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**Synthesis of national agricultural  
investment programs**



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# 1. Introduction

The Common Agricultural Policy of ECOWAS (ECOWAP) was adopted in January 2005, following a close consultation among member states and regional professional organizations. The adoption came less than 2 years after the launch of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP) under the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), an initiative of the African Union. In March 2005, ECOWAS organized, in Bamako, Mali, the Regional Implementation Planning Meeting for CAADP in West Africa. The meeting reviewed the objectives, targets, and principles of CAADP and their alignment with ECOWAP, and confirmed the latter as the political as well as institutional framework for the implementation of the former in the West Africa region. In May 2005, ECOWAS and the NEPAD Secretariat developed a joint ECOWAP/CAADP action plan for the period 2005-2010 for the development of the agricultural sector.

The ECOWAS Commission subsequently established a task force for the implementation of ECOWAP/CAADP, and mobilized the necessary technical expertise and funding for the preparation of regional and national agricultural investment programs, including US\$ 9.00 million of its own funds. The technical preparation of the National Agricultural Investment Programs (NAIPs) was coordinated by the ministries in charge of integration, led by the ministries in charge of agriculture, and carried out by a team of national and regional experts, with assistance from the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) and the Regional Strategy Analysis and Knowledge Support System (ReSAKSS), established at the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA). The current report summarizes the content of the NAIPs as well as the findings of the technical analysis that has guided the formulation.

## **2. Past performance and outlook for agricultural growth and poverty reduction among ECOWAS member countries**

In adopting CAADP, African governments had, among others, set for their countries a collective goal of achieving a 6% percent agricultural growth rate, as a key strategy toward achieving the Millennium Development Goal of reducing poverty to 50% of its 1990 level. They had also opted for a partnership framework to mobilize the required funding to achieve the above growth rate, including the allocation by national governments of a budget share of at least 10% to the agricultural sector. Finally, CAADP also reflects an option for evidence and outcome based planning and implementation in support of an inclusive sectoral review and dialogue process, in line with the broader NEPAD peer review and accountability principle. A key element of ECOWAP/CAADP is, therefore, to support and add value to the efforts of individual member states, where necessary, to ensure that they meet the above growth, budgetary, and poverty reduction targets and align with the above principles.

An important part of the planning work carried out by the technical teams in individual member states consisted of reviewing past, current, and emerging country efforts against the above objectives. This includes:

- Examining the recent growth performance of the agricultural sector, as well as future growth and poverty outcomes based on observed trends;
- Determining how such outcomes compare with the targets established for the sector under the ECOWP/CAADP agenda and how they compare with the Millennium Development Goal to halve the proportion of people living on less than a dollar a day (MDGI);
- Measuring the prospects of meeting these targets and analyzing the implications for future sector growth and poverty-reduction strategies;
- Estimating the long term funding needs to accelerate agricultural growth and achieve the poverty MDG.

The nature of ECOWAP/CAADP as the centerpiece of poverty-reduction strategies among member states also implies that agriculture and its individual subsectors must play a primary role as leading sources of pro-poor growth at the national and rural levels. Successful implementation of the agenda at country level therefore should be guided by a good understanding of the impact of sector wide growth and growth within individual agricultural subsectors on income and

poverty levels among different categories of rural households and across geographic zones.

## 2.1. Agricultural growth and poverty reduction in ECOWAS countries

The analysis of the growth effects on poverty reduction of different sectors and subsectors amongst ECOWAS countries reveals that the contribution of agricultural growth would be relatively higher than the contribution of the non-agricultural growth. Figure 1 shows that, in all ECOWAS countries, a 1% reduction of poverty at the national and rural levels can be attributed by more than half to the growth of the agricultural sector. From 52.5% in Benin, the contribution of agricultural growth to poverty reduction reaches 75% in Nigeria and Togo and nearly 60% in most of the considered countries.

Figure 1 Contribution of agricultural growth to poverty reduction at the national and rural levels (%)

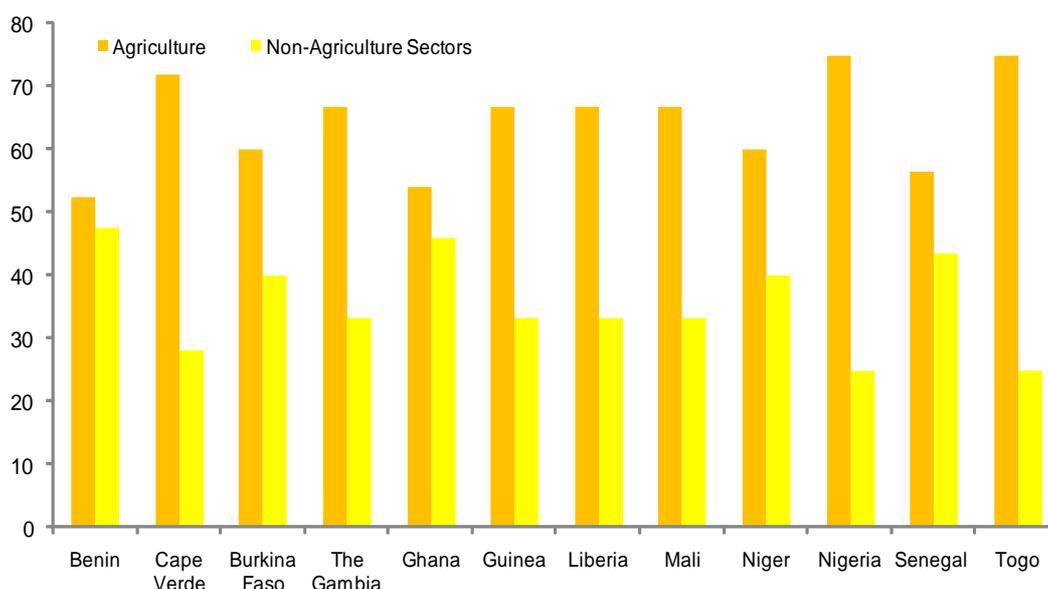
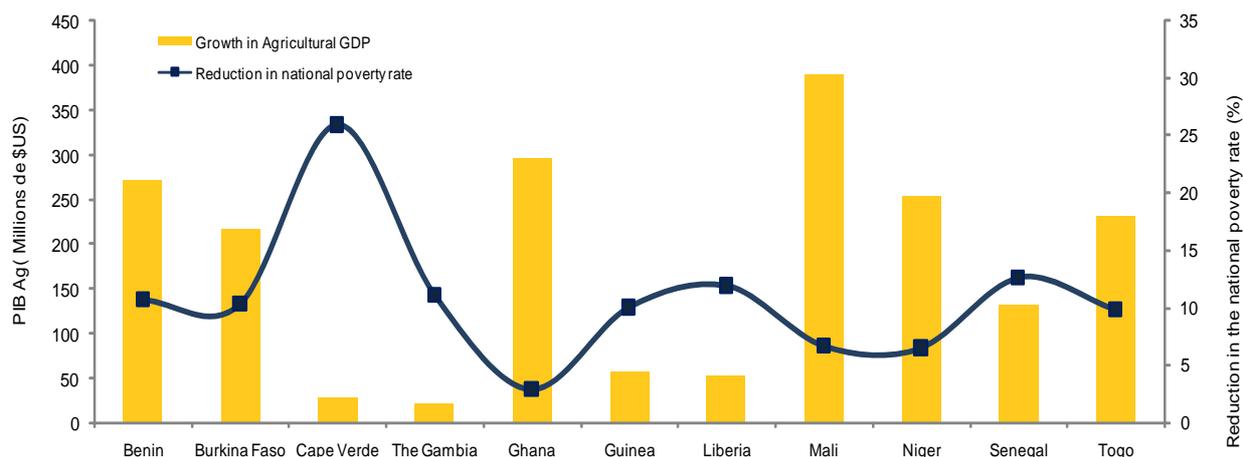


Figure 2 shows the long-term contributions (2015) of marginal efforts in agricultural growth to farm incomes and poverty reduction in various ECOWAS countries. In this figure, the left axis and the bars show increases of agricultural GDP for each country resulting from an annual steady growth rate of 1% in agriculture until 2015. The curve and right y-axis show the corresponding contributions to the reduction of the poverty rate. The figure shows that an

additional growth of 1% would increase the agricultural GDP of The Gambia, Guinea, Senegal and Mali by \$20.8 million, \$57 million, \$132 million and \$389.5 million, respectively. The corresponding reduction in the national poverty rate would be comparatively small in Niger and Mali reaching, nevertheless, 6.5% and 6.7%, respectively. The highest reduction of poverty would be achieved in Cape-Verde with 25.9% followed by Senegal with 12.6%, The Gambia with 11.1%.

Figure 2: Contributions of agricultural growth to increases of agricultural GDP (millions of \$US) and poverty reduction (%)



## 2.2. Effectiveness of alternative agricultural growth strategies in relation to poverty reduction

Although accelerated growth of the agricultural sector as a whole may be the most promising strategy currently available to African countries for poverty reduction, such a strategy must also recognize that agricultural sub-sectors do not contribute to the same extent to growth and poverty reduction. The importance of the contribution of each subsector to growth was measured by its initial share in income and employment and its potential to contribute to accelerated growth.

According to the analysis of the potential for long-term poverty reduction (horizon 2015) of a number of alternative growth strategies considered in each country, the food crops subsector has the greatest potential to contribute to increases in farm income and poverty reduction (Table 1). Livestock also emerges as a strategic area of intervention in the Sahel. However, results demonstrate that isolated strategies exclusively targeting a commodity or a subsector would be less effective for poverty reduction than a comprehensive strategy aiming for largely diversified agricultural and non-agricultural growth.

Table 1: Strategic agricultural subsectors/channels for the agricultural growth and poverty reduction

Benin	Food crops (Roots and Tuber)*
Burkina Faso	Cattle and Sorghum/millet
Cape Verde	Food crops
The Gambia	Cereals (millet/Sorghum)* and livestock
Ghana	Root crops and fisheries
Guinea	Rice
Liberia	Food crops
Mali	Food crops (Rice; Millet/Sorghum)*
Niger	Livestock
Nigeria	Cassava, Rice
Senegal	Livestock and food crops (millet/sorghum; Rice)*
Sierra Leone	Cassava
Togo	Food crops

\* For countries where a disaggregated SAM did not exist, results were taken from the IFPRI multi-market model

It would be extremely difficult for most, but not all, ECOWAS countries to actually achieve the very high agricultural growth rates required to achieve MDG-1, halving poverty by 2015. However, the results suggest that countries can make significant progress towards achieving the 2015 target – by ensuring a successful implementation of their agricultural development program in order to generate a widely diversified growth in the agricultural sector as well as in the non-agricultural sectors.

In summary, these results suggest the following lessons for the design and implementation of strategies to achieve the ECOWAP/CAADP growth target and MDG-1 in ECOWAS countries:

- Agriculture will remain the major source of growth and poverty reduction both at the national and rural levels during the next 10-15 years;
- A continuation of recent trends in agricultural growth would modestly reduce national poverty rates by the year 2015;
- Isolated growth strategies aiming individually at one or other main agricultural subsectors will not significantly reduce poverty rates

The potential for poverty reduction would be even greater if the growth strategy is broadly diversified both in agricultural and in nonagricultural sectors.

### 2.3. Agricultural growth and poverty reduction: ECOWAS vs. other african regions

Between 1999 and 2005, the agricultural sector grew by 5.0% a year in the ECOWAS region, well above the African average of 3.3%. However, the average poverty rate in the region (50.2%) was higher than the African average (45.6%). Cape Verde and Gambia (from ECOWAS) were the only African countries with poverty rate below 40% and agricultural growth rate above 6% (Figure 3). Figure 4 presents the distribution of ECOWAS countries with respect to both poverty rate and agricultural growth rate. The majority of ECOWAS countries are in Group I. Group definition is as follows:

- Group I: Below 6% growth rate and 40% poverty rate;
- Group II: Above 6% growth rate but below 40% poverty;
- Group III: Above 6% growth rate and 40% poverty rate;
- Group IV: Below 6% growth rate but above 40% poverty rate.

Figure 3: ECOWAS standing with respect to CAADP target and poverty reduction (1999-2005)

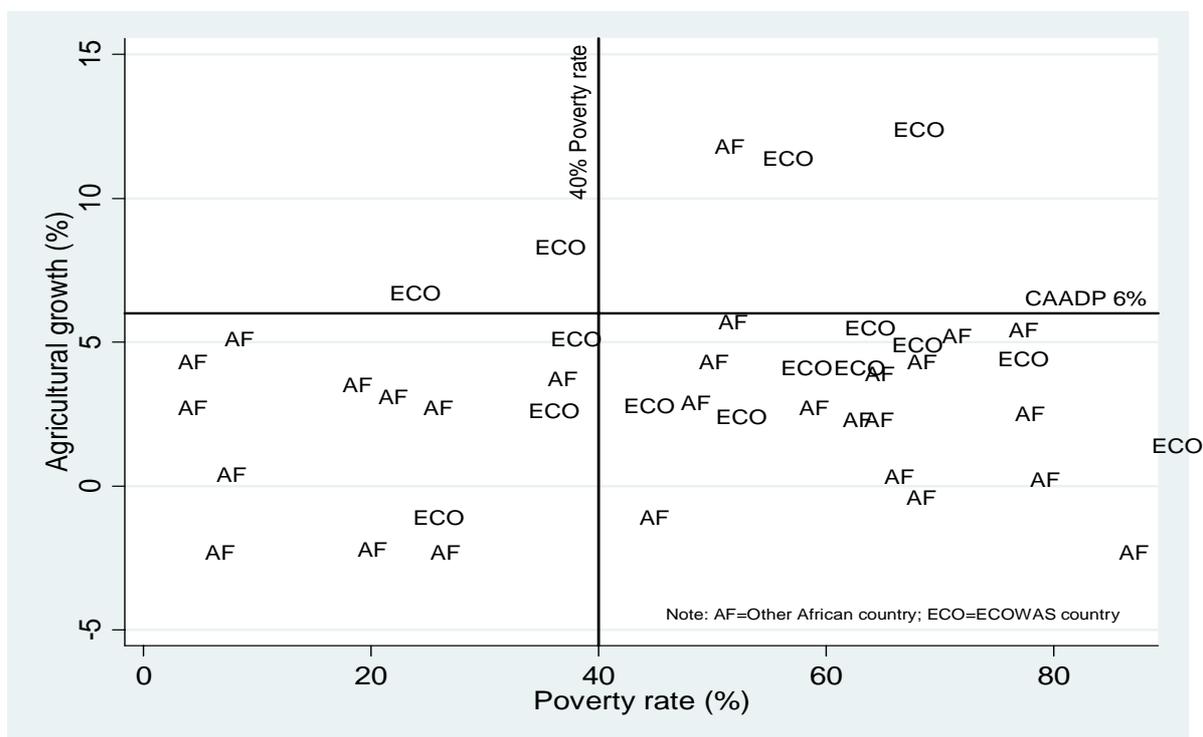
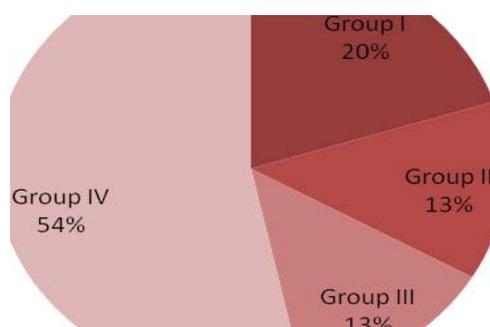


Figure 4: Distribution of ECOWAS countries with respect to poverty rate and growth rate (1999-2005)



## 2.4. Are ECOWAS countries on track to meeting CAADP's growth and poverty reduction targets by 2015?

In the ECOWAS region, under current trends, expected agricultural growth rate performance is projected to stabilize at around 4.4% by 2015 (Figure 5). Although positive, the growth rate for agriculture is less than the 6% targeted under CAADP. Moreover, the projected agricultural performance is not sufficient to achieve MDG1 by 2015, except for Ghana, Cape Verde and Senegal (Figure 6). In countries such as Benin and Liberia, without intervention, the poverty rate is expected to increase, respectively, by 17.7% and 24% by 2015.

Figure 5: Expected agricultural growth rate by 2015 under current trends (%)

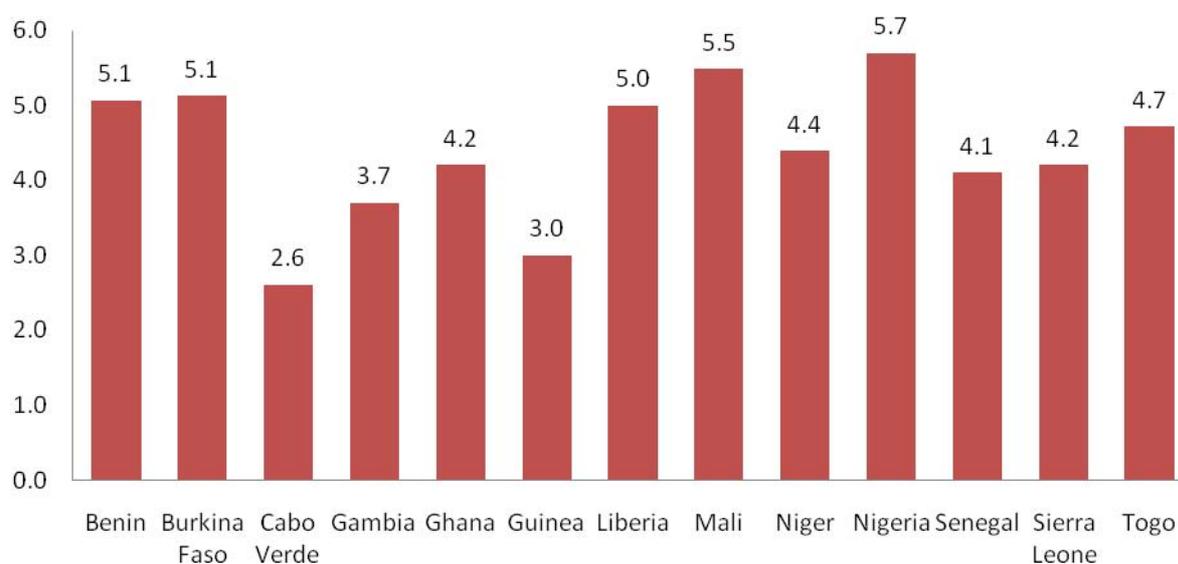
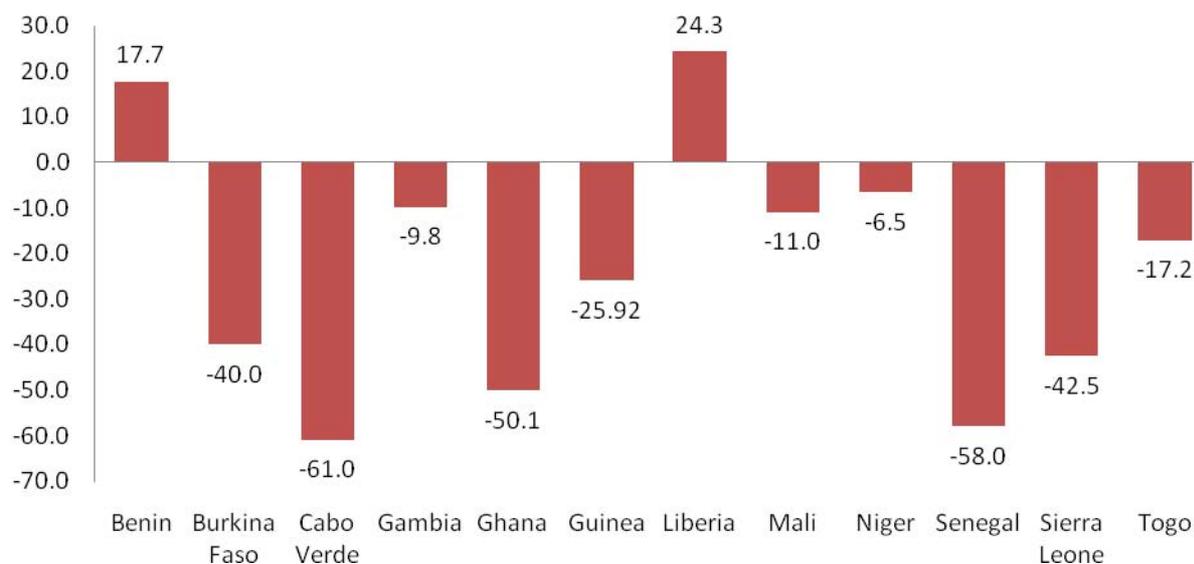


Figure 6: Expected poverty reduction by 2015 under current trend (%)



## 2.5. Would emerging national strategies maintain progress towards CAADP's growth and MDG targets?

As shown in Figure 7, successful implementation of emerging national strategies for agricultural sector should have a significant impact on agricultural growth. On average, by 2015, agricultural growth is expected to increase from 4.6% under status quo to 6.4% with the implementation of national strategies. However, countries such as Togo, Burkina, Gambia, Senegal, Guinea, Cape Verde and Liberia will still perform below the CAADP target of 6%. With respect to poverty reduction, Benin would be the only country to join Ghana, Cape Verde and Senegal as MDG1 achievers (Figure 8). However, it is highly unrealistic to expect Benin's agricultural sector to grow by 14.3% a year. It is also worth mentioning that even under national its strategy the poverty rate will rise by 24.2% in Liberia. Achieving the CAADP target will lead to substantial reduction in poverty rate across countries in the region but very few are expected to reach MDG1 by 2015 (Figure 9).

Figure 7: Expected agricultural growth rate by 2015<sup>1</sup> under national strategies (%)

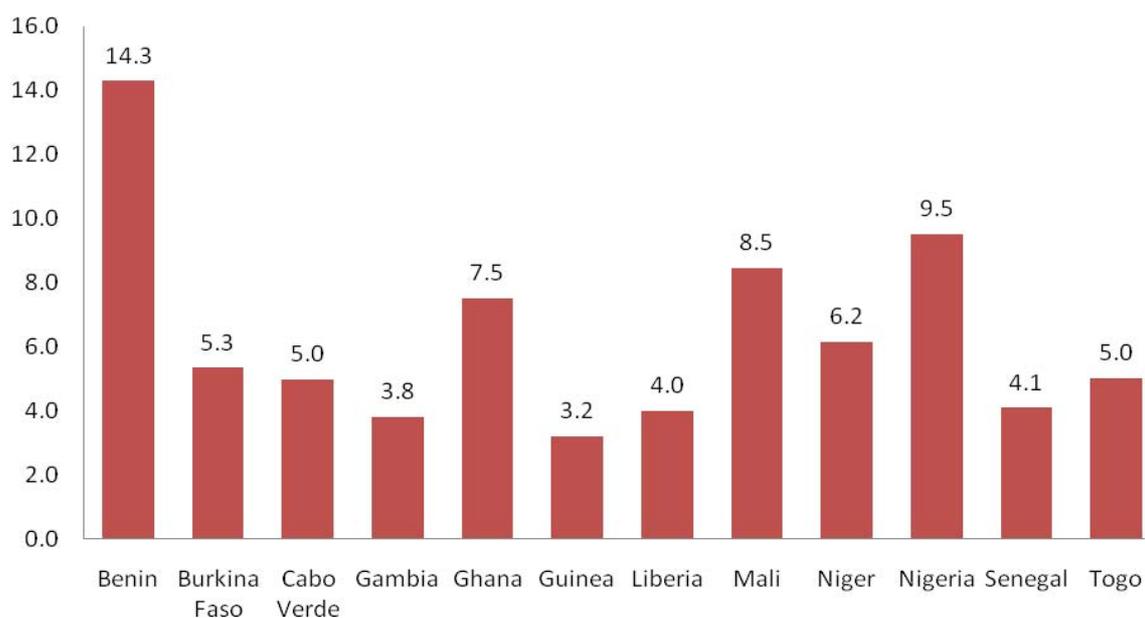
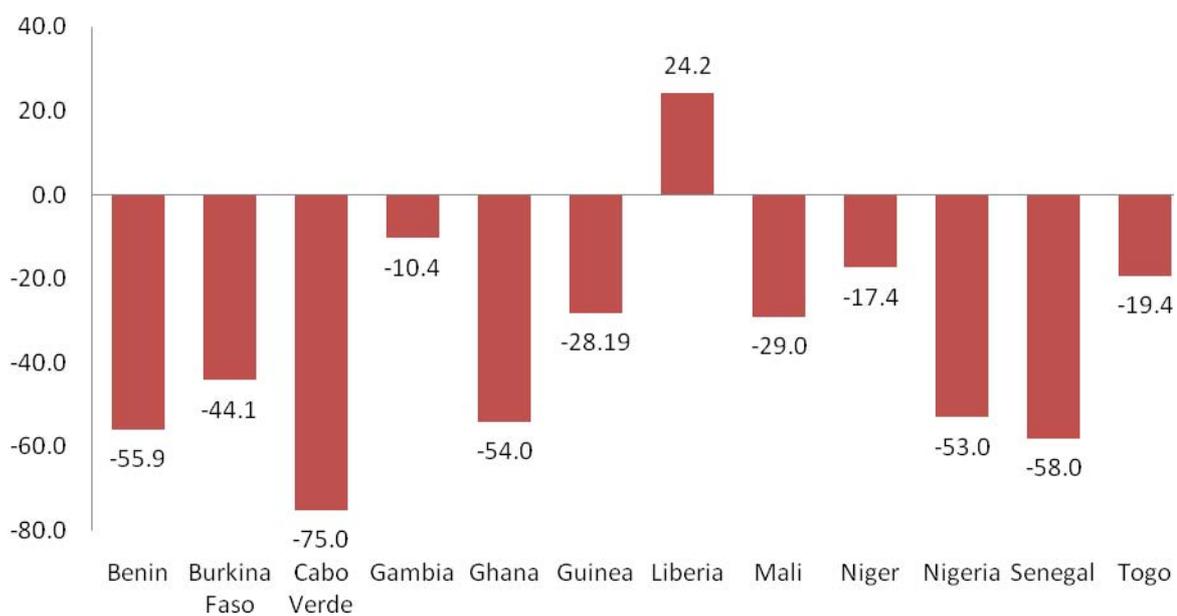
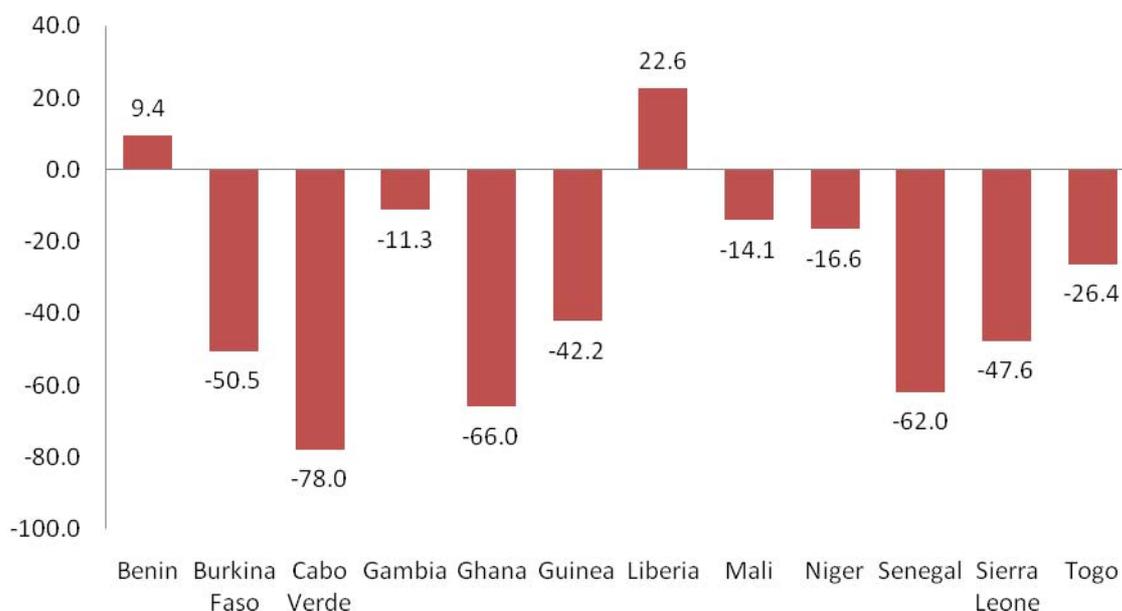


Figure 8: Expected poverty reduction by 2015<sup>1</sup> under national strategy (%)



<sup>1</sup> For Nigeria, the time horizon was extended to 2017 when the country is expected to halve the poverty rate compared to its 1996 level.

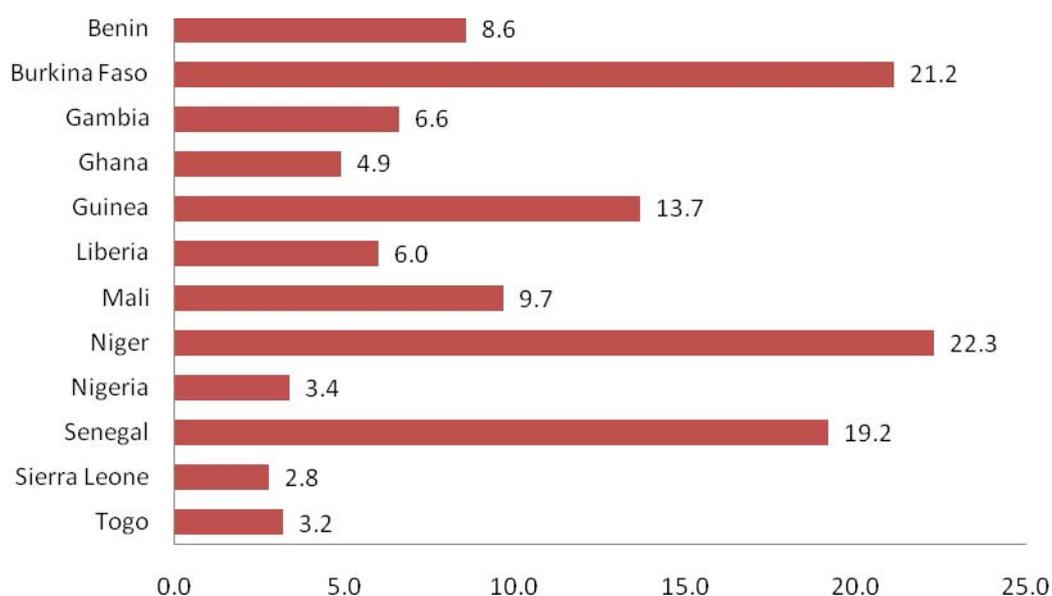
Figure 9: Expected poverty reduction by 2015 under the CAADP 6% target (%)



## 2.6. Long-term funding for agricultural growth and poverty reduction

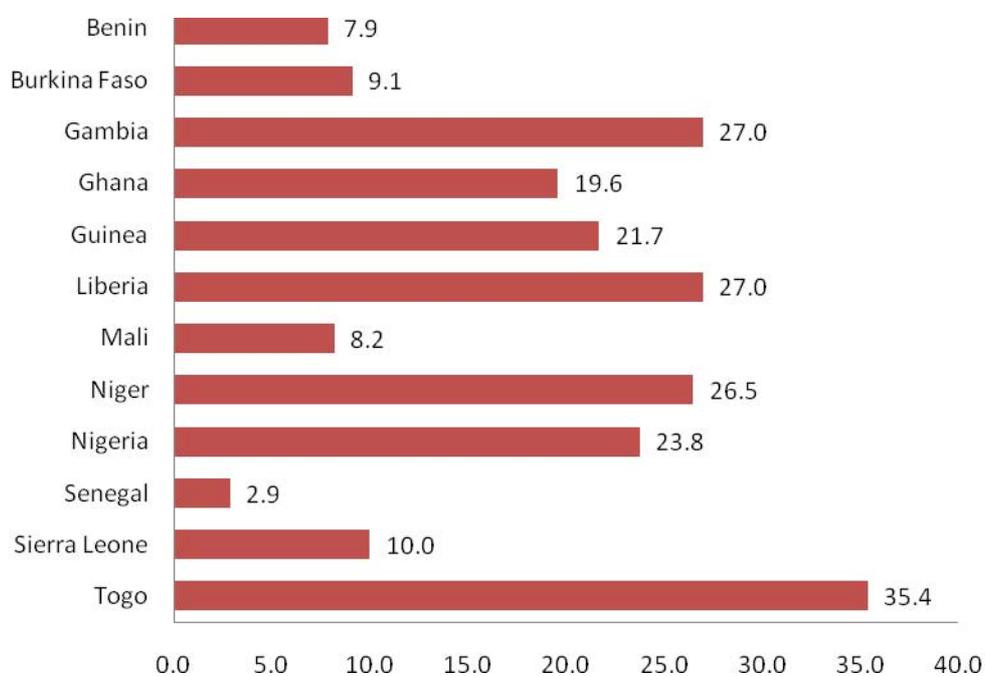
Within the ECOWAS region, the current share of agricultural spending in total spending is 10.7% on average. But its distribution across the region is uneven, ranging from 2.8% in Sierra Leone to 22.3% in Niger (Figure 10). In most countries, 60-80% of the overall agricultural budget is funded from external resources. To achieve CAADP target, most of the countries would have to almost double their current share of agricultural spending in total spending. However, successful reform of public institutions should substantially lower this share.

Figure 10: Current share of agricultural spending in total spending (%)



On average, agricultural funding growth rate of 18.3% is required to achieve the CAADP 6% agricultural growth rate. As shown in Figure 11, across the region, agricultural funding growth rate ranges from 2.9% (Senegal) to 35.4% (Togo).

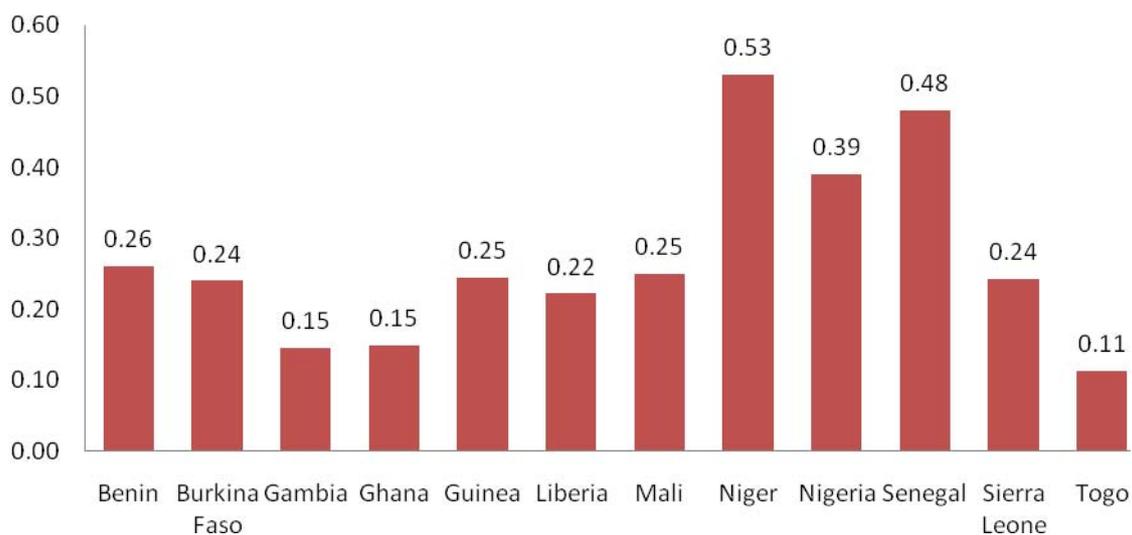
Figure 11: Required agricultural funding growth rate to achieve CAADP 6% (%)



On average, a 1% increase in agricultural spending raises the sector's growth rate by 0.272% across the ECOWAS region. This is lower than the African average of 0.37%. Niger and Senegal are the only countries whose agricultural growth elasticities of investment are higher than the African average (Figure 12). This suggests that in addition to the much needed scaling up of agricultural investments, substantial effort is needed to improve spending efficiency for higher return per unit of investment.

It appears that if ECOWAS countries undertake key sectoral reforms in order to improve the quality of agricultural spending and therefore reach at least the African average, the nominal level of agricultural funding should be reduced. For example, implementation of a well functioning evidence based monitoring and evaluation system should significantly increase the impact of agricultural spending on agricultural growth and therefore reduce the level of required agricultural funding to achieve the targeted agricultural growth rate.

Figure 12: Current responsiveness of agricultural growth to agricultural funding



### **3. Agricultural investment priorities and programs among member States**

The growth and poverty reduction outlook described above and the funding requirements offer the necessary long term perspective to guide national strategy and investment planning and implementation. The present section summarizes the first generation of priorities and investment programs that have been identified by individual member states in their National Agricultural Investment Programs (NAIP). They cover a much shorter time frame of up to five years. The summary is organized according to the four main ECOWAP areas.

#### **3.1. Development of agricultural chains and market promotion**

The current escalation in food market prices presents an opportunity for a higher level of commercialization especially by smallholders. Ghana's FASDEP includes a program on increased competitiveness and enhanced integration into domestic and international markets. The program aims to enhance the capacity of semi commercial and commercial smallholders to produce for the international and expanding domestic markets, including agro-industry. In Liberia, a competitive value chains and market linkages program will be pursued under the LASIP. This program seeks to improve market access through increased investment in rural roads, marketing infrastructure and energy. The development of agricultural chains and market promotion program envisaged under The Gambia's NAIP aims at the development of food processing chains, the strengthening of regional operator support services and the promotion of intra-regional and extra-regional trade. Benin's objectives for the development of agricultural chains and market promotion are included in its PSRSA, which aims, amongst others, to stimulate and encourage exports of emerging crops, meat products, dairy and eggs as well as fish. Niger's SDR foresees the marketing of produce from the agricultural, forestry and livestock sectors by supporting producers and stimulating producer organizations. The SDR also includes a program on rural infrastructure with objectives for transport and communication infrastructure. Similarly, Sierra Leone's National Sustainable Agriculture Development Program includes a component on commodity commercialization. Mali's objectives in terms of the development of agricultural chains and market promotion are focused on stimulating the export potential of emerging sectors,

particularly sugar. Senegal aims to invest in infrastructure to promote the marketing of livestock produce and improve the commercialization of fish. Togo has included in its NPA a program for the promotion of diversification of sectors and the development of agro-business, which aims to improve the business climate for the export promotion as well as rural infrastructure. Guinea's program on the promotion of agricultural exports and agro-business aims to improve the competitiveness of its agro-industrial sectors and export on national, regional and international markets. Nigeria aims to improve the competitiveness of value-added products, leading to increased market share in domestic, regional, and international markets through private-sector led and market-driven growth and development with its Maximizing Agricultural Revenue in Key Enterprises (MARKETS) program; in addition the country plans to develop an agricultural commodity exchange as well as a farmers' market.

Table 2: Proposed investment cost for Development of agricultural chains and market promotion (millions US\$)

Country	Program or sub-program	Overall period	yearly
Benin	Stimulate and encourage exports of emerging crops, meat products, dairy and eggs as well as fish.	1060	176.7
Ghana	Increased competitiveness and enhanced integration into domestic and international markets.	109.4	15.6
Guinea	program on the promotion of agricultural exports and agro-business	219.4	31.3
Liberia	Competitive value chains and market linkages program	115.0	28.9
Mali	Stimulating the export potential of emerging sectors, particularly sugar.	403	57.6
Niger	Rural infrastructure with objectives for transport and communication infrastructure.	282.61	47.1
Niger	Marketing of produce from the agricultural, forestry and livestock sectors by supporting producers and stimulating producer organizations.	222.6	24.7
Nigeria	Maximizing Agricultural Revenue in Key Enterprises (MARKETS) & Agricultural Commodity Exchange Market (ACCOMEX) & farmers' market	1737.5	579.2

Senegal	Invest in infrastructure to promote the marketing of livestock produce and improve the commercialization of fish.	42.0	6.0
Sierra Leone	Commodity commercialization scheme	103	17.2
The Gambia	Development of food processing chains, the strengthening of regional operator support services and the promotion of intra-regional and extra-regional trade.	106.1	21.2
Togo	Promotion of diversification of sectors and the development of agro-business, which aims to improve the business climate for export promotion and rural infrastructure	178	25.5

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### 3.2. Improvement of water management

Most countries have incorporated improvement of water management in their agricultural investment program. Ghana envisages making irrigated agriculture viable by backward linkages to infrastructure, inputs and research and forward linkages to agro-processing and marketing. Liberia's LASIP includes objectives for the expansion of irrigable land and improvements in wet and degraded land management. Gambia's improvement of water management relates to boosting rice production through improvements in water management techniques. Benin has no specific objectives for water management, whereas Niger aims to double the contribution of irrigated agriculture to GDP by developing hydro-agricultural infrastructure. Sierra Leone has a component on support to the development of irrigable areas in its program on agricultural infrastructure, particularly focused on increasing its swamp rice production. Mali's program on the development of irrigated agriculture aims to rehabilitate and extend hydro-agricultural infrastructure and proximity irrigation. Senegal and Togo both aim to improve their productive base by ensuring water management; the latter country intends, in particular, to intensify production systems by developing and exploiting 200 swamps. Guinea considers water management essential for the planned extension of land under rice cultivation. Finally, for Nigeria, targets under the Water, Aquaculture and Environmental Resource Management program include a total of the impounding 53 billion cubic meters of water resulting in 2.5 billion hectares of irrigated land.

Table 3: Proposed investment cost for Improvement of water management (millions US\$)

Country	Program or sub-program	Overall	yearly
		period	
Ghana	Making irrigated agriculture viable by backward linkages to infrastructure, inputs and research and forward linkages to agro-processing and marketing	577.7	82.5
Guinea	Water management for the planned extension of land under rice cultivation.	650	92.9
Liberia	Expansion of irrigable land and improvements in wet and degraded land management.	22.0	5.5
Mali	Development of irrigated agriculture	654.3	93.5
Niger	Double the contribution of irrigated agriculture to GDP by developing hydro-agricultural infrastructure	239.9	26.7
Senegal	Improve productive base by ensuring water management	532.2	76.0
Nigeria	Water management	403.1	134.4
Sierra Leone	Support to the development of irrigable areas	80	13.3
The Gambia	Boosting rice production through improvements in water management techniques	63	12.6
Togo	Improve productive base by ensuring water management	647.8	92.5

### 3.3. Prevention and management of food crises and other natural disasters

In terms of prevention and management of food crises and other natural disasters, Ghana's FASDEP includes a program on food security and emergency preparedness, which will increase productivity and total production and improve food distribution to vulnerable groups and enhance nutrition. Liberia aims to enhance food and nutrition security through increased production and productivity. Gambia's program on the prevention and management of food crises and other natural disasters consists of three interrelated components: (i) promotion of an early warning system (ii) development of crisis management system and (iii) support to post-crisis land rehabilitation. Benin aims to ensure

food security through production and productivity increases in agriculture. For Niger, better prevention and management of crises and natural disasters is to be achieved through improved access to basic foods of vulnerable households and by improving their coping mechanisms. Food insecurity is to be addressed through irrigation development. Agricultural investment programs of Sierra Leone and Mali do not include an explicit strategy on preventing and managing food crises and other natural disasters. Togo has a program, which aims to promote the right to food and good governance for food and nutritional security. The objective of Senegal's GOANA program is to eliminate risks of food shortages, while one of the objectives of its transversal program is to put in place a system of prevention and management of food crises, which would allow for a better coordination of intervention and reinforce the capacity of the different actors to anticipate crises. Guinea aims to improve food security by encouraging diversification in production and to manage food crises by improving information provision on the parameters of food security. Nigeria has no specific program on the prevention and management of food crises and other natural disasters.

Table 4: Proposed investment cost for Prevention and management of food crises and other natural disasters (millions US\$)

Country	Program or sub-program	Overall period	yearly
Benin	Ensure food security through production and productivity increases in agriculture.	991.3	141.6
Ghana	Food security and emergency preparedness	2681	383.0
Guinea	Diversification for food security	586.2	83.7
Liberia	Enhance food and nutrition security through increased production and productivity.	95.0	23.8
Niger	Prevention and management of crises and natural disasters Increasing the revenue of the most vulnerable Combat food insecurity through irrigation development	514.1	57.1
Senegal	GOANA Put in place a system of prevention and management of food crises	1694	242.0
The Gambia	Prevention and management of food crises and other natural disasters	40.5	8.1
Togo	Promote the right to food and good governance for food and nutritional security.	45.7	6.5

### 3.4. Improved management of other shared resources

Ghana has integrated an agricultural land management strategy into its sector plan on sustainable management of land and environment, which addresses various barriers, including policy, legal/regulatory, institutional, incentive, and knowledge/information, for the adoption and up-scaling of sustainable land management practices. Liberia envisages enhanced land husbandry under its land and water development program. In addition, it aims at sustainable fisheries sub-sector development. The Gambia's program on improved management of other shared resources includes range management and organization of transhumance, support to shared forest resource management, and support to fisheries resource management. Benin's sectoral programs include a component on sustainable exploitation of land, livestock zones and fisheries. Niger's rural development strategy includes a program, which aims to intervene in a number of ways to preserve the environment by sustainable exploitation. In addition, its program on restoration of lands and reforestation aims to halt degradation and deforestation. Sierra Leone commits itself to ensuring an increase in the sustainable productivity and production of rice under its National Rice Development Strategy. For Mali, preservation and decentralized management of natural resources and fauna would involve, in addition to policies on forestry, wet and dry lands and protected areas, a national strategy on biological diversity and a national strategy on climate change. Senegal's forestry action plan includes a program aiming to combat deforestation and land degradation, a program for the preservation of biodiversity and management of wet lands. Further, its action plan for fishery and aquaculture development includes a component on sustainable management and restoration of fishery resources. Togo aims to promote sustainable management of natural resources and the environment by, amongst others, reducing soil erosion, which is estimated to affect 7% of cultivated land by half. The objective of Guinea's program on integrated management of renewable natural resources is to manage shared natural resources in a concerted and sustainable manner in order to improve the living conditions of the population. This program includes a component on adaptation to climate change. Nigeria has a program on Environmental Resource Management aiming to use *Jatropha* Plantations to combat desertification, control erosion, reclaim over 3 million hectares of degraded land, and generate additional revenue (Carbon Credit) in line with the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) of the Kyoto Protocol.

Table 5: Proposed investment cost for improved management of other shared resources (millions US\$)

Country	Program or sub-program	Overall period	yearly
Benin	Sustainable exploitation of land, livestock zones and fisheries	*	
Ghana	Land and water management strategy	27.8	4.0
Guinea	Integrated management of renewable natural resources	203.1	29.0
Liberia	Enhanced land husbandry	8	2
Mali	Preservation and decentralized management of natural resources and fauna	276.7	39.5
Niger	Preserve the environment by sustainable exploitation Restoration of lands and reforestation	788.0	87.6
Nigeria	Environmental resource management	60.5	20.2
Senegal	Combat deforestation and land degradation, Preservation of biodiversity and management of wet lands. Sustainable management and restoration of fishery resources.	513.0	73.3
The Gambia	Improved management of other shared resources	15.6	3.1
Togo	Promotion of sustainable management of natural resources and the environment Reducing soil erosion	77.0	11.0

\*Part of sectoral programs on agriculture, livestock and fisheries, no specific costs have been specified

### 3.5. Sustainable farm development

Ghana aims to promote sustainable farm development mainly by increasingly applying science and technology to food and agriculture development and by enhancing linkage systems to ensure demand-driven research and utilization of results. Liberia does not have an explicit strategy on sustainable farm development. The Gambia's program on sustainable farm development aims at integrated soil

fertility management for increased farm productivity as well as capacity building of farmer support services and farmer organizations. Niger’s program on research-education and popularization aims to improve the performance of the rural sector by developing and implementing technologies adapted to user needs and by education of rural actors. Mali aims to strengthen agricultural research and the diffusion of technologies that are adapted to context specific constraints. Further, the country envisages developing the professional capacity of producers and their organizations through education and training as well as improving the access of producers to finance. Senegal has included a component on the creation of a stimulating environment for agricultural sector development through the strengthening of professionalization of producers, the promotion of their organization and the putting in place of a system of social protection. Togo aims to improve the provision and intensity of use of agricultural inputs. In addition, the country plans to promote and reinforce producer capacity and rural organizations and to develop a system for agricultural credit provision. Guinea aims to improve the production, distribution and use of inputs and agricultural technologies in order to modernize and intensify rice production. Nigeria’s Raising Agricultural Income with Sustainable Environment (RAISE) program will focus on the provision of necessary infrastructure to enhance agricultural productivity in addressing the issues concerning small and medium-scale agribusinesses in Nigeria.

Table 6: Proposed investment cost for sustainable farm development (millions US\$)

Country	Program or sub-program	Overall period	yearly
Ghana	Increasingly applying science and technology to food and agriculture development	104.2	14.9
Guinea	Improve the production, distribution and use of inputs and agricultural technologies in order to modernize and intensify rice production.	395.1	56.4
Mali	Strengthen agricultural research and the diffusion of technologies that are adapted to context specific constraints. Develop the professional capacity of producers and their organizations through education and training.	8.9	1.3
Niger	Research, education and popularization	36.7	4.1
Nigeria	Raising Agricultural Income with Sustainable Environment (RAISE)	1941.3	647.1

Senegal	Creation of a stimulating environment for agricultural sector development	541.1	77.3
The Gambia	Sustainable farm development	22.2	4.5
Togo	Improve the provision and intensity of use of agricultural inputs Promote and reinforce producer capacity and rural organizations Develop a system for agricultural credit provision.	680.0	97.1

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### **3.6. Institutional capacity building for the implementation of the agricultural sector policy**

Ghana aims to enhance institutional coordination by strengthening intra and inter ministerial coordination, by establishing partnerships with the private sector and civil society organizations and by improved coordination with development partners. Liberia aims to develop enduring capacities in the public sector for evidence-base policy formulation by rebuilding the ministry of agriculture and agricultural parastatals, revitalizing agricultural research, developing a decentralized demand driven agricultural extension service, renewing agricultural education and training and promoting and strengthening farmer based organizations. For Gambia, institutional capacity-building for program implementation consists of creating a program steering committee, a program support and management unit, a financing mechanism and a monitoring and evaluation system. Benin's program on administration and management of the agricultural sector aims to improve the institutional, financial, legal and political environment to create an attractive and competitive agricultural sector. Niger envisages the strengthening of public institutions through decentralization and through an improved system of information and knowledge provision. Senegal's LOASP contains a component on the coordination and evaluation of the program. Sierra Leone has a program on sector coordination and management, which includes capacity building of the sector's institutions. Mali envisages the creation of a legal and institutional framework that will promote investment in agriculture. Togo's program on the coordination of the implementation of the agricultural sector policy aims to reform the institutional environment by creating a more efficient institutional framework for better coordination between public and private actors and improved availability of agricultural data. Guinea's planned institutional capacity-building consists of planned improvements in the institutional framework, and putting in place a system for national coordination and evaluation of its national agricultural investment program. Nigeria aims to

build capacity for the implementation of the agricultural sector policy through its Developing Agricultural Policy and Regulatory System (DAPRS) program

Table 7: Institutional capacity building for the implementation of the agricultural sector policy (millions US\$)

Country	Program or sub-program	Overall period	yearly
Benin	Administration and management of the agricultural sector.	308.7	44.1
Ghana	Enhance institutional coordination by strengthening intra and inter ministerial coordination, by Establishing partnerships with the private sector and civil society organizations and by improved coordination with development partners.	120.6	17.2
Guinea	Institutional capacity building and coordination of the implementation of the agricultural sector policy	118.5	16.9
Liberia	Institutional development	64.0	16.0
Mali	Creation of a legal and institutional framework that will promote investment in agriculture	4.1	0.5
	Evaluation and implementation mechanisms for NAIP		
Niger	Strengthening of public institutions through decentralization and through an improved system of information and knowledge provision	23.5	2.6
Nigeria	Developing Agricultural Policy and Regulatory System (DAPRS)	24.2	8.1
Senegal	Coordination and evaluation of LOASP	11.3	1.6
Sierra Leone	Sector coordination and management	5.5	0.9
The Gambia	Institutional capacity building	14.3	2.0
Togo	Coordination of the implementation of the agricultural sector policy	11.1	1.6

## **4. Raising the efficiency of policy planning and implementation for better growth and poverty reduction outcomes**

The implementation of the NAIP and RAIP will take into account the following principles:

- Exploiting regional complementarities and cooperation to boost growth;
- Adopting the principles of policy efficiency, dialogue, review, and accountability;
- Strengthening and expanding partnerships and alliances to include farmers, agribusiness, and civil- society communities.

The application of these principles and the broad realization of the ambitious targets defined by the NAIP and RAIP require knowledge tools to encourage and support: (a) the move toward evidence-based and outcome-oriented program design and implementation; (b) the practice of inclusive policy review and dialogue within and across countries; and (c) effective coordination and advocacy at the regional and continental levels.

The review and dialogue processes under the CAADP agenda operate at three different levels:

- Mutual review at the continental level
- Peer review at the regional level
- Progress review at the national level

Implementing these different processes requires human capacities, technical infrastructure, analytical tools, and communications instruments to gather the relevant data and information and analyze it in order to generate credible, high-quality knowledge products, which can be stored and accessed as needed to inform and guide the debate associated with the review and dialogue processes.

The above capacities, tools, and instruments are needed both at the regional and country level and can be acquired by building upon and strengthening existing institutions and expert networks. In addition, these institutions and networks can be linked within and across countries at the regional level to create the necessary critical masses and exploit technical complementarities. To this end, Strategy Analysis and Knowledge Support Systems (SAKSS) have been established to support the implementation of ECOWAP/CAADP at national and regional level.

## 4.1. The Regional Strategy Analysis and Knowledge Support Systems (ReSAKSS)

The objective of the ReSAKSS nodes is to facilitate access by the RECs and their member states to policy-relevant analyses of the highest quality in order to generate the necessary knowledge to improve policymaking, track progress, document success, and derive lessons that can feed into the review and learning processes associated with the implementation of the CAADP agenda.

In West Africa, the regional node (ReSAKSS WA) is hosted by IITA-Ibadan and operates under a coordination and governance structure (steering committee) chaired by ECOWAS which is implementing CAADP in its region in tandem with the Common Agricultural Policy of Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAP).

The ReSAKSS provides support in the following three areas: strategic analysis, knowledge management and communications, and capacity strengthening.

The strategic analysis activities help to fill critical knowledge gaps identified by regional stakeholders and help to assist member states in assessing their progress toward realizing the ECOWAP/CAADP goals of allocating 10% of the national budget to agriculture, achieving a 6% annual agricultural growth rate, and meeting the first Millennium Development Goal of halving poverty and hunger by 2015. Working with national, regional and international centers of expertise, ReSAKSS WA helps countries to assess policy and investment options for accelerating growth and reducing poverty and hunger.

Under the knowledge management and communication component, ReSAKSS WA and its network of partners are collecting data on key indicators such as public spending; integrating and building upon existing data, analytical tools, and knowledge; and facilitating timely access of the knowledge by African policymakers and development partners to allow for more evidence-based decision-making. To this end, ReSAKSS WA is developing interactive knowledge platforms such as websites and compact discs that will help inform ECOWAP/CAADP peer review and dialogue processes.

Finally, ReSAKSS WA helps to build and strengthen institutional and technical capacity by promoting collaboration in generating and disseminating data and information and providing access to knowledge and information products. In particular, ReSAKSS WA helps to facilitate the formulation of shared standards and protocols for the collection, storage, and exchange of data, as well as cutting-edge methodologies for data and policy analysis. A key element under capacity strengthening has been to provide technical support to the CAADP Roundtable process and setting up country Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support Systems (SAKSS).

## 4.2. National SAKSS

At national level, it is foreseen that ReSAKSS WA support the establishment of a national node aimed at adding value to the process of design and implementation of agricultural strategies and programs. It will ensure the mobilization and coordination of knowledge generating and dissemination networks for the promotion of strategic analysis and global mechanism for review and dialogue in the context of ECOWAP/CAADP implementation. This node will also play the role of a national focal team of ReSAKSS WA and promote information and experience exchange with the regional bodies and other countries in the region.

The ultimate goal of the national SAKSS node is to improve the quality of policy and strategy design and implementation through the facilitation of well informed planning, review, and dialogue processes. Its most important operations are: (i) the coordination of the collaborative and network framework to mobilize the available expertise in order to generate targeted knowledge products to support implementation of agricultural and rural development sectoral programs as defined above; and (ii) the packaging, accessible storage, and dissemination of such products.

The national SAKSS will build strongly upon existing resources and capacities at national, regional and international level in order to avoid duplication and ensure synergy. It will at least comprise:

- An analytical node bringing together National Agricultural Research Institutes, universities, statistics offices, the technical arms of professional organizations, and other relevant research entities;
- A framework for review, dialogue and advocacy coordinated at high level (Permanent Secretary of Director) including all stakeholders: government institutions, Professional associations, civil society, technical and financial Partners, etc.

## 5. Annex: Detailed cost tables of country investment programs<sup>2</sup>

<i>1. Benin PSRSA (US\$ million)</i>	2009-2015
1. Agriculture development	1646.3
2. Livestock development	662.4
3. Fishing and aquaculture development	274.6
4. Agricultural sector management	275.6
TOTAL	2858.9

<i>2. Burkina Faso SDR (million \$US)</i>	2009-2015
1. Sustainable management of Land and adaptation to climate change	Missing
2. Improvement of water management	752.0
3. Sustainable development of farms	415.2
4. Improved management of other shared resources	152.8
5. Development of Agricultural Chains and Market Promotion	878.0
6. Prevention and management of food crisis and other disasters	94.3
7. Institutional Capacity-building	129,6
TOTAL	2422.0

<i>3. Gambia PNIA (US\$ million)</i>	2009-2015
1. Improvement of Water Management	63.0
2. Improved Management of Other Shared Resources	15.6
3. Development of Agricultural Chains and Market Promotion	106.1
4. Prevention and Management of Food Crisis and Other Natural Disasters	40.5
5. Sustainable Farm Management	22.2
6. Institutional Capacity-building for Program Implementation	14.3
TOTAL	261.8

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<sup>2</sup> The following exchange rates are used for conversion: 460 FCFA = 1\$ and 1.28 Ghana Cedis=1\$.

<i>4. Ghana FASDEP (US\$ million)</i>	2009-2015
1. Food security and emergency preparedness	2668.3
2. Increase income growth and reduced income variability	469.5
3. Increased competitiveness and integration into domestic and international markets	109.7
4. Sustainable management of land and water	28.0
5. Science and technology applies in food and agriculture	104.5
6. Improved institutional coordination and stakeholder engagement	121.0
TOTAL	3520.9

<i>5. Guinea PNIA (million \$US)</i>	2009-2018
1. Sustainable development of rice culture	1300
2. Food security diversification	586.2
3. Agribusiness and exports promotion	371.2
4. Integrated Management Program of Renewable Natural Resources	203.1
5. Institutional strengthening and coordination	118.5
TOTAL	2578.9

<i>6. Liberia PRS/LASIP (US\$ million)</i>	2009-2015
1. Land and water development	35
2. Food and nutrition security	95
3. Competitive value chains and market linkages	115
4. Institutional development	64
TOTAL	309

<i>7. Mali PNIA (US\$ million)</i>	2009-2015
1. Plant sector development	3510.2
2. Development of irrigated agriculture	654.3
3. Development of livestock and animal industries	359.3
4. Development of the fisheries and aquaculture sector	313.0
5. Preservation and decentralized management of natural resources and wildlife	276.7
6. Implementation accompanying and supporting measures	9.1
TOTAL	5123.0

<i>8.Niger SDR (US\$ million)</i>	2006-2015
1. Promote rural access to economic opportunities to create conditions for sustainable economic growth in rural areas	222.6
2. Prevent risks, improve food security and sustainable management of natural resources to secure people's living conditions	3407.2
3. Strengthen public institutions and rural organizations capacity to improve management of the rural sector	549.3
TOTAL	4179.1

<i>9.Nigeria 5-point Agenda (US\$ million)</i>	2010-2012
1. Developing Agricultural Policy and Regulatory System (DAPRS)	24.16
2. Agricultural Commodity Exchange Market (ACCOMEX)	423.41
3. Raising Agricultural Income with Sustainable Environment (RAISE)	1,941.31
4. Maximizing Agricultural Revenue in Key Enterprises (MARKETS)	910.95
5. Water, Aquaculture and Environmental Resource Management	665.10
TOTAL	3,964.93

<i>10.Senegal LOASP (US\$ million)</i>	2009-2015
1. National Agricultural Development Program	1693.9
2. The Great Offensive for Food and Abundance	1684.1
3. Forestry action plan	584.3
4. National Livestock Development Plan	250.4
5. Action Plan for Fishing and Aquaculture Development	129.8
6. Transversal Program	56.3
7 Coordination and M&E	11.3
TOTAL	4381.7

<i>11.Sierra Leone NSADP (US\$ million)</i>	2009-2015
1. Commodity commercialization	103.0
2. Agricultural Infrastructure Development	186.3
3. Private sector promotion	5.0
4. Sector Coordination and Management	5.5
TOTAL	299.8

12. Togo SND-DRSP-PNA (US\$ million)	2009-2015
1. Intensification and sustained development of agricultural production systems	1222.6
2. Promoting diversification sectors and agribusiness development	178.3
3. Restructuration of the rural world and professionalization of rural farmers	372.0
4. Institutional Capacity Building	119.8
5. Promoting the right to a good alimentation and good governance around food and nutrition security	45.7
6. Coordinating the implementation of the agricultural policy	11.1
TOTAL	1949.3