



Department of Agriculture, Environment and Water Resources

ECOWAP/CAADP Process

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**Regional preparatory workshop of the international Conference “ECOWAP+10 and Prospects for 2025”**

*3-7 October 2015, Lomé, Togo*

Statement of conclusions and guidelines for the International Conference

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## ***Introduction***

1. The regional preparatory workshop of the International Conference on “ECOWAP+10 and Prospects for 2025” was held from 5 to 7 October 2015 in Lomé, Republic of Togo, at the initiative of the ECOWAS Commission, with the technical support of Hub Rural.
2. Took part in the workshop: (i) Member States’ NAIP Focal Points, (ii) representatives of the ECOWAS Commission, Hub Rural, IFPRI, MSU, CORAF/WECARD, CILSS, FAO, AfricaRice, (iii) development partners, (iv) agricultural socio-professional organisations (ROPPA, RBM, APESS, CORET), civil society organisations (POSCAO, ENDA/CACID, OXFAM), Private sector organisations (ROAC, AAFEX, COFENABEVI, RECAO, Borderless Alliance), the Gender Network (WAWA, WILDAF, APESS, ROPPA, RBM), (v) representatives of the Sahel and West Africa Club, FIRCA of Côte d’Ivoire, and the PanAfrican Roadmap on Cotton (ACP-EU). The full list of participants is attached to this statement of conclusions and recommendations.
3. The workshop was moderated by Dr.YamarMbodj, Hub Rural Executive Director.

### ***I. Workshop objectives and expected results***

4. The aim of the workshop was to prepare elements that will be submitted to the “ECOWAP + 10 and Prospects for 2025” Conference, by closely involving the fifteen Member States and all stakeholders.
5. This overall objective includes five specific objectives:
  - S01. Present and discuss the communications prepared by the countries and various categories of stakeholders;
  - S02. Identify key content elements of the regional summary documents;
  - S03. Have guidelines and arbitrations at disposal for the preparation of the draft documents for submission to the Conference;
  - S04. Identify the key messages that will structure the communication at the Conference;
  - S05. Determine the technical arrangements for organising the Conference.
6. Five results were expected from the workshop:
  - R1. Countries and the different categories of regional stakeholders have presented and discussed the key elements of their communications;
  - R2. The key content elements of the regional summary documents have been identified and discussed;
  - R3. The guidelines and arbitrations arising from the discussion are available for the preparation of draft documents to be submitted to the Conference;
  - R4. The key messages that will structure the communication at the Conference are identified;
  - R5. The technical details for the Conference organisation are clarified.

## **II. Workshop opening ceremony**

7. The opening ceremony registered two speeches:

- Speaking on behalf of the ECOWAS Commissioner in charge of the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Water Resources, Dr. ATOUGA Lapodini Marc, the Director of Agriculture and Rural Development of the ECOWAS Commission, Mr. Alain Sy TRAORE first welcomed all participants. He then recalled the workshop objectives and insisted on the expectations of the Heads of State and Government and actors in West Africa, which is to eradicate hunger and malnutrition by 2025 in line with the strategic objectives of the Zero Hunger initiative;
- The workshop opening address was delivered by Mr. Noel Bataka, Secretary General of the MAEP, on behalf of the Minister of Agriculture, Livestock and Water Resources of the Republic of Togo. He first welcomed all the participants who have made the trip to the Togolese capital. He then recalled Togo’s pioneering role in the ECOWAP/CAADP process in West Africa and his country’s commitment to implementing the new initiatives, namely the Zero Hunger and AGIR Initiatives. He also dwelt on the issues and challenges that the agricultural policy needs to address over the next decade: (i) promote appropriate funding mechanisms, strongly involving the private sector, (ii) establish an efficient monitoring and evaluation system, and (iii) promote marketing of agricultural products, at different scales. Finally, he urged participants to embark on deep and productive discussions before declaring open, on behalf of the Minister of Agriculture, Livestock and Water Resources, the deliberations of the workshop.

## **III. Conduct of proceedings and major conclusions**

8. The workshop proceedings were organized in plenary and working groups in four sessions:

- The ECOWAP implementation review, issues, challenges and prospects (the agricultural policy’s strategic directions over the next ten years);
- Re-reading of the regional multi-stakeholder Compact;
- Practical organisation of the international Conference.

### **1.1. ECOWAP implementation review, issues, challenges and prospects**

9. Presentations were made during the session by: (i) NAIP Focal Points of Member States, (ii) the consultation framework of networks of producer, farmer and pastoralist organisations, (iii) the civil society, (iv) the private sector, (v) the gender network, (v) regional and international technical institutions.

10. The presentations were followed by discussions, which made it possible to identify the conclusions, orientations and major key messages in the context of the Dakar Conference preparation.

### 1.1.1. Assessment of the ECOWAP implementation

11. The following can be highlighted under the ECOWAP implementation review, issues, challenges and prospects:

**a. On the performance of the agricultural sector, the different presentations agreed that:**

- All crops (cereals, roots and tubers, animal-meat, poultry products, milk, fishery products, fruits and vegetables, export crops) have experienced a significant increase. However, the increase was more pronounced for certain products (rice and maize);
- The offer of agricultural, pastoral and fish production is largely through family farms in which women play a decisive role. **80% of crop production is indeed carried out by women;**
- Increase in production is driven more by cropped area expansion rather than by improved productivity, including yields. However, the region recorded productivity gains in some areas and on certain value chains (rice and maize particularly); the growth rate of the regional supply is below the projected target of 6%. It is not enough to follow a demand which has remained very strong;
- Regional trade in agro-pastoral products has experienced significant increase, in which live cattle trade ranks first in the transactions. The regional trade in agro-pastoral products remains however well below the region's potential;
- The agricultural trade balance of the region is heavily in deficit and food dependency keeps on growing. The net trade deficit of food products has increased since the 2000s (about 3 billion dollars in 2010-2012);  
The living conditions of households, especially rural households, are deteriorating, although average spending per household capita has followed a positive trend. However, there is lack of production means and lack of resources to access market. Overall, a large majority of rural people are unable to meet the food needs of their families on the basis of their agro-pastoral production;
- Unequal income distribution within families, between different categories of activities has increased;
- Access to basic social services, particularly for pastoralists, remains difficult;
- Food and nutrition security of the populations has improved (i) most countries have succeeded in dividing the prevalence rate of malnutrition at least by 2 (from 25% in 1991 to 15% in 2014), (ii) food availability has improved in all countries;
- Child malnutrition is still a worrying phenomenon in several countries;
- The regional natural resources potential remains significant. States have made efforts to limit the degradation of natural resources (NAPAs, IWRM action plans, SLM, etc.) which remains a very strong concern.

**b. On the impact of NAIPs and the RAIP:**

- **The NAIPs and RAIP have helped improve:**
  - Programming and planning in the agricultural sector, through a more inclusive and participatory approach;

- Allocation of resources to the agricultural sector has increased, although the commitment of Heads of State and Government, in Maputo, to allocate at least 10% of national budgets to finance the sector is not yet met by all countries in the region;
- The leadership of the States and region over agricultural development policies and strategies has been strengthened;
- However, cross-sectoral coordination of agricultural development allowing making NAIPs and the RAIP reference frameworks for interventions in the agricultural and food sector still suffers from many shortcomings, both nationally and regionally;
- The efforts were primarily focused on the development of crop productions, with less support in the livestock and fisheries subsectors;
- Attention was not paid to the key role played by women in the agricultural sector to dedicate specific programmes to them.

### **c. On the agricultural sector governance**

#### **i. On the policy management:**

- Strengthening of ECOWAS leadership on the regional agricultural policy, the region's leadership on food crises prevention and management strategies;
- But still many shortcomings to ensure consistency of interventions;
- Difficulties to operate certain statutory systems and bodies at both national and regional levels (National Guidance Committees, Regional Consultative Committee for Agriculture and Food);
- Difficulties to ensure consistency amongst the many initiatives carried out by regional and international institutions.

#### **ii. On coordination, consultation and alignment:**

- Significant efforts to involve regional stakeholders in the formulation of policies and strategies, support to the emergence and operation of many organisations that are better structured;
- Promotion of several alliances and the establishment of coordination frameworks to facilitate dialogue on strategic issues (Climate change, seeds, fertilizers, etc.);
- The functioning of the thematic consultation frameworks, including Task Forces that improve the design and planning of programmes and projects;
- The important role played by Hub Rural in facilitating the inter-stakeholder and inter-sectoral dialogue, the provision of decision support information and strengthening of the operational capacity of stakeholder interventions;
- Significant efforts of coordination with technical and financial partners (ECOWAP Donor Group existence and operation). But, the financial alignment of TFPs on the agricultural policy guidelines and the NAIP and RAIP objectives is still insufficient.

### **iii. On the programmes technical execution:**

- The creation of the ARAA/RAAF helped to initiate the coordination of interventions and programmes contributing to the ECOWAP implementation;
- The regional and international technical organisations have been heavily involved in the implementation of major regional programmes (CORAF/WECARD, AfricaRice, CILSS, IFPRI, FAO);
- Regional stakeholders, including socio-professional organisations, are playing an increasingly decisive role in the implementation of regional projects and programmes;
- But in general, many national and regional programmes are lagging quite far behind, or are only partially implemented.

### **iv. The development and deployment of policy instruments by:**

- Clarification and strengthening of the information system, with the launch of ECOAGRIS which will eventually provide quality data and information for effective decision making;
- The refinement and harmonisation of instruments for agricultural, food and nutrition situation analysis, with the adoption of the *Cadre Harmonisé*(CH) or Harmonised Framework;
- The reinforcement of research, although still dependent on foreign aid for its operation;
- The preparation of two major instruments for fighting against vulnerability and food crises, i.e., the RESOGEST and the Regional Food Security Reserve;

However, we can note the lack of resources to implement information to assess the effectiveness of certain policy instruments: (i) agricultural and pastoral intensification instruments, (ii) market regulation instruments. Likewise, no Gender and Agriculture Policy and implementation mechanism at the ECOWAS level yet.

### **v. On financing mechanisms:**

- Funding is a recurrent issue and a major concern for various stakeholders in the production and value chains that do not have enough financial services tailored to their diverse needs;
- 60 to 80 % of agriculture funding comes from international aid resources;
- The ECOWADF (the ECOWAS regional fund for Agriculture and Food) was formally established within EBID, but is not yet supplied and functional;
- The quality of expenditure in the agricultural sector still poses many problems;
- The high disparity in the resource allocation efforts to the various sub-sectors: relative marginalization of livestock, fisheries and forestry sub-sectors;

However, innovative funding mechanisms (case of FIRCA) are emerging and should be capitalised. They support the efforts made by some States through the establishment of agricultural development funds and banks.

## **vi. On monitoring-evaluationand communication**

Monitoring and evaluation is the weak link of the agricultural policy governance system at country as well as regional level. Despite the Commission's efforts (strengthening of the technical staff, national capacity of monitoring institutions), the M&E system is not fully functional yet.

The communication on the ECOWAP actions and performance and the implementation of NAIPs and the RAIP is still quite inadequate.

### **d. On the regulatory reforms**

Many reforms or alignments of regulatory frameworks have been developed, usually on the basis of a common approach with UEMOA:

- Deepening of the regional market reforms (Trade liberalisation scheme, Customs Union /CET);
- Adoption of agro-forestry-pastoral policies and orientation laws by several countries;
- Adoption or ongoing elaboration of pastoral codes by several countries;
- Adoption of other regional policies that contribute to achieving the agricultural, food and nutrition objectives: environmental policy, water policy, humanitarian policy, industrial policy, etc.;
- Adoption of a number of regulations on seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and veterinary products;
- Initiation of a reflection on land tenure to go towards a voluntary directive at regional level;
- Etc.

#### ***1.1.2. ECOWAP issues, challenges and prospects***

The agricultural sector issues and challenges are numerous and multifaceted issues, linked to three major problems:

- The population and settlement dynamics, which involves giving new directions to the agricultural policy. Apart from the food and nutrition security issues, there is also the problem of the sector's attractiveness for a very young population, reluctant to move into agriculture;
- The change in the regional and international context, characterised by the dominant role of markets in the supply of households; changes in the eating habits, which makes imperative the need to properly target the themes and products to be promoted;
- The prominent place of the so-called emerging themes in agriculture and food development issues (climate change, nutrition, social protection), which requires rethinking the regional agricultural policy architecture.

A summary of the stakeholder contributions and the presentation on “Major challenges, key issues and concerns” helped bring out four main questions:

- Should we revise the vision and purpose of the policy?
- Should we revise the thematic priorities and directions?
- Should we reform the general architecture of the policy and programmes?
- And finally, should we review the way we work, approaches, methods of action?: governance.

**On the first point**, it is recommended to maintain the vision focused on food sovereignty and modernization of family farms, while clarifying the role of the private sector and take into account two new challenges, i.e., nutrition and climate change.

**On the second point**, the participants agreed not to lose sight of the initial priorities of the ECOWAP, namely to guarantee food security and sovereignty; this led them to retain a number of strategic products to be promoted at the regional level. The discussions helped to identify fish products, fruits and vegetables as additional strategic products and to initiate an approach similar to the one used for rice to promote the “local milk” value chains because of their increasing role in the food systems of all countries.

Moreover, a group of strategic products at the national level (cotton, coffee, rubber, groundnuts, cashews) and the countries concerned would gain in better cooperating in different fields (such as research, negotiation, industrialisation, structuring alliances and inter-professions, market regulation, etc.). To that end, ECOWAS could implement mechanisms that facilitate cooperation between Member States and relevant stakeholders on these value chains.

The three mentioned sectoral priorities have been confirmed as strategic issues: (i) regional integration of livestock-meat production and trade; (ii) the adoption of sustainable intensification routes adapted to the diversity of ecosystems; (iii) promotion of value chains. The challenge is to design an agricultural policy that promotes tools to improve the attractiveness of the sector and harmoniously connects actors and products to the market.

**On the third point**, the debate mainly focused on the design of a single agricultural policy for the whole of West Africa, involving all IGOs, stakeholder groups and TFPs. The participants recommended calling on the Heads of State and Government of the region, through appropriate channels, to help advance this important requirement.

**On the fourth point**, the participants agreed to properly structure the dialogue and partnership with the private sector. They also recognised the importance of defining an approach to take into account the gender dimension and to reduce gender inequalities.

### ***1.2. Re-reading the regional multi-stakeholder compact***

The Compact improvement suggestions relate to the following three key points:

- An update of many paragraphs in both the preamble and the commitments of the different stakeholders, taking into account changes in the general context and an explicit consideration of the gender dimension;
- Broadening the commitments entered made by some stakeholders, including the private sector and civil society;
- The suggestion to create two new groups of stakeholders consisting of regional technical and scientific institutions and the Gender Network, which would also sign the compact.

Some stakeholder groups have identified their representative who would sign the renewed compact. Thus, producer, farmer and pastoralist organisations designated ROPPA to sign the compact on their behalf; the gender network designated WAWA to sign the compact on its behalf. The other stakeholder groups were given a deadline to complete their consultation and communicate the name of the structure that will sign the compact.

Participants recommended that objectively verifiable indicators be attached to the commitments in order to help annually assess the performance achieved through joint reviews of the agricultural sector.

### ***1.3. Practical organisation of the Conference***

ECOWAS and HUB RURAL made a presentation on the draft agenda of the international conference. It emerged from the presentation that the Conference focuses on the regional agricultural policy outlook and includes three forums:

- A global forum on the achievements and outlook of the regional agricultural policy for 2025;
- A sectoral forum on the "Regional Offensive for Sustainable and Sustained Recovery of Rice Production in West Africa" programme financing;
- A sectoral forum on the West Africa Agriculture Productivity Programme (WAAPP) achievements and outlook;

The International Conference will take place from 17 to 19 November 2015 in Dakar. The three forums will be held simultaneously and will experience three joint sessions: (i) the Conference joint opening ceremony; (ii) the joint general introductory session to the forums; (iii) the joint closing ceremony of the Conference.

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