged 18 to 35. Within this age category, no discrimination is made in terms of level of education, gender, area of residence (urban or rural) or migratory status (whether emigrating or not). Without exception, all young people in this age category have equal access to the employment opportunities offered by the program.

42. However, it is the most determined and committed among them who will have priority access to the jobs promoted. The principle of an open, transparent, participatory and inclusive selection process thus remains the rule for any integration or retention opportunity offered.

2.4 Expected Effects and Impacts

43. The regional strategy seeks to create 3 600 000 full time youth jobs. This ambition is supported by various operational instruments such as country initiatives, the RPOs' mobilization program and the present priority investment program. Its effects and impacts are expected to be as follows by 2025:

1. About 1 200 000 direct youth jobs and 3 600 000 indirect jobs created in the agroforestry-pastoral and fisheries sector and agro-food value chains; and,
2. A 75% reduction in the intensity of young people flow (number of individuals per year) leaving for uncontrolled emigration.

3. Detailed description of the program

3.1 Component of program

44. The program is structured around three components based on the above-mentioned expected results. Revenues generated at the level of each component are channelled towards the achievement of the corresponding result.

45. Expected outputs and activities required to achieve them are described in detail below:

3.1.1. Component 1: Promotion and scaling up of techno-economic models for strengthening youth employability in ASPF value chains.

46. The process of developing the regional strategy for strengthening youth employability in the ASPF sector included a phase of capitalization on countries' experiences in this area. The phase made it possible to identify many national practices and facilities for integrating young people into the sector. The opportunities thus created for young people, generally throughout the region, are based on three main approaches, namely, helping them to (i) promote their purely private enterprises in production, processing and marketing in various promising sectors in the localities of their choice, (ii) remain on family farms with the help of technically improved farming systems to bring them out of underemployment, and more market-oriented for the generation of more attractive decent incomes, and/or (iii) settle in ASPF facilities, with easy access to technical services (advisory support and technology transfer), financial services (commercial credit (storage, sales), professional services (organization), etc.).
47. These practices are based on experiences carried out in Senegal by the *Agence Nationale d'Insertion et de Développement Agricole* (National Agency for Agricultural Integration and Development - ANIDA), in Mali by the *Cellule de promotion de l'Entrepreneuriat Agricole* (Agricultural Entrepreneurship Promotion Unit - CPEA), in Côte d'Ivoire by the *Agence Emploi Jeunes* (Youth Employment Agency), in Guinea by the *Direction Nationale de l'Emploi des Jeunes* (National Directorate of Youth Employment), in Nigeria by FMARD and YFARM, in Togo by the *Fonds d'appui aux initiatives économiques des jeunes* (Youth Economic Initiatives Fund - FAIEJ), in Benin by the Songhai Centre. Regional institutions experiences, such as CORAF and CDJS/ECOWAS, also inspire the process of identifying relevant models or tools (systems, mechanisms) to facilitate the insertion and/or retention of young people in the ASPF sector. POs regional networks, such as ROPPA, APSS and RBM, among others, are also bearers of such experiences which enrich the identification process.
48. The knowledge gained from these various experiences were capitalized into models of technical and economic entities and made available to Member States for selection, adaptation to their specificities, promotion and scaling up for the purposes of contributing to the objectives of the regional strategy to support the employability of young people in the ASPF sector.
49. Following the characterization of these models, promotion and scaling up actions are suggested to countries, among other possibilities for developing youth employment opportunities in the ASPF sector and value chains.

Result 1.1: Promotion and scaling up of technical-economic models of entities for the insertion of young people in the sector and agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries value chains in West Africa.

Action 1.1.1: Compilation of a directory of models of technical and economic entities for the integration of young people in the ASPF sector and value chains.

50. The modelling of youth integration entities is based on (i) the assumption that there are only two possible integration entities in the ASPF sector: private enterprise and family farms, and (ii) the principle that integration opportunities can and must be created at all links (production, processing, marketing) of all the sectors of the ASPF sector. **So, three model models have been selected:** (i) the "Youth Entrepreneurship in the ASPF Sector" model, (ii) the "Full Employment of Young People in ASPF Family Farming" model, and (iii) the "Integration of Young People in the ASPF Facilities" model. These models make it possible to integrate (i) young people with business projects into the ASPF sector (private enterprises), (ii) young people wishing to remain on the family farms to which they belong, by creating conditions for leaving underemployment (extension of the occupation time beyond the rainy season and diversification of production activities), and (iii) young people wishing to stay on the family farms to which they belong, processing and/or marketing of ASPF products), and (iii) young people attracted by the opportunities offered by ASPF developed areas, whether in terms of private entrepreneurship or the creation of full employment opportunities in family farms.
51. These three standard models make it possible to generate a diversity of variants to offer young people as many opportunities as possible adapted to their specific situations and aspirations. It is therefore recommended that each Member State should develop a catalogue of models that broadens the range of choices for youth employment in the ASPF sector and its value chains.
52. As a support to countries in compiling directories or catalogues, the three models are available in various variants, as follows.

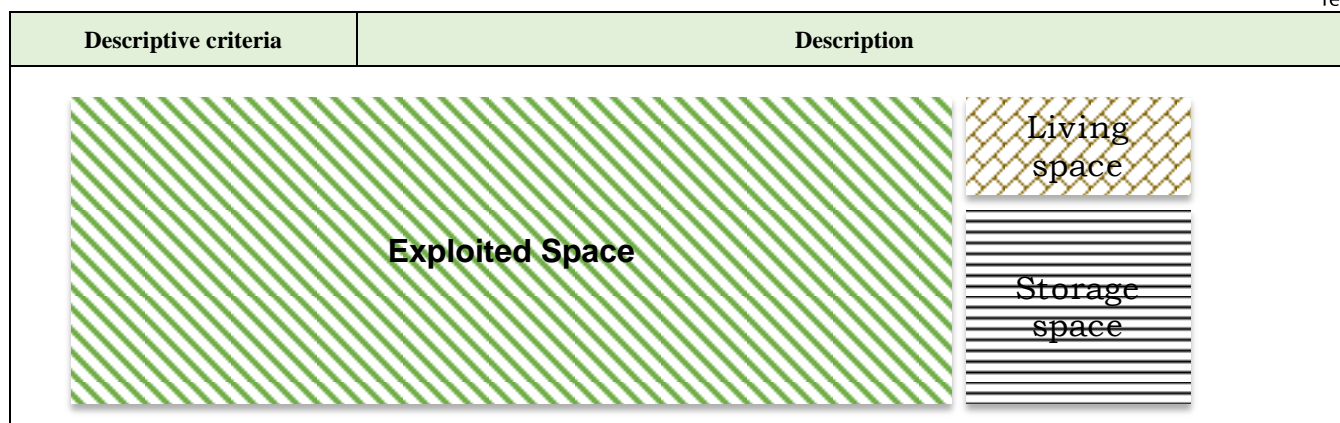
Variants of the Standard Model "Youth Entrepreneurship in the ASPF Sector"

▪ ***Individual entrepreneurial farms***

53. This first variant is an opportunity offered to young people willing to get involved in ASPF production, whether in polyculture or monoculture of plant, animal, forestry and/or fishery products for national, regional and/or international markets. So, this variant is part of projects aimed at setting up ASPF private farms outside the developed poles and outside established family farms. It offers young people the opportunity to set up in any locality of their choice. Moreover, the model offers a wide range of job creation opportunities for young people.
54. The farms envisaged may cover an initial area of at least 1 to 3 hectares. Their ideal structure comprises three spaces: a productive space, a storage space (production and production factors), and a living space.
55. Depending on the content of the production system, the productive space is laid out as (i) an irrigated area for crop production, (ii) a stable, sheepfold, goat house, henhouse, apiary, for animal production, (iii) as a fish pond, for fish production.
56. Capitalizing on several experiences, that of ANIDA in Senegal included, the farms envisaged have the essential characteristic of being built on total water control systems. In order to improve the operating costs of these production units, this control of water resources will have to be ensured by solar energy or any other form of renewable energy available through the presence of sufficient and accessible suppliers in relation to cost.
57. Several entrepreneurial individual farms could also group together around a borehole or a water point, depending on the available resources (groundwater or surface water), to pool efforts to develop irrigated systems.
58. The descriptive sheet of this variant and the illustrative diagram are presented below.

Table 1: Individual Entrepreneurial Farm Model Descriptive Sheet

Descriptive criteria	Description
Model name	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entrepreneurial individual farm
Techno-economic characteristic of the model	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equipped and developed area: 1 ha (fence, drilling, well, solar watering equipment, fish pond, henhouse, barn and others) • Possibility to have a variant of 10 individual farms grouped together with a shared borehole in the centre • Residence area or living quarters: 150 m2 with a room of 2 rooms including a bedroom with toilet) • Recommended production systems: integrated and diversified farming, agro-ecology, organic agriculture (AB), climate-smart agriculture (AIC) • Species particularly recommended: market gardening, poultry, beekeeping, fish farming, fruit growing, agroforestry, dairy farming, sheep farming, goat farming, pig farming, cattle fattening. • Target: Young people (men and women) with projects in the ASPF sector, resident or non-resident in the area where the project is being implemented.
Advantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to land with total water control • Possibilities to produce in all seasons • Securing revenues through highly diversified activities • Access to agricultural advisory services, capacity building, research and development, facilitating access to credit, professional support (organization, inter-professional), marketing assistance (access to markets), farm management support. • Opportunities for membership of cooperatives and other mutualist entities to facilitate supply operations, marketing, borrowing (credit), risk coverage (insurance) • Opportunities for access to credit and insurance services • Opportunities for facilitating market access • Product labelling opportunities • Formalized company status: One-man limited liability company (SUARL), Private limited company (SARL), Economic Interest Group (GIE), etc.
Constraints	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Necessary personal contribution • Mandatory compliance with production and marketing standards • Competitiveness obligation (increased competition induced by trade liberalisation)
Key success factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public support measures, especially for young people • Adaptation to climate change: tax relief, subsidies (production, marketing), trade regulation (anti-dumping protection, etc.). • Setting up funds (subsidies, guarantees, lines of credit) • Existing lead markets
Modalities of scaling up by the program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National partner institutions, socio-professional organizations • Involvement of local and regional authorities and administrative authorities • Call for applications and transparent selection of beneficiaries on the basis of specifications
Number of units to be generated by 2030	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10,000
Number of jobs created	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 120,000 jobs, including 40,000 direct jobs, taking into account that each beneficiary can permanently employ three members of his or her family.
Estimated unit cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12,000,000 millions
Estimated total cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 120 Billions
Financing diagram	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initial financing: (i) initial contribution of 30% (possibility of indebtedness from specialized funds or banking institutions or MFIs), (ii) state subsidy of 20% (possibility of support from TFPs), (iii) public loan (FRAA, dedicated national funds, other)
Illustrative diagram	



▪ ***Micro, Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises for the Processing and Marketing of ASPF Products***

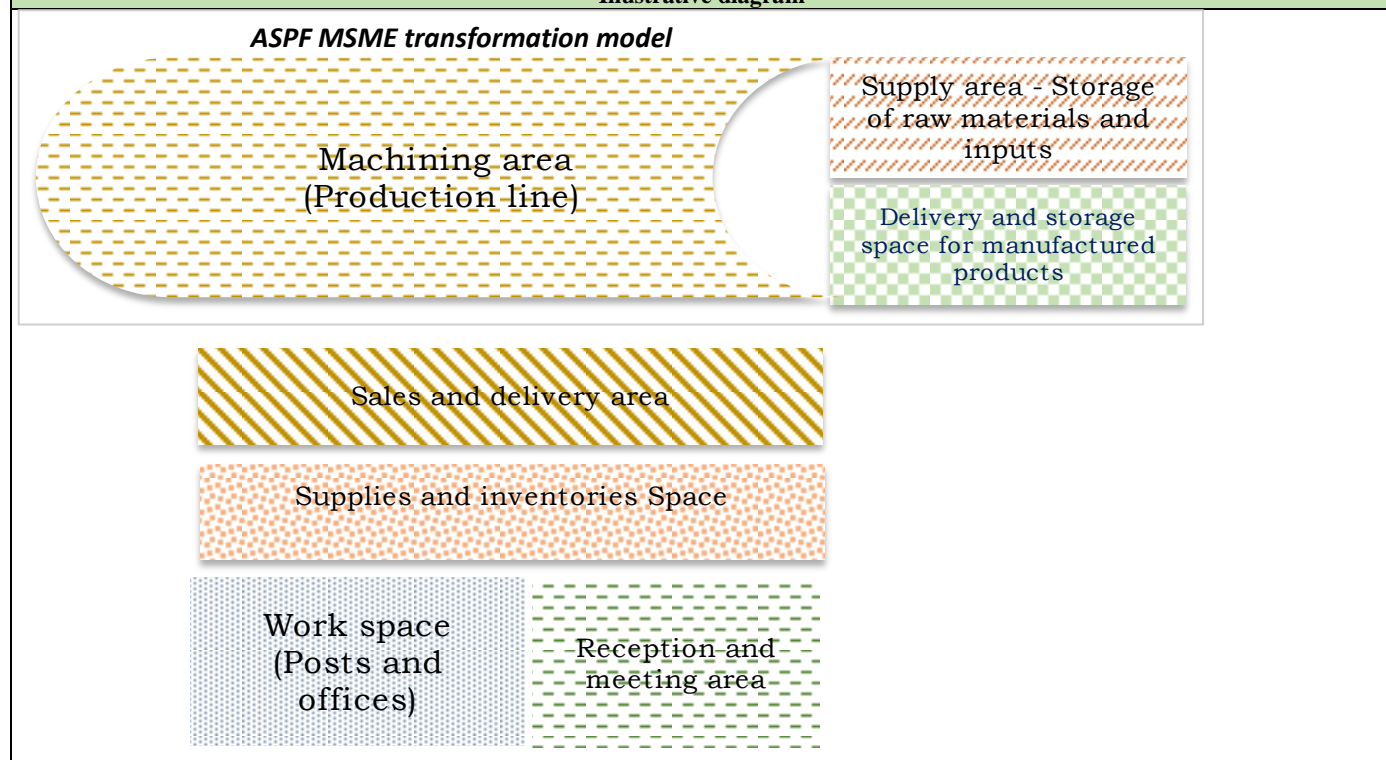
59. This second entrepreneurial variant is destined to young people who want operate in the processing, marketing and service delivery links of the ASPF value chains. The activities of young entrepreneurs engaged in scaling up this model revolve around the valorisation of raw materials generated by the sector (cereals, oilseeds, protein crops, roots, tubers, fruits, vegetables, meat, milk, poultry, hides and skins, wood and non-wood forest products, etc.). Packaging, grading, processing and distributing these products help grow the sector's GDP and, consequently, the income of its assets. These micro, small and medium-sized enterprises will thus place young people at the heart of the fight against poverty. So doing, they will also become actors in the fight for food and nutritional security and sovereignty (preservation of food over time and spatial expansion of food supplies).
60. As far as processing MSMEs are concerned, the model comprises three main functional spaces: a space for the supply of raw materials and inputs, a space for manufacturing or production chain and a space for the delivery of products to market. In addition, a distinction will be made between primary and secondary processing entities, for differentiated support in terms of technology transfer, supply of raw materials and facilitation of market access. A wide range of improved technologies is pre-identified, listed and subject to the choice of young entrepreneurs. The issues of standardization, quality certification and sale authorization (FRA number, bar code) will also occupy a decisive position in the scaling up mechanism. Young people will be ushered to acquire formal status (SARL, GIE, SUARL) to safeguard their family assets for all practical purposes.
61. As for ASPF products marketing and service provider MSMEs, they are structured into two functional areas respectively dedicated to (i) supplies and stocks, and (ii) sales and deliveries. With regards to service delivery entities, their structuring will depend on the niches filled, which may range from the supply of market information (products as factors of production) to commercial and/or financial intermediation, through the maintenance of productive equipment (after-sales services, repairs), management assistance and the provision of advisory support. These services are expected to make extensive use of new information and communication technologies.
62. The size of the enterprises (micro, small or medium) will depend on the business plan of each young person and the resources available to him or her. The same applies to their status; on the basis of sound legal advice, the young person will be able to determine the less risky options offered by his or her country's investment code.
63. The description of this variant is presented below:

Table 2: Youth ASPF Processing and Marketing MSME Model Fact Sheet

Descriptive criteria	Description
Model designation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth ASPF Processing and Marketing MSME Model
Technical and economic characteristics of the model	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Size depends on the link filled (processing, marketing or service provision) and the scale of operation (micro, small or medium-sized enterprise). • The size of the Agricultural MSME depends on the project idea and the initial resources of each young entrepreneur. • Types of Agra-Food MSME: (i) Agra-food processing MSME, (ii) Food marketing MSME, (iii) ASPF Service delivery MSME • Formalization in GIE, SUARL or SARL • Use of hired labour • Numerous opportunities for specialization: cereals, tubers and roots, fruits and vegetables, oilseeds,

Descriptive criteria	Description
	meat products, milk, meat, poultry, fish, others.
Advantages (rights)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas of support: (i) sustainable access to land, (ii) access to credit, (iii) access to insurance, (iv) access to research and development and advisory support services, (v) access to market information, (vi) access to training and other capacity building services, (vii) access to markets • Professionalization: assistance in joining professional and inter-professional organizations,
Constraints (Liabilities)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Payment of income taxes • Personal contributions • Capitalization • Compliance with processing and marketing standards
Key success factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant project ideas • High-performance incubators • Accompanying measures • Structuring public investments • Protective measures against international competition • Existence of lead markets
Modalities of scaling up by the program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designation of national partner institutions • Call for applications on the basis of specifications • Selection of applications • Installation • Accompaniment Enhancement
Technical and economic characteristics of the model	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 25,000
Number of jobs created	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 300,000 jobs will be created through MPME, of which 100,000 will be permanent, assuming 3 people in addition to the beneficiary work in this model.
Estimated unit cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5,000,000 F. CFA
Estimated total cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 125 billion F. CFA
Financing diagram	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initial funding: (i) initial contribution of 30% (possibility of indebtedness from specialized funds or banking institutions or MFIs), (ii) state subsidy of 20% (possibility of support from TFPs), (iii) public loan (FRAA, dedicated national funds, others)

Illustrative diagram



▪ **Young Innovators Agra-Industrial Companies**

64. This third variant of entrepreneurial type offers young people the opportunity to develop innovations (prototypes of agro-industrial products or processes to improve productivity and/or competitiveness) with high potential for penetrating national, regional or even international markets. The prototypes of products or processes in question

must necessarily apply to the ASPF sector and value chains. They must, in fact, relate to one or other component of the very wide range of food products (oils, margarines, butters, flours, semolina, granules, canned meat products, beverages, etc.), textiles (fabrics, packaging, baskets, bags, etc.) and hides and skins (bags, belts, etc.). The promotion of this variant could also be an opportunity to encourage the creation of recovery units for agricultural products and waste. The model offers young innovators the opportunity to create enterprises that will carry their innovations. At the level of young entrepreneurs, it involves the acquisition of the human, natural, technological and financial resources needed to market their prototypes. The sustainable increase of promoted products market shares is thus the major stake for these emerging companies which also confronted with the challenge of conquering international markets. At the regional level, the model is part of a dynamic of accelerating the food industry development and increasing exports.

65. Products prototypes to be promoted will be subject to a careful selection process hoping to achieve tangible results; so that young companies could further conquer world agro-food markets and reduce the deficit in the region's food trade balance. Moreover, working to establish a vast network of agro-food industries is part of a concern to enhance cooking specificities of the region.
66. Companies in this variant could also spearhead the industrial development process in West Africa. Besides, as the businesses offer to recruit employees, this will be a major contribution to the strategic objective of massive indirect job creation for young people.
67. The industrial zone dedicated to the promotion of this variant could comprise three essential areas: a management area, an incubation area and a social area. The management area, the main facilitator of the model, integrates a technical section, a commercial section and a financial section. The incubation space offers young promoters a framework for maturing their projects with capitalization operations (constitution of equity capital), formalization, obtaining manufacturing and marketing authorizations (FRA, Code Barre) and drawing up facility plans (location, resources to be constituted, technologies and procedures to be adopted, markets to fill, partnerships to be formed, etc.).
68. The description of this variant is presented below.

Descriptive criteria	Description
Model designation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Young Innovators Agra-Industrial Companies
Technical and economic characteristics of the model	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The size of the company depends on the nature of the prototype food product to be promoted and the targeted markets. • Targeted outputs: all agro-industrial products: food products, textile products, leather and hide products • Formalization as an EIG or SARL (limited liability status) • Possible change to a public limited company (SA) • Use of salaried labour • Specific targeting of external markets (exports, exports, etc.)
Advantages (rights)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas of support: (i) sustainable access to land, (ii) access to credit, (iii) access to insurance, (iv) access to research and development and advisory support services, (v) access to market information, (vi) access to training and other capacity building services, (vii) access to markets • Professionalization: assistance in joining professional and inter-professional organizations,
Constraints (Liabilities)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Payment of income taxes • Personal contributions • Capitalization • Compliance with processing and marketing standards
Key success factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant project ideas • High-performance incubators • Accompanying measures • Structuring public investments • Protective measures against international competition • Existence of lead markets
Modalities of scaling up by the program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designation of national partner institutions • Call for applications on the basis of specifications • Selection of applications • 5-year lease

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installation • Accompaniment
Number of direct beneficiaries by 2030	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2,500
Number of created jobs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 120,000 jobs, including 40,000 direct jobs, considering that each unit of the model employs 10 to 20 people on a permanent basis.
Estimated unit cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 25,000,000 F. CFA
Estimated total cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 62 billion 500,000 F. CFA
Funding diagram	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initial financing: (i) initial contribution of 20% (possibility of indebtedness from specialized funds or banking institutions or MFIs), (ii) state subsidy of 40% (possibility of support from TFPs), (iii) public loan (FRAA, dedicated national funds, others), (iv) Public loan (FRAA, dedicated national funds, etc.)

Illustrative chart

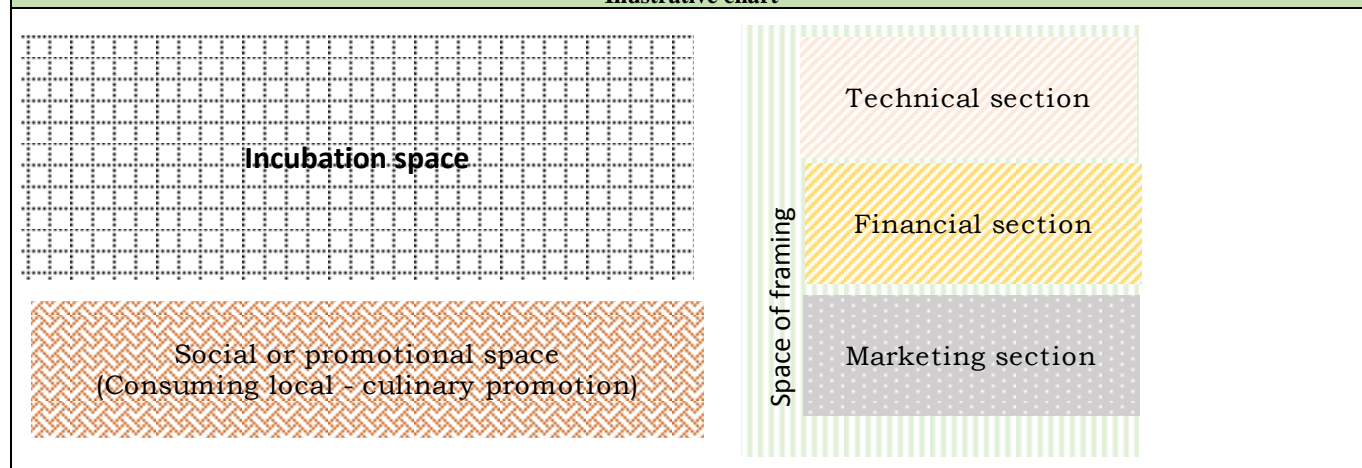


Table 3: Descriptive sheet of young innovators' agribusiness enterprise models

Variants of the ASPF «Youth Full Employment in Family Farming" Model»

69. The "Youth Full Employment in Family Farming" model is a decisive lever in the fight against underemployment of young people on family farms. This under-employment is one of the essential determinants of the rural exodus sweeping away the vital forces of our countryside. These latter, mostly young people, cannot be satisfied with seasonal jobs that are strictly dependent on a high variability in rainfall and offer only 3 to 6 months of activity. In the current context of the weakening of their production systems concerned, these farms have lost all attraction in the eyes of young people tempted by urban areas and uncontrolled emigration.
70. These production units nevertheless need all their strength to modernize (acquisition of improved technologies, intensification of technical itineraries, strengthening of management capacities), in order to be more sustainable and viable, because they are more competitive in the current context of globalization and trade liberalization.
71. The two variants of this model offer these young people the possibility to be liberated from underemployment as they get the opportunity to generate sufficiently decent and sustainable incomes within the family farm itself.
 - **Income Diversification Activities for Underemployed Youth on Family Farms**
72. This first variant of the "ASPF Youth Full Employment in Family Farming" model is based on a strategy of family farm's sources of income diversification. It consists of investing in value chains, by engaging in ASPF products small-scale processing and trade, including non-timber forest products resulting from harvesting activities. The choice of these micro-scale activities is explained by the concern to offer the young people concerned employment opportunities that do not require high capital expenditure.

73. This diversification of activities will no doubt enable the young people concerned to keep themselves busy all year round. In fact, it is already widespread in rural areas. In fact, all working people, all age categories taken together, engage in various occupations in the off-season, to make the most of the time which, because of lack of rainfall, cannot be devoted to rural activities. Populations are no longer limited to the intermittent rural exodus which pushed young women in particular into urban domestic jobs and young men into unskilled work in the industrial and commercial sectors. The diversification of post-wintering activities has now extended to the small-scale (small-scale processing of ASPF products, garment making, hairdressing, etc.), commercial (petty trade), transport and logistics (horse-drawn transport, peddling, etc.) sectors, among others. Some successes (substantial improvement in income) have contributed to the sustainability of activities to diversify sources of income, some of which have even become activities, not secondary, but primary.
74. However, this variant will focus on activities related to the ASPF sector. It will thus involve processing and marketing activities for plant (fruit and vegetables, cereals, roots and tubers), animal (milk, poultry), fishery (fish, seafood) and forestry (non-timber, timber) production. They will be promoted with the help of a provision of incentive funds, through personal contributions whose mobilization is facilitated by the promotion and scaling up of the models. Mentoring mechanisms are also planned to support this dynamic of offering opportunities for family farms to contribute to the development of the ASPF value chains.
75. The descriptive sheet for this variant is presented above.

Descriptive Criteria	Description
Designation model	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activities to Diversify sources of income for young people on family farms.
Technical and economic characteristics of the model	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impulse Savings Types of possible activities: Small-scale processing and trade of ASPF products Package of support services (training, capacity building, research and development, advisory support, facilitation of access to credit and insurance, facilitation of market access) Mentoring Target: Young people (men and women) from family farms ASPF
Advantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Longer working hours (reduction of underemployment) Integration into ASPF value chains Diversification of revenue sources Increase in ASPF revenues Improved household food and nutrition security Savings opportunities Opportunities for access to credit and insurance services Opportunities for facilitating market access
Constraints	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Personal contributions Disciplinary regime (mentoring) Competitiveness requirement Compliance with processing and marketing standards (quality requirement) Trade liberalization (competition)
Key success factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support public measures Mobility of products and people Market infrastructures Funding instruments Development of economic activities in village areas
Modalities of scaling up by the program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National partner institutions, Socio-professional organization Transparent selection of beneficiaries on the basis of standardized criteria Support mechanisms by the skills clusters (research, extension, vocational schools) Mentoring
Number of Beneficiaries to be promoted by 2025	75,000 young people (men and women)
Number of jobs created	450,000 jobs, including 150,000 direct jobs with the assumption that the beneficiary and a member of his or her family (husband or wife, brother or sister) work full time in this model
Support cost per individual (start-up allowance)	1,500,000 FCFA/beneficiaries
Estimated Cost	112,5 billions

Table 4: Descriptive sheet of activity models for Diversification of young people's sources of income in the EFs

▪ **Areas for Working Time Extension in ASPF Family Farming in semi-arid zones.**

76. The second variant of the standard model dedicated to the eradication of underemployment on family farms is based on the logic of lifting the rainfall constraint by introducing irrigated crops. Depending on the option of the young people concerned, this involves developing, within the useful agricultural area of the family farm, a small ASPF perimeter (1 to 2 ha) equipped with a water control system (dewatering point and distribution network). This developed family land could be used for market gardening, fruit growing, aquaculture, poultry farming, cattle fattening and/or small ruminant farming.
77. The water resources to be developed may be surface water (watercourses and water points, retention basins) or underground water (groundwater), depending on the hydrography of the area and the quality of the water. Particular attention will be paid to the environmental impact of production systems on these mobilized water resources.
78. These developed areas will have to fit harmoniously into the overall dynamics of the family farm as regards both its production system and the management of its commercial exchanges. Inconsistencies and internal conflicts must be avoided to ensure that the variant has the technical, economic and financial performance expected of it. They will also have to make a significant contribution to the food and nutritional security of the households (self-consumption) concerned. Priority will be given to young people on farms in arid or semi-arid zones, which are much more affected by underemployment (3 to 4 months of agricultural work per year). The model is also considered a privileged vector for promoting agro-ecology.
79. The characteristics of the variant are specified in the following sheet:

Descriptive criteria	Description
Designation model	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas of extension of Working Time in Family Farming ASPF of semi-arid zone
Technical and economic characteristics of the model	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right-of-way area (allocated to under-employed youth): 1 to 2 hectares depending on the family land available • Developed area (irrigated plot or fish pond or pastoral well): 0.5 to 1 Ha • Water Control Works: Wells or surface water, dewatering equipment • Irrigation system: depending on biophysical context • Types of possible activities: Vegetable growing, Poultry farming, Fish farming, Fruit growing, Agroforestry, Raising small ruminants • Farm buildings: Chicken house, sheepfold, goat farm • Target: Young people (men and women) with projects in the ASPF sector of family farming.
Advantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunities for the promotion of Cooperatives and other mutualist entities between farms in the same area of intervention (supply, marketing, credit, insurance). • Opportunities for access to credit and insurance services • Opportunities for facilitating market access
Constraints	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance with production and marketing standards • Cohesion: synergy between individual irrigated plots and the family farm as a whole • Trade liberalization (competition)
Key success factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public support measures, especially for young people • Adaptation to climate change • Agro-ecological model (sustainable agriculture, arboriculture, use of solar energy...) • Existence of lead markets
Modalities of scaling up by the program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National partner institutions, • Socio-professional organizations (supply, marketing) • Technical support system (research, advice, etc.) • Involvement of local authorities and administrative authorities • Call for applications and transparent selection of beneficiaries on the basis of specifications
Number of units to be promoted by 2030	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 40,000 units
Unit cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3,000,000
Number of created jobs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,200,000 jobs including 400,000 direct jobs with the assumption that each beneficiary mobilizes the family labour force
Estimated cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 120 Billion
Financing diagram	<p>Possibility of shared-cost financing: 70 to 80% from the States through the program and 30% from the beneficiary with the support of the FIs</p>

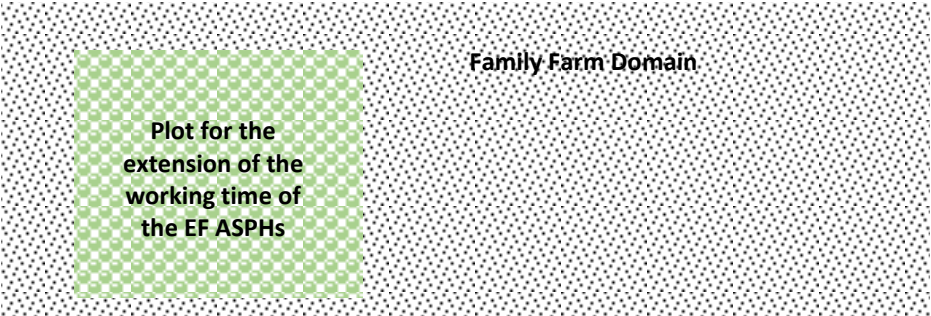
Descriptive criteria	Description
Illustration diagram	
	

Table 5: Descriptive sheet of the model of areas of extension of the Working Time in Family Farming ASPF of semi-arid zone

Variants of the Model-Type "Insertion of Young People in ASPF Facilities»

80. All countries, in the region, have carried out developments (agro-clusters, vaccination parks, cattle runs, fishing docks, fish ponds, hydro-agricultural developments, etc.) enabling both family farms and private enterprises to develop their production, processing and marketing activities in the sector and the ASPF value chains. This model is dedicated to the creation of employment opportunities for young people using the approach both to combat underemployment on family farms and promote private entrepreneurship. It is therefore a sort of synthesis of the first two model models mentioned above. It is the result of the capitalization of numerous national experiences in strengthening the employability of young people in the ASPF sector. These experiences are deployed by young people in a variety of formats: village farms and emerging agricultural areas in Senegal, Rural Delivery Centres and New Agricultural Villages in Mali, agro clusters in Côte d'Ivoire, etc. The second model is based on the experience of young people in the private sector.
81. This typical model implies a wide availability of land resources, good water control for ASPF use, and parcelling out the land in such a way as to allow the integration of a large number of young people who have in common structural investments in infrastructures for security, irrigation, storage and marketing. They may or may not have an aggregator that offers outlets for the production of young farms and contributes to their structuring into inter-professions and other professional organizations. With or without aggregators, this type of ASPF production cluster is supervised, accompanied by research structures, support and advice, financial intermediation, commercial aid, etc.
82. This model is available in two variants which contribute respectively (i) to reducing underemployment of young people in rural areas through the creation of developed spaces that keep them in village areas, and (ii) to creating opportunities for increased private investment, with a view to massive integration of young people into the ASPF sector. Both variants all stem from logic of facilitating access to rural land.
 - **Village farms.**
83. This variant is intended for young people from village areas affected by the developed estate. It has been the subject of multiple and varied experiences in some countries of the region, including Mali and Senegal.
84. The development consists of a package comprising an irrigation network, a set of productive equipment, and farm buildings dedicated to the storage of production factors and products, and to the packaging of crops before marketing. No personal contribution (own funds) is expected from the rural youths thus targeted.
85. The young beneficiaries will be able to develop agricultural, pastoral and fisheries production systems, in one or several activities, depending on the local availability of natural resources (soil, plant formations, water points or

rivers) and the accessibility of markets for ASPF products. Indeed, like the other variants of model-types, one of the key factors of success is the existence of promising commercial outlets. It is also important to provide the most successful young people with opportunities to develop their business outside of the developed areas.

86. The variant is also a vehicle for the dynamics of professionalization (MSEs and other cooperative organizations), banking (opening of bank accounts, setting up of mutual insurance companies) and improvement of the local food situation (central purchasing agencies and/or the building up of food stocks, etc.).).
87. The characteristics of the variant are specified in the following master record:

Descriptive Criteria	Description
Designation model	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Village farm
Technical and economic characteristics of the model	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developed and parcelled out area: 15 to 20 hectares Surface area of the parcel unit: 0.25 Ha Water control works: Borehole or pumping station with river intake and structural hydraulic network Other Infrastructures: administrative building, fence, water reservoir, access and circulation track Types of possible activities: Agriculture, Livestock, Poultry, Beekeeping, Aquaculture, Agroforestry Targets: Young men and women, project leaders in the ASPF sector, whether or not they live in the area where the estate is located.
Advantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitating sustainable access to land Opportunities for access to research and development and advisory support services Facilitated access to training and other capacity-building services Opportunities to promote CUMA, Cooperatives, GIEs and other mutualist entities (supply, marketing, credit, insurance). Opportunities to facilitate access to credit and insurance services Opportunities for facilitating market access Limited liability company status
Constraints	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Personal contribution Income tax Compliance with production and marketing standards Trade liberalization (competition)
Key success factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting public measures Adaptation to climate change Mitigation of international competition Existence of lead markets
Key success factors methods of scaling up by the program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National partner institutions Call for applications and selection on the basis of specifications Support to communities for land and other facilities for obtaining title to property Installation Accompaniment
Number of units to be promoted by 2030	1,500 units
Number of created jobs	With the assumptions of 45 young people inserted in each unit, this model will generate 202,500 jobs, including 67,500 direct jobs.
Estimated unit cost	130 Millions
Global cost	195 Billion
Illustrative diagram	

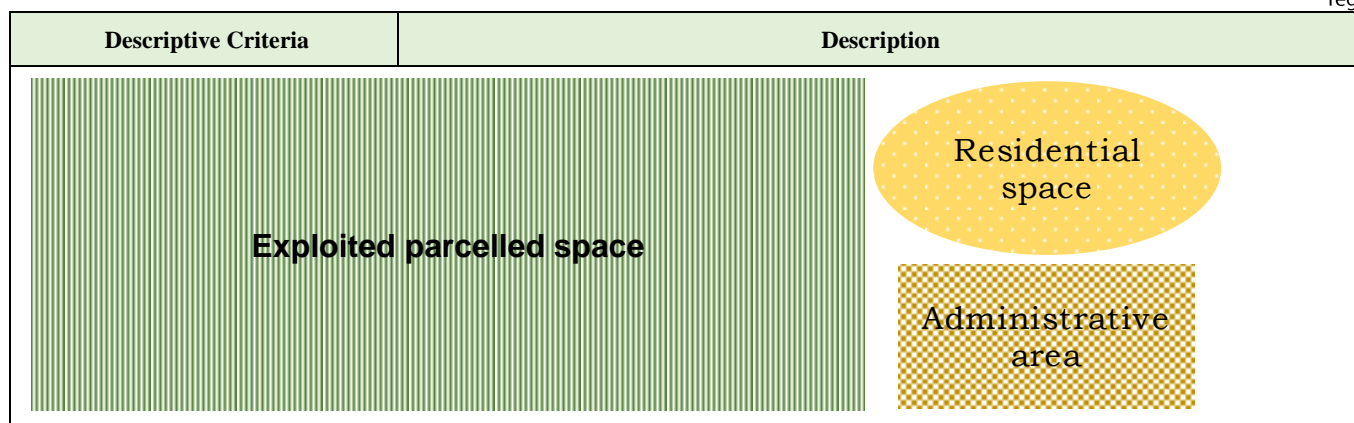


Table 6: Village Farm Model Fact Sheet

▪ **ASPF Land Access Facilitation Zones**

88. This variant is essentially intended for private investors with difficulties in accessing rural land and water for ASPF use. Whether in the form of direct foreign investment or commitments by national investors, it is the preferred instrument for direct involvement of the private sector in the regional effort to create opportunities for the economic integration of young people in the ASPF sector. Indeed, it offers capital providers easy access to land and water resources, to develop production systems that generate youth employment, both in the form of salaried employment and any other appropriate means of promoting it. The investment projects envisaged may relate to any ASPF sector and to all links, according to the choices of each private investor.
89. Public-private partnerships will have to be developed to facilitate the creation of youth employment by the private sector. Such facilities may be of a financial, fiscal, commercial or other nature. In order to guarantee sufficient and regular access to water, these areas will preferably be developed in river basins or areas with abundant water tables.
90. The parcelling out of areas will be based on the investment capacity of land applicants. In the case of young national investors, financial instruments such as dedicated public funds may be made available to them within the framework of development program supported by development partners. Each young entrepreneur can have access in the promotion zones to a consistent land area (5 to 10 ha, or even more), depending on his investment capacities. Young investors will also be encouraged to form groups of investors to increase their equity capital and raise their production scales.
91. However, there will be a requirement to modernize and intensify the production systems adopted within the areas while taking account of environmental issues. These systems will be subject to rigorous and systematic environmental assessments in order to mitigate their impact on the soil, the hydrographic network and plant formations. Young investors will also be expected to target regional and international markets. Furthermore, in partnership with research and training centres, they must develop research and development mechanisms for the acquisition of improved technologies. The zones must also be called upon to share experiences and contribute to the emergence of professional and inter-professional organizations capable of transforming these promotional areas into centres of excellence. Such centres will be expected to make a major contribution to the improvement of food and nutritional security (increase in productivity and production of ASPF speculation) and to the reduction of rural poverty (increase in ASPF income). The promotional development zones are also expected to create many salaried jobs in the areas invested. The young people of the localities concerned will thus be offered training opportunities in the required trades.
92. In view of the major land needs associated with this variant, the PIP-Youth recommends one or two zones per country to avoid any land grabbing conflicts.
93. The main characteristics of this variant are outlined in the above fact sheet.

Descriptive criteria	Description
Model Designation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ASPF Land Access Facilitation Zone
Source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ANIDA/Senegal
Technical and economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developed and parcelled out area: 3,000 hectares

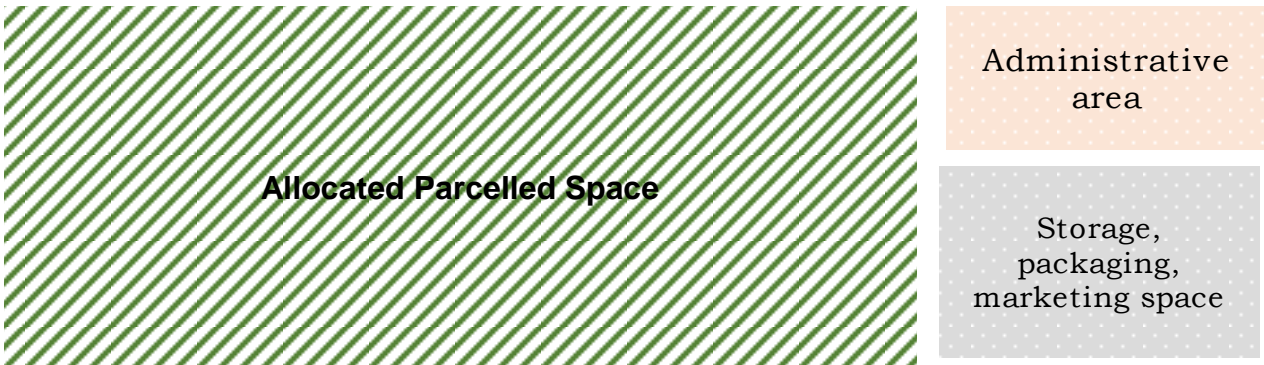
Descriptive criteria	Description
characteristics of the model	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unit plot area : 5 Ha • Water control works: pumping station with river water intake and structural hydraulic network, irrigation canals, drainage canals, power line, transformer station, etc. • Other Infrastructures: administrative building, fence, water reservoir, access and circulation track • Types of possible activities: Agriculture, Livestock, Poultry, Beekeeping, Aquaculture, Agroforestry • Target: private companies of young people (men and women) with substantial equity capital and with large-scale projects in the ASPF sector, whether or not they live in the region.
Advantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable access to land Facilitation • Opportunities for access to research and development and advisory support services • Facilitated access to training and other capacity-building services • Opportunities to promote CUMA, Cooperatives, GIEs and other mutualist entities (supply, marketing, credit, insurance). • Opportunities to facilitate access to credit and insurance services • Opportunities for facilitating market access • Limited liability company status
Constraints	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Own funds • Income tax • Compliance with production and marketing standards • Trade liberalization (competition)
Key success factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support public measures • Adaptation to climate change • Mitigation of international competition • Existing of lead markets
Modalities of scaling up by the program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National partner institutions • Call for applications and selection on the basis of specifications • Support to communities for land and other facilities for obtaining title to property • Installation • Support
Number of units to be promoted by 2030	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 units
Number of created jobs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 405,000 direct jobs and 1,215,000 indirect jobs, assuming that four to five people are permanently mobilized per hectare of land reclaimed.
Estimated unit cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15 Billions
Global cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 450 Billion
Illustrative diagram	
 <p>The diagram illustrates the layout of an ASPF unit. It features a large rectangular area filled with green diagonal hatching, labeled "Allocated Parcelled Space". To the right of this main area are two smaller, distinct boxes. The upper one is orange and labeled "Administrative area". The lower one is grey and labeled "Storage, packaging, marketing space".</p>	

Table 7: ASPF Land Access Facilitation Zones Model Fact Sheet

Action 1.1.2: Young people integration techno-economic entities models promotion and scaling up Operationalization

1.1.2.1 Young people integration techno-economic entities models promotion and scaling up Objectives in the ASPF sector and value chains

94. In order to achieve its objective of young people massive integration into the ASPF sector and value chains, this priority investment framework program recommends the following youth employment opportunities, according to the models and variants thus reviewed. In addition to the number of integration entities targeted, the table shows the regional potential for job creation, both direct and indirect jobs.

Techno-economic entities Model-types for young people integration in the ASPF sector and value chains	Variants	Number of units to be promoted	Number of potential directs jobs	number of Potential indirect jobs
Model-Type "Youth Entrepreneurship in the ASPF Sector "	<i>Individual Entrepreneurial Farms</i>	10,000	10,000	30,000
	<i>Micro, Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises for ASPF Products Processing and Marketing</i>	25 000	25 000	
	<i>Young Innovators Agra-Industrial Enterprises</i>	2 500	2 500	
Model-Type "Full Employment of Young People in Family Farming ASPF".	<i>Income Diversification Activities for Underemployed Youth on Family Farms</i>	75 000	75 000	
	<i>semi-arid zones ASPF Family Farming Working Time Extension Areas</i>	40 000	40 000	
Model-Type "Insertion of young people in ASPF spaces "	<i>Village Farms</i>	1 500		
	<i>ASPF Land Access Facilitation Zone</i>	30		

1.1.2.2. Young people integration techno-economic entities models promotion and scaling up Operations in the ASPF sector and value chains

95. The promotion and scaling up of youth integration entities is the result of a series of operations, each one as decisive and necessary as the other. These are (i) the careful selection of young people to be integrated, (ii) their formal commitment to fulfil their obligations (specifications) in return for the public services provided, (iii) their good vocational training and capacity building, with a view to the effective achievement of their socio-economic ambitions, (iv) the incubation of their enterprises and other integration entities to achieve high technical and commercial performances, and (v) post-incubation support for the latter with a view to the permanent improvement of production systems, the development of business partnerships, the promotion of commercial contracts, an increase in market share, good management of developed land, recurrent adaptation to climate change and sufficient resilience to risks of all kinds.

96. The main characteristics of these operations are successively specified below.

• Young candidates Selection for integration into the ASPF sector and value chains

97. Countries are to define the criteria for selecting young beneficiaries, in accordance with their socio-economic specificities.

98. For good harmonization and better synergy purposes between youth employability strengthening country processes in the ASPF sector, regional prioritization principles may be adopted, such as (i) the socio-economic situation of the groups to which they belong (state of poverty and vulnerability of their areas of origin, social groups and families), (ii) their exposure to social risks (conflicts), climatic (drought) and economic (foreign competition, uncontrolled emigration, rural exodus), (iii) their own economic precariousness (under-employment, indecent work, gender discrimination, low-income employment), (iv) their motivation (willingness to enter the ASPF sector), and their commitment (acceptance of specific contractual terms or specifications).

• **Formal commitment to carrying out sustainable development results oriented duties in the ASPF sector**

99. The young people thus selected at country level gain access to a set of public services in return for which they must be committed to contribute, as far as possible, to the sustainable development of the ASPF sector and value chains. This contribution will necessarily border on the areas of food and nutrition security, poverty reduction, regional market development, and resilience to climate risks.
100. Such commitments must be made based on duties stated as terms of reference taking into account the sectors and links filled, the state of natural resources, target markets and variants of models developed.
101. A regular performance assessment, in relation to the terms of reference, should allow for a constant improvement of the support provided to young people, so they can achieve both a good financial return on their business and a positive impact of their activities on the economic situation of individual countries and the region as a whole.

• **Vocational training and capacity building for young people: a successful integration into the ASPF sector and value chains**

102. Training and capacity building is one of the key operations that countries must implement to ensure that all young people (men, women, rural, urban, educated or not, skilled or unskilled) are fit for the employment opportunities to be created in the ASPF sector and value chains under this program. The aim is to ensure that young people acquire the knowledge and skills required for the effective implementation of their business plans and access to the ASPF jobs of their choice.
103. This knowledge and skills are supposed to cover the knowledge, know-how, interpersonal skills, management tools, natural resources and technologies needed to improve the financial, productive and commercial performance of youth integration entities, in particular, and ASPF sector and value chains in general.

• **Incubation of enterprises and other entities for the integration of young people in the ASPF sector and value chains**

104. Incubation is a process of assisting the gestation of enterprises. The program aims to incubate the various entities for the young people integration into the sector and value chains that are: (i) individual entrepreneurial farms, (ii) MSMEs processing and marketing ASPF products, (iii) innovative agro-industries, (iv) village farms, (v) youth enterprises set up in zones of land access facilitation ASPF, (vi) initiatives to promote income diversification activities on family farms ASPF, (vii) areas for extending working hours on family farms ASPF.
105. The incubation process includes a series of services at the various stages of a business creation. These services are (i) legal (creation/formalization), (ii) managerial (business planning, human resources management), (iii) economic (market studies, contracting, marketing), (iv) technical (choice of production system), (v) social (social responsibility, integration of gender principles, decent work, principles of responsible investment, child labour, etc.), (vi) Environmental (climate change adaptation and mitigation, SLM), ((vii) financial (choice of investments, capital formation - equity and debt, working capital management) (viii) professional (membership in inter-professional associations, cooperatives and other membership organizations). Incubation also includes support for the development of partnerships enabling young people to secure their supplies of factors of production and the sale of their products (raw materials, finished or semi-finished products).
106. Incubators may be attached to research institutions, universities and higher education institutions, private entities or assume the form of start-up accelerators. Following the example of resource and skills clusters, each country will have to mobilize companies with incubation experience to have the necessary capacities to support the creation of entities for the integration of young people in the above-mentioned sector and value chains.

• **Post-incubation support for youth integration entities in the sector and value chains ASPF**

107. Post-incubation support consists of consolidating, improving and renewing the financial, technical, commercial and managerial support provided to young people during the incubation process of their integration entities. It is therefore a process of performance monitoring and evaluation, capitalization of experiences, adjustment and innovation of support services enabling young people to have permanent access to the resources, knowledge, techniques and processes that enable them to generate decent and sufficiently attractive ASPF income in the long term. These services include continuing education, facilitation of technology transfer, advisory support and consolidation of financial, technical and commercial partnerships. Post-incubation support must also be used to constantly improve the attractiveness of the ASPF sector in all its social, economic and environmental dimensions.

Result 1.2: Countries have set up mechanisms for young people integration techno-economic entities models promotion and scaling up in the ASPF sector and value chains.

Action 1.2.1: Stakeholders Mobilization in the process of promoting and scaling up young people integration techno-economic entities models in the ASPF sector and value chains ASPF

1.2.1.1. - Stakeholders in the promotion and scaling up process

108. For young people integration techno-economic entities models promotion and scaling up in the ASPF sector and value chains related above-mentioned operations implementation, the program advocates for the mobilization of existing resources and skills pools in the countries. These include training centres, technical and vocational schools, higher education institutions, universities, research institutes, technical support and advisory and extension structures, incubators, etc. The program is also designed to promote and scale up entities for integrating young people into the ASPF sector and value chains.
109. In addition to this first category of stakeholders, States must also involve the structures in charge of natural resource management, both at the central and local levels. These include land and water managers, for ASPF use, as well as forestry and fisheries resources. This second category also involves the pedology, climatology and hydrology departments.
110. A third category also includes professional and employers' organizations (POs, private sector), consular bodies (chambers of commerce, industry and agriculture, chambers of crafts), youth and women's organizations, and non-governmental organizations. This category can strongly contribute to the improvement of targeting, selection, professionalization, integration and other facilities processes.
111. A last and fourth category of stakeholders is related to structures for facilitating access to financial resources, investment promotion, export promotion, and other finance and trade platforms.

1.2.1.2. - The process of mobilizing these stakeholders

112. Stakeholder mobility is a process which phases must be consistent with the different phases of selection, training and capacity building, incubation and post-incubation support.
113. Professional and associative organizations can strongly support the program during the selection and commitment phases, which require major information, awareness-raising and communication efforts. Their mobilization can therefore be essentially structured around communication plans and media outreach to reach the maximum number of young people with a nationwide coverage, while ensuring respect for gender equity. This mobilization also provide guidance to young people as to the necessity of joining professional and inter-professional organizations of their choice.
114. As for the stages of training and capacity-building, incubation and post-incubation support, they call for the mobilization of all categories of parties, each of which, as far as it is concerned, will provide young people with the appropriate support to plan, launch and sustainably develop their enterprises and other economic integration entities in the ASPF sector. This mobilization must be sustainable, even perennial, to ensure that young people have access to entities that are as profitable as sustainable.

Action 1.2.2: Creation of a mechanism for young people integration entities models promotion and scaling up in ASPF sector and value chains.

115. The coordination of the various contributions thus expected from these categories of actors, with a view to making the program more effective, requires the country to set up a sufficiently effective collaborative mechanism. Such a mechanism must, at the very least, (i) facilitate the organization and mutual accountability of stakeholders, and (ii) monitor and evaluate the performance of the promotion and scaling up process.

1.2.2.1. Organization and accountability of stakeholders

116. Each country will determine modalities of the stakeholder organizations mobilized to support its youth employability capacity building efforts in the ASPF sector. These may be colleges, platforms, networks or any other modality for synergizing the contribution of stakeholders providing the same types of support services.
117. Each stakeholder must be held accountable through contractual mechanisms and other commitment instruments spelling out the services to be provided, services planning, expected results and deliverables, expected effects and impacts on the productive, financial and commercial performance of the integration entities concerned.

1.2.2.2. - Monitoring-evaluation of support services provided by stakeholders

118. The services provided to young people by the stakeholders in the process of promoting and scaling up youth employment entities in the ASPF sector, within a framework of mutual accountability, are necessarily subject to proper monitoring and evaluation.
119. To that end, performance assessment frameworks are drawn up for service planning, specifying the performance indicators and the data collection, processing and analysis procedures required for a proper assessment of the achievements, effects and impacts on young people's income and the profitability of their enterprises and other entities.
120. The monitoring-evaluation reports could be used in review and capitalization processes that would allow for the constant improvement of services provided to young people.

3.1.2. Component 2: Promotion of an enabling environment for strengthening the employability of young people (men and women) in the agro-forestry-pastoral sector and fisheries and agro-food value chains.

121. The envisioned enabling environment is an economic and social development framework that facilitates (i) targeted youth technical, organizational and professional capacities building, (ii) scientific and technical information and knowledge management systems improvement in favour of the youth, (iii) the establishment of appropriate and functional financing mechanisms for youth economic activities, (iv) the facilitation of access to production factors (inputs, land, machinery, equipment, renewable energy, etc.), (v) the youth sector development promotion, and (vi) the development of a youth-friendly environment. (v) cross-border mobility of goods and services produced by young people, and (IV) the economic production profitability, processing and marketing entities managed by young people. The desired environment also need to be conducive to costs reduction (tax exemption, subsidies for production factors, interest rate subsidies, reduction in insurance premiums, etc.) to ensure youth managed production, processing and marketing units' competitiveness and profitability. Giving that these units are truly upcoming industries, the desired business environment need also have to give rise to safeguard instruments as to protect them against competition from multinational firms and other large economic superpowers supported companies.
122. This environment must also contribute to gender equity improvement, vulnerable group's resilience and social protection for communities exposed to climate risks.
123. In short, it is challenging to set a business environment that can greatly contribute to improving the attractiveness of the sector, which also includes aspects relating to (i) rural habitat, (ii) telecommunication networks, (iii) rural electrification, (iv) access to drinking water, (v) availability of food and basic necessities efficient distribution networks, (vi) and existence of education and primary health care services provision structures.

Some of these different dimensions are the subject of the expected results below.

Result 2.1: Young people wishing to work in the ASPF sector have good opportunities for training, information and access to scientific and technical knowledge

125. The Priority Investment Program aims to provide young people with the assets needed to make their economic activities in the ASPF sector profitable, leading to a significant and lasting reduction in unemployment, underemployment and its consequences: rural exodus without prospects of decent and sustainable jobs, and uncontrolled emigration in perilous and tortious conditions.
126. These assets include the existence of highly competent human resources, efficient production systems and opportunities for acquiring technologies in constant improvement.
127. The program should thus enable ECOWAS and the States to build the capacities of (i) vocational training centres, (ii) information platforms, (iii) research centres, and (iii) support, advisory and extension structures, to make more available to the agents of the ASPF economy, including, in particular, the actors included in the framework of this program to combat massive youth unemployment.

Action 2.1.1: Improve available and competent resource centres performance in terms of developing technical, professional and organizational capacities of young people employed in the ASPF sector.

128. The action consists in supporting the above-mentioned resource centres and poles in a continuous process (i) of strengthening their scientific and technical capacities, and (ii) of improving the supply of information, knowledge, various management procedures, and strategies for innovation and market conquest.
129. Efforts to promote an environment conducive to the integration of young people into the sector must therefore include a strong educational and informational component that will make it possible to resolve the problems of (i) young people's access to scientific, technical, economic and financial knowledge, (ii) the quality of the services provided in this field, (iii) ASPF professions development in order to provide the sector with the needed human resources for take-off in socio-economic terms, and (v) the promotion of effective knowledge management systems resulting from thematic studies and experience capitalization.
130. In this respect, it will be useful to envisage the provision of initial ASPF start-up friendly packages and national guiding document. This may involve (i) the definition and consolidation of training curricula for young people adapted to the challenges they face, (ii) the promotion of relevant information systems on technological developments and market dynamics (prices and flows of ASPF products), and (iii) the production of descriptive sheets on promising niches that can facilitate the choice of young people integration entities in the sector and its value chains, and (iv) the popularization of widely shared standards and provisions such as "the principles for responsible investment in agricultural and food systems", "the pillars of decent work", and (v) the development of scientific and technical resources already available such as the online training platform developed by CORAF in the framework of the WAPP.

Result 2.2: Financial and fiscal facilities are granted to young agro-promoters (men and women)

131. With regard to financial resources, efforts to improve the business environment for a more sustainable youth employment in the ASPF sector will essentially involve facilitating access to credit and supporting the improvement of the cash flow of the entities promoted (production, processing or communication units). The cash-flow support will take the form of (i) tax exemptions (taxes and duties) and (ii) subsidies for the supply of production factors (inputs and equipment). As for facilitating access to credit, this will be done with the help of traditional instruments as subsidies and guarantees, on the one hand, and through the promotion of innovative mechanisms of inclusive finance, mixed finance, solidarity-based finance, etc., on the other hand.
132. Public budget allocations (Member States and ECOWAS Commission) will be used mainly to improve and increase the basic infrastructure of the ASPF sector in order to make it more attractive to young people. This infrastructural improvement will cover all four ASPF sub-sectors, with the extension of irrigated areas, the establishment of storage areas, the branching out of production tracks and the construction of fish ponds, fishing quays, vaccination parks, etc. The project will be carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and by the Ministry of Health.
133. National financial systems (commercial banks, microfinance institutions, insurance companies and others) must also be called upon to contribute to the wider financial inclusion of entities integrating young people into the sector and its value chains. The involvement of development banks is also necessary to address the important challenge of the required investments for the massive employment opportunities creation for these young people.
134. As far as the Technical and Financial Partners are concerned, their contributions should mainly be channel into ASPF private sector development, gender equity, social protection and improving the resilience of vulnerable youth groups. They are expected to facilitate trade between young entrepreneurs in the ECOWAS region and Developed Countries economic agents, in accordance with the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the Accra Agenda for Action.

Action 2.2.1: Facilitating access to credit at concessionary rates and guarantee mechanisms for young project leaders financing.

135. The action consists in (i) using national financial systems (commercial banks, insurance companies, microfinance institutions) to enable the acquisition of assets (materials, equipment and productive buildings) and the working capital needed for their operation, (ii) creating the conditions for full recovery of the debt thus granted, (iii) promoting a mechanism to facilitate savings by encouraging young people to save, (iv) developing ASPF insurance.

136. The action also covers (i) appropriate measures for the effective mobilization of public resources necessary for structuring investments development, and (ii) the organization of round tables and other business meetings to mobilize contributions from TFPs and development banks.

Action 2.2.2: Adopting fiscal policies conducive to increasing the income of young employees in the ASPF sector.

137. This action includes policy measures exempting young people from taxes on supplies of irrigation equipment, use of renewable energy (solar and wind power, in particular), and organic farming inputs.
138. Tax reduction measures are also to be granted on certain production and processing equipment and inputs to help them improve the competitiveness of their economic entities in national, regional and international markets.
139. In addition, as part of this action, States should establish conditions for the collection of taxes on the income of young entrepreneurs in the sector. These conditions relate specifically to the promotion of appropriate accounting management tools for the said activities. However, such taxes on income must be adapted to the profitability requirements of youth enterprises in the ASPF sector.

Result 2.3: Young people in the ASPF sector have easy access to production factors (inputs, land, equipment and renewable energy) and to markets.

With regard to the ECOWAS agricultural policy, ECOWAP/CADP, the attraction of young people to the ASPF sector is based on the logic of accelerating transformation and growth in the sector. Modernization of systems through the acquisition of more efficient technologies and development of promising markets are therefore highly strategic. Facilitating young people's access to such technologies and markets is, therefore, a key concern of this Priority Investment Program.

141. In this context, particular attention must be paid to small motorization and renewable energy.
142. In addition, this expected development of ASPF production systems should lead to a sharp reduction in the arduousness of work which could expose young people to (i) one or more occupational risk factors linked to strong physical constraints, and (ii) an aggressive physical environment including work rhythms that are difficult to sustain. In fact, this effort to reduce the arduousness of work is one among others very determinant to attract young people into the sector; for they will resent using archaic production systems that essentially use human or even animal energy.
143. Moreover, support for this process of transforming production systems must be accompanied by measures and mechanisms for the sustainable preservation of natural resources (soil, water, plant formations) and for mitigating and adapting to climate change.

Action 2.3.1: Improving access to land

144. The action has two components:

- Taking advantage of hydro-agricultural developments to facilitate access to rural land for a good number of young people, both rural and urban, emigrants or not, to enter the sector;
- Promoting mechanisms for allocating land resources to young people who are underemployed on family farms.

145. Member States are thus called upon to (i) make major efforts to invest in these types of development, and (ii) take land policy measures to support this dynamic of facilitating access to land.
146. Young beneficiaries of facilities should also be encouraged to adopt appropriate sustainable land management practices.

Action 2.3.2: Develop networks for the supply of high-performance equipment and renewable energies for the modernization of production and processing systems managed by young people in the ASPF sector.

147. Facilitating access to production factors requires the sustainable development of high-performance equipment and renewable energy supply networks for production and processing systems modernization managed by young people in the ASPF sector. Thus, in addition to marketing equipment and inputs, after-sales services delivery would provide young people with additional opportunities for integration into the sector's value chains.
148. To that effect, efforts could also be made to (i) promote cooperatives for the shared use of ASPF equipment (CUMA), (ii) develop networks for the supply of ASPF equipment, (iii) exempt certain types of equipment from

taxes, in conjunction with professional youth agricultural organizations, and (iv) subsidize the acquisition of certain equipment within the framework of the above-mentioned cooperation mechanisms.

Action 2.3.3: Improve access to national, regional and international markets for ASPF products.

149. The action consists of:

- Facilitating products storage and movement (tracks, storage and conservation infrastructures, removal of obstacles at borders, roadside stops, etc.);
- Implementing products sanitary and phytosanitary quality standardization system;
- Improving market infrastructure;
- Promoting mutual instruments (cooperatives and others) for youth-generated ASPF products marketing;
- Facilitating, through policy measures, exports of youth-generated ASPF products;
- Promoting the use of digital technologies in market information systems and commercial intermediation in favour of young people in the ASPF sector.

Promote mechanisms to regulate contractualization, in particular by regulating possible contracts between agricultural enterprises

3.1.3 Component 3: Establishment of an effective steering and coordination mechanism for employability enhancement initiatives in the ASPF sector and agro-food value chains.

150. It should be recalled that the program is based on a logic of supporting Member States and RPOs to amplify, intensify and accelerate their initiatives to strengthen the youth employability in the agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries sectors. Its implementation is therefore the primary responsibility of States and PROs.

151. It therefore has the nature of a concept program that provides support to these two main categories of actors through the presentation of (i) a variety of variants of three model-types of entities for the integration of young people in the sector and the ASPF value chains, and (ii) a range of measures to promote a business environment conducive to the promotion and scaling up of such entities. It is therefore incumbent on States and PROs to expand, strengthen and improve this range of instruments in order to provide solutions to the pressing problem of massive youth unemployment in West Africa.

152. The regional strategy to support ECOWAS in this effort to strengthen youth employability in the sector and value chains is based on a participatory and inclusive approach that mobilizes all ECOWAP/CADP stakeholders: ECOWAS and UEMOA Commissions, Member States, POs, private sector, civil society, TFPs.

153. To give this dynamic the expected effectiveness and efficiency, the component is structured around two expected outcomes relating respectively to the establishment of (i) a regional steering and coordination mechanism, with a view to consolidating and accelerating the economic integration process in West Africa and providing decision-making procedures with relevant information, and (ii) national supervision and implementation mechanisms.

Result 3.1: A regional steering and coordination mechanism for the programme is established and functions effectively.

Action 3.1.1: Involvement of all programme stakeholders at the regional level

3.1.1.1. - The stakeholders of the PIP-Youth at the regional level

154. At the regional level, all the stakeholders are made up of the Commissions of the Regional Economic Communities (ECOWAS and UEMOA), the regional networks of producer organisations (RBM, APSS, ROPPA, AFAO, UOFA), CAFENABVI, WILDAF, ROAC, NANTS, FEWACCI, CORET, PANEPAO), specialized regional institutions (CILSS, HUB RURAL, FAO, CORAF, SWAC/OECD, IFPRI) and technical and financial partners (ECOWAP/ADP donor group).

155. All these stakeholders were involved in the process of developing the regional strategy to support youth employability in the EYPD sector and this operationalization instrument. The ECOWAS and UEMOA Commissions are called upon to co-pilot the programme towards the achievement of the objective of an accelerated increase in investments in the agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries sector, for a massive creation of employment opportunities for young people in the sector and the ASPF value chains.

156. The RPOs, regional specialized institutions and TFPs are involved in this steering in a participatory and inclusive dynamic enabling them to commit themselves on the basis of principles of mutual responsibility, inject constructive proposals in their respective areas of intervention, and contribute to the evaluation of performance

in the creation of opportunities for the integration of young people and the transformation of the business environment for their benefit.

157. With the support of the regional specialized institutions, the technical structures of ECOWAS and WAEMU (Directorates in charge of the ASPF sector) are responsible for the coordination function through which methodological, technical and scientific support is provided to the countries, and spaces for dialogue are created for the exchange of information and experience. These coordination efforts should contribute in particular to the development of the regional market (factors of production and products) for the benefit of young people and to the synergy of the programme with other regional instruments (offensives, strategies and programmes) for the implementation of ECOWAP/ADP.
158. This steering and coordination requires the support of the information, monitoring-evaluation and communication systems already active at the regional level.

3.1.1.2. Bodies and bodies for the involvement of the various stakeholders

159. For the exercise of these steering and coordination functions, the system shall consist of a steering committee and a coordination unit.
- In addition to the ECOWAS and UEMOA departments in charge of the PHPA sector, the steering committee is composed of (i) the departments of the two RECs in charge of trade, industry, handicrafts and finance, and (ii) representatives of the PROs,
160. In addition to the ECOWAS and UEMOA departments in charge of the PHPA sector, the steering committee is composed of (i) the departments of the two RECs in charge of trade, industry, handicrafts and finance, and (ii) representatives of PROs, the private sector, civil society and TFPs.
161. In addition to ensuring that the programme is implemented effectively and efficiently, the steering function should ensure the strong involvement of ECOWAS and WAEMU in promoting a business environment, at both regional and country level, that is conducive to the economic integration of young people in the HPA sector.
162. The coordination unit calls upon (i) the specialized structures of two RECs, (ii) the above-mentioned specialized regional institutions and any regional pool of resources and expertise that can contribute to the effective implementation of the programme.

Action 3.1.2: Setting up steering and coordination instruments

163. Thus, the steering and coordination instruments include (i) a regional agenda for holding meetings of the steering committee and the coordination unit, (ii) an active contribution to the promotion of an enabling business environment, (iii) a regional mechanism for monitoring-evaluation, joint review and capitalization, (iv) an annual plan for field visits, and (v) a process for aligning the programme with the other regional instruments for operationalizing ECOWAP/CADP and facilitating cross-border trade in SPAH products for the development of the regional market.
164. These instruments, whatever their respective designations, must be set up, in accordance with specific terms of reference, in a participatory and inclusive approach, in accordance with an equally precise agenda for the process of launching the programme implementation phase.

Result 3.2: National supervision and implementation mechanisms are set up and function effectively.

Action 3.2.1: Involvement of all programme stakeholders at the national level

3.2.1.1. - The stakeholders of the PIP-Youth at the national level

165. At the country level, all the stakeholders in the programme are made up of (i) the ministerial departments responsible for agriculture, livestock, fisheries, water and forests, the environment, trade, industry, crafts and finance, (ii) producer organizations, (iii) the private sector and (iv) civil society, (v) TFPs, (vi) the national financial system, and (vii) resource and skills centres such as research centres, vocational and technical training centres, universities, higher education institutions, development agencies and companies, advisory support and technical popularization structures, etc.
166. The ministerial departments take the lead in ensuring that the youth integration entities make an effective contribution to the harmonious and sustainable development of the entire sector and the ASPF value chains.

167. Non-state actors (POs, private sector, civil society) make their contribution through the formulation of appropriate proposals and participation in the implementation and evaluation processes.
168. In support of the NISAP country teams, which are the instruments for operationalizing ECOWAP/CADP at national level, these resource and skills centres provide the programme with scientific and technical assistance in the processes of selecting young beneficiaries, incubation and post-incubation support for enterprises and other integration entities which they have chosen to promote.

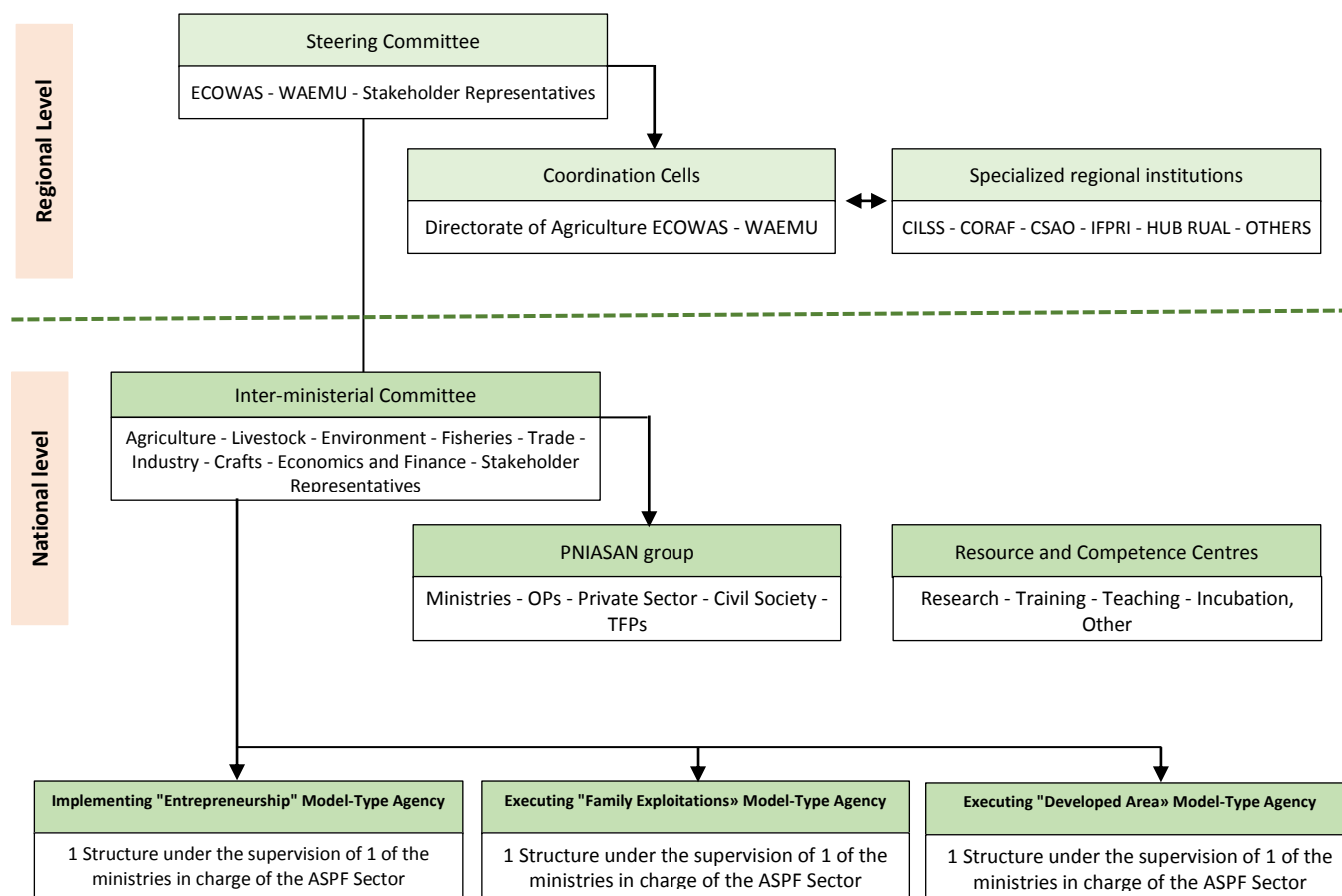
3.1.1.2. - Bodies and bodies for the involvement of these stakeholders

169. Each country shall identify the governing bodies and organs deemed sufficiently relevant to ensure the effective involvement of all stakeholders in the implementation and evaluation of the programme.
However, it is suggested that the mechanism should ensure the implementation of (i) participatory and inclusive inter-ministerial management functions, (ii) technical supervision, and (iii) day-to-day implementation.
171. Inter-ministerial administrative management gives the programme overall coherence and a collaborative space enabling each ministerial department to make its specific contribution to the development of plant, animal, forestry and fisheries production systems, as well as the links in the processing and marketing of ASPF value chains. It also allows the optimal mobilization of financial and land resources.
172. The participatory and inclusive nature of this management is achieved with the effective involvement of the above-mentioned non-state actors.
173. As for the supervisory function, it is strongly recommended that it should be carried out by the PNIASAN team, for an effective
174. In terms of the day-to-day implementation of the programme, it is important to entrust the authorized national development agencies and companies with the implementation of information, awareness-raising and communication, training and capacity-building, incubation and post-incubation support activities. All the countries are in fact capitalizing on proven experiences in integrating young people into the sector and the ASPF value chains. The countries will then be able to take advantage of these experiences to identify the appropriate implementation structures, according to the models of integration entities to be promoted.

Action 3.1.2: Setting a supervisory and enforcement instruments

175. Thus, the instruments of inter-ministerial management and supervision can be (i) an inter-ministerial mechanism ensuring the effective achievement of national ambitions for the massive integration of young people in the sector and the ASPF value chains, (ii) a platform for selecting young candidates for the said integration, (iii) a network of training centres and incubators, (iv) a post-incubation support mechanism, and (v) an information, monitoring-evaluation, joint review and capitalization system.
176. Following the example of the regional level, these instruments are to be deployed on the basis of widely shared terms of reference and an agenda, in order to create, from the outset, a participatory and inclusive dynamic in the programme implementation process.

The following graph illustrates the mechanism thus described.



3.2. Program Implementation Strategy and Principles.

3.2.1 The global approach.

177. Each country will have to specify its national ambitions in terms of contribution to the expected effects and impacts of the programme, namely, (i) the creation of 1,200,000 direct youth jobs and 3,600,000 indirect jobs in the sector and ASPF value chains, and (ii) a 75% reduction in the intensity of the young people flow (number of individuals per year) leaving for uncontrolled emigration.
178. These ambitions thus targeted and spatially distributed according to the country's agro-ecological and socioeconomic potential, the main implementation phases should be determined, which could successively concern (i) the mobilization of all the above-mentioned stakeholders, (ii) the implementation of the inter-ministerial management (high-level governance) and supervision mechanism, (iii) the choice of models and variants of insertion entities to be promoted, (iv) the designation, according to the models, of development agencies and societies in charge of promoting youth integration entities, (iv) the mobilization of the resources necessary for the effective start-up of the program (probably with the help of a national round table), and (v) the setting up of national instruments for supervision and implementation.
179. The platform for selecting young candidates for such integration, the network of training centres and incubators and the post-incubation support mechanism should be operational as soon as possible to make the fight against massive unemployment and underemployment of young people a tangible reality on the West African path to economic development and integration.
180. The phase of setting up an information, monitoring-evaluation, joint review and capitalization system must support the actual launching of the program operationalization at the national level.

3.2.2 *Implementation principles*

181. The implementation of the program shall be guided by the principles thereof:
- Gender equity;
 - Territorial equity;
 - Inclusiveness of young people in the governance of programs concerning them;
 - Empowerment of young people and women;
 - Respect for the principles of responsible investment in agriculture and food systems;
 - Adherence to the pillars of decent work:
 - Sustainable land management;
 - Mitigation and adaptation to climate change;
 - Selective use of renewable energy;
 - Transparency in the selection of young beneficiaries;
 - Transparent management of the resources mobilized;
 - Mutual accountability within the context of a regional pact involving all stakeholders;
 - Participation and inclusiveness;
 - Prioritization of food security and resilience of vulnerable groups;
 - Participatory and inclusive conflict prevention and resolution.
182. The strict observance of the above-mentioned principles is an essential value of the governance and implementation program mechanism; this should be guaranteed by the steering committee at the regional level and the high-level governance bodies in the countries.

3.2.3 *The private sector involvement*

183. Given the current economic regime of trade liberalization (disengagement of the State), the programme implementation strategy should focus primarily on building the capacity of young people to contribute to the development of a strong private ASPF sector. To this end, the Implementing Agencies will have to focus on the establishment of mechanisms or instruments to facilitate the development of a strong private sector:
- The creation of operational and viable professional and inter-professional organizations, to enable young people to constantly improve the productivity and competitiveness of their economic entities, with a view to making an increasing contribution to accelerating the transformation and growth of the ASPF sector;
 - The emergence of national and regional markets that are sufficiently buoyant to offer ever greater opportunities for marketing their ASPF products (raw materials as well as processed products);
 - The generation of Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) around the opportunities offered by public procurement for food and nutritional security, the eradication of hunger, the promotion of school canteens, the supply of military barracks, etc.; The emergence of national and regional markets that are sufficiently buoyant to offer ever wider opportunities for the marketing of their products;
 - The promotion and consolidation of mutual credit and savings, health, social protection, housing, to enable young people to rely on suitable social and family conditions for entrepreneurship;
 - The membership of the above-mentioned organizations in the appropriate international professional frameworks, for the development of technological, financial and commercial partnerships on this scale.
184. The establishment of such mechanisms will be based on a participatory and inclusive approach involving primarily the young people concerned.

3.3 Program Risk Mitigation.

185. Assumptions are the requisite conditions for an effective implementation (achievement of objectives) of the program. And any likely situation or event that prevents the occurrence of an assumption constitutes a risk of failure or underperformance.
186. The assumptions for the success of the program and the corresponding risks are presented in the table below.

3.3.1 Assumptions and Risks.

187. On the basis of the success assumptions (desired conditions), the table indicates (i) the risks incurred in the absence of these conditions, (ii) the probabilities that the conditions will not be met, and (iii) the seriousness of the situation (fragility of the program) in the event that the assumptions do not occur.

Success Assumptions	Risks	Probability of occurrence	Severity in case of occurrence
Regional decision-makers (ECOWAS Commission) take ownership of the programme and mobilize for its effective implementation.	Ineffectiveness of the programme steering mechanism	Medium	Very bad
	Failure of the Commission to make a financial contribution	Medium	Very bad
National decision-makers (Member State governments) take ownership of the programme and mobilize for its effective implementation	Non-commitment of national stakeholder institutions	weak	Very bad
	Non-effectiveness of public investment and policy measures in favour of the employability of young people	High	Very bad
TFPs take ownership of the program and mobilize for its effective implementation	Insufficient financial resources for program implementation	Medium	Very bad
The ASPF sector has a good appeal to young people	Lack of applications from youth for integration and/or retention in the ASPF sector	Weak	Very bad
Models of youth insertion and retention units in the ASPF sector are relevant and appropriate for youth	Lack of adherence of young people to the proposed models	Weak	Bad
The resource centres that support the young people are competent	Lack of profitability of young people's economic entities	Medium	Very bad
Promising markets are accessible through the units set up	Failure of young people to obtain a decent income	Medium	Very bad

Table 8: Risks and Assumptions Table

3.3.2 Mitigation Plan.

188. For each risk identified, the mitigation plan indicates (i) the hedging mechanism or course of action to be taken in anticipation of the risk, (ii) the safeguarding strategy in the event of the risk's occurrence, and (iii) the key officials who would be responsible for dealing with the situation of the need to implement the safeguarding strategy that would allow the programme to redeploy in an alternative manner.

Risks	Coverage mechanism	Backup strategy	Managers
Ineffectiveness of the program steering mechanism	Establishment of a monitoring-evaluation, periodic reporting, joint review and alert system	Accountability of the Specialized Council of Ministers for Agriculture, Environment and Water Resources	ECOWAS Commission
Failure of the Commission to make a financial contribution	The Regional Fund for Agriculture and Food comes into operation	Organization of round tables and business meetings	ECOWAS Commission
Non-commitment of national stakeholder institutions	Creation of an expert and specialist roll in the key areas of competence	Involvement of listed experts and specialists	Program Coordination Team
Non-effectiveness of public investment and policy measures in favour of youth employability	Conducting regular ECOWAS missions to raise the awareness of Member States' governments on a regular basis	Advocacy campaigns of socio-professional youth organizations in the ASPF sector	ECOWAS Commission
Insufficient financial resources for programme implementation	The Regional Fund for Agriculture and Food comes into operation	Organization of round tables and business meetings	ECOWAS Commission
Lack of youth applications for integration and/or retention in the ASPF sector	Continuous improvement of the attractiveness of the ASPF sector through initiatives to improve living conditions in rural areas (housing, consumption, communication, energy, mobility)	Withdrawal to more attractive areas (peri-urban areas, river basins, areas with a milder climate, etc.)	Program Coordination Team
Lack of adherence of young	Permanent device for	Information and	Program Coordinating

Risks	Coverage mechanism	Backup strategy	Managers
people to the proposed models	monitoring, evaluating and studying promoted models	communication campaigns on the models	Team
Lack of profitability of young people's economic entities	Continuous improvement of production, processing and management systems in operation	Review of instruments to facilitate access to credit, insurance, technologies and markets	Program Coordination Team
Failure of young people to obtain a decent income	Continuous improvement of production, processing and management systems in operation	Review of instruments to facilitate access to credit, insurance, technologies and market	Program Coordination Team

Table 9: Risk Mitigation Table.

3.4 Program Funding

3.4.1 Budget

Information on budget

189. The programme's budget essentially comprises three types of expenditures concerning respectively (i) investments to scale up techno-economic models, (ii) activities for the integration, maintenance and support to young people, and (iii) steering, supervision, coordination and implementation activities.
190. Investment resources will be devoted to: (i) setting up individual entrepreneurial farms, (ii) equipping small and medium-sized enterprises for processing and marketing ASPF, (iii) providing material resources for agro-industrial innovation enterprises, (iii) developing village farms and promotional development zones, (iv) equipping promoters of income-generating activities on family farms, and (v) developing areas for optimizing working hours on family farms ASPF.
191. The resources allocated to integration, maintenance and support activities make it possible to provide (i) information, communication and awareness-raising services, (ii) training and capacity-building, (iii) advisory support and research and development, (iv) monitoring & evaluation and joint reviews.
192. As regards resources dedicated to steering, facilitation, supervision, coordination and implementation, they cover the costs of (i) meetings (meetings, workshops, etc.), (ii) fees, (iii) logistics and (iv) the functioning of the governance bodies and the Implementing and Executing Agencies.

Budgeting (costing)

193. The costing was carried out in three ways:
1. Investments cost Estimation with reference to the budgets of national experiences capitalized on the creation of infrastructures for the creation of youth employment.
 2. Request and information on the price of materials used in logistics and the functioning of the governance mechanism bodies the special implementation units called upon to manage the above-mentioned subprograms.
 3. Alignment of fees with regional practices.
194. The outcomes of these various modalities is shown in the table below.

A. Investments

Models	Units number	Unit cost (USD)	Total cost (USD)
Individual Farm	10,000	20,690	206,900,000
Processing and marketing MSMEs	25,000	8,620	215,500,000
Innovating Agro-industries	2,500	43,103	107,757,500
Rural agricultural farm	1,500	224,138	336,207,000
Areas of Facilitation of Access to ASPF Land	30	8 620,690	258,620,700
ASPF Family farm income diversification activities	75,000	2,586	193,950,000
Extension of working hours in ASPF-FF	40,000	5,172	206,880,000

Table 10: Investment Budget

B. Organizational and development support

Models	Basis of calculation: percentage of investment costs	Offre de services d'accompagnement aux jeunes en dollars US (2% du coût des investissements)
Individual farm	7%	14,482,758
Processing and marketing MSMEs	7%	15,086,206
Innovative agro-industries	8%	8,620,689
Rural Agricultural Farm	5%	16,810,345
Areas of Facilitation of Access to ASPF Land	5%	12,931,034
Family farm income diversification activities ASPF	5%	9,698,275
Extension of working hours in EF ASPF	5%	10,344,827

Table 11 Organizational and development support budget

C. Program management

Models	Basis of calculation: percentage of investment costs	Cost of Steering Activities (in USD)
Individual farm	6%	12,413,793
Processing and marketing MSMEs	6%	12,931,034
Innovative agro-industries	6%	6,465,517
Rural Agricultural Farm	6%	20,172,14
Areas of Facilitation of Access to Land ASPF	6%	15,517,241
Family farm income diversification activities ASPF	6%	11,637,931
Extension of working hours in EF ASPF	6%	12,413,793

Table 12: Program Management Budget

D. Cost Studies and controls (Project management)

Models	Basis of calculation: percentage of investment costs	Cost of Steering Activities (in USD)
Individual farm	5%	10,344,827
Processing and marketing MSMEs	5%	10,775,931
Innovative agro-industries	5%	9,287,931
Rural Agricultural Farm	5%	16,810,345
Areas of Facilitation of Access to Land ASPF	6%	15,517,241
Family farm income diversification activities ASPF	3%	5,818,965
Extension of working hours in EF ASPF	5%	10,344,827

Table 13 Studies and controls Budget

Budget (Expenditures)

Model templates	Variants	Item (in US dollars)				Total (in USD)
		Investment	Studies and controls	Organizational and development support	Management	
Model-Type "Youth Entrepreneurship in the ASPF Sector",	10,000 Individual Entrepreneurial Farm	240,000,000	12,000,000	16,800,000	14,400,000	283,200,000
	25,000 MSMEs for Processing and Marketing ASPF products	250,000,000	12,500,000	17,500,000	15,000,000	29,000,000
	25,000 Innovative agro-industries	125,000,000	6,250,000	10,000,000	7,500,000	148,750,000

Model-Type "Insertion of young people in ASPF spaces"	1,500 Village Farms	390,000,000	19,500,000	19,500,000	23,400,000	452,400,000
	30 ASPF Land Access Facilitation Zones	300,000,000	18,000,000	15,000,000	18,000,000	351,000,000
Model-Type Full Employment of Young People in Family Farming ASPF"	ASPF 75,000 Income Generator Diversification Activities	225,000,000	6,750,000	11,250,000	13,500,000	256,500,000
	40 Working Time Extension Areas in ASPF FF	240,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	14,400,000	278,400,000
Total		1,770,000,000	87,000,000	10,050,000	106,200,000	2,065,250,000

Table 14: Budget Expenditures

3.4.2 Financing plan;

195. Budget revenue is expected from (i) the ECOWAS Commission, (ii) Member States, (iii) development partners (TFPs) and (iii) personal contributions from young people concerned by the models of individual farms, processing and marketing MSMEs, innovative agro-industries and promotional development zones.
196. The Member States will contribute above all to investments financing. They will also be responsible for the construction (outside the budget) of the basic infrastructure (access roads, hydrographic works (retention basins, canals, boreholes, etc.) necessary for the optimum exploitation of individual farms, agricultural estates, SME, agro-industries and other entities for integrating and keeping young people in the ASPF sector.
197. The ECOWAS Commission contributes essentially to the mobilization of skills centres to provide young people with information, training, ASPF counselling, research and development, and facilitation of access to resources (credit, factors of production, markets).
198. The TFPs provide support under the cooperation agreements concluded with the States on the one hand and with the Commission on the other.
199. As for resources made up of personal contributions, they come on the basis of decisions taken by young people, contributing either to investments or to production campaigns or business cycles.
- These three sources will contribute 75% (Member States), 24% (ECOWAS Commission) and 1% (young people who have joined) respectively. As indicated above, the Member States and the ECOWAS Commission make their contributions with the support of their development partners in the framework of both bilateral and multilateral cooperation.
201. The implementation of the budget is planned on an annual basis, based on the following programming of the scaling up of techno-economic models.

Models	Total units	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Individual farms	10,000	1,000	2,000	2,500	2,500	2,000
Processing and marketing MSMEs	25,000	3,000	5,000	6,000	6,000	5,000
Innovative agro-industries	2,500	200	600	600	600	500
Rural Agricultural Farm	,500	150	300	350	350	350
ASPF Land Access Facilitation Areas	30	0	10	10	10	0
ASPF Family farm income diversification activities	75,000	5,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	10,000
Extension of working hours in ASPF FF	40,000	5,000	9,000	9,000	8,000	8,000

Table 15: Budget planning table

3.4.3 Budgetary and accounting management procedures

202. The ARAA is responsible for budget and accounting management. Its financial procedures are thus applicable to the resources of the program.

4. Economic and Social Repercussions Assessment.

203. ECOWAS Commission's present effort to create massive youth employment in the ASPF sector, in agreement with Member States and regional networks of POs, with the support of TFPs, is a proactive action to resolve a serious and widespread socio-economic crisis materialized by massive youth unemployment. Wishing thus to offer a salutary alternative to generations and generations of young people forced into idleness, wandering and vulnerability to the perils of delinquency and criminality, the Regional Economic Community does not follow a financial logic of demanding a return on investment. In other words, the action is not motivated by the search for a consequent Internal Rate of Return or a positive Net Present Value or a short Recovery Time of the resources granted. Provided only that West Africa gets rid of youth unemployment which slows down its economic emergence and threatens its socio-political stability.
204. Thus, rigorous economic and financial evaluation in due form will be carried out at the level of the enterprises to be promoted, to enable each young entrepreneur in the ASPF sector and value chains to be informed, before any decision is taken, of the financial profitability and the economic effect of the business in which he intends to invest.
205. As regards the Priority Investment Programme (PIP-Youth) as a whole, all that needs to be done here is to identify the highly probable economic and social spin-offs, the realization of which will be at the heart of the monitoring-evaluation mechanism that informs the steering, supervision and coordination process.

4.1. Economic Impact

206. The PIP-Youth economic impact assessment is based on a forecast of impacts on wealth, employment, markets, price levels and financing.
207. The PIP-Youth will most likely have positive impacts (i) on regional wealth, given the increase in productivity and the strong contribution to the increase in value added expected from the models selected for scaling up in all the ASPF sub-sectors and at the level of all the links in the sectors, (ii) on the use of resources, with the sharp drop in youth unemployment and the extension of natural resources put into production, the increase in production goods (materials and equipment) and intermediate consumption goods (inputs), (iii) on domestic markets (increase in the domestic supply of goods and ASPF services) and external markets (increase in exports with a gradual substitution of raw materials by processed products), and (v) on financing, given the probable contribution of young people in employment to the increase in domestic savings.
208. In addition, the massive employment of young people in the ASPF sector may play in favour of enhancing the demographic dividend () given the predominance of the target age group (18-35 years) in the regional population.
209. The increase in supply of ASPF goods and services expected from massive youth employment in the sector can curb any inflationary trends in ASPF markets. However, the risk of deflation remains likely in these markets, with an excessive increase in youth output.

As indicated above, a substantial monitoring-evaluation mechanism should make it possible to manage the PIP-Youth programme towards more positive impacts and fewer negative impacts by means of any additional measures of a social nature or affecting the business environment.

4.2. Social Benefits

211. With regard to the assessment of the probable social impact of the PIP-Youth, the assessment parameters selected essentially are social peace, gender equity, territorial equity and social vulnerability.
212. In fact, one of the main reasons for the initiative to launch a youth employability strategy in the ASPF sector is the elimination of the social defects (terrorism, delinquency, crime) linked to the massive unemployment of young people. The quest for peace is thus at the heart of the PIP-Youth.
213. The strategy furthermore opts for gender equity by offering the same opportunities to young women as to young men. Furthermore, the aim of slowing down excessive migratory flows (rural exodus, uncontrolled emigration) is bound to strengthen territorial equity between rural and urban areas and within village areas.

214. With the expected increase in food availability and improvement in incomes, the PIP-Youth will probably also contribute to the acceleration of the demographic transition under way. The food and nutritional security of vulnerable social groups may also be greatly improved with the achievement of the program's objectives.
215. As with the economic spin-offs, the probable social impacts of the PIP-Youth will be monitored and evaluated in order to ensure effective steering, with the possibility of additional corrective measures being taken.

4.3. Economic and Financial Evaluation Process Continued

216. Even if these expected impacts sufficiently justify ECOWAS and Member States economic commitment, an effort is being made to develop a simulation model of the PIP effects on regional economic growth, youth employment, food security and trade.
217. Also, as indicated above, youth enterprises, derived from the PIP models, will be individually subject to specific economic and financial assessments during incubation operations which, in addition to determining financial profitability, will include legal (formalization), technical (appropriate technologies), economic (business plans) and managerial (facilitation of business partnerships), and environmental (climate change) dimensions.

5. Social and Environmental Impact Assessment

5.1. Social impact

218. At the social level, the PIP will improve the living conditions of the most vulnerable populations, enabling the majority of young men and women of working age to find decent, stable and sustainable employment. It will facilitate the creation of 1,200,000 direct jobs over five years, i.e. 240,000 new jobs per year throughout ECOWAS. This corresponds to 8% of the cohort of young people entering the labour market annually (estimated by the AfDB at 3 million). The indirect jobs to be created are estimated at 3.6 million young men and women that will be considerably impacted by the priority investment program so as to resolve the problem of unemployment and underemployment affecting young people. The increase in people's purchasing power resulting from the exploitation of the proposed models will give households, particularly women, easier access to therapeutic and preventive means against diseases. Overall, the PIP will contribute to the reduction of rural exodus by retaining populations, particularly young people, at the level of production sites. The new access roads that will be developed to the sites will facilitate the sale of agro-sylvo-pastoral and fishery products and will generally improve trade in the areas concerned. By promoting the participation and access of beneficiaries to decision-making processes, the PIP will also play a strategic role in the development of social capital and in a process of sustainable satisfaction of the economic needs of the rural populations of the regions concerned. Through the close involvement of local elected representatives, administrative authorities and populations (choice of sites, land use, organizing agricultural and pastoral space, etc.), it will also contribute significantly to strengthening the local development process and promoting good governance. The PIP will contribute to the strengthening of gender equity by applying positive discrimination in favour of women and vulnerable groups; it will ensure in particular that women are integrated into access to developed land through the proposed techno-economic models, in the organization and management of new infrastructure (boreholes, farms, chicken coops, developed land, etc.), as well as in access to training and new production tools.

5.2. Environmental impact

219. The PIP will base its actions on international and regional conventions and treaties related to the sustainable management of natural resources, biodiversity, climate change and SDGs. In particular, it will be based on the WEF Safeguard Policy and the ECOWAS environmental policy through its vision of the environmental issue, its principles specific to the environmental issue, its challenges and its four strategic axes.
220. The overall assessment of the effects and potential impacts of PIP interventions is generally positive on the environment and on the preservation of natural resources. Indeed, it will make a significant contribution to the conservation of biodiversity, the fight against desertification, the regeneration of the natural environment and resilience to the effects of climate change through the use of solar energy and agro-ecological production systems that place the tree at the heart of the intervention. Some secondary negative impacts, related in particular to new

infrastructures and production development, have however been identified and will be subject to mitigation measures within the framework of an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) to be developed in each country. Among the most significant negative impacts are the following: (i) Site level nuisances (noise, dust, safety, etc.) during the construction of infrastructures and facilities (boreholes, hydro-agricultural works, rural tracks, buildings, etc.). (ii) increased risks of surface and ground water pollution due to increased use of fertilizers and pesticides in connection with the intensification of agricultural production; (iii) increased prevalence of water-borne diseases due to the creation of temporary surface water bodies; (iv) the possibility of increased conflicts between users (e.g. between farmers and herders) with the development of agricultural land; and (v) destruction of sites of social value.

5.3. Mitigation Measures

221. The development of a PIP Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) will guide the environmental and social management of PIP activities at all levels and help ensure compliance with both national environmental legislation and the requirements of ECOWAS environmental policy and the safeguard policies of development partners (World Bank, GEF, etc.).
222. In order to limit or eliminate negative externalities on the environment, measures will be taken to: i) carry out in-depth environmental impact studies for interventions with a high potential impact; ii) carry out a less in-depth environmental analysis and still develop an Environmental Management Plan (EMMP) which will determine the mitigation measures to be developed; iii) carry out a more in-depth environmental analysis and still develop an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) which will determine the mitigation measures to be developed; iv) carry out a more in-depth analysis of the environmental impact of interventions with a high potential impact; v) carry out a more in-depth analysis of the environmental impact of interventions with a high potential impact; vi) carry out a more in-depth analysis of the environmental impact of interventions with a low potential impact and still develop an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) which will determine the mitigation measures to be developed; vii) carry out a more in-depth analysis of the environmental impact of interventions with a high potential impact.

6. Schedules

6.1. Program Results Framework

Young people are securing, sustaining and optimizing their jobs in the ASPF sector and agro-food value chains	3. Reaching targets			
	3.1 jobs created are sustainable and provide decent incomes	3.2 Youth underemployment in rural areas is greatly reduced		3.3 uncontrolled emigration is declining significantly
Support for the young people integrated is optimal	2. Meeting the challenges of the strategy			
	2.1 a large number of young people are integrated and/or retained in the ASPF sector and agro-food value chains	2.2 flows of uncontrolled emigration are slowed down	2.3 the supporting instruments (public investment and policy measures) are effective	2.4 Young people have effective access to relevant financing and information systems, research and development hubs and training and capacity-building services.
The conditions for young people job creation are met	1. Deploy the program components			
	1.1 technical-economic models are scaled down	1.2 The ASPF sector's environment is more attractive to young people		1.4 The program is well managed and effectively and efficiently implemented

Table 16: Program Results Framework

6.2. Program Logical Framework.

LOGIC OF THE INTERVENTION	TARGET	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	SOURCES/MEANS OF VERIFICATION	CRITICS SUPPERPOSITION
<p>General Objective Contribute to the substantial increase in investments in the agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries sector, to increase job creation opportunities for unemployed or underemployed youth, with a view to slowing down rural exodus and uncontrolled emigration in West Africa.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1,200,000 direct youth jobs created in the ASPF sector and agro-food value chains 3,600,000 indirect youth jobs created in the ASPF sector and agro-food value chains 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of young people who have directly obtained employment in the ASPF sector thanks to the ECOWAS PIP-Youth program Number of young people employed by direct beneficiaries of the ECOWAS PIP-Youth program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Databases of the governance mechanism of the ECOWAS PIP-Youth program 	
<p>Specific objective 1 Promote and scale up techno-economic models with a high potential for job creation for young people (men and women).</p>	<p>3 operational categories of technical-economic models for strengthening the employability of young people in the ASPF sector in West Africa</p> <p><u>Category 1</u>: Business creation opportunities in all links of the ASPF sector value chains and with free location</p> <p><u>Category 2</u>: Opportunities for installation in ASPF spaces with or without aggregators</p> <p>Category 3: opportunities to maintain family farms by diversifying economic activities or extending working hours)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Model class operability criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> C1: All of the models in the category were successful in inserting or retaining youth in the PHAC sector. C2: All categories were operational 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PIP-Youth Program Governance Framework Annual Reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disparities between countries in strategic options for promoting the agricultural sector Reduced impact of the economic and financial crisis on countries' economies in the region Reduced magnitude of climate change impacts.
<p>Specific objective 2 Facilitate the establishment at regional, national and local level of an attractive environment for the integration of young people into the ASPF sector.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15 national business environments in the ASPF sector that are attractive enough to encourage young people to take advantage of the employment opportunities available there 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attractiveness criteria of the ASPF sector: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> C1: Tax liabilities are reduced for units managed by young people C2: Guarantee and subsidy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surveys to assess the attractiveness of the ASPF sector carried out as part of the Governance Mechanism of the PIP-Youth Programme 	

LOGIC OF THE INTERVENTION	TARGET	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	SOURCES/MEANS OF VERIFICATION	CRITICS SUPPERPOSITION
<p>Specific objective 3 Ensuring effective coordination and steering of youth employability initiatives carried out by the stakeholders</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 5 annual performance reports of the PIP-Youth programme over the first 5 years of implementation ■ 5 PIP-Youth joint review reports on the first 5 years of implementation 	<p>funds for investment and operating loans ASPF are accessible to young people</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● C3: Production, processing and marketing units for ASPF products benefit from measures to safeguard infant industries. ● C4: Cross-border marketing of ASPF products marketed by youth-run units is facilitated <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Number of annual performance reports produced by the governance system over the period ■ Number of joint review reports produced by the governance mechanism over the period 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Program governance performance reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Availability of sufficient financial resources
<p>Result 1.1 : Entrepreneurial type models in the ASPF sector and agro-food value chains are scaled up in all ECOWAS Member States</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ At least 5000 Individual Entrepreneurial Farms promoted ■ At least 12,500 MSMEs of processing and marketing promoted ■ At least 1250 innovative agro-industries promoted ■ At least 2 500 village farm domains created ■ At least 15 Zones de Facilitation d'Accès au Foncier ASPF (Zones de Facilitation d'Accès au Foncier ASPF) have been created. ■ At least 2,500 Family Farm Income Diversification 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Level of functionality of the Advisory Committee and the Interdepartmental Committee for Agriculture and Food ■ Level of functionality of the thematic multi-actor frameworks ■ Number of village agricultural estates created ■ Number of zones for facilitating access to land ASPF created ■ Number of family farm income diversification activities ASPF promoted ■ Number of working time extension areas in ASPF EFs implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Program governance performance reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Availability of sufficient financial resources

LOGIC OF THE INTERVENTION	TARGET	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	SOURCES/MEANS OF VERIFICATION	CRITICS SUPPERPOSITION
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activities ASPF are promoted At least 25,000 areas for extending the working time in EF ASPF are set up 			
<p>Result 1.2 : The models of the agro cluster type or developed zones relating to the production link are scaled up in all ECOWAS Member States.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 170 Village Agricultural Domains created in each ECOWAS Member State. At least 1 ASPF Land Access Facilitation Zone created in each ECOWAS Member State. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ASPF Land Access Facilitation Zone created in each ECOWAS Member State 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Program governance performance reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of high-performance and committed competence centres
<p>Result 1.3 : Models of the "endogenization" type are set up at agro cluster, essentially concerning the production link are scaled up in all ECOWAS Member States.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least each ECOWAS Member State has promoted 170 activities to diversify the sources of income of the ASPF FF At least each ECOWAS Member State has promoted 1,700 working time extension areas within EF ASPF. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of ECOWAS Member States that have promoted at least 170 income diversification activities in ASPF Number of Member States having established at least 1700 working time extension areas in EF ASPF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Program governance performance reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ownership of the programme at the high governmental level Availability of financial resources
<p>Result 2.1 : Young people who want to work in the ASPF sector have good opportunities for training, information and access to scientific and technical knowledge</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 5 training centres have been mobilized in each ECOWAS Member State. At least 1 ASPF advisory structure has been mobilized in the following areas each ECOWAS Member State 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The level of functioning of the mechanism for producing performance information (Planning and M&E System), communication and resource mobilization policies). Number of partnership agreements and additional projects initiated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The performance reports of the programme's governance mechanism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ownership of the programme at the high governmental level Availability of financial resources
<p>Result 2.2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least one Bonus Fund is 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of bonus funds made 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report on the study on 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ownership of the

LOGIC OF THE INTERVENTION	TARGET	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	SOURCES/MEANS OF VERIFICATION	CRITICS SUPPERPOSITION
<p>Financial and fiscal facilities are granted to young agro-promoters (men and women)</p> <p>Result 2.3 Young people in the ASPF sector have easy access to factors of production (inputs, land, equipment and materials) and to markets</p>	<p>accessible to young people working in the ASPF sector in each ECOWAS Member State.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ At least one Guarantee Fund is accessible to young people working in the ASPF sector in each ECOWAS Member State ■ 15 States are improving access to factor and product markets for young workers in the ASPF sector. 	<p>available to young people active in the ASPF sector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Number of guarantee funds made available to young people working in the ASPF sector ■ Criteria for improving access to factor and product markets. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● C1: Grants are awarded to young workers in the ASPF sector for the supply of ASPF inputs. ● C2: Grants are awarded to young people working in the ASPF sector for the acquisition of ASPF materials and equipment. ● C3: All Village Agricultural Domains and zones facilitating access to land are opened up. 	<p>access to credit for young people working in the ASPF sector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Report on the Study of active youths accessibility to Factor and Product Markets in the ASPF Sector 	<p>programme at high government level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Program ownership at governmental level
<p>Result 3.1 The program steering mechanism and stakeholders are well informed about youth unemployment and underemployment and their employability in the ASPF sector and agro-food value chains.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 15 national monographs on youth employability in the ASPF sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Number of monograph reports on youth employability in the ASPF sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Program governance performance reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Availability of sufficient financial resources
<p>Result 3.2 The program is effectively managed and coordinated</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 5 annual sessions of the steering committee during the first five years of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Number of annual sessions held by the steering committee over the period 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Minutes of the Steering Committee sessions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Availability of sufficient financial resources

LOGIC OF THE INTERVENTION	TARGET	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	SOURCES/MEANS OF VERIFICATION	CRITICS SUPPERPOSITION
implementation				

Table 17: Program Logical Framework

6.3. Performance Assessment Framework

Objectives / Results	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Data Source	Means of verification	Data collection method	Frequency of data collection	Lead Agency
General Objective Contribute to the substantial increase in investments in the agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries sector, to increase job creation opportunities for unemployed or underemployed youth, with a view to slowing down rural exodus and uncontrolled emigration in West Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of young people who have directly obtained employment in the ASPF sector thanks to the ECOWAS PIP-Youth programme 	0	1,200,000	Annual Program Report	Survey by Poll	Survey	Annual	Steering committee
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of young people employed by direct beneficiaries of the ECOWAS PIP-Youth program 	0	3,600,000	Annual Program Report	Survey by Poll	Survey	Annual	Steering committee
Specific Objectives 1 Promote and scale up techno-economic models with high job creation potential for young people (men and women)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expected job completion rate by model 	0%	90%	Mid-term and final evaluation report	Mid-term and final evaluation	Tracking Sheet	mid-term and end-of-program	Steering committee
Result 1.1 : Entrepreneurial models in the ASPF sector and agro-food value chains are being scaled up in all ECOWAS Member States.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of ASPF individual farms set up 	0	10,000	Mid-term and final evaluation report	Mid-term and final evaluation	Tracking Sheet	mid-term and end-of-program	Steering committee
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of MSMEs implemented 	0	25,000					
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of Agro-Industrial Enterprises set up 	0	2,500					
Result 1.2 : Agrocluster models or developed zones relating to the production link are scaled up in all ECOWAS Member States.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of village farms set up 	0	1 500	Mid-term and final evaluation report	Mid-term and final evaluation	Tracking Sheet	mid-term and end-of-program	Steering committee
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of ASPF Land Access Facilitation Zones set up 	0	30					
Result 1.3 : "Endogenization" Models are set up at the agro cluster level,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of Income Diversification 	0	75,000	Mid-term and final evaluation	Mid-term and final evaluation	Follow-up sheet	Mid-term and final	Steering committee

Objectives / Results	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Data Source	Means of verification	Data collection method	Frequency of data collection	Lead Agency
focusing essentially on the production link are scaled up in all ECOWAS Member States.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activities promoted Number of Working Time Extension Areas 	0	40,000	report	report		evaluation	
<p>Specific objectives 2</p> <p>Facilitate the establishment at regional, national and local level of an attractive environment for the integration of young people into the ASPF sector.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Average rate of reduction in operating expenses units set up 	0%	25%	Production campaign report	Production campaign survey	Survey	Bi-annual	Steering Committee
<p>Result 2.1 :</p> <p>Young people wishing to work in the ASPF sector have good opportunities for training, information and access to scientific and technical knowledge.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rate of technical supervision of the units set up 	0%	100%	Production campaign report	Production campaign survey	Survey	Bi-annual	Steering Committee
<p>Result 2.2</p> <p>Financial and fiscal facilities are granted to young agro-promoters (men and women)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of young people integration units with access to credit 	0%	100%	Production campaign report	Production campaign survey	Survey	Bi-annual	Steering Committee
<p>Result 2.3</p> <p>Young people in the ASPF sector have easy access to factors of production (inputs, land, equipment and materials) and to markets.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of youth integration units with access to certified seed Number of integration units for young people with access to fertilizer Number of youth insertion units equipped 	0%	100%	Production campaign report	Production campaign survey	Survey	Bi-annual	Steering Committee
<p>Specific Objectives 3</p> <p>Ensure the effective coordination and steering of youth employability initiatives led by stakeholders</p>	Number of annual coordination meetings held	0	4 /an	Annual report Program	Statements of Findings	Counting	Annual	Steering Committee
<p>Result 3.1</p> <p>The programme steering mechanism and stakeholders are well informed about youth unemployment and underemployment and their employability in the ASPF sector and agro-food value chains.</p>	Number of databases on youth employment in the ASPF sector in West Africa	0	1	Study report	Validation workshop (statement of findings)	Survey	Five-Yearly	Steering Committee
<p>Result 3.2</p> <p>Program efficiently managed and coordinated programme</p>	Number of indirect jobs created	0	3,600,000	Mid-term and final evaluation report	Mid-term and final evaluation	Tracking Sheet	Mid-term and final evaluation	Steering Committee

Table 18: Performance Assessment Framework


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