

West African Regional Program (WARP)

The Development Challenge: The conflict in Côte d'Ivoire, long the political and economic hub of the subregion, is both symbolic and symptomatic of the fragility of the West African region where overall socio-economic indicators are among the worst in the world. A military uprising in September 2002 has given rise to a military and political crisis which so far has defied resolution. The Côte d'Ivoire conflict has serious ramifications for all of West Africa in the form of refugees and displaced people as well as severe economic disruption.

Population growth (averaging 2.8%), infant mortality (100 deaths per 1,000 births), and literacy (below 50%) all cast a shadow over the region's developmental potential. These somber statistics, however, do not reveal the positive impact of development assistance programs, because rampant population growth, which requires ever greater levels of services and investments, cancels out the gains, and because conflict can instantaneously erase decades of development.

The United States has a significant stake in the future of West Africa. The region's extreme poverty and disproportionately high number of unemployed youth, combined with deep-seated ethnic and religious diversity, create an inherently unstable environment. Failure to improve living conditions through improved access to the global economy, along with failure to instill tolerance and respect for individual rights through good governance, could have devastating consequences for the United States. For instance, it could undermine the global war against terrorism and/or create a constituency for radical fundamentalists. Therefore, it is in the interest of the United States to counteract these trends through development assistance programs such as the West African Regional Program.

The USAID Program: The West African Regional Program (WARP) supports activities in the following 18 West African countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo. The program covers strategic objectives that deal with developmental obstacles that can be most effectively addressed through actions taken at a regional level in partnership with the leading regional organizations, including key West African regional organizations, such as the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU), the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), and the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS).

The Data Sheets following this summary cover the four objectives for which USAID is requesting FY 2003 and FY 2004 funds. These objectives are concerned with: 1) fostering regional economic integration; 2) increasing the use of HIV/AIDS, reproductive health and child survival products and services; 3) strengthening food security and environment policies and programs; and 4) helping to establish regional mechanisms to prevent conflicts. All of these objectives complement and add value to programs now being implemented by USAID's bilateral missions in West Africa. The West African Regional Program anticipates receiving additional FY 2003 and FY 2004 funds from the new Presidential Initiatives to increase support to the critical areas of trade and agriculture. The Trade for African Development and Enterprise (TRADE) Initiative aims at increasing the level of trade between Africa and the United States, with special focus on the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) and training in World Trade Organization (WTO) requirements. The Initiative to End Hunger in Africa will raise the productivity and incomes of farmers through the application of science and technology and by improving access to markets and competitiveness of local products. In health, FY 2003 and FY 2004 funds will be used for a new regional activity that will transfer proven health interventions throughout the region, including the successful health models in HIV/AIDS, reproductive health, child survival, nutrition and immunization. The new activity will also provide technical assistance to improve public sector health policies, increase the advocacy skills of the growing private sector and strengthen the capacity of African institutions to plan and implement policies and programs.

Other Program Elements: In addition to the activities for which resources are requested in the Data Sheets, USAID also implements 14 major centrally-funded activities in the areas of health, education, democratic governance, food security and environment. WARP collaborates with USAID's bilateral

missions and uses technical resources made available through the centrally funded projects in all of the sectors in which it works. This collaboration is expected to intensify with the advent of the new initiatives, which accentuate the development of positive synergies among USAID-funded programs in the region. Almost all countries in West Africa also receive funding under Food for Peace (FFP) P.L. 480 programs. WARP hopes to link regional FFP programs in health and education with its own community-based health sector programs.

Other Donors: In FY 2002, six bilateral donors (the United States, Denmark, Canada, Italy, Japan, and the United Kingdom (U.K.)) and four multilateral donor organizations (the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), and the African Development Bank), had development objectives and/or strategies that were West Africa-specific. Additionally, donors, led by the U.K., Canada, the UNDP, the European Union, Germany and the World Bank, have massive regional investments in agriculture, including fisheries (\$4.22 billion), biodiversity and environment (over \$100 million), finance (\$49 million), health and education. Within the region, donors made giant strides in FY 2002 towards coordinating their support to ECOWAS, which has been appointed the implementing agent for the New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD) in West Africa. ECOWAS has appealed for assistance in strengthening its capacity to carry out this assignment. In response, donors, led by USAID, Canada, France, the European Union and the World Bank, have agreed to coordinate their assistance to ECOWAS and to each take responsibility for providing technical assistance and staffing in a specific area. USAID will help ECOWAS acquire additional staff in energy, trade, and agricultural policy because these are areas where USAID has important ongoing projects with ECOWAS. In FY 2002, USAID began to provide training and equipment for ECOWAS's financial management unit; this activity will be completed in FY 2003. Finally, USAID will include a component within its new regional health activity to strengthen the planning and management capacity of the West African Health Organization, a key component of the ECOWAS Health Secretariat.

**West African Regional Program (WARP)
PROGRAM SUMMARY**

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Actual*	FY 2003 Prior Request	FY 2004 Request
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	11,367	19,473	19,631	23,800
Development Assistance	17,246	10,773	8,018	5,878
Economic Support Fund	645	1,550	0	0
PL 480 Title II	0	1,173	3,190	1,779
Total Program Funds	29,258	32,969	30,839	31,457

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY				
624-004 Regional Economic Integration Strengthened				
DA	3,870	4,875	2,000	890
ESF	495	1,000	0	0
624-005 Family Health and AIDS Prevention				
CSH	11,367	19,473	19,631	23,800
DA	8,195	0	0	0
624-006 Increased Food Security				
DA	4,763	3,366	5,556	3,746
ESF	0	250	0	0
624-007 Conflict Prevention				
DA	418	2,532	462	1,242
ESF	150	300	0	0

* FY 02 appropriated CSH excludes \$353,000 in polio funds programmed under Africa Regional.

Data Sheet

624-001: No Summary and/or Pillar information entered for this SO.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

West African Regional Program (WARP)

624-001 Conflict Prevention	CSH	DA	DFA
Through September 30, 2001			
Obligations	29,155	32,812	13,525
Expenditures	29,105	32,776	13,525
Unliquidated	50	36	0
Fiscal Year 2002			
Obligations	0	0	0
Expenditures	-108	-71	0
Through September 30, 2002			
Obligations	29,155	32,812	13,525
Expenditures	28,997	32,705	13,525
Unliquidated	158	107	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	0	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA			
Obligations	0	0	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003			
Obligations	0	0	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA			
Obligations	0	0	0
Future Obligations	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	29,155	32,812	13,525

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	West African Regional Program (WARP)
Program Title:	Regional Economic Integration Strengthened
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	624-004
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$2,000,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$890,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2001
Estimated Completion Date:	FY 2008

Summary: USAID's program to promote economic growth through regional integration includes training and technical assistance to: 1) increase intra-regional trade in energy by furthering the development of the West African Power Pool (WAPP); 2) improve intra-regional trade by providing assistance in organizational design, business development and financial management to regional private sector groups and by supporting the creation of a free trade zone through the extension of the Common External Tariff to all member countries in the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS); and 3) foster extra-regional trade by providing technical assistance to public and private sector businesses under the West African Hub for Global Competitiveness and by facilitating the expansion of trade with the United States through direct business linkages and assistance with accessing the market preferences granted under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA).

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Increase trade in energy (\$1,000,000 DA). USAID will provide technical and management assistance to the ECOWAS Secretariat to encourage continued negotiations and development of the WAPP. The WAPP serves as a framework for establishing the legal, regulatory, and institutional rules governing trade in electricity among ECOWAS member states. The framework promotes investment and trade in the energy sector in West Africa. USAID will provide technical and management assistance and will conduct training for the national utilities and energy ministries to enable them to participate effectively in power pool development. To support the development of three regional transmission lines, USAID will finance a study of the impact of new lines on the stability of the transmission sector as part of the World Bank's planned \$210 million transmission line investment. Principal contractors and grantees: Associates for International Resources and Development (prime), Purdue University (sub), and U.S. Energy Association (prime).

Improve intra-regional trade (\$750,000 DA). USAID will strengthen regional private sector groups, including the West African Enterprise Network and the West African Business Women's Network, by providing technical assistance, management training and information technology-transfer activities. Public sector assistance will include working with the newly-restructured West African Monetary Institute (WAMI), the ECOWAS Fund, and the ECOWAS Secretariat. Technical support for WAMI will center on designing a step-by-step strategy for the creation of a second common currency in West Africa, starting with the establishment of a satellite-based real-time bank settlement system. Institutional support to the ECOWAS Fund will include project/portfolio planning, management, and oversight for self-sufficiency. Principal contractors and grantees: International Business Initiatives Inc. (prime), Associates in Rural Development (sub), and International Business Machines (prime).

Foster extra-regional trade (\$250,000 DA). In FY 2002, USAID funded the establishment of the Accra, Ghana-based West African Hub for Global Competitiveness to provide trade-related technical assistance to the public and private sectors within the region. In FY 2003, USAID will continue to support the West African Hub's activities, including training in the regulations and commitments of the World Trade

Organization, as well as provide appropriate entrepreneur-level export support. USAID will also support the expansion of international trade through the development of business linkages focusing especially on increasing access to the market preferences granted under AGOA. USAID will build on its successful business linkages program, increasing the connections among American and West African entrepreneurs. Planned activities include: marketing shea butter (an ingredient used in cosmetic products), linking textile manufacturers, launching a web site for businesses looking to partner with their West African or American counterparts, and sponsoring representatives from West African businesses to attend the Corporate Council on Africa's Summit in Washington, D.C. Principal contractors and grantees: CARANA Corporation (prime), Abt Associates (sub), and Corporate Council on Africa (prime).

FY 2004 Program:

Increase trade in energy (\$890,000 DA). USAID will continue its technical assistance and training to support WAPP development. Additional technical assistance will: (a) create an energy observatory (financed in part by France), (b) establish a regional body to regulate international power trade, (c) support development of gas markets for the West African Gas Pipeline, (d) strengthen the capacity of the ministries and utilities to participate in the power pool, (e) establish new transmission lines, and (f) improve the regional environment for financing investments in the power sector. Principal contractors and grantees: Associates for International Resources and Development (prime), Purdue University (sub) and U.S. Energy Association (prime).

Foster extra-regional trade. USAID anticipates receiving funds under the Trade for African Development and Enterprise (TRADE) Initiative that will be used to increase the trade-related technical assistance offered under the Trade Hub, both in terms of the number of training sessions and the variety of topics provided. Support to the private sector to achieve increased West African exports will likely be expanded under various business linkage programs and technical assistance to sector-specific exporters. Principal contractors and grantees: CARANA (prime), Abt Associates (sub) and others to be determined.

Performance and Results: In FY 2002, USAID's trade promotion and regional integration activities achieved significant results in both the public and private sector spheres. The adoption of the WAPP protocol by all fifteen ECOWAS member states was a significant event that led to \$210 million in proposed World Bank loans for new regional power lines and increased the interest of private investors. Business linkage activities in FY 2002 generated nearly \$10 million in export guarantees under Export-Import Bank programs to importers of U.S. goods in West African countries which resulted in housing development support for Benin and Mali and the purchase of heavy equipment in multiple countries.

By the end of this objective, USAID will have created a more economically integrated West Africa by strengthening the region's ability to trade goods and services with a special focus on improving trade in energy.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

West African Regional Program (WARP)

	DA	ESF
624-004 Regional Economic Integration Strengthened		
Through September 30, 2001		
Obligations	125	0
Expenditures	0	0
Unliquidated	125	0
Fiscal Year 2002		
Obligations	4,468	1,200
Expenditures	126	40
Through September 30, 2002		
Obligations	4,593	1,200
Expenditures	126	40
Unliquidated	4,467	1,160
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA		
Obligations	2,000	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003		
Obligations	2,000	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA		
Obligations	890	0
Future Obligations	13,500	0
Est. Total Cost	20,983	1,200

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	West African Regional Program (WARP)
Program Title:	Family Health and AIDS Prevention
Pillar:	Global Health
Strategic Objective:	624-005
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$19,631,000 CSH
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$23,800,000 CSH
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY2001
Estimated Completion Date:	FY2008

Summary: USAID's health objective is aimed at improving approaches to the provision of health care services, increasing advocacy for policy change, supporting regional institutions and networks, and disseminating health management models region-wide. In order to build on the progress achieved under the Family Health and AIDS Prevention (FHA) program, USAID is now integrating a new FY 2003 - 2008 West African Regional Health Program into its overall strategy. The new program embodies a renewed focus on activities that have a region-wide impact. The shift will better target USAID's support to those areas in which bilateral programs have had little to no impact (i.e. cross-border and international issues), to complement the work by USAID's bilateral missions in West Africa, and to leverage other donors and organizations.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

USAID will use FY 2003 funds to complete ongoing activities and to design new regional health activities and finance contracts for their implementation. The regional health program, to be based in Accra, Ghana, will establish administrative, personnel and logistics systems, and will finalize short and long-term activity work plans.

Prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted infections (\$7,809,464 CSH). USAID will: 1) develop advocacy plans targeting influential political, religious and community leaders who affect policies and strategies; 2) support the propagation of treatment and community care models for the management of those living with HIV/AIDS, including orphans and vulnerable children; 3) support the networking of regional organizations that assist people living with, and affected by, HIV/AIDS and that encourage role models to try to overcome public denial of HIV/AIDS; and 4) strengthen and expand cross-border interventions to reduce the spread of sexually transmitted diseases. USAID's cross-border programs are taking place on trade routes running from Cote d'Ivoire to Nigeria, from Cote d'Ivoire to Mali, and from Guinea to Niger. USAID plans to add key highway trade routes from Chad to Cameroon and the Mali to Senegal railroad line. USAID will continue to support the Ambassadors' Fund, a small grants program that assists U.S. Ambassadors to play a more active role in HIV/AIDS prevention by promoting HIV/AIDS activities in non-presence countries in West Africa. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Improve reproductive health and family planning services (\$6,646,840 CSH). The family planning reproductive health program will support: 1) workshops and seminars to elevate family planning in national policymaking; 2) a multi-donor initiative to ensure regional availability of commodities for family planning centers; 3) social marketing strategies for integrated health services; 4) training and dissemination of successful clinical approaches and methods for family planning; and 5) institutional capacity building for regional partners. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Reduce child mortality and infectious diseases (\$1,217,000 CSH). USAID will support the distribution of oral re-hydration salts (ORS) to prevent dehydration, multivitamins to prevent nutritional deficiencies, and

insecticide treated bed nets to prevent malaria infections. USAID also will develop information, education, and communication materials to be distributed with these items. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Strengthen regional institutions and human resources (\$3,957,696 CSH). USAID will work with the Centers for Disease Control (CDC), regional universities, and key regional partner organizations to develop a training program to strengthen technical and management skills, such as in-service training for doctors in the use of anti-retrovirals; upgrading information technology skills to ensure effective analysis of data in disease surveillance programs; and training to upgrade program planning, monitoring and impact evaluation. Pre-service training curricula of key regional health training facilities will be upgraded. Short and long-term training plans will be developed based on an initial assessment of each partner institution's needs and capacity. USAID will share its best practices and tools from the FHA program among key regional partners. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

FY 2004 Program:

Prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted infections (\$11,845,597 CSH). USAID will expand the cross-border prevention activities to additional ECOWAS countries based on impact assessments. A special focus will be on reducing mother to child transmission of HIV/AIDS and reducing prevalence rates in children. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Improve reproductive health and family planning services (\$5,752,148 CSH). USAID will continue to support ongoing reproductive health and family planning activities and to focus on developing regional capacity in commodity management and logistics such as forecasting needs and anticipating stock shortages. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Reduce child mortality and infectious diseases (\$2,129,135 CSH). USAID priorities will be on the promotion of oral rehydration therapy, insecticide treated bed nets, micro-nutrients and integrated management of child illness practices. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Strengthen regional institutions and human resources (\$4,073,120 CSH). Working with the CDC and regional institutions, USAID will continue training to strengthen technical and management skills to ensure that health care staff attain acceptable skill levels. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

All family planning agreements will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive reinstating the Mexico City policy.

Performance and Results: During FY 2002, USAID made gains in family planning by recording a 34.5% increase in couple years of protection from socially marketed hormonal contraceptives in Cameroon and Burkina Faso, and a 10% increase to 68.3 million units in the number of condoms sold in Côte d'Ivoire, Togo, Cameroon and Burkina Faso, the FHA program's focus countries. In HIV/AIDS, USAID-supported activities provided community-level assistance, such as food, shelter, and medical assistance, to 2,000 persons living with HIV/AIDS, including orphans and vulnerable children. In child survival activities, the sale of oral rehydration salts rose by 32% to 3.4 million sachets. USAID also successfully established an Ambassadors' Fund that issued grants to non-governmental organizations working in HIV/AIDS prevention in twelve countries in the region. Finally, an extensive evaluation of the FHA program produced positive feedback on the program's accomplishments, above all in the area of family planning and child survival in the four focus countries. It also identified activities and approaches that have been adopted by West African governments as their national standards, including competency-based training, on-the-job training, infection prevention and facilitative supervision. Finally, it recommended the expansion and/or replication of other FHA approaches, such as the HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted infections prevention activities on migratory routes with mobile populations, for inclusion in the new health program.

At the end of this Strategic Objective, USAID will have contributed to improving health conditions in West Africa by helping to contain and mitigate the consequences of HIV/AIDS and infectious diseases, by

improving access to reproductive and child health services, and by increasing the capacity of African institutions to implement sustainable health programs.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

West African Regional Program (WARP)

	CSH	DA
624-005 Family Health and AIDS Prevention		
Through September 30, 2001		
Obligations	3,712	735
Expenditures	997	250
Unliquidated	2,715	485
Fiscal Year 2002		
Obligations	17,227	0
Expenditures	2,829	248
Through September 30, 2002		
Obligations	20,939	735
Expenditures	3,826	498
Unliquidated	17,113	237
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA		
Obligations	19,631	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003		
Obligations	19,631	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA		
Obligations	23,800	0
Future Obligations	55,500	0
Est. Total Cost	119,870	735

Data Sheet

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
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$5,556,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$300,000 ESF
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$3,746,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY2001
Estimated Completion Date:	FY2008

Summary: USAID's program to increase food security and incomes in West Africa aims to: 1) strengthen regional food security monitoring and disaster mitigation systems, and monitor desertification and environmental changes in the region; 2) provide institutional support to regional organizations; 3) support donor dialogue and coordination; and 4) increase incomes by improving agricultural productivity and competitiveness.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Strengthen regional food security monitoring and disaster mitigation systems (\$2,885,000 DA). In order to prevent famine and other food crises, USAID will strengthen the region's capacity to monitor crop production, food supplies, and food aid. USAID will support the region's crop monitoring system and reinforce the Famine Early Warning System to increase food security through the prevention and management of circumstantial food crises. USAID also will support monitoring and forecasting of regional desertification, land-use, land-cover, crop production and changes in the landscape using satellite imagery to inform African decision-makers on improvements to regional and national environmental policy. Principal contractors and grantees: The Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) (prime) and the U.S. Geological Survey (prime), as well as others to be determined.

Strengthen regional organizations and coordinate donor dialogue (\$800,000 DA). USAID provides training, technical assistance and institutional support to regional organizations, including the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and CILSS. USAID is upgrading the accounting and auditing functions, as well as strengthening their program monitoring and impact evaluation capacity. USAID also will help to monitor compliance with U.S. environmental regulations. USAID supports the Sahel and West Africa Club (extended to cover the entire West African region) to maintain a diplomatic and political dialogue on program trends and activity coordination among donors and West Africans. Principal contractors and grantees: CILSS (prime) and the Sahel and West Africa Club (prime).

Promoting technologies, practices and policies to increase rural incomes (\$1,871,000 DA). USAID aims to increase farmer incomes and move the region beyond subsistence farming. USAID will provide technical assistance and training to promote crop diversification, instill good agricultural practices and soil conservation, disseminate appropriate technology for greater crop productivity, and increase production of higher value crops, and stimulate agricultural exports. USAID will provide this support through regional and national research institutes, farmers' associations, producer groups, and women's organizations, as well as by encouraging linkages between these players and private agribusiness entrepreneurs, including agrochemical companies, seed and fertilizer suppliers and food processors. USAID will also support regional organizations in the development of a common agricultural policy for West Africa and the implementation of already adopted policies. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Cross-border habitat conservation in Mali and Burkina Faso (\$300,000 ESF). USAID will support the preservation of a critical habitat that is essential for the survival of elephants that migrate between Mali

and Burkina Faso. The expansion of agrarian communities has resulted in increased cropping and construction of fencing, all of which are impediments to the migration of the elephant herds. The activity seeks to mitigate this threat by supporting elephant herd field research; by providing training to local officials and non-governmental organizations in data analysis and management of community outreach activities; and by applying lessons learned from comparable projects in Kenya. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

WARP expects to receive additional regional funds in FY 2003 to support the implementation of the Initiative to End Hunger in Africa. As part of a detailed Action Plan currently being developed, these additional resources will: (a) finance science and technology research, (b) encourage greater dissemination of improved production technology, and (c) promote trade and improve market efficiency by strengthening and expanding regional market information systems.

FY 2004 Program:

Strengthen regional food security monitoring and disaster mitigation systems (\$1,500,000 DA). USAID will strengthen the national famine and food production monitoring systems, thereby improving the reliability and validity of the regional monitoring system. USAID anticipates completing the land-use analysis of all of the West African coastal states, except Liberia and Cote d'Ivoire. Principal contractors and grantees: CILSS (prime), the U.S. Geological Survey (prime), and others to be determined.

Strengthen regional organizations (\$1,000,000 DA). USAID plans to focus on strengthening the capacity of ECOWAS, which is now responsible for generating regional policies, including agriculture and related trade, for its 15 member states. USAID will continue to support dialogue among donors. Principal contractors and grantees: CILSS (prime) and others to be determined.

Promoting technologies, practices and policies to increase rural incomes (\$1,246,000 DA). USAID will expand this activity by increasing farmers' access to productivity-enhancing technologies, such as biotechnology and improved seed varieties, and by working with farmers' organizations to disseminate more information on improved agricultural practices. USAID will increase access to new technologies through policy reform related to biotechnology, by linking regional farmers' associations with the private sector, and by using rural radio broadcasting to inform and educate farmers. USAID plans to use 2004 funds provided under the Initiative to End Hunger in Africa to implement activities approved in the Action Plan developed in FY 2003. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Performance and Results: In 2002, USAID provided funding to CILSS that resulted in the milestone creation of a new long-term regional strategy for reducing poverty and hunger in the Sahel. This is the capstone achievement of CILSS after a four-year-long strategy development process that involved the collaboration of nine countries to prepare this region-wide plan, as well as preparation of national development plans for each of their member states. The USAID-supported agricultural monitoring and early warning system performed effectively in FY 2002, helping Mauritania, Senegal, Cape Verde and The Gambia to identify and respond to their serious food crises. Vulnerability assessments were also carried out in Mauritania and Cape Verde, in order to identify their food-insecure populations. Through their work with the U.S. Geological Survey, USAID and CILSS completed an environmental baseline of nine West African countries that allows decision-makers to map environmental trends that are having an impact on the region. USAID kicked off its agricultural productivity program with a modestly funded technology transfer program in Senegal, Niger and Burkina Faso which resulted in 25% yield increases in the program area.

At the end of the program, USAID will have created a more food secure and independent West Africa by building capacity in the agricultural sector and by strengthening the region's ability to monitor and prevent food crises.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

West African Regional Program (WARP)

	DA	DFA	ESF
624-006 Increased Food Security			
Through September 30, 2001			
Obligations	300	5,487	0
Expenditures	0	5,349	0
Unliquidated	300	138	0
Fiscal Year 2002			
Obligations	3,848	0	250
Expenditures	62	114	0
Through September 30, 2002			
Obligations	4,148	5,487	250
Expenditures	62	5,463	0
Unliquidated	4,086	24	250
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	0	0	300
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA			
Obligations	5,556	0	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003			
Obligations	5,556	0	300
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA			
Obligations	3,746	0	0
Future Obligations	19,500	0	0
Est. Total Cost	32,950	5,487	550

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	West African Regional Program (WARP)
Program Title:	Conflict Prevention
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	624-007
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$462,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$1,242,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY2001
Estimated Completion Date:	FY2004

Summary: USAID's conflict prevention program in West Africa aims to strengthen the capacity of African-led organizations and initiatives to assess the likelihood of conflicts in the region, to design and apply measures to prevent them from developing into violent crises, and to promote stability and peace-building in conflict-prone areas. Under this program, USAID provides grants to: 1) strengthen the capacity of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and regional civil society organizations (CSOs) to collaborate on an early-warning system and to influence regional policymaking; 2) carry out cross-border peace-building and community economic development activities to promote stability; and 3) address conflict-related issues such as trafficking in persons, victims of torture, and the repatriation, social rehabilitation and integration of refugees and displaced persons.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Strengthen regional conflict prevention mechanisms (\$300,000 DA). USAID will continue to support ECOWAS's Regional Observation and Monitoring Centers, which are part of the ECOWAS Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, for data gathering and reporting of potential and actual conflict situations. This activity will provide on-going technical assistance and training to the ECOWAS staff to collect, analyze and report conflict information and to develop options for preventive interventions. Principal contractors and grantees: Catholic Relief Services (prime) and the West African Network for Peace-building (sub).

Increase the role of CSOs in regional conflict prevention, advocacy, and intervention (\$162,000 DA). USAID will assist regional and grassroots CSOs to increase their participation in conflict prevention and advocacy and to build their capacity to work with communities on conflict prevention, peace building, and mitigating the impact of cross-border conflicts. This activity reinforces the need for improved collaboration between ECOWAS and regional CSOs. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

FY 2004 Program:

The Conflict Prevention objective will end in FY 2004, but a new program will be designed during FY 2003. Under the new program, the following two activities are planned:

Strengthen regional conflict prevention mechanisms (\$500,000 DA). USAID will support training of the ECOWAS staff of the Mediation and Security Council and Council of Elders in the development of conflict prevention interventions to improve the efficiency of ECOWAS decision-making bodies with emphasis on mediation and negotiation strategies. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Increase the role of civil society organizations in regional conflict prevention, advocacy, and intervention (\$742,000 DA). USAID will help regional civil society networks build their capacity to undertake advocacy campaigns and to disseminate information on regional policies and regulations related to conflict prevention and human rights protection. USAID may also support interventions by non-governmental organizations that promote peace and stability in conflict prone areas. Results of this intervention will include stronger linkages and improved information exchanges among regional decision-makers and

communities experiencing impending or ongoing conflict. This should in turn lead to more rapid and effective regional responses to conflict situations. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Performance and Results: USAID used the results of an intensive assessment of CSO capacity, completed in December 2001, to host a region-wide workshop in January 2002 for all regional CSOs involved in conflict prevention, all West African USAID missions and representatives of ECOWAS. The workshop's objective was to build relationships and determine ways in which these groups could more effectively work together to resolve conflict. USAID also began implementing two signed agreements with ECOWAS intended to strengthen the organization's accounting and financial management capacity, and to put into operation a conflict prevention mechanism that was created but required technical support to become operational. These two activities should pave the way for improving ECOWAS's internal management capacity in FY 2003, and for ensuring that the participation of CSOs in regional conflict prevention and peace-building is more effective. With a positive response to its request for additional funds, USAID expanded its commitments to combat trafficking in persons and to undertake cross-border conflict interventions in the region, including Mano River Union countries' border area between Guinea, Sierra Leone, and Liberia, and the Casamance area of southern Senegal and neighboring parts of the Gambia and Guinea-Bissau. USAID's West African Regional Program jointly designed the latter two activities and established joint funding commitments with the concerned bilateral missions, including those in Senegal, Guinea, and Liberia. Additionally, USAID integrated feedback from several U.S. Embassies into the finalized plans to improve its conflict resolution activities. USAID is now procuring the services of grantees and contractors to serve as the chief implementing agents for these activities.

At the end of this objective, USAID will have contributed to improving the capacity of the ECOWAS Mechanism for Conflict Prevention and strengthening civil society groups to more effectively address conflict and promote stability at the national cross-border and sub-regional levels.

Data Sheet

625-001: No Summary and/or Pillar information entered for this SO.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

West African Regional Program (WARP)

625-001	DA	DFA	ESF
Through September 30, 2001			
Obligations	6,209	6,375	300
Expenditures	4,798	6,363	0
Unliquidated	1,411	12	300
Fiscal Year 2002			
Obligations	0	0	0
Expenditures	1,175	12	234
Through September 30, 2002			
Obligations	6,209	6,375	300
Expenditures	5,973	6,375	234
Unliquidated	236	0	66
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	0	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA			
Obligations	0	0	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003			
Obligations	0	0	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA			
Obligations	0	0	0
Future Obligations	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	6,209	6,375	300

Data Sheet

625-002: No Summary and/or Pillar information entered for this SO.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

West African Regional Program (WARP)

625-002	DA	DFA
Through September 30, 2001		
Obligations	2,435	2,480
Expenditures	2,183	2,480
Unliquidated	252	0
Fiscal Year 2002		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	81	0
Through September 30, 2002		
Obligations	2,435	2,480
Expenditures	2,264	2,480
Unliquidated	171	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA		
Obligations	0	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003		
Obligations	0	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA		
Obligations	0	0
Future Obligations	0	0
Est. Total Cost	2,435	2,480

Data Sheet

625-003: No Summary and/or Pillar information entered for this SO.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

West African Regional Program (WARP)

625-003	CSH	DA	DFA
Through September 30, 2001			
Obligations	969	18,615	39,360
Expenditures	836	14,928	39,360
Unliquidated	133	3,687	0
Fiscal Year 2002			
Obligations	0	0	0
Expenditures	132	2,034	0
Through September 30, 2002			
Obligations	969	18,615	39,360
Expenditures	968	16,962	39,360
Unliquidated	1	1,653	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	0	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA			
Obligations	0	0	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003			
Obligations	0	0	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA			
Obligations	0	0	0
Future Obligations	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	969	18,615	39,360