



WEST AFRICA AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY PROGRAMME WAAPP

Synthesis meeting of the Second Support Missions 2015
(20th-21st November 2015, Dakar - SENEGAL)



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November 2015

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1. Introduction

The West Africa Agricultural Productivity Programme is a sub-regional initiative launched by ECOWAS with the financial support of the World Bank, Spain, Denmark and Japan in order to increase agricultural productivity through regional integration. Specifically, the programme supports for the generation and dissemination of technologies as well as production innovations of agricultural priority sectors of recipient countries. The Programme operates in 13 member countries of ECOWAS that are:

- Ghana, Mali, Senegal within the framework of WAAPP 2A,
- Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast, Nigeria within the framework of WAAPP 1B,
- Benin, the Gambia, Guinea, Liberia, Niger, Sierra Leone and Togo within the framework of WAAPP 1C.

In order to assess the progress made in the implementation of WAAPP, the World Bank, CORAF/WECARD and some countries worked in joint missions both in the 13 recipient countries and in the Executive Secretariat from October to November 2015. At the end of the missions, the current synthesis meeting has been organized in Dakar on 20 -21 November 2015 to assess the situation with countries and other technical and financial partners concerning the progress made, challenges and prospects.

This second meeting was meant to strengthen sharing lessons between recipient countries in order to improve the global performance of the WAAPP. Thus, the following points were accepted at the end of the meeting:

1-Progress made and challenges ahead for the achievement of the Programme objectives known by all the WAAPP community.

2-Recommendations for the improvement of the WAAPP's implementation performance.

3- Emerging issues of the Programme implementation identified and proposed to CRP.

The workshop registered 140 participants from WAAPP countries, Cape Verde and compounds, delegations of national coordination bodies, the General Secretariat of the Mano River Union, the Executive Secretariat of CORAF/WECARD and the World Bank.

It is important to note that the holding of this meeting follows the sectorial Forum on WAAPP organized in the framework of the International Conference on Agriculture in West Africa on 17- 19 November 2015 in Dakar-Senegal. The aforementioned Forum helped the WAAPP model better known through its major achievements and to make a statement to motivate African policymakers to further support the initiative of ECOWAP

2. Opening Ceremony

The workshop's opening ceremony was chaired by Mr. Lamine Lo, Director of Cabinet of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Equipment of Senegal, representing the Minister. His opening speech was preceded by welcome addresses of Mrs Diawara, Coordinator of WAAPP Senegal, Dr Paco Sérémé, Executive Director of CORAF/WECARD and Mr. Abdoulaye Toure, the World Bank Representative.

Globally, interventions welcomed all the gains that have been achieved in the framework of the Programme implementation in the respective countries. They stressed the special context in which this second meeting of the year was held that is organizing the Sectorial Forum on WAAPP and the International Conference on Agriculture in West Africa. Speakers noted as major challenges the need to rethink the implementation of regional instruments intensification, market regulation and improving access of vulnerable populations to food but also ensure dissemination to generated large-scale technologies, and sustainable funding for agricultural research and consultancy in West Africa.

It should be noted the visit in this summary meeting of Dr. Simeon Ehui, Agriculture Director for West Africa at the World Bank. Dr Ehui came to express support and congratulations to the program for its countless acquired generated technology to transform agriculture in west Africa through a further regional integration. He informed the participants that for the World Bank, agriculture remains a priority it will continue to fund. In this perspective, he hoped that the program would adopt on a large scale the generated technologies by communicating more with the actors in the sub region. He also hoped that the States take greater ownership of the program by finding alternative funding to sustain the gains. Compared to the second phase of funding WAAPP 1B and 1C and the first phase WAAPP D, he wished that more pleas are made with the Governments to bring them to make it a national priority.

3. Proceedings

Two series of presentations were made by the National Coordinating Bodies, CORAF/WECARD and the Secretariat of the Union Mano River commissioned by CORAF/WECARD to coordinate the activities of the Japanese donation for the promotion of rice production in the countries of the Union.

For the first round, each country had twenty minutes to share with other countries the overall performance of the Programme at national level, the main achievements in the field of corporate communication and for the development, promotion of friendly climate agriculture, application of environmental and social safeguards measures, contribution to the creation of jobs for young people and women and to improve the nutrition of populations. Cape Verde- is in the process of preparing its entry into the program through the WAAPP 1D series- shared with the participants the progress made in developing the project document. The second series of presentations by the Executive Secretariat of CORAF/WECARD focused on the overall synthesis of progress in program implementation at national and regional level, the seed issue with a focus on initiative support to countries affected by the Ebola disease and Wasix seed marketing platform and finally the progress of coordination of activities by the Japanese donation presented by the Secretary of the Mano River Union. The achievements of the programme to support CORAF/WECARD as part of the Canadian and European cooperation (MDFT) were summarized in a booklet and shared with participants.

After each presentation, discussions were made to provide clarification to the different concerns. After all the presentations, a discussion was opened to address cross-cutting and emerging issues. The presentation of the countries ratings as well as those of the Executive Secretariat of CORAF/WECARD closed this second Synthesis meeting of 2015.

4. Major Results of work

4.1 Programme implementation performance

4.1.1 Disbursements situation

Table 1 summarizes the disbursement rate (%) made by the recipient countries of WAAPP 2A under the IDA Fund.

Table 1: Disbursement rate (%) of recipient countries of WAAPP 2A under IDA funding

Series	Countries	Progress in 2015	
		May	November
WAAPP 2A	Ghana	59,94	75,7
	Mali	13,12	25,3
	Senegal	45,22	53,0

The series of WAAPP 2A is halfway through and it can be noted that Senegal and Ghana are progressing well. On the other side, Mali that has experienced a delay start in its second phase will nevertheless have to work harder to achieve a satisfactory rate of disbursement by the next support mission.

The WAAPP 1B series expires in June 2016. The countries of this series have benefited from the IDA Fund and the Spanish Fund (GFRP) which expired in May 2015. In addition to these two funds, the Ivory Coast received Japanese donation (PHRD). Table 2 shows the situation of the disbursement rates achieved on the various funds.

Table 2: Disbursement rate (%) of recipient countries of WAAPP 1B under IDA, GFRP and PHRD fundings

Series	Countries	Progress in 2015					
		IDA		GFRP		PHRD	
		May	November	May	November	May	November
WAAPP 1B	Burkina Faso	61	71,43	71	93		
	Ivory Coast	85,63	94,11	69,9	95,41	77,06	81,94
	Nigeria	82,11	93,71	95,2	100		

On the IDA Fund, we note that Burkina Faso should make more effort, since this fund expires in June 2016 (Table 2). The Spanish donation has expired without Burkina Faso and Ivory Coast disbursing 100%. Regarding the Japanese Fund, the Ivory Coast is 81.94% and should seek to ensure 100% disbursement by the end of the project.

WAAPP 1C is funded through the IDA Fund, GFRP and PHRD. However, Benin, Niger and Togo received only the IDA Fund while Guinea benefited the Japanese Fund. Other countries have either benefited the Spanish donation (The Gambia) or the Japanese donation (Liberia and Sierra Leone) in addition to their IDA Fund.

Like the 1B series, WAAPP 1C also expires in June 2016. In this perspective, Niger and to a lesser extent Benin should make more effort in the next 6 months to complete the full disbursement of their IDA funds (Table 3). The Gambia closed the Spanish donation with 98.64% disbursement. Regarding the PHRD Fund, recipient countries are in a good prospect of disbursing to 100% by the end of the project.

Table 3: Disbursement rate (%) of recipient countries of WAAPP 1C under IDA, GFRP and PHRD fundings

Series	Countries	2015					
		IDA		GFRP		PHRD	
		May	November	May	November	May	November
WAAPP 1C	Benin	65,29	79				
	The Gambia		83,86		98,64		
	Guinea					92,7	97,46
	Liberia	92,08	100			78,86	92,9
	Niger	54	67				
	Sierra Leone	84,32	86.9			81,16	87,7
	Togo	87	93,45				

4.1.2. Implementation of recommendations

According to the assessment criteria agreed at the synthesis meeting in Sierra Leone in 2013 to implement the recommendations, countries and CORAF/WECARD should achieve at least 80% of the recommendations of past support missions. Chart 1 shows the performance of countries in relation to the 80% target achievement:

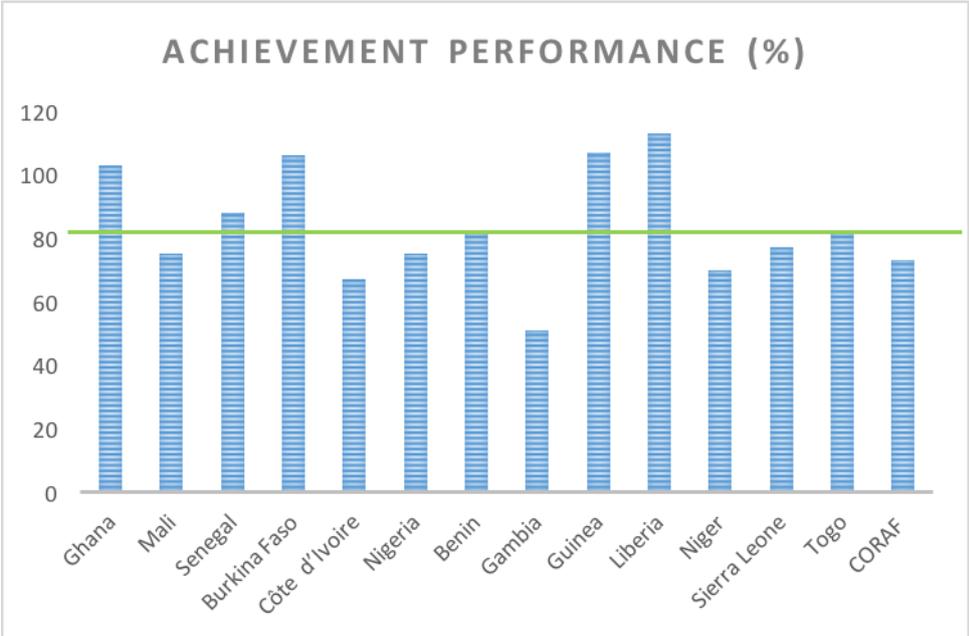


Fig 1: Recommendations achievement performance (%)

4.1.3. Implementation of AWPB 2015

Compared with the assessment criteria agreed at the synthesis meeting in Sierra Leone in 2013 for setting the implementation of AWPB, countries and CORAF must achieve at least 80% of their AWPB by the second synthesis meeting of the year. Chart 2 shows the performance of countries in relation to the 80% target achievement:

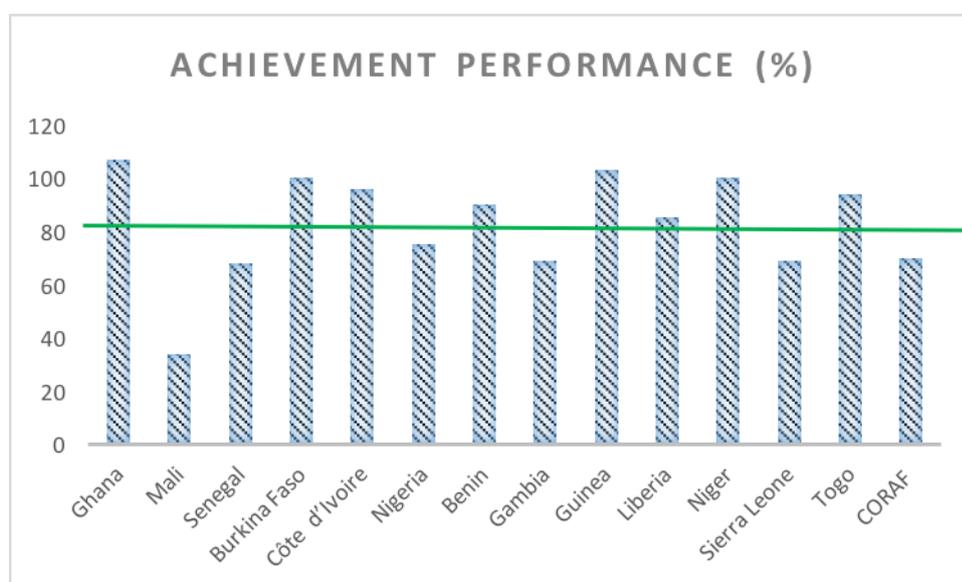


Figure 1: AWPB implementation rate(%)

4.1.4 Level of achievement of the Project Development Goal indicators

The Project Development Goal indicators are: (1) the number of direct project beneficiaries including 40% women, (2) the number of beneficiaries using technologies generated by other countries, (3) the number of technologies generated by the CNS, (4) the number of producers with knowledge on generated /"liberated" technologies by the project, (5) the area in hectares covered by new technologies disseminated through the project and (6) the number of producers having adopted improved technologies made available by the project.

By conducting an analysis of the levels of achievement of target indicators, it appears that overall, countries recorded performance rate over 100%. Countries like Ivory Coast have even 500% achievements compared to the target beneficiaries using technologies from other countries. However, countries like Mali for indicators 2 and 5, Nigeria for Indicator 2, The Gambia and Sierra Leone for indicators 5 and 6 should make more efforts.

4.2 Communication on WAAPP

In order to ensure that the countries implement both institutional communication activities to promote the programme rather than for development, including information on best production technologies, it has been asked to report on activities they had to drive on these two aspects. Table 5 shows that globally, countries do as many corporate communications activities as possible than development.

Table 4: Level of achievement of the Project Development Goal indicators

Countries	Project Development Goal indicators					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Ghana	102	62	200	86	86	91
Mali	163	28	92	-	70	118
Senegal	141	64	121	118	106	143
Burkina Faso	138	78	233	132	136	125
Ivory Coast	136	500	142	133	165	123
Nigeria	108	40	83	100	105	103
Benin	102	-	160	-	194	170
The Gambia	111	-	N/A	-	71	66
Guinea	163	-	100	-	125	127
Liberia	114	166	N/A	-	92	101
Niger	117	-	120	-	222	136
Sierra Leone	88	-	280	-	41	53
Togo	157	-	-	-	254	158

4.3 Consideration of climate change

Following a workshop held in Cotonou in October 2015 to provide countries with practical tools for climate-smart agriculture, countries were requested to finalize their climate change action plans whose draft was developed during the workshop. Table 6 shows the status of finalization of climate change action plans in the country. It should be noted that countries such as The Gambia, Liberia, Niger and Sierra Leone were able to take part in the Cotonou workshop and CORAF/WECARD intends to organize a special session for these countries.

4.4 Implementation of environmental and social safeguards

The environmental and social safeguards are part and parcel of the precautions adopted implementation of the programme. However, countries are faced with a movement of focal points. In order to fast-track the handling of these issues, countries were requested to report on the actual existence of a focal point accountable for these issues and to invigilate their implementation.

Table 5: communication approach

Countries	Number of activities in institutional communication	Number of activities in communication for development
Ghana	4	3
Mali	4	6
Senegal	5	5
Burkina Faso	3	4
Ivory Coast	6	5
Nigeria	8	4
Benin	4	3
The Gambia	5	3
Guinea	5	3
Liberia	4	6
Niger	9	9
Sierra Leone	5	4
Togo	3	11
Total	65	66

Table 6: impacts of the completion of the action plan on climate change

Countries	Completed action plan
Benin	Yes
Burkina Faso	Yes
Côte d'Ivoire	Yes
The Gambia	No
Guinea	Yes
Ghana	Yes
Liberia	No
Mali	No
Niger	No
Nigeria	Yes

Senegal	Yes
Sierra Leone	No
Togo	Yes

Table 7 shows that countries are making efforts to have these resource people constantly by filling vacancies through the recruitment of new staff members. Ivory Coast reported that it needs more staff members, but it reaches out to service providers to deal with the environmental and protection social issues. It was noted that the countries see to the implementation of these precautions, but there is a need to retrain staff members and in this respect CORAF/WECARD and the World Bank intend to organize a workshop in the first quarter 2016.

Table 7: Status of focal points in charge of social and environmental protection

Countries	Existence Environmental protection focal points	Existence social protection focal points
Benin	Yes	Yes
Burkina Faso	Yes	Yes
Côte d'Ivoire	No	Non
Gambia	Yes	Yes
Guinea	Yes	Yes
Ghana	Yes	Yes
Liberia	Yes	Yes
Mali	Yes	Yes
Niger	Yes	Yes
Nigeria	Yes	Yes
Senegal	Yes	Yes
Sierra Leone	Yes	Yes
Togo	Yes	Yes

4.5 Programme impact assessment

The first phases of the program will come to an end in June 2016 in 10 of the 13 implementing countries. In order to facilitate the second phase of the negotiations, each country must necessarily conduct this study. Also, countries were requested to tell whether they have completed the study or whether at least the study is in progress. Table 8 shows that 8 out of 13 countries have either completed

or started their impact assessment. The remaining countries were requested countries to quickly start their study, by contracting with the very resource persons who conducted their Impact study.

Table 8: Status of implementation of studies in the countries

Countries	State of implementation
Ghana	Yes
Mali	No
Senegal	Yes
Burkina Faso	No
Côte d'Ivoire	Yes
Nigeria	Yes
Benin	Yes
Gambia	No
Guinea	Yes
Liberia	No
Niger	Yes
Sierra Leone	Yes
Togo	No

4.6 WAAPP's contribution to job creation

Youth and women employment is a concern for all governments of WAAPP member countries. To better appreciate WAAPP's contribution to employment creation, countries were requested to give a feedback on the issue. Table 9 features a total of 368,876 jobs created, of which 41% for women and 45% for under-35 young people through the dissemination of aquaculture technologies, production of banana plants, production and poultry vaccination, the manufacture of animal feed, drying or smoking of products, the processing of various agricultural products, etc. These activities have enabled women and young people to create their own businesses to generate incomes and also to employ other people. However, countries were requested to classify employments in full-time or part-time jobs.

4.7 WAAPP's Contribution to nutrition improvement

Nutrition is one of the emerging issues deserving special attention as part of project interventions. Thus the countries were requested to consider this issue and report on the program's contributions to the issue of nutrition improvement. Table 10 shows that countries conduct interventions that effectively contribute to improving nutrition through the dissemination of technologies such as yellow-flesh sweet potato and cassava that are enriched with provitamin A, rice parboiling which preserves the nutrient enrichment contained in cereal flour and tubers, etc.

Table 9: WAAPP's Contribution to job creation

Countries	Total jobs created	% women	% young people (under-35)
Benin	878	33	66
Burkina Faso	336		
Côte d'Ivoire	1 500	13	97
The Gambia	9 454		
Guinea	941	53	61
Ghana	186 406	44	38
Liberia	34 830		
Mali	2 607	40	75
Niger	5 511		
Nigeria	4 016		
Senegal	1722	38	30
Sierra Leone	120 628	58	76
Togo	47		
Total	368 876	41	45

Table 10: Activities run as part of WAAPP's contribution to nutrition improvement

Countries	Number of activities conducted with an impact on nutrition
Benin	10
Burkina Faso	4
Côte d'Ivoire	2
The Gambia	4
Guinea	1
Ghana	4
Liberia	5
Mali	-
Niger	4
Nigeria	13
Senegal	4
Sierra Leone	4
Togo	3

4.8 Upgrading NCoSs into RCoEs

CORAF/WECARD took stock of progress in support to National Centres of Specialization (Nachos) for their upgrading into Regional Centres of Excellence (RCoE), including the implementation of the Lome II stakeholders' consultation workshop roadmap where countries validated their action plan at national level and forwarded it to CORAF/WECARD. Table 11 shows the status of the implementation of the roadmap.

Table 11: Status of implementation of activities agreed upon during the Lome II workshop

NCoS	Consolidated action plan	Internally validated action plan	Nationally validated action plan	Validated action plan sent to CORAF
Dry cereals	Yes	Yes	No	No
Tubers	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Rained rice	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
stockbreeding	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Maize	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Plantain	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Aquaculture	No	No	No	No
Mangrove rice	No	No	No	No
Fruits and vegetables	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

4.9 Cross-cutting issues

After the presentations, a discussion session was opened to look into crosscutting issues relating to implementation of the program. The discussions highlighted issues deserving special heed. These include: (1) a strong appeal was launched to governments to give priority to the financing of the second phase of WAAPP 1B and 1C and the first phase WAAPP D- and already, each country was requested to send a letter to their Minister of Finance in this respect, and CORAF/WECARD will send a letter to ECOWAS and the Prime Ministers of the countries for signature; (2) reporting on the results of the program should be intensified in terms of marketing and business development resulting from the adoption of the technologies generated in order to elicit widespread adoption especially by the private sector; (3) conducting quality impact studies; (4) accompanying the NCoSs upgrading into RCoEs and (5) establishment of sustainable funding mechanisms

4.10 Rating of countries and CORAF/WECARD

The rating of countries and CORAF/WECARD is based on five performance criteria including (i) the actual disbursement rate compared to the target rate, (ii) implementation of action plans (as a percentage of the actions completed), (iii) the rate of implementation of the AWPB, (iv) the level of achievement of the results of the ODP in relation to targeted values and (v) the activities carried out at the regional level, i.e. the number technology/innovations received from outside for the purpose of testing or demonstrations.

Table 12 shows the assessment of countries' implementation performance and coordination of the program by the Executive Secretariat of CORAF/WECARD as a result of support missions conducted.

Table 12: Rating of countries after completion of support mission

Series	Countries	Rating of countries after completion of support mission							
		Apr 2012	Oct 2012	Apr 2013	Nov 2013	May 2013	Nov 2014	May 2015	Nov 2015
WAAPP-2A	Ghana	-	-	S*	MS	MS	S	S	S
	Mali	-	-	-	-	MS	MS	MU	MS
	Senegal	-	-	S	MS	MS	S	MS	S
WAAPP-1B	Burkina Faso	MS	MS	MS	MS	MS	MS	S	S
	Cote d'Ivoire	MS	MS	MS	S	S	S	S	S
	Nigeria	U	MU	MS	MS	S	S	S	S
WAAPP-1C	Benin	MS	MS	MS	MS	MS	S	S	S
	Liberia	U	MU	MU	MU	MS	MS	MS	MS
	Niger	MS	MS	MS	MS	MS	MS	MS	MS
	Sierra Leone	MS	MS	MS	S	S	S	S	S
	The Gambia	MS	MS	MS	S	MS	MS	MS	MS
Japanese fund	Togo	MS	MS	MS	S	S	S	MS	S
	Guinea	MS	MS	MS	S	S	S	S	S
CORAF		S	S	MS	MS	MS	S	S	S

* S=Satisfactory; MS=Moderately satisfactory and MU= Moderately unsatisfactory

The general trend is that 9 out of 13 countries have had a satisfactory implementation performance. Countries such as Senegal and Togo have evolved from MS as of the mission of May to S at the current mission. Similarly, Mali has improved its performance moving from MU during last mission to MS at the current mission. Niger has remained constant at MS and participants encouraged them to strive to achieve S at the next mission. Liberia has been able to maintain MS for the last four meetings and there is a prospect for S before project closure as the PCU was working overtime to ensure that project activities we fully implemented.

5 Recommendations

After the discussions, the following recommendations were made as featured in Table 11 below:

Table 11: List of recommendations

	Recommendations	Organisation in charge
1	Producing good quality films on the results achieved by WAAPP in the different countries in order to prepare a video directory which will be shared with the countries for broadcasting in their respective national TV channels	WAAPP National Coordinations
2	Countries (1C & 1B) that have NOT requested the second phase of WAAPP were encouraged to submit letter to the World Bank before the end of November 2015 to allow them qualify under the World Bank allocation. Countries were encouraged to adapt the Nigerian Communication which was displayed during the meeting.	WAAPP National Coordinators /CORAF/WECARD
3	<i>In cooperation with countries of the region, consolidate and promote the important achievements achieved through socio-economic analyses in a bid to ensure their adoption</i>	CORAF/WECARD
4	In order to ensure its wide dissemination and adoption, a regional conference should be organized on SRI technology bringing together all stakeholders, to be coupled with a technology trade fair, as recommended during the sectorial WAAPP forum	CORAF/WECARD
5	Enhance analysis of information on the effects and impacts of E-extension technologies and E-subsidy and share them with policy makers	WAAPP National Coordination
6	Develop a repository that defines the types of jobs created to guide countries	CORAF/WECARD
7	Develop an action plan for youth employment in each country (including partnerships with universities, schools and training centres)	WAAPP National Coordination
8	Develop training module in each NCoS based on the technologies generated to be share with other countries and conduct at least one training session open to countries in the region	NCoS Coordinators
9	Support the implementation of NCoSs' action plans for integration in the 2016 AWPB of WAAPP countries	WAAPP National Coordination
10	Harmonizing methods and providing guidance to the countries for the effective implementation of impact assessments	CORAF/WECARD
11	Focus on the socio-economic empowerment of women beneficiaries of WAAPP projects	WAAPP National Coordination
12	Developing a system of marketing and advocacy on technologies generated under the WAAPP projects by organizing at least one workshop to share results with policy makers, stakeholders and organizations in a bid to ensure ensure their scaling up	WAAPP National Coordination
13	Organizing a capacity building workshop in Environmental Protection	CORAF/WECARD

6 Closing ceremony

The closing ceremony was marked by speeches delivered by the Deputy Minister of Agriculture of Liberia, the Representative of the World Bank and the Executive Director of CORAF/WECARD. The speakers welcomed the progress achieved and hailed participants' turnout. This shows the interest they give to issues discussed. Through the voice of her Vice-Minister of Agriculture who took part in the activities, Liberia particularly extended her warm thanks to all countries which provided assistance during the Ebola outbreak which seriously affected the country. Countries were urged to pay due heed to the recommendations resulting from this second review meeting in order to improve their performance. They underscored the technologies developed in the fields of mechanization and processing, and at this stage, they called for more communication efforts in order to help create jobs for young people. Countries were urged to conduct advocacy at the national level to ensure the sustainability of the program.

7 List of Liberian Delegation

NO	Name	Position	Institution
1.	J. Cyrus Saygbe, Sr.	National Project Coordinator/WAAPP	WAAPP PCU
2.	Edward P. Borloh	M & E Officer	WAAPP PCU
3.	Henry H. Sele	Accountant	WAAPP PCU
4.	Mr. Roland Bishop Doe	Assistant Director for Multilateral Aid	Ministry of Finance & Development Planning
5.	Momolu Gray	Farmer	Bomi Innovation Platform
6.	Thomas Gbokie	Deputy Minister	Ministry of Agriculture
7.	Abibatu Kromah	Acting Director- CARI	Central Agricultural Research Institute

8 Appreciation

We want to use this medium to appreciate the Government of Liberia through the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Finance & Development Planning for their continuous support to the WAAPP project which has shown its significance for the Agricultural sector. We also want to thank the World Bank, the Government of Japan for their support to the project as well as other stakeholders in the Sector. The next wrap-up meeting is expected to be held in Abuja, Nigeria which will conclude WAAPP 1C & 1B countries under the program.