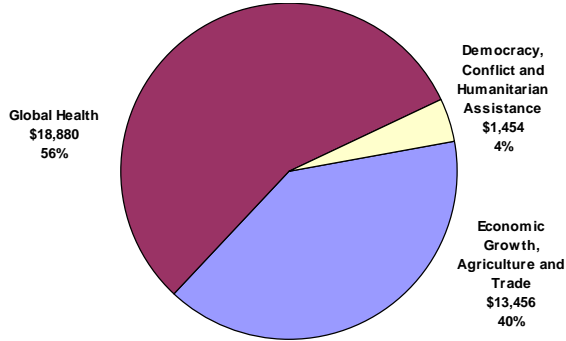
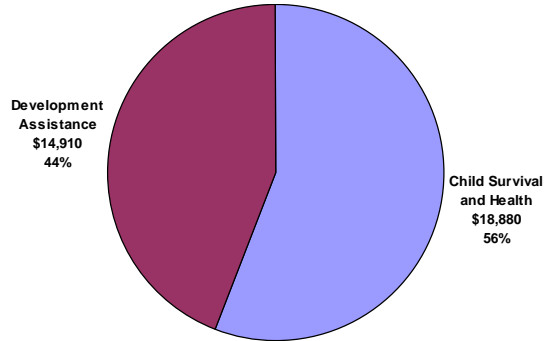


# West African Regional Program (WARP)

FY 2006 Assistance by Sector



FY 2006 Assistance by Account



## Objectives and Budget

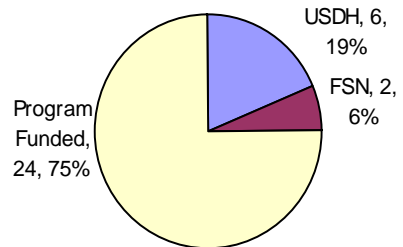
Objective	SO Number	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006
Regional Economic Integration Strengthened	624-004	10,330	10,206	5,956
Regional Health Program	624-005	19,300	19,550	18,880
Food Security and Natural Resource Management	624-006	7,490	6,314	7,500
Conflict Prevention	624-007	2,669	2,289	1,454
<b>Total (in thousands of dollars)</b>		<b>39,789</b>	<b>38,359</b>	<b>33,790</b>

Excludes P.L. 480. See Program Annex.

## Administrative Expenses and Workforce

Administrative Expenses	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006
Mission Allocation	281	752	771
USDH Salaries & Benefits	614	848	866
Program Funds	4,262	3,691	3,717
<b>Total (in thousands of dollars)</b>	<b>5,157</b>	<b>5,291</b>	<b>5,354</b>

FY 2006 Workforce



Mission Director: Carleene Dei

## **West African Regional Program (WARP)**

**The Development Challenge:** The ongoing violence and overall deterioration in Cote d'Ivoire, the former "economic powerhouse" of West Africa, symbolizes the fragile and volatile nature of political systems in the region. Political instability and conflict cause investment in development to decline in the afflicted countries and project a negative investment image for the entire region. Development efforts are diverted to the provision of humanitarian assistance for the thousands of refugees and internally displaced persons that conflicts, such as the ones in Cote d'Ivoire, Liberia, and Sierra Leone, leave in their wake. West Africa also faced a new menace this year: the locust invasions in the Sahel. The invasion, the most dramatic since the mid-1980s, posed a serious threat to food security in four countries and demonstrated the limited capacity of the affected countries to effectively handle the onslaught.

The challenges faced by the 18 countries that comprise West Africa are daunting indeed. Thirteen of the 30 countries categorized by the United Nations in their 2004 Human Development Report as "Least Livable Countries" are located in West African. Seventeen countries qualify for the World Bank's Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative to reduce their crippling external debt. At the human level, these statistics translate into a frightening 60% of the population of the region struggling to survive on less than a dollar a day. The challenge is underscored by the fact that West Africa's population will increase from 290 million people to 430 million by 2020. Finally, extreme poverty, ineffective state controls, and the illicit exploitation of high-value natural resources, make the region a target for the growth of Islamic extremism, particularly among the region's numerous unemployed and disaffected youth.

The bad news emanating from West Africa is tempered by the clearly demonstrated resolve of the region's premier intergovernmental organizations to tackle the problems. The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) continues to operate peace keeping forces and mediate the conflicts in Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea Bissau, and Liberia. It is also successfully implementing key New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) projects in trade and energy, most notably the USAID supported \$600 million West Africa Gas Pipeline (WAGP), slated to begin construction in 2005, and the West Africa Power Pool (WAPP). The Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) led the effort to rapidly assess the impact of the locust invasions on food security in the concerned countries and the organization is gearing up to confront the outbreak predicted for next year. Most dramatically, the heightened resolve of West African governments to improve the conditions under which their citizens live in terms of ruling justly, investing in people, and economic freedom is evidenced in five countries being named eligible for the Millennium Challenge Account (MCA) in FY 2004 and two as Threshold MCA Countries in FY 2004 and FY 2005. Finally, West Africa remains a resource-rich region with enormous reserves of oil, gas, minerals, and other raw materials. These resources, when combined with the positive changes cited above, signal West Africa's potential for a bright future.

It is clearly within the interest of the U.S. Government to retain its demonstrated commitment to the development of a stable and prosperous West Africa. A well-functioning region will make a positive contribution to global conditions in multiple ways including increased trade, expanded democracy, and a decrease in the spread of infectious diseases including HIV/AIDS. West Africa's energy reserves, if managed properly and accountably, are a potential source of economic development and can contribute to global energy markets. Finally, a strong West Africa will also help to avert the forces that threaten the world today; namely international terrorism, sub-regional conflicts, and famine to name but a few.

**The USAID Program:** The mandate of the West Africa Regional Program (WARP) is to tackle long term development issues that are inherently regional in nature. Thus WARP works closely with the other USAID missions in the region, U.S. Embassies in countries where USAID does not have a mission, and the region's leading intergovernmental organizations such as ECOWAS, CILSS and the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) to implement a program that benefits Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, and most recently, Sao Tome and Principe.

The four program areas WARP is concerned with are: 1) fostering regional economic integration and trade; 2) increasing the adoption of effective policies and approaches to reproductive health, child

survival, and HIV/AIDS in the region; 3) enhancing capacity to achieve regional food security, improved management of natural resources, and agricultural growth and 4) improving the conditions for peace and stability in West Africa. Continued funding from the Presidential Initiative for Trade for African Development and Enterprise (TRADE) will be used to expand the range of goods traded within the region and exported to the United States under the African Growth and Opportunity Act and to propagate the principles of the World Trade Organization. Further funding from the Presidential Initiative to End Hunger in Africa (IEHA) will be used to implement the new regional market information system that will supply timely agricultural pricing information to farmers and traders. USAID will promote the development of biotechnology policies and regulations as a means of raising agricultural productivity and rural incomes. The three key regional intergovernmental institutions - ECOWAS, CILSS, and WAEMU - have all demonstrated their commitment to working collaboratively on biotechnology. USAID will address the anticipated reappearance of locusts in 2005 with targeted training and the provision of essential equipment to the affected countries.

Child Survival and Health funds will be used to take the innovative regional health program into the second year of implementation. The program will focus on supporting the implementation of the Global Fund for AIDS, TB and Malaria (GFATM) through technical assistance, keeping in mind that the GFATM is the largest HIV/AIDS donor in the region, with one-third of its funding furnished by the United States. USAID is concentrating on developing systematic coordination between donors for HIV/AIDS prevention activities along major transport routes to improve the effectiveness and sustainability of HIV/AIDS prevention activities among vulnerable populations such as truckers and migratory workers. Anti-corruption funds will be used to implement an innovative program to ensure transparency in the use of oil revenues in Sao Tome and Principe, and thus protect U.S. interests in this sector.

**Other Program Elements:** USAID's Bureau of Global Health (GH) implements region-wide programs in the areas of health commodity security planning, developing Performance Management Plans; supporting selected Demographic and Health Surveys in the region; fostering malaria prevention efforts, particularly in pregnancy; enhancing maternal health and providing support for reproductive health and child survival. USAID's Bureau for Africa also implements an Africa-wide program in applied health research. USAID's Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT) supports regional agricultural research services and programs, by funding commodity research networks in rice, sorghum, and maize. It also has programs to augment the incomes of sorghum farmers and processors by increasing demand and adding value to the cereals. EGAT's biosafety program supports the development of the regulatory framework for the application of biotechnology and furnishes access to biotechnology expertise available from U.S. universities. Finally, EGAT provides support to the region to develop a web-based portal on food security and agricultural information. USAID's Bureau for Africa also manages the Famine Early Warning System (FEWS) which works with CILSS to provide information on crop production and to avert potential famines.

**Other Donors:** Donors have increasingly started to focus on partnerships with the region's premier intergovernmental organizations, above all in the areas of agriculture, energy, and conflict prevention. Improvements to ECOWAS' overall management capacity were supported by Canada, the United Kingdom, European Union (EU), and the United States through the funding of 11 short-term consultants, training, and office equipment to improve sectoral planning, budgeting and reporting. ECOWAS has demonstrated its commitment to becoming adequately staffed by hiring four new directors and 26 new professionals to its permanent staff. ECOWAS also received funding and technical assistance from the EU, United Nations Development Program, the Netherlands, and Denmark to improve the effectiveness of its conflict prevention department. A consortium of the United States, the World Bank, France, the African Development Bank (ADB) and others continue to fund the high-profile WAGP and WAPP energy programs, while the United States continues to be ECOWAS' lead donor for anti-trafficking activities, with support from Japan, Sweden, and the ADB. Finally, the EU is the major donor for economic integration and trade activities along with the United States and the World Bank. Donors have also agreed to help CILSS restructure to meet the twin challenges of expanding its geographic mandate and assuming a lead role in increasing agricultural productivity and reducing rural poverty. France, Canada and the United States will share a portion of the costs of the significant down-sizing of the CILSS headquarters. This will rid CILSS of redundant staff, lower operating costs, and make it a leaner and more effective organization.

## West African Regional Program (WARP) PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Current	FY 2006 Request
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	19,461	19,300	19,550	18,880
Development Assistance	18,232	20,489	18,809	14,910
Economic Support Fund	1,240	0	0	0
PL 480 Title II	1,141	2,651	1,506	1,934
<b>Total Program Funds</b>	<b>40,074</b>	<b>42,440</b>	<b>39,865</b>	<b>35,724</b>

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY				
624-004 Regional Economic Integration Strengthened				
DA	7,426	10,330	10,206	5,956
624-005 Regional Health Program				
CSH	19,461	19,300	19,550	18,880
ESF	1,240	0	0	0
624-006 Food Security and Natural Resource Management				
DA	7,802	7,490	6,314	7,500
624-007 Conflict Prevention				
DA	3,004	2,669	2,289	1,454

Mission Director,  
Carleene Dei

## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	West African Regional Program (WARP)
<b>Program Title:</b>	Regional Economic Integration Strengthened
<b>Pillar:</b>	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	624-004
<b>Status:</b>	Continuing
<b>Planned FY 2005 Obligation:</b>	\$10,206,000 DA
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$0
<b>Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:</b>	\$5,956,000 DA
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	2001
<b>Estimated Year of Final Obligation:</b>	2007

**Summary:** USAID's regional economic integration work is governed by the premise that the national economies in West Africa, aside from Nigeria, are too small to achieve significant levels of economic growth on their own; rather the disparate economies need to spur growth through increased trade and investment. West Africa must therefore reduce obstacles to trade both within the region and with the rest of the world, as well as implement regional policies that foster private sector development. USAID's activities facilitate trade and help West African governments adopt harmonized economic policies.

### Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

**FY 2005 Program:** Increase Participation in Global Trade and Investment (\$4,300,000 DA). In order to continue to increase global trade, and in particular exports to the United States under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), USAID is working with export-ready producers of processed fish, shea butter, processed cashews, hand-woven textiles and handicrafts, and industrially-produced apparel. To accomplish this, USAID is bringing West African entrepreneurs to international trade shows, training over 2,900 people in marketing and exporting these products and will provide stakeholders with market information through USAID sponsored websites at least 500,000 times by the end of the fiscal year. In addition, USAID is connecting customs offices in three countries to a regional network. USAID is funding an advisor from the Animal Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) of the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) to perform four pest risk assessments to remove barriers to agricultural exports to the US. USAID is also collaborating with the regional inter-governmental organizations, namely the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU), to encourage policy reform in key areas such as the implementation of a regional customs union, improvement of regional road transport, and sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) standards to increase trade and mitigate corruption. Principal contractors, grantees, and agencies: Carana Corporation, International Fertilizer Development Center, and USDA/APHIS (primes); and Abt Associates, the Geekcorps Division of the International Executive Service Corps, and AMEX (subs); and others to be determined.

Increase Private Sector Growth (\$3,500,000 DA). USAID is starting a project called the Market Information Systems and Traders' Organizations in West Africa (MISTOWA) to improve the use of market information for regional trade in maize, rice, cassava, and fertilizer in Ghana, Burkina Faso, Benin, Nigeria, Mali and Senegal. USAID will enable over 5,000 people (of which at least 20 % will be women) to access improved regional market information systems, leading to a 5% increase in trade in the selected commodities. Principal contractors and grantees: International Fertilizer Development Center (prime); and the Geekcorps Division of the International Executive Service Corps, and AMEX (subs).

Expand and Improve Access to Economic and Social Infrastructure (\$1,906,000 DA). USAID is providing technical assistance to ECOWAS in support of two critical energy infrastructure projects, the West Africa Power Pool and West Africa Gas Pipeline. Both projects contribute to increasing affordable and sustainable sources of energy for the region, and reduced prices for consumers. Construction begins this year on the pipeline that taps flared gas from the Niger Delta and pipes it to thermal electric generating plants in Benin, Ghana, and Togo. For the Power Pool, USAID technical assistance will result in a 4.5% increase in transnational energy over 2004 levels and in the construction of new energy lines. USAID will also design and begin implementation of a regional assistance package to improve the competitiveness

of the telecommunications industry. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Strengthen Financial Sector's Contribution to Economic Growth (\$500,000 DA). USAID will design and begin a project to facilitate the movement of cross-border regional remittances and payments. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

**FY 2006 Program:** Increase Participation in Global Trade and Investment (\$2,500,000 DA). USAID will continue to promote West African exports to the US, with emphasis on items eligible for reduced tariffs under AGOA. USAID will provide technical assistance to export-ready producers of processed fish, shea butter, processed cashews, hand-woven textiles and handicrafts, and industrially-produced apparel. USAID will train over 2,600 people in marketing and exporting these products and stakeholders will access market information through USAID sponsored websites at least 660,000 times. In addition, customs offices in ten countries will be connected to a regional customs network. USAID will continue to fund an advisor from USDA/APHIS to help remove the barriers impeding the export of West African produce. USAID will also work with two influential regional inter-governmental organizations (ECOWAS and WAEMU) to encourage policy reform on the key issues of a regional customs union, road transport and SPS standards, which will increase trade and mitigate corruption. Same implementers as FY 2005.

Increase Private Sector Growth (\$2,300,000 DA). USAID will continue to support the MISTOWA project aimed at improving the use of market information to increase regional trade. The project will expand its scope and scale to work with traders' and producers' associations in products promoted in FY 2005 (maize, rice, cassava, and fertilizer in Ghana, Burkina Faso, Benin, Nigeria, Mali and Senegal) as well as shea butter, cattle, tomatoes, onions and cashews in the additional countries of Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea, Niger and Togo. USAID will support 15,000 people (of which at least one-third will be women) to use an improved regional market information system, leading to an increase in the trade of these commodities by as much as 5% over the previous year. Same implementers as FY 2005.

Expand and Improve Access to Economic and Social Infrastructure (\$956,000 DA). USAID will continue to fund technical assistance to ECOWAS in support of the West Africa Power Pool and West Africa Gas Pipeline, increasing the intra-regional energy trade and reducing prices for consumers. For the Power Pool, USAID technical assistance will result in transnational energy sales increasing by 4% from 2005 levels. USAID will provide technical assistance to WAEMU in order to implement regional roaming agreements linking cellular providers, expand connectivity, and identify policy strategies to extend access to the sub-Atlantic cable to inland countries. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Strengthen Financial Sector's Contribution to Economic Growth (\$200,000 DA). USAID will assist governments to implement micro-economic policy reforms to facilitate the flow of financial resources throughout the region. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

**Performance and Results:** To date, USAID's program to achieve economic integration in West Africa has achieved notable successes in energy, policy harmonization and trade promotion. USAID's commitment to the West African energy sector has made ECOWAS a stronger regional organization and resulted in the adoption of the regional Energy Protocol by 15 heads of state, with three countries having ratified it. The West African Power Pool is a priority for ECOWAS, the New Partnership for Africa's Development, and the World Bank. USAID's recent support to ECOWAS to achieve its ambition of a customs union is nearing fruition. USAID technical assistance has made it possible for the governments of the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Nigeria, and Sierra Leone to analyze harmonized tariff policy and commit to the ECOWAS-wide common external tariff in 2005. Finally, since FY 2001 USAID's activities have facilitated over \$119 million of trade between the U.S. and West Africa. By the end of this Strategic Objective, USAID will have helped to create a more economically integrated West Africa by strengthening the region's ability to formulate economic policy and trade goods and services, with a special focus on improving trade in affordable energy.

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

### West African Regional Program (WARP)

624-004 Regional Economic Integration Strengthened	DA	ESF
<b>Through September 30, 2003</b>		
Obligations	15,966	1,694
Expenditures	4,526	642
Unliquidated	11,440	1,052
<b>Fiscal Year 2004</b>		
Obligations	10,564	0
Expenditures	5,545	-190
<b>Through September 30, 2004</b>		
Obligations	26,530	1,694
Expenditures	10,071	452
Unliquidated	16,459	1,242
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>		
Obligations	0	0
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA</b>		
Obligations	10,206	0
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005</b>		
Obligations	10,206	0
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA</b>		
Obligations	5,956	0
Future Obligations	16,000	0
Est. Total Cost	58,692	1,694

## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	West African Regional Program (WARP)
<b>Program Title:</b>	Regional Health Program
<b>Pillar:</b>	Global Health
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	624-005
<b>Status:</b>	Continuing
<b>Planned FY 2005 Obligation:</b>	\$19,550,000 CSH
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$0
<b>Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:</b>	\$18,880,000 CSH
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	2001
<b>Estimated Year of Final Obligation:</b>	2007

**Summary:** USAID's Action for West Africa Region (AWARE) health program reinforces national programs to 1) implement best health practices, 2) strengthen regional institutions, 3) create an enabling regional policy environment, and 4) enhance the efficiency of national health systems.

### Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

**FY 2005 Program:** Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$8,371,375 CSH). USAID's program seeks to reduce, through conformance with the Agency's ABC (Abstinence, Be Faithful, or Use Condoms) policy, the regional spread and impact of HIV/AIDS by increasing interventions in the four areas listed above and by establishing two additional technical task forces, for a total of seven. The technical task forces help identify, document, and disseminate, promising and best practices, including lessons learned from the Presidential Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief countries of Cote d'Ivoire and Nigeria. USAID is also increasing the number of cross-border HIV/AIDS prevention sites by four, for a total of 34. Through the Ambassadors' Fund Program, USAID is supporting U.S. Embassies in nine countries to deal with HIV/AIDS by providing 34 grants to non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Finally, USAID will provide technical assistance to seven regional organizations and NGO networks aimed at strengthening their capacity to manage their institutions and implement their programs. Principal grantee: Family Health International (FHI) (prime).

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$1,483,825 CSH) USAID promotes the expanded use of insecticide-treated materials and more effective treatment guidelines for the control of malaria in pregnancy via the nine-country Network for the Prevention and Treatment of Malaria during Pregnancy. USAID will train 40 participants from the region in the use of a malaria resource package and in the development of policies to be adopted by six countries. Principal contractors and grantees: EngenderHealth (prime); and Malaria Action Coalition, and JHPIEGO/ACCESS (subs).

Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$721,800 CSH). Priority child survival interventions include support for the social marketing of oral re-hydration salts (ORS) to combat diarrheal disease, community integrated management of childhood illness, micronutrient fortification of foods, and support for multi-donor regional immunization strategies for children in response to the current resurgence of polio in West Africa. USAID is working with five countries to develop national implementation and monitoring plans on infant and child feeding. Principal grantee: EngenderHealth (prime).

Improve Maternal Health and Nutrition (\$768,169 CSH). USAID will support the improved management of postpartum hemorrhage, assist communities to prepare for birth and potential related complications, and provide antenatal care. Best practices in prenatal care will be replicated in three countries. USAID will also disseminate information on two model programs to improve results for emergency obstetric care and will implement a strategy to address obstetric fistula. Principal grantee: EngenderHealth (prime).

Reduce Unintended Pregnancy and Improve Healthy Reproductive Behavior (\$6,249,831 CSH). USAID promotes 10 priority family planning best practices in five countries. These include the social marketing of health commodities (selectively supported with project-financed products), community-based distribution of non-prescription contraceptives, and integrated clinic-based methods. USAID will organize two



conferences to develop short and medium-term regional strategies to address the severe funding decline in reproductive health programs in West Africa. Principal grantee: EngenderHealth (prime).

Build Health Systems Capacity (\$1,955,000 CSH). USAID supports organizations that share best practices and provide "South-to-South" technical assistance, including the Young Professionals' Internship Program (YPIP), which is training a new bilingual cadre of public health managers. USAID support to the West Africa Health Organization (WAHO) enables it to provide research grants to five institutions to address key regional health challenges. USAID also works to strengthen the technical and management systems of 15 organizations in 10 countries. Principal contractors and grantees: EngenderHealth and FHI (primes); and WAHO (sub).

**FY 2006 Program:** Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$8,365,440 CSH). USAID will focus on: 1) support for best practices in the prevention, care, treatment and support of people affected by the AIDS epidemic; 2) improving the policy environment for effective HIV/AIDS programming; 3) cross-border HIV/AIDS monitoring and prevention in vulnerable mobile populations; and 4) strengthening the technical and management capacity of regional institutions. Same implementers as FY 2005.

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$695,040 CSH). USAID will continue to support best health practices through regional organizations and networks that support malaria prevention and treatment. Same implementers as FY 2005.

Improve Child Survival, Health, and Nutrition (\$905,600 CSH). USAID will leverage other donor funds to support community-based programs focusing on nutrition, diarrhea, and fever management. USAID will also fund immunization and polio eradication activities, and support the social marketing of ORS and fortification of foods with micronutrients. Same implementers as FY 2005.

Improve Maternal Health and Nutrition (\$1,621,366 CSH). USAID will improve community preparedness to handle birth complications and improve management of postpartum hemorrhage. A maternal nutrition component may be added to this program. Same implementers as FY 2005.

Reduce Unintended Pregnancy and Improve Healthy Reproductive Behavior (\$5,404,554 CSH). USAID commodities will support best practices in family planning and continued advocacy will secure more funding for reproductive health commodities. USAID will also support clinic- and community-based over-the-counter contraceptive methods. Same implementers as FY 2005.

Build Health Systems Capacity (\$1,888,000 CSH). USAID's capacity building efforts will emphasize the use of regional and national organizations to provide technical assistance. Efforts will continue to develop stronger middle level managers through the YPIP and to improve the ability of key partners to award and manage grants. Same implementers as FY 2005.

All family planning assistance agreements will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive restoring the Mexico City Policy.

**Performance and Results:** USAID's Family Health and AIDS Prevention project worked intensively in four countries from 2001-2003, and improved reproductive health, child survival and HIV/AIDS services. The project left a strong base in the identification and replication of best practices in health services that are being built upon by USAID's new AWARE health project. In FY 2004, USAID developed operational and monitoring frameworks for the new project and initiated key regional partnerships. USAID also strengthened its cross-border HIV/AIDS prevention programs on 11 international transportation routes, serving vulnerable populations at 30 sites in five countries, and identified 22 areas for policy improvement to better focus regional efforts to combat HIV/AIDS. USAID also disseminated 40 best health practices. USAID's health program will improve health conditions for vulnerable populations in the region and help West Africans to meet the health goals set by the international community.

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

### West African Regional Program (WARP)

	CSH	DA	ESF
624-005 Regional Health Program			
<b>Through September 30, 2003</b>			
Obligations	38,785	735	0
Expenditures	18,444	735	0
Unliquidated	20,341	0	0
<b>Fiscal Year 2004</b>			
Obligations	17,858	0	500
Expenditures	11,947	0	0
<b>Through September 30, 2004</b>			
Obligations	56,643	735	500
Expenditures	30,391	735	0
Unliquidated	26,252	0	500
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>			
Obligations	0	0	0
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA</b>			
Obligations	19,550	0	0
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005</b>			
Obligations	19,550	0	0
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA</b>			
Obligations	18,880	0	0
Future Obligations	50,000	0	0
Est. Total Cost	145,073	735	500

## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	West African Regional Program (WARP)
<b>Program Title:</b>	Food Security and Natural Resource Management
<b>Pillar:</b>	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	624-006
<b>Status:</b>	Continuing
<b>Planned FY 2005 Obligation:</b>	\$6,314,000 DA
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$0
<b>Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:</b>	\$7,500,000 DA
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	2001
<b>Estimated Year of Final Obligation:</b>	2007

**Summary:** Economic development in West Africa is hindered by natural disasters such as recurring drought and invasions of locusts and by an agricultural system in which subsistence farming still predominates. USAID's program seeks to reduce vulnerability to catastrophic events and to increase incomes by 1) supporting regional systems for monitoring food security and mitigating the impact of disasters; 2) improving the ability to manage the region's natural resource base; 3) promoting agricultural growth through improved access to income enhancing technologies; and 4) fostering economic integration and growth through agricultural policy initiatives.

### Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

**FY 2005 Program:** Improve Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Mitigation (\$1,500,000 DA). USAID is the lead donor supporting the region's crop monitoring system. To increase food security and help mitigate the effect of disasters, USAID strengthens regional capacity to monitor food production and respond to potential food crises. Activities include supporting field missions to evaluate crop production and the famine early warning systems in 11 countries, drafting and disseminating 10 regional monitoring reports on the state of the agricultural season, producing national crop monitoring reports in nine countries, and preparing and publishing five regional reports on food security issues. In addition, USAID will train professionals from 11 countries to analyze satellite images for food security monitoring. USAID will also finance the expansion of the regional crop monitoring system to two coastal countries (Togo and Benin), and will deploy an improved food security monitoring tool, the vulnerability assessment mechanism (VAM) that monitors not only cereal production, but all sources of farmers' livelihoods in three countries. Finally, USAID will provide training to the national crop protection units in nine countries, and equipment and resources to six countries for locust control. Principal grantees: Permanent Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) (prime).

Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity Conservation (\$600,000 DA). USAID helps to monitor the environmental changes taking place in the region and improve management of the region's natural resources. To accomplish this goal, USAID works with the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) to provide 17 countries in the region with satellite images and maps of their natural resources. USAID also trains environmental scientists from 15 countries to analyze and use this information for decision-making, including making forecasts about future land resource conditions. USAID supports the operations of CILSS' regional natural resource management unit, where much of this training and analysis takes place. Finally USAID helps CILSS to disseminate natural resources management techniques, to produce brochures, information bulletins, and reports on environmental issues, and to assist three countries (Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone) to prepare National Environmental Action Plans. Principal grantees: CILSS and the U.S. Geological Survey (primes).

Increase Agriculture Productivity (\$3,214,000 DA). Under the Initiative to End Hunger in Africa, USAID seeks to promote agricultural growth through basic research in key cereals, improve the allocation of scarce research funds, and transfer technologies with the potential for quick adoption and for increasing incomes. To accomplish this, USAID provides operating funds to the primary agricultural research coordinating institutions in the region. USAID also invests in basic research and the transfer of knowledge and germ-plasm in four key cereal crops - maize, rice, sorghum and millet - that are important

to millions of farmers in the region, in horticultural crops with the potential to improve nutrition and increase incomes, and in biotechnologies to eliminate viruses in rice and tomatoes. USAID will produce 25 brochures, manuals, and technical bulletins that will be used by extension services and farmers' organizations; transfer 15 new technologies to increase crop productivity, and train 76 technicians and 500 farmers in new agricultural technologies and practices. Principal contractors and grantees: CILSS (prime); and others to be determined.

Improve Economic Policy and Governance (\$1,000,000 DA). Under the Initiative to End Hunger in Africa, USAID seeks to promote agricultural growth through policy reform and regional integration. USAID supports the development of and provides technical assistance to develop a regional biosafety policy, a necessary precondition for the introduction of bioengineered crops. USAID is also supporting the development of policies for expansion of the electric power grid to agricultural production areas. Principal contractors and grantees: CILSS (prime); Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the West and Central Africa Council for Agricultural Research and Development (subs); and others to be determined.

**FY 2006 Program:** Improve Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Mitigation (\$1,500,000 DA). USAID will continue to support the region's crop monitoring system, including extending the system and crop monitoring training to coastal countries. Medium-term training for locust control will also be provided as will implementation of the VAM to three more countries. Same implementers as FY 2005.

Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity Conservation (\$600,000 DA). USAID will use the information and maps produced to date to influence national environmental policies. Additional staff from national governments will be trained in the use of image analysis, modeling and resource management forecasting. USAID will also disseminate information on natural resources management practices to key national ministries. Same implementers as FY 2005.

Increase Agricultural Productivity (\$4,900,000 DA). USAID plans to expand its focus on agribusiness and the private sector. In particular, it will promote the development of the food processing cluster that serves the region's growing urban markets. USAID intends to target established food processors seeking better quality inputs from farmers and suppliers, work with industry on grades and standards, and strengthen regional food technology institutes. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Improve Economic Policy and Governance (\$500,000 DA). USAID plans to continue to support the development of the regional biosafety framework. USAID will also assist ECOWAS to develop policies in the domains of norms and standards, agricultural research and development policy, and regional information systems. Same implementers as FY 2005.

**Performance and Results:** USAID's investment in the regional food monitoring system has had a major impact on regional food security. Specifically, USAID's support of CILSS has strengthened the organization's ability to effectively manage and implement key programs. The result has been improved crop monitoring and a more effective regional famine early warning system. During the recent locust invasion of six Sahelian countries, CILSS demonstrated its importance to the region by playing a critical role in tracking the expected impact of the invasion. USAID has also improved environmental monitoring in the region. Recently, CILSS published a major study on the state of the environment in the Sahel. Additionally, USAID programs enabled the collection and transfer of Landsat and Corona satellite images covering a 40-year period to 17 countries thus providing the region with the data required to do effective forward planning in this area. The VAM, mentioned above, promises to be an extremely effective tool for identifying vulnerable populations and has strengthened capacity to rapidly respond to their needs. More recently, USAID has made significant achievements in agriculture. In FY 2004, USAID partners trained 600 people in technical subjects such as hydrology and crop protection; developed 106 new informational products (crop bulletins and educational materials on biotechnology); and developed 93 new technologies such as cereal varieties, and disseminated 23 of them regionally. USAID's program will not only make the region more food secure, but will also increase incomes and help break the prevailing cycle of subsistence farming and poverty.

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

### West African Regional Program (WARP)

624-006 Food Security and Natural Resource Management	DA	DFA	ESF
<b>Through September 30, 2003</b>			
Obligations	16,576	4,600	3,550
Expenditures	7,884	4,576	1,447
Unliquidated	8,692	24	2,103
<b>Fiscal Year 2004</b>			
Obligations	7,480	0	0
Expenditures	3,247	0	640
<b>Through September 30, 2004</b>			
Obligations	24,056	4,600	3,550
Expenditures	11,131	4,576	2,087
Unliquidated	12,925	24	1,463
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>			
Obligations	0	0	0
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA</b>			
Obligations	6,314	0	0
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005</b>			
Obligations	6,314	0	0
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA</b>			
Obligations	7,500	0	0
Future Obligations	15,000	0	0
Est. Total Cost	52,870	4,600	3,550

## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	West African Regional Program (WARP)
<b>Program Title:</b>	Conflict Prevention
<b>Pillar:</b>	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	624-007
<b>Status:</b>	Continuing
<b>Planned FY 2005 Obligation:</b>	\$2,289,000 DA
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$0
<b>Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:</b>	\$1,454,000 DA
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	2001
<b>Estimated Year of Final Obligation:</b>	2007

**Summary:** USAID's work in conflict prevention in West Africa is based on the undisputed premise that conflict and instability are enormous impediments to development. The program therefore aims to 1) enhance regional capacity of civil society and regional organizations to address conflict; 2) ameliorate some of the causes and consequences of conflict; and 3) further strategic cross-border U.S. Government priorities, such as programs targeting corruption, trafficking in persons and war victims.

### Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

**FY 2005 Program:** Address Conflict Transitional Issues (\$849,000 DA). USAID implements peace-building and economic development activities to assist victims and refugees of the long-running Casamance conflict in Senegal. USAID's activities in the Casamance border areas in Guinea Bissau and Western Gambia include 16 infrastructure projects (schools, health units, and water projects), training for over 500 individuals in entrepreneurial development and farming, and large scale sensitization campaigns using radio and community programs to promote peace and reconciliation. USAID's conflict transitional program also supports an information and communication technology program to strengthen 14 key peace-building and anti-corruption civil society organizations (CSOs) in Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone. USAID provides these CSOs with the technology and training needed to make effective use of the internet, to develop community radio stations in selected areas, and to create solid business plans. The aim of the program is to build stronger networks among targeted CSOs and to make them more self-sufficient. Principal contractors and grantees: Concern Universal and Adventist Development and Relief Agency (primes); and others to be determined.

Promote and Support Anti-Corruption Reforms (\$690,000 DA). USAID is building the capacity of Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) to strengthen transparency in the delivery of anti-retroviral drugs through the West African Health Organization (WAHO). Through the Leland Initiative, USAID also provides support for the West African Civil Society Networks Program. Initial activities target transparency-promoting civil society organizations (CSOs) in countries of the Mano River Union - Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone. Principal contractors and grantees: Tulane University (prime); and others to be determined.

Improve Early Warning and Response Mechanisms (\$750,000 DA). USAID will work with the West Africa Network for Peacebuilding (WANEP) and ECOWAS/Observation and Monitoring Center (OMC) to develop a conflict map for the ECOWAS region. USAID will also support the strengthening of WANEP's network of peacebuilding organizations, currently numbered at over 300, and will provide technical assistance to the OMC. USAID will also support a focused organizational development and training activity for the Office of the Deputy Executive Secretariat for Political Affairs, Defense and Security (DES/PADS) of ECOWAS to ensure the conflict intervention and prevention protocols are developed and good office management systems are in place. Principal contractors and grantees: Catholic Relief Services and the United Nations Development Program (primes); the West Africa Network for Peacebuilding (sub); and others to be determined.

**FY 2006 Program:** Promote and Support Anti-Corruption Reforms (\$605,000 DA). Through the Anti-Corruption Initiative, USAID will further several strategic cross-border U.S. Government priorities. Of

special note are anti-corruption programs that promote transparency and the honest use of public revenues. USAID will also continue to support the Civil Society Network's transparency program, which works to strengthen the ability of CSOs to use the internet and community radio stations for more effective communication. An anti-retroviral (ARV) drugs monitoring project will promote the development of standardized ECOWAS-wide policies for the distribution of ARV drugs and will also improve the transparent tracking of the use and distribution of these medicines. Principal contractors: Tulane University and the West Africa Health Organization (primes); and others to be determined.

Address Conflict Transitional Issues (\$849,000 DA). USAID will continue to strengthen CSOs and national-level CSO networks through its conflict prevention and peace-building program. Activities will include the strengthening of peace-building CSOs, including women's groups, in the Mano River Union countries of Sierra Leone, Guinea and Liberia. USAID will also ensure the effective functioning of the ECOWAS Observation and Monitoring Center/CSO Conflict Early Warning System. Of special note will be efforts to ensure the continued improvement of the joint ECOWAS/West Africa Network for Peacebuilding (WANEP) database and website on conflict prevention which were initiated with other funding in FY 2005. USAID will also actively explore the formation of linkages with other donor and institutional partners with the aim of building a stronger and more sustainable regional capacity to address conflict. Principal contractors and grantees: Catholic Relief Services and the United Nations Development Program (primes); ECOWAS, WANEP, and the Civil Society Network; and others to be determined.

**Performance and Results:** After a relatively slow start, USAID's conflict prevention program in West Africa has finally hit its stride. This is due, in part, to an influx of funding from multiple sources for the purpose of addressing acute situations. USAID's three-year long effort to promote partnership between the public and private sector in the area of conflict prevention bore fruit in the form of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) that formalized the collaboration between USAID grantee WANEP and ECOWAS in February 2004. In FY 2004, USAID's primary peacebuilding partner, WANEP, also reached its ambitious three-year goal of establishing 12 national network offices with full-time coordinators and building its member base to 300 peacebuilding CSOs. WANEP also trained 63 CSOs and 21 ECOWAS country representatives on managing early warning mechanisms. At the grassroots, USAID's special cross-border project in Sierra Leone involved over 51,000 youth, ex-combatants, and returnees (40% female) in peacebuilding and reconciliation activities, and provided psycho-social counseling to over 2,500 war victims via a community radio station and four community resource centers. Similar projects in The Gambia and Guinea Bissau that focus on the spill-over effect of the on-going conflict in the Casamance helped 27,000 villagers from over 100 villages to participate in conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities and trained more than 1,000 internally displaced persons and returnees in income generation and enterprise development skills. Finally, USAID is successfully working with ECOWAS and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to improve anti-trafficking legislation in 12 ECOWAS countries over the FY 2004-2006 period. USAID believes that by program completion, ECOWAS and civil society in the West Africa region will have developed an operational conflict warning system and at least one robust conflict prevention mechanism.

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

### West African Regional Program (WARP)

	CSH	DA	ESF
624-007 Conflict Prevention			
<b>Through September 30, 2003</b>			
Obligations	0	6,109	650
Expenditures	0	1,521	261
Unliquidated	0	4,588	389
<b>Fiscal Year 2004</b>			
Obligations	1,500	3,069	0
Expenditures	0	2,311	19
<b>Through September 30, 2004</b>			
Obligations	1,500	9,178	650
Expenditures	0	3,832	280
Unliquidated	1,500	5,346	370
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>			
Obligations	0	0	0
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA</b>			
Obligations	0	2,289	0
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005</b>			
Obligations	0	2,289	0
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA</b>			
Obligations	0	1,454	0
Future Obligations	0	5,000	0
Est. Total Cost	1,500	17,921	650