



Department of Agriculture, Environment and Water Resources

ECOWAP/CAADP 2025 process

Regional workshop to launch the drafting process of the NAIPs and RAIP of 2nd generation

Abidjan – 30/31 May -1 and 2 June 2016

Summary of conclusions and recommendations

With the technical facilitation of:



In partnership with:



ECOWAP Donors Group

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In collaboration with:



I. Introduction

The regional inception workshop of the drafting process of the National Agricultural Investment Plans (NAIPs) and the Regional Agricultural Investment Plan (RAIP) was held from 30 May to 2 June 2016 in Abidjan, on invitation of the ECOWAS Commission.

Took part in the workshop: representatives of the States, the African Union Commission, the NEPAD Agency, the ECOWAS Commission, regional and international technical institutions (FAO, CILSS, CORAF/WECARD, AfricaRice, IFPRI, HUB RURAL), socio-professional organisations, civil society (ROPPA, APSS, RBM, WAWA, WILDAF, POSCAO), the private sector (ROAC, RECAO and the Federation of the Chambers of Commerce), Technical and Financial Partners, support institutions and programmes (AGRA, *Inter-Réseaux Développement Rural*) and resource persons. The full list of participants is attached to this summary of conclusions and recommendations.

The aim of the regional workshop was to discuss and validate the 2nd generation NAIP and RAIP drafting process and initiate its implementation, closely involving the ECOWAS Member States, the various stakeholder categories and all regional and international technical and financial partners.

The Abidjan workshop had six specific objectives:

- a. SO1. Register the regional approach in the context of the Malabo continental process, led by the African Union and implemented by the NEPAD Agency;
- b. SO2. Draw lessons from the joint review of the agricultural sector for the design and implementation of the next generation of NAIPs and RAIP;
- c. SO3. Deepen reflection and define a strategy for efficient mainstreaming of public policy instruments;
- d. SO4. Amend and adopt the draft methodological guide of the 2nd generation NAIP and RAIP drafting process;
- e. SO5. Adopt a joint plan to support the countries and the ECOWAS Commission, with the involvement of the various technical support institutions;
- f. SO6: Adopt a roadmap for the West African process.

1. The results expected at the end of the meeting were:

- a. R1. The West African regional process is linked to the “Malabo” continental process;
- b. R2. The joint review of the agricultural sector is discussed, amended and its lessons learnt for the “ECOWAP 2025” next generation;
- c. R3. An efficient mainstreaming strategy of policy instruments is amended and adopted;
- d. R4. The methodological guide is amended and adopted;
- e. R5. A joint action plan by regional and international technical institutions to support Member States and the region is adopted;
- f. R6. A roadmap and indicative timeline of the West African process are adopted.

II. The introductory ceremony

The opening ceremony registered six speeches:

On behalf of the Commissioner in charge of Rural Economy, the representative of the African Union Commission, Mr. Ernest Ruzindaza thanked ECOWAS for the invitation and congratulated the ECOWAS officials for the leadership West Africa has taken in the formulation of the NAIPs and RAIP of 2nd generation. The rest of the continent will learn from the ECOWAS experience, he added. He then recalled the difference between the current process and the process that has been driven over the past decade. The aim of the current exercise is essentially to help achieve results in order to have impacts that improve the living conditions of people, by 2020. Concrete actions must therefore be initiated through renewing the partnership amongst stakeholders, he added. A key issue is how to involve the private sector to accelerate the transformation of the regional agricultural sector. We must also develop advocacy efforts to better reposition agriculture in the national, regional and international agenda, he said.

The Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Network of Peasant Organisations and Agricultural Producers, Mr. Djibo Bagna, representing all producer, breeder and pastoralist, civil society organisations and the Gender group thanked the ECOWAS Commission for the invitation extended to them to take part in this important meeting. He then recalled the role and place of producer and civil society organisations in the ECOWAP/CAADP process. He stressed the concerns of producer organisations and the constraints they face. He invited participants to take into account the Malabo commitments and the ECOWAP orientations that give importance to the promotion of family farms and food sovereignty. He concluded by commending the ECOWAS Commission for its rigor in managing the agenda of the second generation NAIP and RAIP formulation process.

Speaking on behalf of the ECOWAP Donors' Group, the representative of the USAID/West Africa Regional Office, Mrs. Mary HOBBS, Regional Economic Growth Office Director, first congratulated the ECOWAS Commission for progress made on many aspects, including the Customs Union, the Climate-smart Agriculture, etc. She welcomed the strong participation of civil society organisations in the workshop. She invited the Commission to pay special attention to the issue of market functioning, climate change, youth and women and the financing for the agricultural policy. She stressed the need to focus on the promotion of value chains, the marketing of products by acting on the region's trade regime to support cross-border trade. She ended her speech by reiterating the availability of partners in general, and USAID in particular to support the implementation of the regional agricultural policy.

Mr. Tchambakou AYASSOR, the Commissioner for Agriculture, Environment and Water Resources recalled the conclusions of the Dakar conference on the results and prospects of the ECOWAP 2025. This conference was an important step as it enabled not only to review the ECOWAP implementation but also to take into account the orientations of the Malabo Declaration of 2014 regarding the regional agriculture transformation. The ECOWAP has helped launch many initiatives and programmes at national and regional levels. He then thanked the TFPs and States for their commitment. He urged participants

to spare no effort to take ownership not only of the guide but also the policy instruments which will be presented to them.

The Secretary General of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Equipment of the Republic of Senegal, Dr. Dogo SECK first stressed the role and importance of agriculture in the economies of West African countries. For the Secretary General, the stake is to accelerate the transformations taking place in West African agriculture to make the region an abundant production space. The region has indeed made significant progress over the last ten years which need to be consolidated with a focus on water control, input supply, partnership development, modernisation of equipment in rural areas and developing a strategy based on the findings of research. He finally thanked the partners for their valuable contribution to the implementation of the ECOWAP, both at national and regional levels.

In his opening speech of the workshop, the Cabinet Director of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire, Mr. Siaka Minayaha COULIBALY first thanked the ECOWAS Commission for choosing his country to host this important event. He dwelt at length on the efforts of countries in the region to implement the agricultural policy, especially regarding financing. Despite the many emergencies the countries face, they have significantly increased the share of their national budget they devote to agriculture in general. He stressed the concerns to be considered, including the development of an inclusive approach, the inclusion of women and youth. He stressed the need to think agricultural development differently, develop value chains and ennoble the agricultural producer function. Finally, he wished full success to the workshop before declaring the deliberations opened.

III. Progress of work.

The deliberations were chaired by the Secretary General of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Equipment of the Republic of Senegal, Dr. Dogo SECK. They were organised in eight sessions and marked by presentations, followed by discussions.

The workshop's deliberations were introduced by three papers devoted to the guidelines of the Malabo Declaration and the ECOWAP 2025 prospects. Thus, participants listened to presentations from:

- The African Union Commission, on the guidelines of the Malabo Declaration on the transformation of African agriculture;
- The NEPAD Agency, on the implementation strategy of the simplified guide for the implementation of the NAIPs and the biennial evaluation framework;
- The ECOWAS Commission, on the review and prospects of ECOWAP 2025. This latest presentation emphasizes the achievements, context, issues and challenges of agriculture in the coming years, before highlighting the broad lines of the agricultural development options selected by the Agriculture SMC and the Dakar international conference.

IV. Conclusions and recommendations

4.1. On the joint review of the agricultural sector.

The joint review of the agricultural sector focuses on four dimensions: (i) the analysis of the quality of the review process, (ii) the performance of the agricultural sector, (iii) the review of policies and programmes, (iv) the institutional review, (v) the analysis of commitments of the signatories of the ECOWAP compact.

Following the discussions, the participants internalised the principle of joint reviews at both national and regional levels, including all stakeholders. They accepted most of the recommendations. However, they stressed the need not only to better document some aspects of the review but also to revisit some recommendations both in their form and their content.

After the discussions, they recommended:

a. under the process quality,

- ❖ Make the Consultative Committee for Agriculture and Food the formal joint review framework of the agricultural sector in West Africa. To do this, it will be necessary to:
 - Make arrangements to ensure the participation of all members in the review process;
 - Gather the CCAF every two years for a joint review, in accordance with the CAADP commitments;
 - Ensure traceability of actions and recommendations made during the review.

b. Under agricultural performance

Participants expressed several concerns on the quality of the results and challenged the diagnosis made on the level of financial efforts by the States. Almost all States have challenged the levels of performance highlighted in the diagnosis, especially regarding the level of compliance with the Maputo commitments.

They therefore recommended:

- ❖ A wide dissemination of the methodological approach for assessing the sovereign funding efforts in the agricultural sector, in line with the Maputo commitment;
- ❖ Create a focal point in the Ministry of Finance to monitor the efforts of each State.

Participants stressed the need to:

- ❖ Support the States in mobilising resources;
- ❖ *Develop innovative strategies to mobilise private sector resources.*

- c. **Under the policy and programme review**, the participants accepted the diagnosis and recommendations made. However, they stressed the need for a stronger synergy between the Commission departments during the formulation and implementation phases of policies and programmes. They also stressed the need to take into account the recommendations of the Dakar conference, particularly those relating to research.
- d. **Regarding the institutional review, the participants suggested that IFPRI and ReSAKSS should:**
- ❖ better involve regional actors, including the private sector and other stakeholder groups in the assessment;
 - ❖ better document their role, functions and actions they implement and the results obtained;
 - ❖ document the issue of alignment of technical and financial partners.
- e. **On stakeholder commitments**

The review showed that many stakeholders have made efforts to meet the commitments made under the compact. However, it turned out that compliance with certain commitments does not fall under the sole jurisdiction of the actor who took them. Finally, in the absence of measurement indicators, it proved very difficult to measure performance achieved. The participants recommended to:

- ❖ Ensure that the commitments are supported in the future by results indicators fully internalised by all stakeholders.

f. **At global level**

Participants insisted on two aspects:

- Difficulty to access quality information and data to drive the joint review;
 - The relevance of the exercise as accountability instrument and recommended:
- ❖ Institutionalizing the joint review of the agricultural sector at both national and regional levels;
 - ❖ Ensuring that the review (i) involves all stakeholders in the ECOWAP implementation; (ii) is well entrenched in the CAADP mechanisms, (iii) is based on an effective and efficient M&E system for a better measurement of the sector performance.

4.2 Analysis and adoption of the methodological guide and strategic thinking to support the ECOWAP/CAADP 2025 process

This session was introduced by the presentation of the guide for the NAIP and RAIP formulation. The guide describes the stages of the investment plan formulation process. It provides a conceptual framework and methodological approach to updating the investment plans and specifies: (i) its articulation and inclusion in the continental

results framework (CAADP 2015-2025), (ii) the institutional mechanism for driving and monitoring the formulation process; (iii) the various steps of the formulation process, the activities to be conducted by the various stakeholders; (iv) the contributions expected from stakeholder groups and technical support institutions; (v) the procedures for the validation and adoption of the NAIP and RAIP.

The methodological guide is the approach to implementing the continental CAADP in general and the Malabo Declaration in particular. It suggests nine steps:

- 🍌 *Step 1:* adoption of the process driving mechanism and clarification of its insertion into the SDG implementation strategy;
- 🍌 *Step 2:* upgrading and capacity building of key stakeholders in the process;
- 🍌 *Step 3:* stocktaking and sharing of results of the first generation NAIP: performance/impacts, strengths, weaknesses;
- 🍌 *Step 4:* adjusting the vision of national agriculture and its challenges by 2025 and conditions to integrate it in the regional agricultural space;
- 🍌 *Step 5:* strategic planning of (i) national agricultural investments for the period 2016-25, (ii) public policy reforms, (iii) institutional reforms and capacity building needs, and incorporating the priority regional dimensions identified by the AEW SMC;
- 🍌 *Step 6:* AIP costing and determination of the funding strategy;
- 🍌 *Step 7:* validation of AIP national document, revision and consolidation of compact;
- 🍌 *Step 8:* results reporting.
- 🍌 *Step 9:* implementation and monitoring and evaluation system.

After the presentation, participants raised a number of concerns about:

- 🍌 The level of integration of the steps in the continental results framework;
- 🍌 The timing of the process and timelines of the various steps, as well as timing problems, including issues related to political agendas;
- 🍌 The funding strategy and design of an annual expenditure plan;
- 🍌 The role the private sector should play, with the need to properly clarify the role of agribusiness;
- 🍌 The need for a comprehensive diagnosis, to identify the reasons why the funds could not be operationalized, and think about alternatives;
- 🍌 The need to properly target the capacity building strategy, including better characterising the different categories of stakeholders;
- 🍌 Mechanisms to ensure the quality of the process.

After the discussions on the guide, participants listened to a dozen communications to feed the methodological approach to formulating the NAIPs and RAIP, not only with appropriate policy instruments, suitable mechanisms but also take into account cross-cutting issues and the emerging issues. Thus, participants were presented information notes on:

- 🌱 The sector financing, focusing on the needs, past and current experiences in the world and potential strategies to develop in the framework of the second generation investment plans;
- 🌱 Policy instruments, presented by FAO and ECOWAS, which stresses the importance of the different categories of instruments (regulations, standards, incentives, etc.) that complement and support investments. ECOWAS recalled the arsenal of instruments being implemented and the strategy to better take them into account in the NAIPs and RAIP of second generation.
- 🌱 Communications on gender issues have focused on strategies to take into consideration the concerns of women and youth in the NAIPs. The presentations made by the Gender Group and the Youth Group emphasized the key role of women and youth in agriculture, and proposed strategies to better integrate them into the NAIPs during the formulation process as well as implementation of programmes resulting therefrom;
- 🌱 The FAO communications on nutrition first provided a picture of the nutritional situation in the region and then highlighted efforts and instruments being implemented for better integration of nutritional issues in agricultural and food policies and strategies;
- 🌱 The presentation made by FAO on social protection provides a wide range of instruments to better address issues of vulnerability of populations and areas at risk;
- 🌱 The AGIR Unit of CILSS shared experiences developed within countries of the region as part of the formulation of country resilience priorities, and how the NAIP and RAIP process could draw from a number of best practices;
- 🌱 The networks of breeding and pastoralist organisations made a communication on the problems of this sub-sector, stressing its challenges, issues and the opportunities it offers in terms of strengthening economic growth, the regional integration, and poverty reduction;
- 🌱 The networks of producer organisations showed the critical role of producer organisations in agricultural development, before focusing on the multifaceted needs to enable them to improve their contribution to the ECOWAP implementation;
- 🌱 CORAF /WECARD recalled its mandate and its impacts (technologies transferred, scientists trained, capacity building of the private sector, etc.). It highlighted the importance of developing sustainable and local sources of funding for research and knowledge management;
- 🌱 The NEPAD Agency made a presentation on agricultural risks and food insecurity. It proposed to include this issue in the NAIPs in order to reduce the risk aversion of financial institutions, farmers and operators;

- 🌱 The Federation of West Africa Chambers of Commerce provided an overview of professional organisations bringing together the private sector at the regional level. It took stock of the efforts of West Africa's private sector and called for a comprehensive dialogue on improving the business climate, to step up private investment in the agricultural and food sector;
- 🌱 POSCAO recalled the context of the market and integration. It particularly stressed the need to develop coherent policies, particularly between agriculture, trade and industry.

At the end of the Guide discussions and all supporting reflections, participants validated the guide for the NAIP and RAIP formulation and made the following recommendations:

- ❖ Accompany the guide with a specific framework for drafting/revision of the NAIPs and RAIP to facilitate regional aggregations and comparisons between countries. Similarly, the guide will indicate precisely the reference methodological tools and notes to support national exercises;
- ❖ Adapt the guide to the specific situation of each country, particularly with regard to the NAIP formulation steps, and consider it as an aide-memoire and not as a straitjacket;
- ❖ Take into consideration the public policy instruments, cross-cutting dimensions (gender, youth), the so-called emerging issues, (nutrition, climate change, risk, social protection, resilience), as well as all priorities adopted by the Agriculture, Environment and Water Resources Ministerial Committee in formulating the new generation of NAIPs and RAIP;
- ❖ Make advocacy efforts at the highest level, putting forward the progress made in the sector to facilitate the mobilisation of domestic financial resources during the arbitrations on the Finance Law;
- ❖ Maintain the Business Meeting approach as the preferred space of communication around the NAIP and RAIP, mobilisation of the private sector, various ministerial departments and external partners.

4.3. On monitoring and evaluation tools

The fourth session ended with the presentation of the guidance note on monitoring and evaluation, mutual accountability, joint review and the biennial assessment. Introduced by IFPRI, the presentation highlighted the importance of integrating these issues at the NAIP and RAIP programming stage. The approach falls within the framework of the implementation of the Malabo Declaration.

For each of the desired results, the approach proposes identifying the indicators, tools and methodologies to measure the targets, set milestones, and guide the monitoring and review of progress and performance. The presentation stressed the importance of developing a team and national cutting-edge expertise, network information providers

and analysts and connect them with decision makers at the highest level. It laid emphasis on the “review culture”, which helps regularly assess and monitor commitments, performance and progress. Finally, the presentation proposed a set of tools and submitted the timetable for drafting quarterly, semi-annual, annual and biennial reports.

The following concerns were raised during the subsequent presentation discussion:

- The degree of coherence and integration between the methodological guide and the review system, which seems to suggest different approaches and phases;
- Insufficient coordination of approaches, methods and tools proposed to the States and needs for harmonisation and simplification;
- The often too sophisticated and demanding nature of the proposed approaches, which are difficult to implement and do not always allow full internalization;
- The realistic nature of agendas in the light of experience and given the resources to be mobilised and various constraints in the countries;
- The cost of collecting the information and the need to strengthen information devices and systems that can inform a wide range of data and feed a number of indicators;
- The importance of strengthening institutions and human resources at national level;
- The need to avoid the proliferation of models all of which require specific training and capacity building needs;
- The importance of mobilizing and energizing knowledge management platforms that already exist on several themes;
- The need to translate the new regional priorities (financing, livestock, gender, youth, etc;) into results and define indicators to measure progress.

Following the discussion, the ECOWAS Commission stressed the following points:

- 🌱 The NAIP revision / adaptation process to make them 2nd generation NAIPs and RAIP must start from what actually exists in order to incorporate the lessons learnt and new priorities. It does not involve going through a demanding formulation as during the first generation;
- 🌱 On that basis, the processes can be engaged as soon as possible, relying mainly on national resources and those that the countries are able to mobilise from their partners at national level;
- 🌱 The process must be fast enough to fit into the agendas of national authorities;
- 🌱 The M&E and review mechanism is based on the responsibility of the national structures. And information systems, coordinated and networked through ECOAGRIS, which is a public mechanism;
- 🌱 Countries feed the results framework at the regional level and ECOWAS feeds the results framework at continental level.

4.4: Review of country preparedness as part of the 2nd generation NAIP process

Session 5 was entirely devoted to the review of the NAIP processes in the 15 Member States. The presentations by the State representatives highlighted specificities of national agriculture, recalled the major trends of this agriculture, and clarified the status of implementation of the NAIPs of first generation. The State representatives reported on how the NAIP revision process will be engaged in their respective countries and raised specific concerns, including the support needs in expertise and financial resources.

Detailed country communications are available on the website ECOWAP 2.0.

4.5 : Organisation and support to countries

Session 6 was utilized to present the joint plan prepared by regional and international support institutions and organisations to support and assist the countries and the regional level.

The joint support plan is attached to this report.

Following the presentation, the ECOWAP Donors' Group leader said that the partners will consult together quickly in order to provide financial support to each country, according to national requests.

4.6: Roadmap and schedule of the NAIP and RAIP formulation process

Session 7 saw the presentation of the roadmap and timetable. The roadmap includes a common trunk (the launching of the whole process in Abidjan) and two simultaneous and communicating dynamics: the NAIP drafting process and the RAIP formulation process. The roadmap is annexed to this report

V. The closing ceremony

The closing ceremony was marked by five speeches.

The non-state actors representative, Mrs. Khady Fall TALL expressed satisfaction to be associated once again in the process. She said that NSAs believe that the next generation of NAIPs and RAIP will ensure the transformation of family farms and count on the recognition of the status of the farmer, the integration of women and youth. Seizing the occasion of the World Milk Day, the NSAs have put forward their vision of the development of the local milk value chains, which are particularly important for the economic empowerment of women. She was keen to stress the risks of public-private partnerships for the majority of producers and called on States to play their regulatory role. The multiplicity of actors is a source of wealth but requires efficient frameworks for consultation and coordination. She reiterated the recurrent request to ECOWAS for financing as well as capacity building.

The representative of the African Union Commission, Mr. Ernest Ruzindaza thanked the ECOWAS Commission for organising this meeting, its leadership and the strong involvement of the AU in the regional process. He said that the AU is willing to support ECOWAS in driving the process and its progress. He reiterated the vision and commitment of Heads of State. He noted that planning should primarily lead to effective transformations of agriculture and the living conditions of the farming communities.

The ECOWAP Donors' Group representative, Mr. Jorge Oliveira, congratulated ECOWAS and all stakeholders for their involvement. He stressed that the action plans of the countries and the region are designed to quickly achieve results. He particularly stressed the importance of the joint review and mutual accountability. He called on TFP members and non-members to get involved and support ECOWAS. He congratulated Hub Rural for its facilitation and thanked the authorities of Côte d'Ivoire.

The ECOWAS Commissioner for Agriculture, Environment and Water Resources, Mr. Tchambakou AYASSOR first thanked every participant for his/her involvement in the process and contribution to the discussions. He welcomed the adoption of the guide, which will allow a programming exercise to ensure the transformation of the agricultural sector. He also welcomed the establishment of a new joint review mechanism. In advance, he thanked the partners who will support technically and financially the development of this new generation of NAIPs and RAIP. He recalled the non-binding nature of the guide. He reiterated the ECOWAS responsibility, particularly in the field of coordination and the involvement of stakeholders. But, he stressed the shared responsibility of all actors and States in the successful outcome of the process.

In his closing remarks, the Secretary General of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Equipment of the Republic of Senegal, Dr. Dogo SECK thanked the Ivorian authorities and congratulated the participants for the quality of their contributions to the deliberations. He praised the donors for their support and invited all stakeholders to be heavily involved in the implementation of commitments.

Annexes:

- A. Joint action plan to support countries**
- B. Roadmap**
- C. List of participants**

A. Joint action plan to support countries

	FAO	CILSS	TU/AGIR	CORAF	SWAC/OECD Secretariat	IFPRI /RESAKSS	AfricaRice
Benin		⊗		⊗		⊗	⊗
Burkina Faso		⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗
Cape Verde		⊗		⊗			
Gambia		⊗		⊗			⊗
Côte d'Ivoire		⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗
Ghana		⊗		⊗		⊗	⊗
Guinea	⊗	⊗		⊗		⊗	⊗
Guinea Bissau	⊗	⊗		⊗			⊗
Liberia	⊗			⊗			⊗
Mali		⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗		⊗
Niger		⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗		⊗
Nigeria		⊗		⊗			⊗
Togo	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗		⊗
Senegal		⊗		⊗			⊗
Sierra Leone	⊗			⊗		⊗	⊗

Regional					⊗		⊗
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Explanatory notes:

FAO	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The support areas targeted in the 5 countries covered are: (i) distribution of the guide, (ii) training on costing and economic and financial analysis, (iii) provision of a national consultant to support the country process, (iv) quality review of technical documents and organisation of support missions, (v) organisation of exchange workshops in Liberia, Guinea and Sierra Leone, (vi) integration of the social protection, the right to food and nutrition dimensions 2. Togo and Guinea can benefit from additional support
CILSS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The CILSS contribution covers all its member countries 2. The emphasis is, however, placed on the countries mentioned above and characterised by insufficient number of bilingual experts
TU/AGIR	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The target countries are those with CRP (country resilience priorities) documents 2. The support areas provided are those of: (i) involvement of AGIR Focal Points and national platforms, (ii) integration of CRPs into the NAIPs and RAIP
CORAF / WECARD	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The support areas envisaged are: (i) strengthening innovation and research coordination capacity, (ii) dissemination of technologies and knowledge sharing, (iii) the seed policy and marketing, (iv) biotechnology and bio-safety, (v) the regional and domestic market studies, (vi) the value chains
SWAC / OECD Secretariat	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. At the country level, willingness to support in communications during and after the NAIP drafting process 2. At the regional level, willingness to support in the areas of: (i) quality control (process and documents), (ii) facilitating the participation of AGIR Focal Points, and (iii) the provision of expertise in analysis, animation and reflection
IFPRI/ReSAKKS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. At the country level, the target area is support for the development of M&E systems with the provision of toolkits
AfricaRice	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Capacity building 2. Partnerships in rice research and development

B. Roadmap

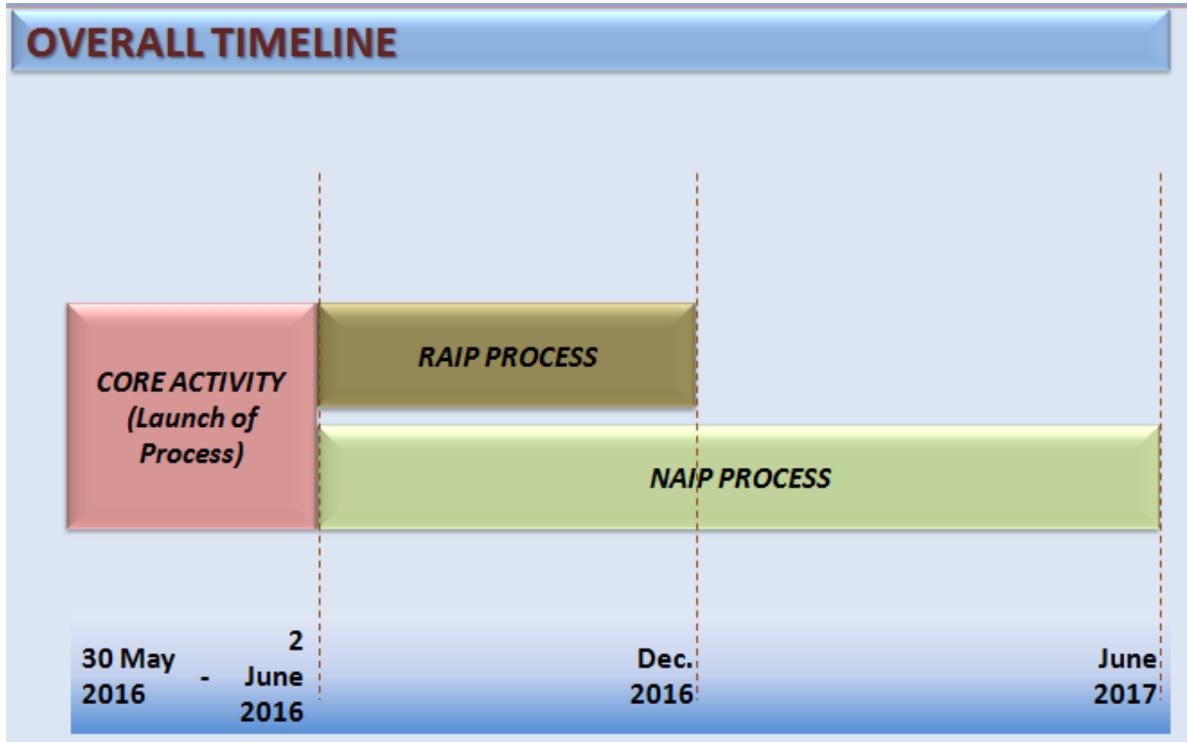
Following the general launch, the RAIP and NAIP processes are respectively articulated in 3 phases, according to the periods indicated

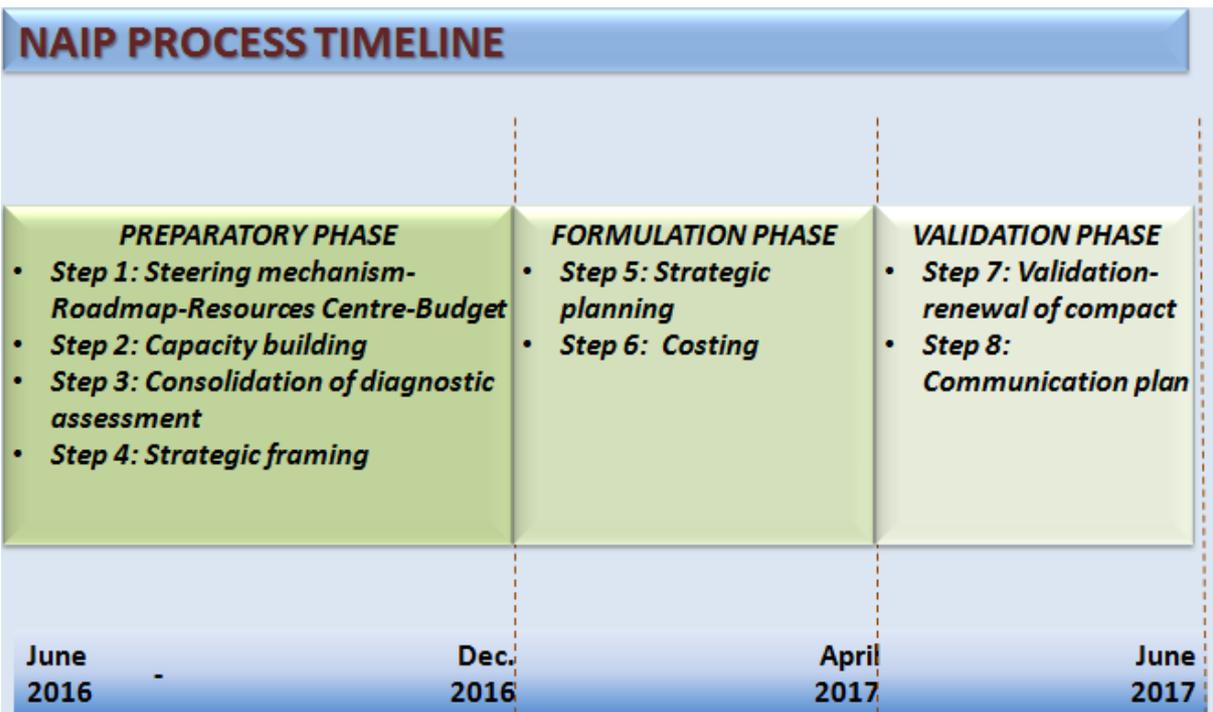
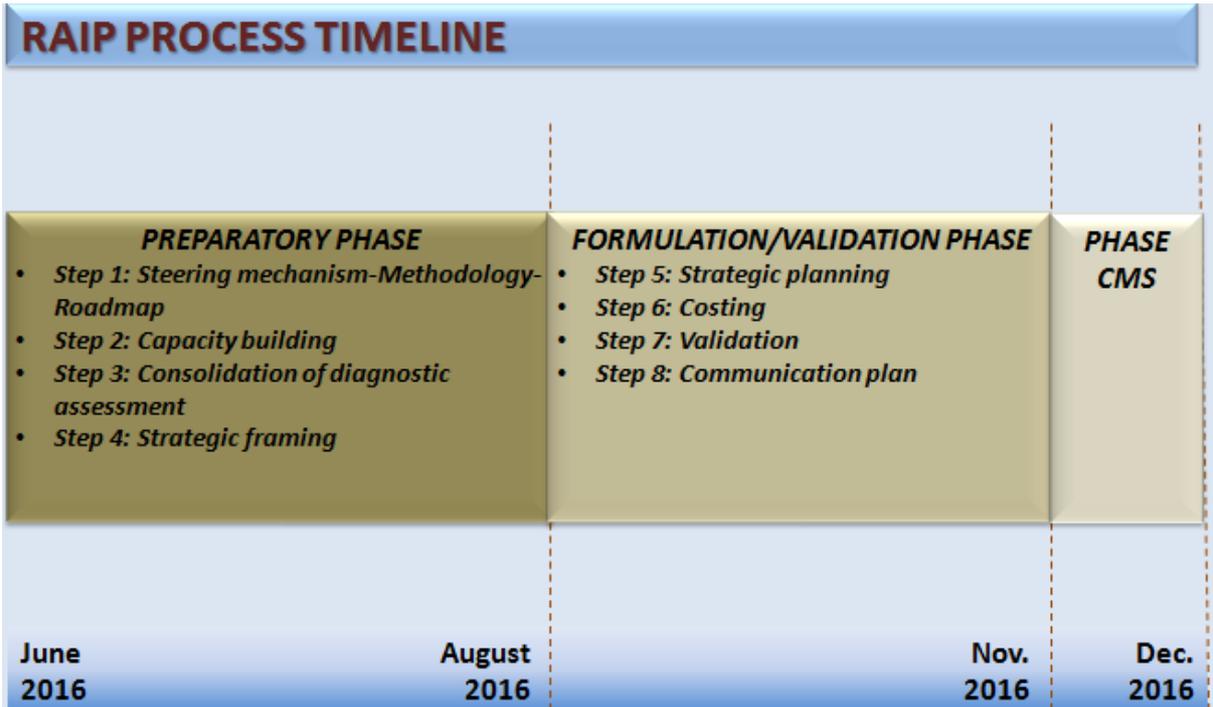
The RAIP process:

1. Preparatory phase (steps 1 to 4): **June-August 2016**
2. Formulation/validation phase (steps 5 to 8): **September-November 2016**
3. Phase of holding of the Agriculture, Environment, Water Resources Specialised Ministerial Committee: **December 2016**

The NAIP process:

1. Preparatory phase (steps 1 to 4): **June-December 2016**
2. Formulation phase (steps 5 to 6): **January-April 2017**
3. Validation phase (steps 7 to 8): **May-June 2017**





C. List of participants

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