



**COMITE PERMANENT INTER-ETATS DE LUTTE CONTRE LA SECHERESSE DANS LE SAHEL
PERMANENT INTERSTATE COMMITTEE FOR DROUGHT CONTROL IN THE SAHEL**



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**FLUX TRANSFRONTALIERS DE PRODUITS AGRICOLES ET D'ELEVAGE EN AFRIQUE DE L'OUEST
CROSS-BORDER TRADE FLOW IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS IN WEST AFRICA**

CROSS-BORDER TRADE FLOW IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS IN WEST AFRICA

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INTRODUCTION

From March 29 to 31, 2014, Hub Rural organized a three-day workshop in Cotonou-Benin for the ECOWAS task force that was put in place to monitor the implementation of the recommendations of the Accra regional conference on free movement of agricultural products in West Africa held in January 2013. The overall objective of the meeting was to review the draft document of the program to support the implementation of the recommendations of the conference on the free movement of agricultural products in West Africa. Three major results were expected from the workshop and these included: (i) the different parts of the program that have been the subject of extensive analysis, (ii) recommendations for improvement of the various components of the program and (iii) a road map to validate the program.

Participants of the workshop included representatives of ECOWAS, technical and financial partners i.e. USAID, DGIS, Canadian Cooperation, regional programs that are focused on trade in agricultural products (Communal Approach to Market Access, funded by DGIS ; Trade Hub funded by USAID), organizations of civil society (POSCAO , AFAO , FENACOVICI), networks of organizations of farmers and pastoralists and poultry farmers (ROPPA, RBM, UOFA) private sector actors (WAGN/ROAC , RECAO), non-governmental organizations (OXFAM, Borderless Alliance), regional technical cooperation agencies (CILSS, IFPRI, CORAF) RESIMAO and HUB RURAL.



The workshop was organized alternately in plenary sessions and in working groups. The first plenary session was devoted to presentations and the overall assessment of the program/project document which was analyzed in a West African context marked by: (i) high population growth rates amid restructuring of settlements, (ii) economic changes marked by a relatively high growth rates; but indeed, agricultural productivity remains low; a phenomenon that is not only precarious to regional food situation, but maintains relatively large populations in a state of poverty in rural areas. The program capitalizes on the initiatives taken by regional actors before defining a general objective in line with Regional Agricultural Policies (RAP) and ECOWAP and is based on activities that are organized around three areas of intervention: These are (a) Contribution to a better understanding of the functioning of trade in agricultural products; (b) Providing strategic intelligence on the free movement of agricultural products in West Africa; (c) Contributing to the formulation and implementation of regional policies and strategies for the promotion of trade in agricultural and food products.

The implementation mechanism will be built on existing institutional arrangements, both from the point of view of political leadership and backed by ECOWAS and UEMOA, as the technical implementation partners through specialized regional institutions like CILSS , Borderless Alliance and National Association of Nigerian Traders (NANT) in partnership with civil society, partner

organizations (PO) networks, private sector and Non-Governmental Organizations. This implementation will be coordinated by HUB RURAL.

Four sources of funding were identified including the Regional Economic Communities; Member States; technical and financial partners and the private sector. The program also identified a number of risks and assumptions that are complementary to implementation of the program and will help maximize the achievement of its objectives.

General discussions that followed the presentations covered a number of issues including: (i) the level of capitalization of the initiatives taken by regional actors, technical and financial partners working on the theme of regional market , (ii) the link between the program and regional agricultural policies and programs and projects that contribute to implementation , (iii) the relevance of some indicators, including volume and value of regional trade expected at the end of the program, (iv) the role of different stakeholders in the implementation of activities, (v) the place and role of the task force after the formulation of the program, (vi) the relationship between information provided and that of ECOAGRIS (i.e. ECOWAS system of Agricultural Information), (vii) the nature of the monitoring and evaluation system and implementation , (viii) the issue of sustainability strategies and actions taken to promote the program. With regard to the concerns expressed by participants during the workshop, ECOWAS and HUB RURAL gave responses by informing the participants about the scope and relevance of many of the proposals made by the programs/projects. Participants were then divided into working groups to examine in detail each of the three areas of intervention of the program and the activities, actions, stakeholders, targets and indicators related to the program.

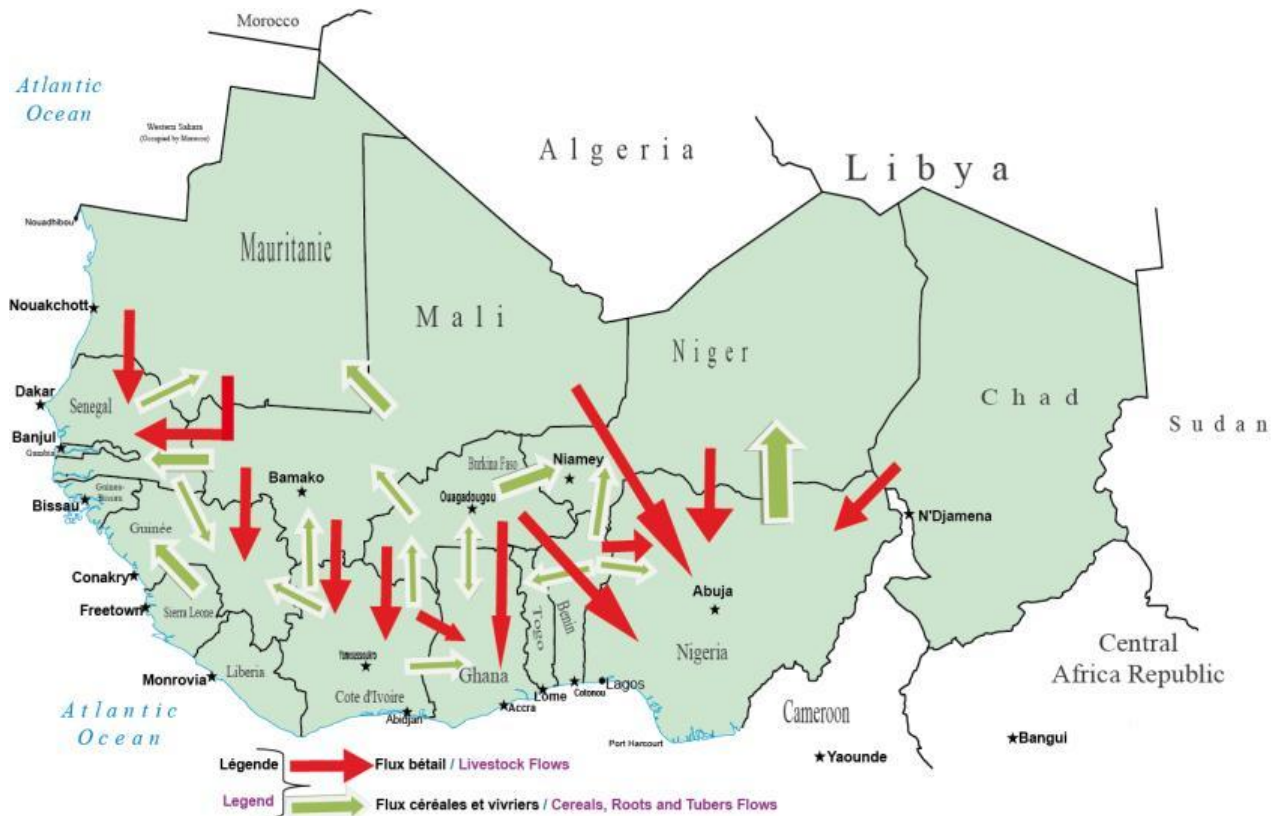
I – USAID/CILSS DATA COLLECTION SYSTEM

CILSS collects data through intra-regional trade for a more complete and accurate understanding of regional trade of commodities and to promote the West African regional trade in staple food commodities.

Data are collected by professional organizations from ATP/EATP countries through national private partner apex associations or regional organizations and data collection activities are supported by grants after grant agreements were signed with CILSS. The data collected include data on ruminant livestock (cattle, sheep and goats), maize, millet, sorghum and parboiled rice.

The trade data collectors are positioned at exit points (borders) and in strategic markets in the various countries in the region to collect data on cross-border trade and on staple food commodities. The countries covered include Benin, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal and Togo. These data collection activities are done on a daily basis in each country and are supervised by focal points that collate and transmit same to CILSS on a monthly basis.

Map I: Map showing direction of Flow of Agricultural Commodities in West Africa 2014



II. MAIZE TRADE FLOW

II.1 – Exporting Countries



Exporting Countries	Volume (Ton)	Value (\$)
Benin	720	196,008
Burkina Faso	4,016	946,117
Côte d'Ivoire	5,415	970,091
Ghana	1,335	30,883
Mali	230	63,755
Nigeria	620	207,871
Togo	260	71,237
Total		2,763,762

The main exporters of maize in March 2014 were Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, and Ghana.

The average EXPORT price per country was:

- Benin (\$272)
- Burkina Faso (\$236)
- Côte d'Ivoire (\$179)
- Ghana (\$231)
- Mali (\$277)
- Nigeria (\$335)
- Togo (\$274)

II.1 – Importing Countries

Importing Countries	Volume (Ton)	Value (\$)	Country of Origin
Benin	25	6,639	Burkina Faso
Burkina Faso	2,864	642,180	Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Togo
Mali	970	167,766	Côte d'Ivoire
Mauritania	230	63,755	Mali
Niger	5,321	1,310,469	Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Nigéria
Senegal	3,160	566,104	Côte d'Ivoire
Togo	25	6,850	Burkina Faso
Total	12,595	2,763,762	

The average **IMPORT** price per country was:

- Bénin (\$266)
- Burkina Faso (\$224)
- Mali (\$173)
- Mauritania (\$277)
- Niger (\$246)
- Senegal (\$179)
- Togo (\$274)

The main importers of maize were Niger, Burkina Faso, and Senegal.

During the month of March 2014 the total trade volume of maize was 12,595 tons compared with 10,033 tons in February 2014; an increase of about 26%. The increase supply came from Côte d'Ivoire, Burkina Faso and Ghana. Niger imported about 42%, Senegal 25%, Burkina 23%, Mali 8% and the rest went to Benin, Togo and Mauritania.

III – MILLET/SORGHUM TRADE FLOW

III.1 – Millet Trade Flow



Exporting Countries	MILLET		Importing Countries
	Volume (ton)	Value (\$)	
Burkina Faso	297	112,754	Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana and Togo
Nigeria	1,172	530,729	Niger
Total	1,469	643,483	

In March 2014, millet was exported from Pouytenga market in Burkina Faso to Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, Togo and Ghana. Nigeria also exported from Dawanau market in Kano to Niger. Comparing March trade volume of millet to that of February 2014, there was a decrease of about 17% (from 1,469 tons in March to 1,762 tons in February 2014). This was as a result of reduced supplies and stocking for the lean season. Burkina Faso exported 60 tons of millet to Togo, 51 to Ghana, 160 to Benin and 26

tons to Cote d'Ivoire. The average price in USD per ton of millet in the exporting countries was as follows: \$380 in Burkina Faso and \$453 in Nigeria.

III.II – Sorghum Trade Flow

Exporting Countries	SORGHUM		Importing Countries
	Volume (ton)	Value (\$)	
Burkina Faso	1,204	373,616	Benin, Ghana, Niger, Togo
Nigeria	991	339,195	Niger
TOTAL	2,195	712,811	

In the March sorghum was exported from Pouytenga market in Burkina Faso to Ghana, Benin, Niger and Togo and that of Kano market in Nigeria went to Niger. Comparing the volume of March 2014 trade flow to that of February; there was a decrease of about 18% in volume; (from 2,671 tons in February to 2,195 tons in March 2014). The average price in USD per ton of sorghum in the exporting countries was: Burkina Faso (310) and Nigeria (342).

IV – PAR-BOILED RICE TRADE FLOW

Country of Origin	Country of Destination						Total Volume (t)	Total Value (\$)
	Mali		Nigeria		Togo			
	Volume (t)	Value (\$)	Volume (t)	Value (\$)	Volume (t)	Value (\$)		
Benin			232	166,529	93	74,432	326	240,961
Burkina Faso								
Total			232	166,529	93	74,432	326	240,961

Benin exported 232 tons of par-boiled rice to Nigeria and 93 tons to Togo however there were no exports from Burkina Faso to Mali during this period. In all, 326 tons of par-boiled rice was exported in March 2014.

V – COWPEA TRADE FLOW

Country of Origin	Country of Destination								Total Volume (t)	Total Value (\$)
	Benin		Ghana		Niger		Togo			
	Volume (t)	Value (\$)	Volume (t)	Value (\$)	Volume(t)	Value (\$)	Volume (t)	Value (\$)		
Burkina Faso.	290	244,483	1,265	762,452	50	42,152	240	202,331	1,845	1,251,418
TOTAL	290	244,483	1,265	762,452	50	42,152	240	202,331	1,845	1,251,418

Data collection on cowpea commenced in March as large volumes are normally exported from the Sahelian countries especially Burkina Faso and Niger to the coastal countries and in March, it was only Burkina Faso that recorded cross border trade flows in this commodity as Niger is yet to start. Cowpea which is usually available in large quantities in Pouytenga market was exported to Benin, Ghana, Niger and Togo and about 1,845 tons of cowpea worth about \$1.25 million was exported.

VI – LIVESTOCK TRADE FLOW

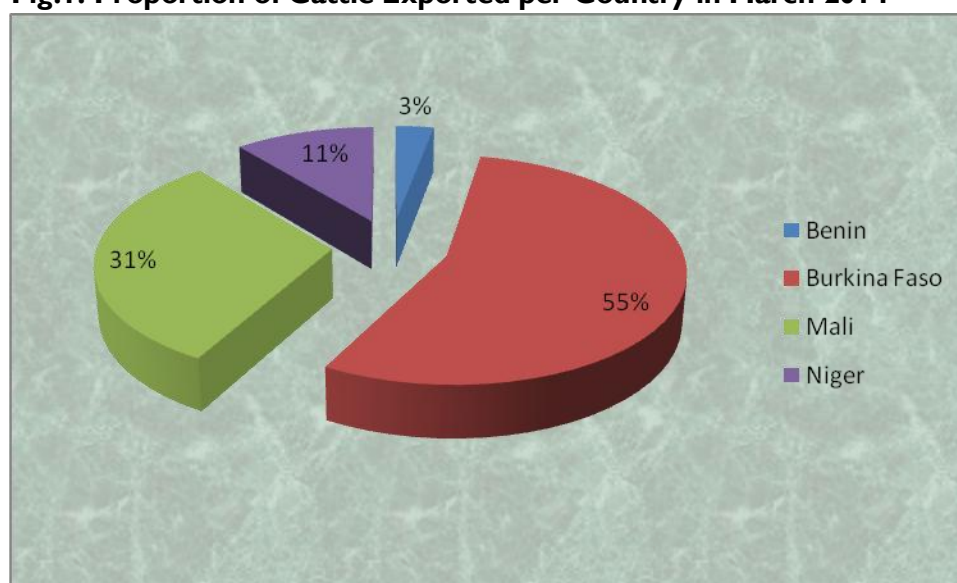
VI.I – Export of Cattle in March 2014

Cattle are usually exported from the Sahelian countries to the coastal countries and in March 2014 Benin exported 1,272 heads of cattle worth about US\$0.55 million from its northern part of the country to Nigeria while Cote d'Ivoire also exported 12 heads to Ghana. The number of heads of cattle exported in March 2014 was 45,181 compared to 40,796 exported in February; an increase of about 11 percent.

Exporting Countries	Head	Value (\$)
Benin	1,272	549,635
Burkina Faso	24,875	17,034,390
Cote d'Ivoire	12	8,870
Mali	14,193	8,887,601
Niger	4,829	3,815,426
TOTAL	45,181	30,295,922

The average **EXPORT** price in USD per head was: Burkina Faso (685); Mali (626) and Niger (790)

Fig. I: Proportion of Cattle Exported per Country in March 2014



VI.II – Direction of Flow of Cattle

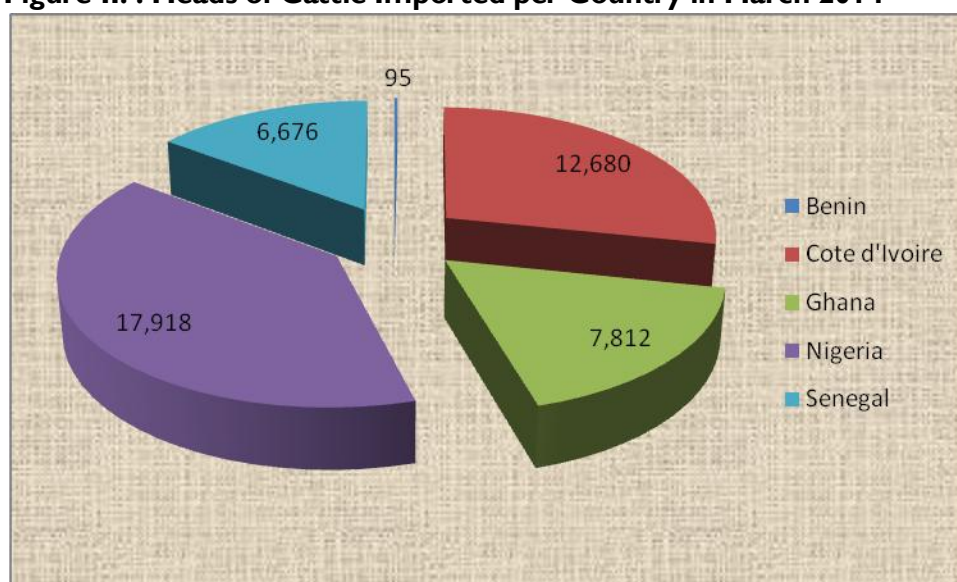
Exporting Country	Destination Country
Benin	Nigeria
Burkina Faso	Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Nigeria and Togo
Niger	Nigeria
Mali	Côte d'Ivoire and Senegal

VI.III – Import of Cattle in March 2014

Importing Country	Head	Value (\$)
Benin	95	60,455
Côte d'Ivoire	12,680	7,802,060
Ghana	7,812	5,211,525
Nigeria	17,918	12,910,199
Senegal	6,676	4,311,684
Total	45,181	30,295,922

Coastal countries import cattle from the Sahelian countries but Benin although a coastal country, has always exported cattle from the north of the country to Nigeria.

Figure II. : Heads of Cattle Imported per Country in March 2014



The average **IMPORT** price in USD per head was: Benin (636); Côte d'Ivoire (615); Ghana (667); Nigeria (721); Senegal (646)

VI.IV – Export of Sheep

Country of Origin	Country of Destination												Total No	Total Value (\$)
	Benin		Cote d'Ivoire		Niger		Nigeria		Senegal		Togo			
	No	Value(\$)	No	Value(\$)	No	Value(\$)	No	Value(\$)	No	Value(\$)	No	Value(\$)		
Benin							432	19,512					432	19,512
Burkina Faso	1,970	98,213	31,050	3,672,132	1,158	66,641					1,413	69,603	35,591	3,906,588
Mali			25,604	3,720,364					4,144	536,483			29,748	4,256,847
Niger							2,489	359,626					2,489	359,626
TOTAL	1,970	98,213	56,654	7,392,496	1,158	66,641	2,921	379,138	4,144	536,483	1,413	69,603	68,260	8,542,573

Total trade in the number of sheep for March 2014 was 68,260 compared to 62,740 in February 2014; an increase of about 9%. The increase in export is normal during this period of the year as the period of Christian festivities approaches.

VI.V – Export of Goats

Country of Origin	Country of Destination								TOTAL Number	Total Value (\$)
	Benin		Cote d'Ivoire		Nigeria		Senegal			
	No	Value (\$)	No	Value (\$)	No	Value (\$)	No	Value (\$)		
Benin					260	8,810			260	8,810
Burkina Faso	7,532	324,125							7,532	324,125
Mali			160	13,278			869	76,423	1,029	89,701
Niger					7,672	598,163			7,672	598,163
TOTAL	7,532	324,125	160	13,278	7,932	606,973	869	76,423	16,493	1,020,799

Total trade in the number of goats in March 2014 was 16,493 compared with 8,108 in February 2014; an increase of about 103%.

VI – TOTAL TRADE FLOW

The total value of trade in the month of March 2014 was about \$45.47 million compared to \$38.75 million in February 2014, showing an increase of about 17%. Most of the products especially the large and small ruminants and maize showed increases in number and volume except for millet, sorghum and par-boiled rice that showed decreases of 17%, 18% and 35% respectively. Cattle increased by 11%, sheep by 9%, goats by 103% and maize by 26%.

Table 2: Total Quantity and Value of Trade (US\$) in March 2014

Product	Quantity in March 2014	Quantity in February 2014	Value (F Cfa) in March 2014	Value (US\$) in February 2014	Value (US\$) in March 2014	% Change in Value (US\$)
Cattle	45,181	40,796	15,147,960,950	26,810,756	30,295,922	13.00
Sheep	68260	62,740	4,271,286,464	7,333,851	8,542,573	16.48
Goats	16,493	8,108	510,399,371	396,804	1,020,799	157.26
Maize	12,595	10,033	1,381,881,161	2,256,358	2,763,762	22.49
Millet	1,469	1,762	321,741,363	789,399	643,483	(18.48)
Sorghum	2,195	2,671	356,405,595	843,380	712,811	(15.48)
Par boiled Rice	326	502	120,480,493	317,542	240,961	(24.12)
Cowpea	1,845	0	625,708,842	0	1,251,418	
Total			22,735,864,239	38,748,090	45,471,728	

Nb : For the cattle, sheep and goats, the unit is number and for maize, millet, sorghum and par-boiled rice, the unit is in tons.

NB: 1 US\$=500Fcfa

VIII – CONCLUSION

In March 2014, export of cereals was in both directions as maize, millet and sorghum moved from the coastal countries to the sahelian countries and vice versa. For maize, the main exporting countries in March were Côte d'Ivoire, Burkina Faso and Ghana. It should be noted however that Burkina Faso imports maize as much as they export.

Cowpea was also exported for the month from Burkina Faso. Niger is also expected to start data collection on cowpea in the near future. Livestock mostly moved from the sahelian countries to the coastal ones except for a few cattle that moved from the north of Benin to Nigeria. In March 2014 the total trade in the region in all selected products was US\$45.47 million.

The largest importers of cattle in March were Nigeria (40%), Côte d'Ivoire (28%), Ghana (17%), and Senegal (15%) and for sheep the largest importer was Côte d'Ivoire followed by Senegal and for goats it was Benin and Nigeria. Niger as usual remained the largest importer of maize (42%); followed by Senegal (25%) and Burkina Faso (23%). For millet and sorghum, the largest importer was Niger and for cowpea it was Ghana.

As usual the main livestock exporting countries are Burkina Faso, Niger and Mali as Niger livestock data has now been integrated into the database after the validation exercise a few months ago.