

Data Sheet

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| USAID Mission: | West African Regional Program (WARP) |
| Program Title: | Food Security and Natural Resource Management |
| Pillar: | Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade |
| Strategic Objective: | 624-006 |
| Proposed FY 2004 Obligation: | \$7,590,000 DA |
| Prior Year Unobligated: | \$0 |
| Proposed FY 2005 Obligation: | \$7,100,000 DA |
| Year of Initial Obligation: | FY2001 |
| Year of Final Obligation: | FY 2008 |

Summary: USAID's program reduces vulnerability to poverty in West Africa by 1) strengthening regional systems for monitoring food security and the environment and mitigating disasters, and 2) promoting agricultural growth in several ways - by increasing access to productivity-enhancing information, technology and practices; improving the policy environment for agricultural trade and development; and strengthening regional alliances in agriculture.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:

Strengthen regional food security monitoring and disaster mitigation systems (\$2,500,000 DA). In order to increase food security and prevent famine, USAID will strengthen regional capacity to monitor crop production and respond to potential food crises by reinforcing national and regional early warning systems. Specific activities include financing crop evaluation field missions, periodic early warning meetings, and data collection and analysis that will result in the production and dissemination of 10 crop status reports in FY 2004. Capacity in early warning systems will be developed by training environmental professionals from 15 countries in food security monitoring and updating computer and software for satellite image analysis. USAID will finance expansion of the regional crop-monitoring system to the three coastal states of Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, and Togo. Tools to estimate livestock production will be tested in Mauritania and Mali, while the World Food Program (WFP) will implement a new tool to assess vulnerable populations in three pilot countries. With the assistance of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) will continue to monitor key regional environmental trends such as land use, land degradation, and desertification with a view to influencing key decision-makers on regional and national environmental and land use policies. Principal contractors, grantees, and agencies: CILSS, USGS, and WFP (primes), and others to be determined.

Promote agricultural growth (\$5,090,000 DA). Under the Initiative to End Hunger in Africa, USAID will focus on increasing farmer access to income-enhancing information and technology. It will accomplish this by supporting research and technology dissemination networks for the staple crops of the region - rice, millet, sorghum and maize. The status of research and technology dissemination will be evaluated and subsequent technical and financial assistance to select regional organizations, such as the West and Central African Council for Research and Development (CORAF) and CILSS, will help establish science and technology priorities in the region and improve scientific coordination. USAID will provide technical assistance and training through major agricultural research centers, non-governmental organizations, national research institutes, and other partners to promote crop diversification, disseminate technology, and instill good agricultural practices for greater crop productivity. Three key regional economic and political organizations - CILSS, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), and the West African Monetary Union (WAEMU) - will receive training and technical assistance to develop a regional agricultural policy that will advance agricultural trade, investment, and private sector participation. USAID will finance a biotechnology information and education campaign and will give technical assistance to help partners establish biotechnology and bio-safety policies. Three regional private sector organizations representing farmers, women, and small business will provide training courses and set up

regional electronic information and communication networks to reach their constituencies. Principal contractors and grantees: West African Rice Development Association (WARDA), International Institute for Tropical Agriculture (IITA), International Crops Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), and Cornell University (all primes); and West African Farmers Network (ROPPA), West African Women's Association (REFESA), and West African Business Association (INTERFACE) (all subs); and others to be determined.

FY 2005 Program:

Strengthen regional food security monitoring and disaster mitigation systems (\$2,200,000 DA). USAID will improve the reliability and validity of the CILSS-led regional monitoring system by upgrading famine and food production monitoring systems at the national level. Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, and Togo will be included in the famine early warning system. USAID will continue to roll out implementation of the harmonized framework for vulnerability assessment, increasing the number of countries that apply the new framework. Same implementers as FY 2004.

Promote regional agricultural growth (\$4,900,000 DA). Once regional science and technology needs and priorities have been identified and agreed on, USAID will scale up its support for technology research, development and transfer by supporting CORAF and the Sahel Institute (INSAH), which operate regional research programs. USAID will also provide support for alliances among the major regional technology developers - the International Fertilizer Development Center (IFDC), Cooperative Research Support Programs (CRSPs), IITA, ICRISAT, and WARDA--and players that apply these technologies, such as national agricultural research services, NGOs, and the private sector. These alliances will help to ensure that appropriate technologies and productivity-enhancing information reaches farmers. Technical assistance will focus on implementing biotechnology and bio-safety policies. USAID envisages continued assistance to CILSS, ECOWAS, and WAEMU to carry out policies that support regional agricultural development and trade, as well as biotechnology policies, while expanding support to those regional civil society organizations that are lobbying governments for farmer and business-friendly policies. Same implementers as FY 2004.

Performance and Results: USAID's major achievement of FY 2003 was to secure collaboration among key players to further common goals. This included obtaining the agreement of major regional institutions to collaborate on the development of a regional agricultural policy; obtaining agreement from CILSS and WAEMU to expand the region's food-security early warning system to three additional countries; and achieving consensus on a new, harmonized vulnerability assessment mechanism that will better anticipate food security crises. USAID and its partners also expanded environmental monitoring activities from nine to 15 countries, thereby enhancing comprehension of major trends in the region's environment.

At the end of this program, USAID will have created a more food-secure and independent West Africa by building alliances in the agricultural sector that improve agricultural research and the dissemination and use of income-enhancing technologies, and by strengthening the region's ability to monitor and respond to food crises. Concretely, farmer incomes and food security will be improved by the development and dissemination of improved staple crop seed varieties in 18 countries following demonstration at 250 test sites. The number of countries with an operational crop monitoring system will increase from nine to twelve.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

West African Regional Program (WARP)

| 624-006 Food Security and Natural Resource Management | DA | DFA | ESF |
|---|--------|-------|-------|
| Through September 30, 2002 | | | |
| Obligations | 8,774 | 4,600 | 3,250 |
| Expenditures | 3,235 | 4,576 | 1,317 |
| Unliquidated | 5,539 | 24 | 1,933 |
| Fiscal Year 2003 | | | |
| Obligations | 7,802 | 0 | 300 |
| Expenditures | 4,658 | 0 | 130 |
| Through September 30, 2003 | | | |
| Obligations | 16,576 | 4,600 | 3,550 |
| Expenditures | 7,893 | 4,576 | 1,447 |
| Unliquidated | 8,683 | 24 | 2,103 |
| Prior Year Unobligated Funds | | | |
| Obligations | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Planned Fiscal Year 2004 NOA | | | |
| Obligations | 7,590 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Planned Fiscal Year 2004 | | | |
| Obligations | 7,590 | 0 | 0 |
| Proposed Fiscal Year 2005 NOA | | | |
| Obligations | 7,100 | 0 | 0 |
| Future Obligations | 15,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Est. Total Cost | 46,266 | 4,600 | 3,550 |