

OUAGADOUGOU, BURKINA FASO

4-8 DECEMBER 2012 



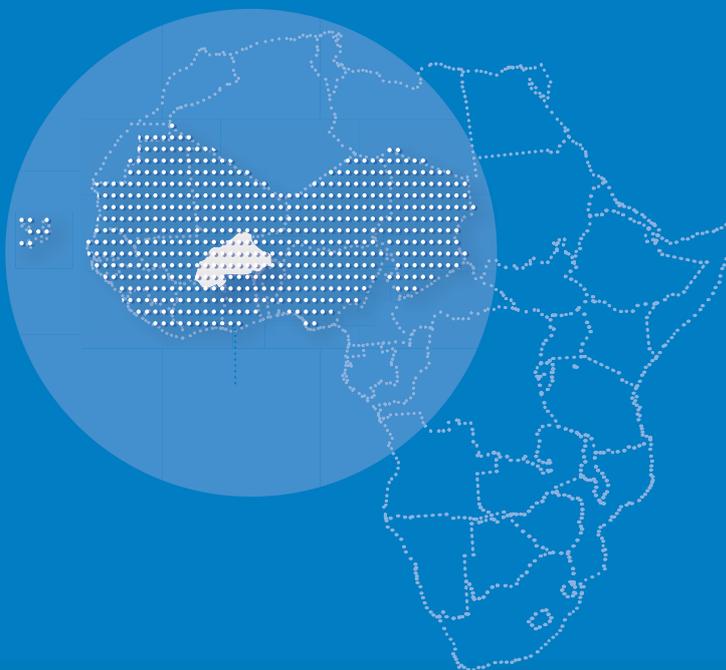
SAHEL AND WEST AFRICA WEEK

28TH ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE FOOD CRISIS PREVENTION NETWORK

4-6 December 2012



Summary Conclusions





INTRODUCTION

The 28th Annual Food Crisis Prevention Network (RPCA) held within the framework of the first Sahel and West Africa Week, was composed of a series of events: the RPCA annual meeting, the 12th Ordinary Meeting of the Committee of CILSS Partners (CPC), the SWAC Forum on West African Futures: Settlement, Market and Food Security and last but not least, the SWAC Strategy and Policy Group Meeting (SPG).

As every year, network members at the RPCA annual meeting assessed the regional food and nutrition situation and perspectives, and made recommendations for national, regional and international policymakers. This year's thematic focus was placed on the topic of "water management and food security".

Moreover, the RPCA meeting provided the framework for the launching of the Global Alliance for Resilience Initiative – Sahel and West Africa (AGIR). Some 200 stakeholders, including ministers from Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali and Niger, gathered in Ouagadougou on 6 December to seal the AGIR Alliance. Burkinabè Prime Minister Beyon Luc Adolphe Tiao personally welcomed all stakeholders of the Alliance expressing his country's support and conviction of the Alliance's future success. A Joint Statement was adopted aiming to achieve the "Zero Hunger" objective within the next 20 years.



It has been proposed that the 29th meeting of the RPCA network be hosted by the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire. This will be confirmed following consultations with the Ivorian authorities.

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Presentations and documents related to the meeting are available online at :

www.oecd.org/site/sahelandwestafricaweek2012/rpc.htm



Sahel and West Africa Week
under the presidency of His Excellency Blaise Compaoré President of Burkina Faso and the patronage of the UEMOA Commission
Co-organised by ECOWAS, UEMOA, CILSS and the Sahel and West Africa Club





1 FOOD SITUATION IN THE SAHEL AND WEST AFRICA

Provisional results of the 2012-13 agro-pastoral campaign and recent market developments at the regional and international levels

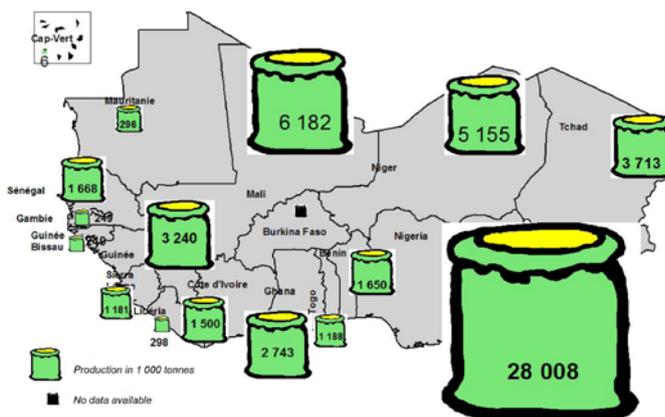
The 2012 rainy season saw an early start and was characterised by a good spatial and temporal rain distribution. **Cumulative rainfall** exceeded the 1971-2000 average and, was close to the 2010 precipitation levels, considered to be one of the rainiest years of the last decade.

In terms of hydrology, the good rainfall led to a water flow rate exceeding reference years (1985, 2011 and the 2002-2011 average), resulting in the flooding of the basins of several watercourses, particularly in Benin, Chad, the Gambia, Niger, Nigeria and Senegal. Losses in human lives and damage to infrastructure and crops, particularly rice, have also been observed in several places.

Overall, **phytosanitary conditions** have been good despite the presence of locusts, hairy caterpillars, stinging caterpillars, Mediterranean corn borers, cantharides, granivorous birds and rodents in some areas of several countries. However, the presence of swarms of migrant locusts in Chad, Mali and Niger continues to threaten the region. Measures are currently being taken, particularly in Niger and Mauritania, to limit the locusts' migration to winter and spring breeding areas in the Maghreb, as well as to prevent a locust invasion during the 2013 growing season.

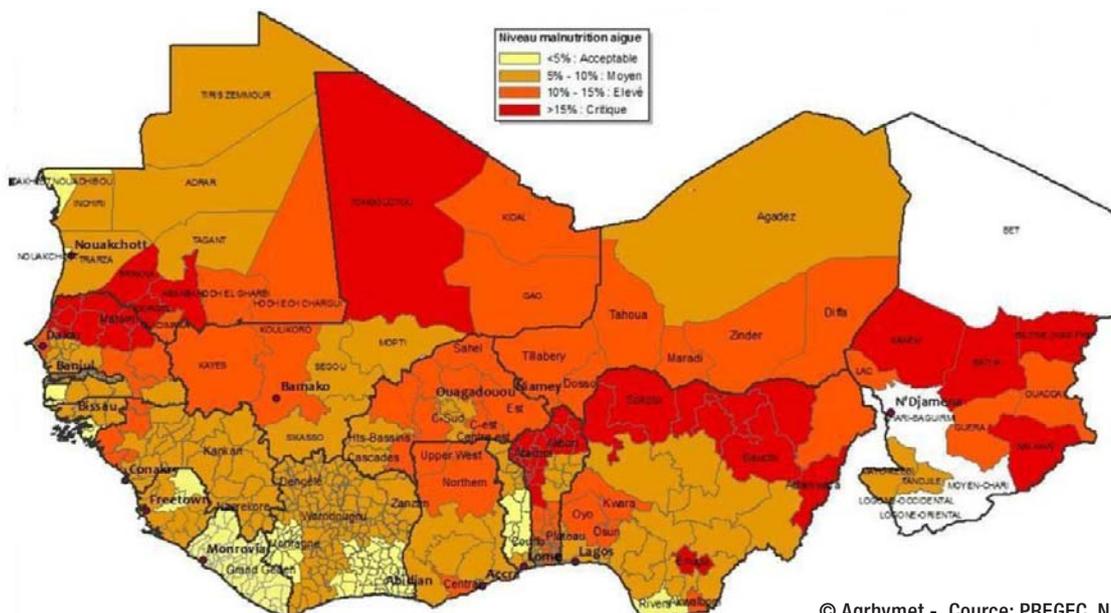
Conditions for **pastoralism** are also satisfactory: grazing lands are abundant and water points are well filled in all countries of the region. The animal health situation is relatively good, despite persistent outbreaks of bovine contagious pleuropneumonia and sheep and goat pox.

2012-13 Gross Cereal Production Outlook



Crops have benefitted from good water conditions favouring good harvest prospects. Excluding Burkina Faso (whose data has not yet been considered), the total expected cereal production in the Sahel and West African countries for the 2012-13 crop season amounts to 57 318 000 tonnes, including 13 688 000 tonnes of rice, 17 920 000 tonnes of maize, 11 096 000 tonnes of millet, 14 341 000 tonnes of sorghum and 571 000 tonnes of other cereals. This represents a 13% increase compared to last year's production and a 18% increase compared to the average of the previous five years. Cassava and yam productions are estimated at 76 292 000 and 53 025 000 tonnes respectively. Compared to 2011-12 levels, these figures represent a 2% increase for yams and a 3% decrease for cassava.

Global Acute Malnutrition: 2011-12 Agricultural Campaign



© Agrhymet - Source: PREGEC, Niamey, November 2012.



Food insecurity in countries that were heavily affected by a drop in cereal production in 2011-12 (Burkina Faso, Chad, the Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal) has been mitigated not only by various interventions of the governments and their partners, but also by new harvests. However, poor households are still facing food and nutritional difficulties due to floods, high food prices, debt, weakened livelihoods, and population displacements caused by the Malian crisis.

The overall **nutritional situation** is still of concern, particularly in the Sahel, despite good harvest prospects and mitigation measures taken by governments. Acute malnutrition exceeds the critical level of 10%, particularly in the regions in the North, Centre North and East of Burkina Faso and in the region of Kayes in Mali. It exceeds the emergency level of 15% in the regions of Zinder, Maradi, Diffa and Tillabéry in Niger, in the districts of Kanel, Ranérou and Podor in Senegal, as well as in the Sahelian strip of Chad, and in the South and South-East regions of Mauritania.

As for **market conditions**, the low production levels recorded in 2011 greatly influenced prices, rising steadily until May 2012. The good start of the 2012-13 rainy season has helped to mitigate these upward trends. Price drops have been observed since September 2012 gradually have spreading from the East to the West. At the beginning of the harvest, the price of maize dropped significantly, particularly in the Central Basin. Currently, markets are well-supplied, and cross-border flows facilitate the transfer of products from surplus areas to deficit areas.

Current and planned response actions

Following the cereal deficit recorded in 2011-12 (in Burkina Faso, Chad, The Gambia, Mali, Niger and Senegal), the governments and their partners carried out mitigation measures that involved implementing various programmes and contingency plans. Specific actions included: the distribution of free food; the opening of “*boutiques-témoin*”, social discount stores that sell basic staples at below market prices; cash transfer; the provision of support for pastoralists; and the replenishment of strategic food stocks. These actions increased access to food staples for poor households and also helped stabilise local market prices during the lean season.

In Burkina Faso, 94% of the people who were targeted by these actions received assistance, yet the implementation rate of financial mobilisation barely exceeded 70%. In Mauritania, the EMEL programme also saw a high implementation rate (90%), with actions including: the free distribution of food (95%); the distribution of cattle feed (100%); and the opening of *boutiques-témoins* (85%). Several national governments are currently working on identifying and targeting vulnerable populations, in particular in Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Togo. The capacities of national governments to identify and analyse vulnerable populations, as well as areas at risk of food insecurity, should be enhanced under the Harmonised Framework.

Nevertheless, **price levels** remain high when compared to October 2011 and to the five-year average. Since 2004, cumulative cereal prices increased despite seasonal declines. The principal beneficiaries of this situation are agricultural households. Due to the need to reconstitute household food reserves and cereal banks, prices could fail to drop significantly in 2013 despite good crop production, particularly for millet.

Cattle prices have been generally stable but remain high. The terms of trade (cattle/cereals) have slightly improved given the health condition of the animals and the drop in cereal prices since mid-September 2012. Cattle prices might stay at their current level and the terms of trade might be improved.

At the international level, food prices remain high and unstable. In particular, prices of wheat and maize have seen recent increases, in part due to diminishing food stocks. Meanwhile, regional and international cereal markets have become extremely unstable. On the positive side, the relative stability of the export price for rice should be noted.

The expected good cereal production could soon result in high food availability and good market supply, thereby improving access to food. However, the functioning of the regional market will depend on the uncertain behaviour of actors, replenishment of stocks and the security situation in northern Mali and northern Nigeria.

In the short term, Mali is planning on replenishing its national food security stock by 35 000 tonnes, and has also committed to selling 5 000 tonnes of subsidised fertiliser for a price of 1 billion FCFA as part of its 2012-13 campaign to produce rice in the off-season. Meanwhile, Mauritania is planning programmes to rehabilitate 29 dams, 13 of which are located in the Aftout Chergui area, known as the “Triangle of Hope.” In Cape Verde, the government plans to provide farmers with irrigation equipment and training, in addition to building dams, dykes and food processing and transformation plants.

The Regional System for the Prevention and Management of Food Crises (PREGEC) should conduct an impact study on stimulus packages aimed at supporting agricultural production in Burkina Faso, Mali and Senegal. PREGEC should also ensure close monitoring of the food situation in high-risk areas. Meanwhile, the governments must carry out various actions, including: organising missions to identify populations at risk of food insecurity (particularly in pastoral areas in Burkina Faso, Chad, Niger and Senegal); supporting practices of growing off-season crops in high-potential areas; and facilitating the replenishment of national food stocks before March 2013. The governments should also take measures to limit the use of roadblocks, the practice of road harassment and bans on grain exports, in order to enhance market performance. Finally, governments should closely monitor the desert locust situation.



2 CHARTER FOR FOOD CRISIS PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT

After the adoption of the Charter for Food Crisis Prevention and Management in November 2011, over 15 000 copies of the Charter were distributed to stakeholders (governments, regional organisations, technical and financial partners, and civil society organisations). Moreover, a document on a “Set of Instruments for Food Crisis Prevention and Management” was drafted. Designed to facilitate the application of the Charter, this set of tools aims to promote a better use of response instruments adapted to the nature, importance and scope of each food and nutritional crisis. Elaborated within the RPCA with the analytical support of an expert panel, and facilitated by the SWAC Secretariat, the draft version served as the basis of discussion. Comments from RPCA members will be fed into the final version of the document.

Within the framework of “citizen control” of government action, several NGOs, under the aegis of Oxfam, conducted an evaluation of the Charter’s implementation which was presented and discussed by RPCA members. Examining six of the 17 countries covered by the Charter (Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal), the evaluation made several recommendations for stakeholders (see below).



Pillar 1: Knowledge and analysis of the food and nutrition security situation

This pillar focuses on the capacity of national systems to conduct high quality, real time analyses on the state of food and nutritional security. The information and data collected in the six countries point to an overall “mixed” situation regarding the implementation of the pillar’s provisions. In the majority of countries examined, the quality of the information about the state of food and nutritional security is rather mediocre due to a lack of sufficient human and material resources for conducting analysis. At the same time, all six countries have an established framework for information and analysis of the state of food security, representing an important step. Nevertheless, efforts in these countries are still needed not only to ensure the sustainability and continued financing of the existing system, but also to promote the implementation of high quality and consensual analyses, both at the national and regional levels.

Recommendations

- Establish efficient information management systems;
- Improve the quality of information analysis;
- Establish an efficient system for mapping regional food security, based on analyses conducted by governments.

Pillar 2: Consultation and co-ordination

This second pillar focuses on the need for dialogue between actors and the co-ordination of actions. Two key principles were used to analyse the progress of this pillar: accountability and participation of all actors. In the majority of countries examined, consultation structures do exist due to the combined support of governments and financial and technical partners. At the same time, concerns have been raised about the weak recognition of the role civil society (particularly national non-profit organisations) plays in the co-ordination structures. Without due recognition and enhanced clarity of the roles undertaken by different food security actors, the problems of co-ordination will persist. Tools like idea exchange and global co-ordination mechanisms are useful, but they do not offer a comprehensive solution.

Recommendations

- Strengthen co-ordination and government leadership;
- Restore confidence, establish a clear vision and demonstrate political will.

Pillar 3: Consensual analysis for choosing tools

This pillar lays out recommendations for the system of tool selection for food and nutritional crisis prevention and management. The analysis carried out in the six countries revealed that there is a considerable margin for progress in assuring that the national action plans provide for adequate response tools. It also highlighted that they play a key role in access to information and in the decision-making process. The national plans attach little importance to recovery and rehabilitation. Overall, the plans contain many gaps and are not sufficiently taken into account in the decision-making processes. Meanwhile, financial partners continue to be reluctant to channel resources through state budgets. On the positive side, the study highlighted that during the 2011-12 food crisis in the Sahel, the response was more varied and better adapted than it had been in the past. The evaluation thus points to significant progress in the quality of crisis responses in all countries studied, particularly in Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania and Niger.

Furthermore, the study noted that several governments have demonstrated support for the accumulation of food reserves, even though the implementation has encountered significant problems, particularly in Burkina Faso and Chad. There has also been an increase in the use of certain crisis response tools, including market analysis and policies to redistribute food stocks at the national level. Other positive developments include reduced dependence on food aid, strengthened efforts of targeted distribution, as well as improvements in the evaluation of alternative interventions, contributing to a better adaptation and greater impact.

Finally, the evaluation revealed that one of the most significant obstacles to the Charter's application is the lack of awareness about its existence and commitments. At the same time, it also highlighted the general recognition of the civil society's potential role in obliging the signatories to apply the principles of the Charter. Furthermore, the study identified several factors limiting the capacities of civil society, for example their exclusion from fundamental discussions and their lack of resources and technical capacities. This relatively weak position is demonstrated by the fact that not a single civil society or parliamentary commission has been established around the implementation of the Charter, nor has any official monitoring taken place. Overall, efforts to build the capacity of civil society require increased support from governmental and regional organisations. Furthermore, among other measures, an independent evaluation of the situation should be undertaken and considered at the next annual RPCA meeting.



Recommendations:

- Clarify donor expectations and increase aid provided through state budget support;
- Enhance understanding about best practices related to food crisis interventions.

Regarding food aid:

- Maintain effective food reserves at the local, national and regional levels;
- Increase monitoring and evaluation of the Charter's application;
- Demonstrate political support for the Charter's implementation;
- Support civil society's role as the guardian and defender of the Charter.

The presentation of the report has prompted concerns about the critical nature of the evaluation, and of the need to also highlight positive measures undertaken by national governments. A balanced vision will help nuance some of the report's concerns.



3 STRENGTHENING OF THE RPCA NETWORK

Since 2007, strengthening the RPCA network was the focus of several discussions; and a working paper was also prepared to summarize the current situation. Focusing on improving the RPCA's effectiveness and the network's contributions to decision-making processes, significant progress has been made in the following areas:

1. The commitment of ECOWAS and UEMOA to jointly lead the RPCA network; and CILSS, with the support of the SWAC Secretariat, continues to facilitate the technical co-ordination. In line with this commitment of the ECOWAS and UEMOA Commissions, their respective directors in charge of agriculture were designated as RPCA focal points;
2. The impact of recommendations and reflections conducted within the RPCA on regional decision making bodies (ECOWAS, UEMOA and CILSS): In 2010 and 2012, RPCA recommendations led to the organisation of high-level ECOWAS/UEMOA ministerial meetings where regional leaders took additional political and financial measures in response to the food shortages affecting several Sahelian countries. Amplifying this impact on decision-making bodies and emphasizing the RPCA's role as an international

platform for dialogue, co-ordination and analysis under the political leadership of ECOWAS and UEMOA, the RPCA must further nourish and inspire decision-making processes within the ECOWAS Specialised Committee on Agriculture, Environment and Water Resources (CTS-AERE) and the UEMOA High-level Committee on Food Security (CHN-SA). This will help further strengthen the network's role in decision-making;

3. Initial efforts aimed at expanding the number of stakeholders active within the network and at building new partnerships to include parliamentarians, media, etc.;
4. The establishment of a communications strategy to increase the network's visibility: overhaul of the RPCA Website; new communication tools targeting a larger audience; and strong ECOWAS/UEMOA advocacy to leverage the network's activities and results.

It was proposed that the RPCA should alternate its annual meetings between countries in the North and the South, as it used to be in the past. This proposal, however, should be considered in light of the new dynamic brought on by the "Sahel and West Africa Week."

4 WATER MANAGEMENT AND FOOD SECURITY

Promotion of investments in water management for irrigated agriculture

Regarding climatic conditions, the rainfall deficit has led to the gradual shift of the isohyets towards the South, by approximately 100 mm in the last 50 years. Other results of the deficit have been a 20 to 40% reduction in the flows of large Sahelian watercourses since the 1970s' drought, as well as the reduction of natural reserves. Climate change has been shown to lead to extreme weather events from floods to severe droughts. FAO data indicates that between 1994 and 2004, there has been a small increase in land under partial water control (2.45%), and even a decrease of land under complete water management. In the Sahel, less than 5% of water resources are utilised and less than 3% of arable land is irrigated; in West Africa, close to 30% of the population has no access to drinking water.

Close to 40% of the population in the Sahel region live in food insecure households, while the population in the Sahel and in West Africa is expected to double between now and 2025. Investments in water management are still insufficient. Water resources are spread out among countries in the region, with 25 of the 63 cross-border river basins on the African continent situated partially or completely in West Africa. Due to the high level of spatial-temporal variability, water regulation poses complex problems in the region. While in theory, water resources are relatively abundant in West Africa (the total renewable water resources are estimated at 278 650 million cubic metres in the Sahel) the region's limited capacity to utilise water for its own development poses a considerable problem (FAO, 2005). Accordingly, the Sahel and West Africa region suffers from "social" water shortages due to systemic structural problems.



A new trend of inter-annual variability seems to be emerging in the Sahel. While the duration of seasons has not changed significantly, dry spells have become longer. Nevertheless, there is a continued emphasis on short-cycle crops. While the number of rain days during the rainy season is changing, the amount of daily precipitation is not showing significant variation. This trend highlights the importance of developing water retention systems. Although the frequency of extreme weather events has gone up, overall rainfall has not exceeded the amount during the wet periods of the 1950s and 1960s.

Hydro-climatic information in West Africa is the basis for water management for food security. Achieving food security also involves mobilising small basin water resources. This, however, is complicated by the lack of sufficient knowledge regarding the potentials of small drainage basins. It is therefore necessary to improve knowledge in this area. This could be accomplished by strengthening the collection of field data, the broader use of modern remote sensing tools, and the development of hydrologic models for monitoring small basin waters.

As watercourses have become less sustainable, water management must be improved. Necessary measures include: producing periodic reports about the state of water resources associated with main watercourses and bodies of water; warning populations about the risks of extreme hydrological events (such as floods and droughts); making forecasts about water resources-related outcomes; and supporting the collection of measurement data from the field.

While countries like Burkina Faso and Guinea do not depend on other countries to access water resources, other countries do. As such, regional co-operation is indispensable for water mobilisation from river basins. Organisations engaged in issues related to river basins (CBLT, NBA OMVG, OMVS and VBA), and regional institutions like CILSS and CCRE, should play an important role in the management of these resources.

The Global Water Coalition for the Sahel was set up as the result of the efforts to co-ordinate among such initiatives. A special initiative of the Heads of State of CILSS member countries, the Coalition's objective is to increase investments in water management in the Sahel and West Africa. The aim of the Coalition is to harness skills, know-how and financial resources in order to make water management a strategic priority, and to reduce the structural vulnerability of the Sahel, facing problems of both food insecurity and poverty. The Coalition also wishes to establish a structural framework for operational partnership in order to develop successful, integrated and participatory practices. Its main actions include: addressing water issues that involve two or more Member States; mobilising scientific know-how and modern technology as well as traditional adaptation strategies; supporting projects of regional scope; and promoting learning through the diffusion of successful practices.

The platform promotes increased investments in the water sector in the Sahel and West Africa by: supporting partners' regional programmes and initiatives as well as strategic policies at the national, sub-regional and regional levels; financing investments in regional programmes in the water sector; developing knowledge on water resources, their evolution and their link to food security and development; regularly diffusing information on the state of water resources; ensuring the monitoring and review of traditional and modern experiences; taking cross-cutting issues into consideration (with particular emphasis on climate, environment and gender); and organising a forum on water in the Sahel once every three years, preceding by a year the World Water Forum (also held triennially). The next forum will provide an opportunity for the Coalition to present its flagship report on water and economic development in the Sahel.

Up to now, thirty regional, sub-regional and international organisations have expressed their support for the Coalition. At the last CILSS Heads of State meeting, a roadmap adopted by CILSS and its partners was launched and is now in operation. Furthermore, the African Development Bank (AfDB) has agreed to assume its leadership.

Concerning ECOWAS, in December 2001 a committee was created to lead the regional process of managing water resources, involving all regional institutions. Furthermore, a common water management policy was adopted in December 2008, and a strategic water resources observatory is presently being established.

The discussions highlighted the importance of collecting field data for determining the future prospects on the basis of scientific models, as well as for capacity building in national water management services to mobilise ground and surface water. Some quantified targets have already been announced, as is the case with UEMOA, whose goal is to improve the use of water resources on 11 000 ha, in particular through solar panels. Finally, the discussions reaffirmed the need to join efforts and share knowledge and know-how to support water management.



Stone-lined/tube well



Technologies for scaling-up irrigation farming

During the 1990s and 2000s, projects financed by the World Bank in Burkina Faso and Niger allowed for the development of irrigation schemes, particularly in small-scale irrigation. While these small-scale irrigation technologies received ample attention during their initial implementation, their monitoring and evaluation, improvement, shortcomings, adaptability, popularisation and promotion – at both the regional and national levels – have neither been sufficiently considered nor pursued.

In this context, on behalf of CILSS, the Regional Association for Irrigation and Drainage in West Africa (ARID) undertook a diagnostic study on small-scale irrigation technologies. This evaluation analysed the use of these technologies and made recommendations for their development and large-scale use.

The study allowed for the understanding of a wide range of technologies that have been developed. Five technologies were judged to be effective and were consequently adopted by the irrigators. These technologies included: rainwater

harvesting and water mobilisation, manual drilling and gardening wells; water extraction, manually-operated pumps (in particular, the Niyya da kokari pumps in Niger and NAFA pumps in Burkina Faso) and motor-pumps; and the water distribution system of California. These technologies were introduced, tested and disseminated in Burkina Faso and Niger as part of private irrigation projects.

The most effective technologies were adopted immediately by irrigators. Meanwhile, the use of other technologies, such as manually-operated pumps, has fallen due to widespread support for motor-pumps. Yet given the value that these manually-operated pumps can bring to small-scale irrigation, they should be prioritised through robust media coverage and government support.

Considering the importance of these technologies in the development of small-scale irrigation, it is essential to continue to promote their use in the countries where they are already applied, and that they are introduced and popularised in other countries. CILSS could potentially take on a greater role in promoting these technologies.



Left top: pedal-powered water pump (simple vacuum/pressure pump)

Right top: vacuum pump (from 15m deep)

Right bottom: concrete pump

© photos: Rémi Coulibaly



THEMATIC PRESENTATIONS

- Information on the hydroclimatic situation in West Africa regarding water management for food security, by Ali Abdou, CILSS/Agryhmet
- Global Water Coalition for the Sahel (French), by Clément Ouédraogo, CILSS/SE
- Technological options for upscaling irrigated agriculture (French), by A. Keita, 2iE
- Analysis of irrigation techniques in small holder farms (French), by Rémi Coulibaly, ARID



5 LAUNCHING OF THE GLOBAL ALLIANCE FOR RESILIENCE INITIATIVE – SAHEL AND WEST AFRICA (AGIR)

At a high-level consultation between regional West African organisations and the international community held by the European Union in Brussels on 18 June 2012, food security stakeholders agreed to join efforts to create the Global Alliance for Resilience Initiative -Sahel and West Africa (AGIR). The Alliance aims at building resilience of vulnerable populations by consolidating responses to food crises and structural causes of food insecurity, as well as to chronic malnutrition. In line with the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, AGIR is

founded on the principles of West African leadership and the harmonisation and co-ordination between partners.

Following a series of consultations, some 200 participants, including ministers from Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali and Niger, gathered in Ouagadougou on 6 December to seal the AGIR Alliance.

All opening statements and a selection of images as well as extracts from the press conference are available at:

Joint Statement of Ouagadougou

By adopting the joint statement, stakeholders agreed on the following short-term priorities:

- To continue the implementation of the Charter, an indispensable tool for co-ordinated and effective action;
- To accelerate the implementation of the Regional Food Reserve Strategy;
- To develop and adopt the Regional Roadmap drawing on the Joint Declaration of Ouagadougou and on the ongoing consultation process: identifying measurable general targets, fine-tuning specific objectives, priorities and indicators for monitoring, evaluation and impact-assessment.
- To foster inclusive dialogues in target countries in order to translate AGIR priorities into national operational frameworks for financing, monitoring and impact assessment within the framework of existing national policies and plans.

> www.oecd.org/site/sahelandwestafricaweek2012



Joint Declaration red by Dr. Lapodini Marc Atouga, ECOWAS Commissioner, Agriculture, Environment and Water Resources



From left to right: Laurent Sédogo, former Minister in charge of Agriculture, Water and Fisheries, Burkina Faso; Lapodini Marc Atouga, ECOWAS Commissioner; Saidou OUA, Nigerien Minister in charge of Agriculture; Joseph-Marie Dabiré, UEMOA Commissioner; Yaranga COULIBALY, Malian Minister in charge of Agriculture; Nancy Lindborg, USAID Assistant Administrator; Luc Beyon Adolphe Tiao, Prime Minister of Burkina Faso; Mamadou Cissokho, ROPPA Honorary President; Kristalina Georgieva, EU Commissioner; François-Xavier de Donnea, SWAC President; Djimé Adoum, Former Minister Co-ordinator, CILSS; Jean de Dieu T. Somda, Special Representative of the Club; and Sujiro Seam, Deputy Director, Global Public Goods, French Ministry of Foreign Affairs.



6 RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE AGRICULTURAL, FOOD AND NUTRITIONAL SITUATION

Taking into account of the situation described in section 1, the RPCA recommends:

> *Extract from the Final Communiqué*

To countries:

Top priorities:

- To continue monitoring/controlling migrant locusts in primarily concerned countries (Chad, Mali, Mauritania and Niger);
- To continue monitoring the food and nutritional situation, including of displaced and refugee populations from Mali, and to propose appropriate response plans;
- To strengthen interventions to prevent and respond to acute and chronic malnutrition.

In addition:

- To initiate and support off-season production programmes aimed at improving livelihoods and thereby increase the resilience of vulnerable populations facing food insecurity;
- To create a private investment-friendly climate, in particular in support of agricultural producers and investments in agricultural value chains in order to address the structural causes of food crises.

To ECOWAS and UEMOA:

Top priorities:

- To work with CILSS, FAO and other specialised institutions in order to strengthen the early-warning, prevention and monitoring mechanisms, thereby responding to the locust threat.

In addition:

- To improve the business climate to enhance private sector investment, in particular by agricultural producers, in agricultural production and value chains;
- To capitalise on the opportunity offered by the AGIR Alliance - Sahel and West Africa, in order to improve and accelerate the implementation of the National Agricultural Investment Programmes (NAIP) and the Regional Agricultural Investment Programme (RAIP);
- To support the implementation of the Harmonised Framework in member countries.

To the regional information system (CILSS, FAO, FEWS NET):

- To prepare food insecurity maps at each meeting, indicating vulnerability levels, the number of affected people and possible interventions.

To the technical and financial partners:

- To continue supporting the monitoring and control of migrant locusts in primarily concerned countries (Chad, Mali, Mauritania and Niger);
- To continue supporting the implementation of long-term agriculture and business development programmes within the framework of the National Agricultural Investment Plans (NAIPs) and the Regional Agricultural Investment Programme (RAIP), in order to find structural solutions to food crises;
- To support capacity-building to enhance the ownership of the Harmonised Framework at the national/regional level.

**TUESDAY, 4 DECEMBER 2012**

- 08:30 – 09:00 **Welcome and Registration of Participants**
- 09:00 – 10:15 **Opening**
- Welcoming remarks by Prof. Alhousseïni Bretaudeau, CILSS Executive Secretary
 - Mr. Ibrahima Diémé, UEMOA Commissioner, Rural Development, Natural Resources and Environment
 - Dr. Lapodini Marc Atouga, ECOWAS Commissioner, Agriculture, Environment and Water Resources
 - Dr. Djimé Adoum, Former Minister Co-ordinator CILSS, former Minister in charge of Agriculture and Irrigation, Chad
 - Official Opening by Dr. Laurent G. Sédogo, former Minister in charge of Agriculture, Water and Fisheries, Burkina Faso
- 10:15 – 10:30 **Set up of the Committee and programme validation**
- 10:30 – 10:45 *Coffee break*

Session 1: Agriculture and food situation, and planned actions

- 10:45 – 12:30 → Chair: Dr. Lapodini Marc Atouga, ECOWAS Commissioner
- Projected results of the 2012-13 growing season, implications and recommendations**
- Ms. Maty Ba Diao, Head of the Information and Research Department, CILSS/AGRHYMET
- Regional and international food market trends**
- Mr. Moussa Cissé, Co-ordinator of the regional support programme on market access, CILSS/SE
 - Mr. Ibrahim Laouali, Regional Representative, FEWS NET, West Africa
 - Mr. Jean Senahoun, Economist, Trade and Markets Division, Department of Economic and Social Dev., FAO
- Recommendations and planned actions in risk zones and for vulnerable populations**
- Mr. Amadou Mactar Konaté, Food Security Expert, CILSS/SE
- Actions planned by development partners**
- Regional and international stakeholders: WFP, ECHO, OCHA, OXFAM
- 12:30 – 13:30 **Debate**
- 13:30 – 14:30 *Lunch break*
- 14:30 – 16:30 **Debate and finalisation of the Final Communiqué**
- 16:30 – 16:45 *Coffee break*

Session 2: Strengthening the RPCA

- 16:45 – 18:30 → Chair: Prof. Alhousseïni Bretaudeau, CILSS/SE
- Introduction by Mr. Sibiri Jean Zoundi, Principal Administrator, SWAC/OECD Secretariat
 - Presentation on RPCA Communication Tools, by Mr. Abdoul Karim Dankoulou, Multimedia Expert, CILSS/SE and Ms. Julia Wanjiru, Communications Officer, SWAC/OECD Secretariat
- Debate and Synthesis**



WEDNESDAY, 5 DECEMBER 2012

Session 3: Water management and food security

- 08:00 – 10:15 → Chair: Dr. Ibrahima Diémé, UEMOA Commissioner
- Panel 1: Promotion of investment in irrigation infrastructure**
- Facilitator: Mr. Issa Martin Bikienga, Advisor to the Minister of Agriculture, Burkina Faso
- Introduction by the panel facilitator
- Intervention of panelists:
- Dr. Abdou Ali, hydrologist expert, Regional Centre Agrhymet
- Initiative of the Global Water Coalition in the Sahel: What perspectives for investment in water management in the Sahel and West Africa, by Mr. Clément Ouédraogo, Co-ordinator PRAME, CILSS/SE
- Debate**
- 10:15 – 10:45 *Coffee break*
- 10:45 – 13:00 **Panel 2: Technological options for scaling up irrigated agriculture**
- Facilitator: Mr. Moussa Amadou, President, ARID
- Introduction by the panel facilitator
- Intervention of panelists:
- Mr. Amadou Keita, professor and researcher in irrigation and drainage, ZIE, Burkina Faso
- Technologies for irrigation: diagnosis and popularisation, experience of the WAIPRO study, by Mr. Rémi Coulibaly, ARID
- Debate**
- 13:00 – 14:00 *Lunch break*
- 14:00 – 15:00 **Implementation of the Charter for Food Crisis Prevention and Management**
- Facilitator: Mr. Sibiri Jean Zoundi, Principal Administrator, SWAC/OECD Secretariat
- Dissemination and evaluation of the Charter, by Mr. Sibiri Jean Zoundi
- Endorsement of the set of instruments for food crisis management, by Mrs. Coralie David, SWAC/OECD Secretariat
- Presentation of the evaluation report of the civil society on the implementation of the Charter, by Mr. Moussa Tchangari, Co-ordinator, Consortium for the right to food
- 15h00 – 16h00 **Conclusions and recommendations of the 28th annual meeting**
- Chair: Dr. Lapodini Marc Atouga, ECOWAS Commissioner
- Synthesis and recommendations of the thematic discussion on water management and food security
- Validation of the Final Communiqué



THURSDAY, 6 DECEMBER 2012

Launching Ceremony of the Global Alliance for Resilience Initiative - Sahel and West Africa (AGIR)

- 08:30 Welcome and Registration of Participants
- 09:30 Arrival of Officials and Presentation of Programme
- 10:00 – 10:20 Introduction by François-Xavier De Donnea, SWAC President
- Representatives of the international community**
- 10:20 – 10:30 → Ms. Kristalina Georgieva, Commissioner for International Co-operation, Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Response
- 10:30 – 10:40 → Ms. Nancy Lindborg, Assistant Administrator for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance, USAID
- 10:40 – 11:00 **Statement by H.E. Mr. Beyon Luc Adolphe Tiao, Prime Minister of Burkina Faso**
- 11:00 – 11:10 Representatives of the international community
- Mr. Sujiro Seam, Deputy Director, Global Public Goods, French Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- 11:20 – 11:40 **Sahelian and West African representatives**
- Agricultural producers and civil society, Mr. Mamadou Cissokho, ROPPA President of Honor
- Private sector, Ms. Simone Zoundi, FIAB President
- 11:40 – 12:10 **Representatives of West African countries and West African regional organisations**
- 11:40 – 11:50 → Dr. Djimé Adoum, former Minister Co-ordinator, CILSS
- 11:50 – 12:00 → Mr. Christophe Joseph-Marie Dabiré, Representative of the UEMOA Commission President
- 12:00 – 12:10 → Dr. Lapodini Marc Atouga, Reresentative of the ECOWAS Commission President
- 12:10 – 11:20 Reading of the Joint Declaration of the Alliance Stakeholders, by Lapodini Marc Atouga

12:30-13:30

Press Conference

- Ms. Kristalina Georgieva
- Ms. Nancy Lindborg
- Mr. François-Xavier De Donnea
- Dr. Djimé Adoum
- Dr. Lapodini Marc Atouga
- Mr. Ibrahima Diémé
- Dr. Laurent G. Sédogo



From left to right: Ibrahima Diémé, Lapodini Marc Atouga, Nancy Lindborg, Kristalina Georgieva, Djimé Adoum, François-Xavier De Donnea, Laurent Sédogo



Prime Minister Beyon Luc Adolphe Tiao and François-Xavier De Donnea, SWAC President



Sujiro Seam



Mamadou Cissokho



Simone Zoundi



Christophe Joseph-Marie Dabiré



Djimé Adoum



ANNEX 2: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

2IE international

Amadou KEITA Researcher/Teacher, Irrigation Practices

Action Contre la Faim (ACF)

Anais LAFITE Regional Representative for West Africa
Martin MORAND Regional Advocacy Officer

AFAO-WAWA

Khady FALL TALL President, Regional Office

Agribusiness and Trade Promotion

Brahima CISSÉ Data Analyst

Aide et Action Afrique

Théophile FAHO Liaison Officer, Partnerships and Resources

APESS

Modibo OUMAROU Co-ordinator, Regional Centre

ARID

Moussa AMADOU President
Rémy COULIBALY

AUSTRALIE/AUSTRALIA

Azzurra CHIARINI Humanitarian Affairs and DRR, West Africa Australian Agency for International Development
Monica VAN WENSVEEN Officer, Food Security Partnerships Australian High Commission

AUTRICHE/AUSTRIA

Walter EHMEIR Head of Office, Co-ordination of Development Co-operation Austrian Development Agency

BAD/AfDB

Mamadou KANE Officer, Regional Office Senegal
Zinso BOUE Agro-Economist Burkina Faso
Ginette NZAU-MUTETA Representative Burkina Faso
Dougou KEITA Manager, Agriculture and Agro-Industry Tunisia
Mohamed A. OULD CHEIKHAHMED Irrigation Engineer Tunisia

BANQUE MONDIALE/WORLD BANK

Mercy TEMBON Country Manager Burkina Faso

BCEAO

Salifou NABELEMA Economist Burkina Faso
Elhadji Inkan Kaila KAILA Economist, Statistician Senegal

BOAD

Solange YAYI-ALLECHI Environment Expert
Saliou Gaye NDOYE Principal Technical Assistant, Sahel

BURKINA FASO

H.E. Mr. Luc Adolphe TIAO Prime Minister
H.E. Mr. Laurent SEDOGO Former Minister in charge of Agriculture Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources
Issa Martin BIKIENGA Advisor to the Minister Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources
Saga Pascal Yves ILBOUDO Permanent Secretary, Co-ordination of Agricultural Policies Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources
Souleymane OUEDRAOGO Director, Promotion of the Rural Economy Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources
Oumar TRAORE Director, Planning and Irrigation Development Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources
Delphine Bernadette OUEDRAOGO Permanent Secretary, CONACILSS
Amado OUANGRAOUA Director, Communications of the Prime Minister

Bureau ISSALA

Roger BLEIN Consultant

CANADA

Stéphane ROBERGE First Secretary, Regional Co-operation Embassy of Canada, Burkina Faso
Hamidou Benoît OUEDRAOGO Advisor, Monitoring of CILSS/CIDA activities Embassy of Canada, Burkina Faso



LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Catholic Relief Services

Mireille TOTOBESOLA BARBIER Regional Technical Advisor, Agriculture, Sahel region

CEDEAO/ECOWAS

Lapodini Marc ATOUGA	Commissioner, Agriculture, Environment and Water Resources	Commission
Sy Alain TRAORE	Acting Director, Agriculture	Commission
Bougouou DJERI-ALASSANI	Head of Division, Policies and Regulations	Commission
Pierre HAAS	AFD Technical Assistant, Food Security and Agriculture	Commission
Yacouba SANON	Expert, Agricultural Investment Programmes (PNIA/PRIA)	Commission
Innocent OUEDRAOGO	Programme Officer, Regional Centre, Co-ordination of Water Resources	Commission
Hervé LEVITE	Technical Assistant, Regional Centre, Co-ordination of Water Resources	Commission
Anna TENGNAS	Technical Assistant, Regional Centre, Co-ordination of Water Resources	Commission
Mahamane TOURE	Technical Assistant, Regional Centre, Co-ordination of Water Resources	Commission

Christian Aid

Aika VAN DER KLEIJ	Senior Programme Manager
Aisseta KABRE	Resilience Officer, Policy and Advocacy

Christian Children's Fund of Canada (CCFC)

Christelle MRANGAYE	Sponsorship Manager
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CIC-B Burkina

Soumaïla SANOU	President
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CILSS

H.E. Mr. Djimé ADOUM	Former CILSS Co-ordination Minister and former Chadian minister	Chadian Ministry of Agriculture
Prof. Alhousseini BRETAUDEAU	Executive Secretary	Executive Secretary
Braoussala BLAMSA	Deputy Executive Secretary	Executive Secretary
Salif SOW	Advisor	Executive Secretary
Mahalmoudou HAMADOUN	Co-ordinator, PRA/SA-LCD-POP DEV	Executive Secretary
Moussa CISSÉ	Co-ordinator, PRA, Market Access	Executive Secretary
Clément OUEDRAOGO	Co-ordinator, PRA, Water Management	Executive Secretary
Amadou Mactar KONATE	Food Security Expert, PREGEC	Executive Secretary
Bernard DEMBELE	Nutrition Expert	Executive Secretary
Gilbert ZONGO	Food Security Expert,	Executive Secretary
Ibrahim Lumumba IDI-ISSA	Head, UAM/SEPVSG	Executive Secretary
Souleymane SANOU	Head, UAM/AFC	Executive Secretary
Abdou Karim DANKOULOU	Multimedia Expert	Executive Secretary
Ahmadou SANKARÉ	Communications Expert	Executive Secretary
Tandia ASSITAN	Communications Consultant	Executive Secretary
Mor Badiane TINE	Internal Audit Officer	Executive Secretary
Nobila Jean Christophe SORGHOU	Interpreter	Executive Secretary
Rose GOUNGOUNGA	Secretary Assistant, PRA/SA-LCD-POP DEV	Executive Secretary
Nathalie SORO	Secretary Assistant, PRA/SA-LCD-POP DEV	Executive Secretary
Christophe SAWADOGO	Protocol Officer	Executive Secretary
Jeanette KOLANI	Documentalist	Executive Secretary
Aimé ZOUNGRANA	IT Officer	Executive Secretary
Souleymane OUEDRAOGO	Budget Officer	Executive Secretary
Mohamed Yahya OULD MOHAMED MAHMOUD	Director-General	AGRHYMET
Maty BA DIAO	Head of Information and Research Department	AGRHYMET
Abdallah SAMBA	Head of Division, Food Security and Market Access	AGRHYMET
Abdou ALI	Water Expert	AGRHYMET
Bernardin ZOUNGRANA	Statistician Expert	AGRHYMET
N. Antoine SOME	Director-General	Sahel Institute
Keffing DABO	Expert, Strategies and Population Policies	Sahel Institute
Amadou DIARRA	Expert, Pesticides Management	Sahel Institute



CIRAD

Amadou Tamsir DIOP	Expert, Pastoralism and Drought Areas
Tamsir MBAYE	Researcher, Pastoralism and Drought Areas
Patricio MENDEZ DEL VILLAR	Economist, Environment and Societies
Gwenaëlle RATON	Researcher, UMR TETIS
William DARE	Social Scientist
Ibra TOURE	Geographer, CIRAD/CILSS

COFENABVI - AO

Moussa COULIBALY	Secretary-General, Mali
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Confédération Paysanne du Faso (CPF)

Bassiaka DAO	President
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Conseil National de Sécurité Alimentaire

André Moïse TRAORE-NIGNAN	Executive Secretary
Tinga RAMDE	Head of Division

Consortium droit à l'Alimentation Alternative

Moussa Tchangari AISSAMI TATA	Executive Secretary
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CORAF/WECARD

San TRAORE	Researcher, Representative of CORAF at INERA
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CORET

Mohammed BELLO TUKUR	Secretary-General
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Croix Rouge Burkinabè

Denis BAKYONO	President
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CSAO/SWAC

François-Xavier DE DONNEA	SWAC President, State Minister of Belgium, President of the External Affairs Commission	
T. Jean de Dieu SOMDA	Special Representative to the SWAC President	
Laurent BOSSARD	Director	Secretariat
Jean Sibiri ZOUNDI	Principal Administrator	Secretariat
Marie TRÉMOLIÈRES	Programme Officer	Secretariat
Philipp HEINRIGS	Programme Officer	Secretariat
Julia WANJIRU	Communications Officer	Secretariat
Coralie DAVID	Young Professionals Programme Officer	Secretariat
Thomas ALLEN	Consultant	Secretariat
Jamila YAHI	Administrative Officer	Secretariat

Dala Foods (Nig.) Ltd

Ali S. MADUGU	Managing Director
---------------	-------------------

ESPAGNE/SPAIN

Begonia RUBIO	Regional Programme Co-ordinator, ECOWAS	Spanish Embassy in Nigeria
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ÉTATS-UNIS/UNITED STATES

Nancy LINDBORG	Assistant Administrator, Bureau of Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance	USAID/United States
Thomas DOUGHERTY	Ambassador	US Embassy in Burkina Faso
Susan THOMPSON	Acting Team Leader, Agriculture – Africa Office	USAID/United States
Camille EISS	Strategic Communications Advisor	USAID/United States
Sharon L. CROMER	Mission Director	USAID/Ghana
Candace BUZZARD	Director, Economic Growth and Agriculture, Regional Agriculture Office	USAID/Ghana
Jorge OLIVEIRA	Food Security/NRM Advisor, West Africa Regional Programme	USAID/Ghana
Ursula KOHNEN	Senior Program Co-ordinator, IFDC North and West Africa Division	USAID/Burkina Faso
Bruno OUEDRAOGO	Head of Programme, IFDC North and West Africa Division	USAID/Burkina Faso
Janet Marie TRUCKER-MIAWOTOE	Country Programme Manager	USAID/Burkina Faso
Siaka MILLOGO	Food for Peace Specialist	USAID/Burkina Faso
Patrick HENDERSON	Mission Director	USAID/Senegal



LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

FAO

Jean SENAHOON	Economist, Trade and Markets Division	FAO Headquarters
Mohamed AMMATI	Senior Pesticides Management Officer	FAO Headquarters
François RASOLO	Country Representative	Burkina Faso
El Hadj Dramane COULIBALY	Expert, Advisor, West Africa Sub-Regional Office	Ghana
Koffi AMEGBETO	Economist	Ghana
Lamourdia THIOMBIANO	Sub-Regional Representative	Ghana
Patrick DAVID	Assistant Co-ordinator, West Africa	Senegal

Fédération des Intervenants de la Filière Avicole au Mali

Diarata SANOGO	President
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Ferme Kouna

Moussa KONE	Director-General
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FEWS NET

Ibrahim LAOUALI	Regional Advisor, Markets
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FIAB

Simone ZOUNDI KAFANDO	President, Interface Network Co-ordinator
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FICR

Momodou Lamin FYE	Regional Representative
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FRANCE

Sujiro SEAM	Deputy Director for Public Global Goods	Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs
Faillou FALL	Head of Division, Economic Analysis and Globalisation	Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs
Anne-Laure JEANVOINE	Officer, Humanitarian Issues, Resilience, Food Crisis & Food Aid	Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs
Jean-René CUZON	Programme Officer	French Agency for Development (AFD)

GAMBIE/THE GAMBIA

Fafanding FATAJO	Civil Servant	Ministry of Agriculture
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GRET

Claire KABORE	Representative	Burkina Faso
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HKI (Helen Keller International)

Fanny YAGO-WIENNE	Deputy Resident Representative
Marcellin OUEDRAOGO	Project Co-ordinator

ICRC (International Committee of the Red Cross)

Alasan SENGHORE	Head of Regional Delegation, West and Central Africa
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IFPRI

Ismael FOFANA	Deputy Director, Western and Central Africa Office
Sunday ODJO	Researcher

IGAD

Abdi JAMA	Technical Advisor	Secretariat
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Institut euro-africain de droit économique

Rainer GEIGER	Consultant INEADEC
---------------	--------------------

IRAM

Jerôme COSTE	Director
Olivier JENN-TREYER	Programme Officer
Massimo MARTINI	Researcher

LARES

Bio Goura SOULE	Consultant
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Le Hub Rural

Yamar MBODJ	Executive Director
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LUXEMBOURG

Lyn VOEGELE	First Secretary	Luxembourg Embassy in Burkina Faso
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Maison de l'entreprise du Burkina Faso

Issaka KARGOUGOU	Director-General
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**MALI**

H.E. Mr. Yaranga COULIBALY	Former Minister of Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture
Seydou DIAKITE	Permanent Secretary, CONACILSS	Ministry of Agriculture

NIGER

H.E. Mr. Saidou OUA	Minister of Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture
Amadou Allahoury DIALLO	High-Commissioner, 3Ns Initiative	"Nigeriens feed Nigeriens", 3Ns Initiative
Illiassou BOUBACAR	Technical Advisor	Ministry of Agriculture
Yabilan MAMAN	Co-ordinator, Food Crisis Division	Ministry of Agriculture

OCDE/OECD

Jan SCHUIJER	Senior Counsellor	Global Relations Secretary
Jonathan BROOKS	Senior Agricultural Policy Analyst	Trade and Agriculture Directorate

OMM/WMO

Félix HOUNTOUN	Officer, Africa region	
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OOAS/WAHO

William BOSU	Professional Officer	
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OXFAM

Mamadou BITEYE	Director-General, West Africa	OXFAM GB
Al Hassan CISSE	Advocacy Co-ordinator, Food Security, West Africa	Senegal

PAM/WFP

Ariane WALDVOGEL	Deputy Director	Burkina Faso
Naouar LABIDI	Regional Advisor, Food Security	Senegal

PAYS-BAS/THE NETHERLANDS

H.E. Mr. Ernst NOORMAN	Ambassador	Dutch Embassy in Burkina Faso
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PNUD/UNDP

Pascal KARORERO	Resident Representative	Burkina Faso
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PNUE/UNEP

David JENSEN	Head of Programme, Environmental Co-operation for Peacebuilding	
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Projet VIM/ACDI-VOCA

Amidou KABORE	Head of Programme	
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Réseau Billital Maroobe (RBM)

Blamah JALLOH	Technical Assistant	
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Réseau des Chambres d'agriculture d'Afrique de l'Ouest (RECAO)

Nebnoma SAWADOGO	President	
Kassim DEMBELE	Co-ordinator, West Africa	Mali

Réseau des Femmes Sahéliennes (REFESA)

Laobé SOCK NDIAYE	Executive Secretary	
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ReSAKSS-AO

Mbaye YADE	Regional Co-ordinator	
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RESIMAO

Salifou B. DIARRA	Co-ordinator, OMA/RESIMAO	
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ROESAO

Rosalie BOTTI	President	
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ROPPA

Djibo BAGNA	President	
Mamadou CISSOKHO	President of Honour, ASPRODEB	
Kalilou SYLLA	Executive Secretary	

SOS Children's Villages International/OXFAM

Issaka OUANDAOGO	Programme Co-ordinator	
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SOS Sahel International

Salifou OUEDRAOGO	Director, West Africa	
Abdou Karim KEITA	Food Security Advisor	



LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

SUISSE/SWITZERLAND

Hansjuerg AMBUEHL	Head of West Africa Division	Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs
Markus EGGENBERGER	Regional Advisor, Rural Development in West Africa	Swiss Co-operation Office, Mali

TCHAD/CHAD

Netoyo LAOMAIBAO	Cabinet Director	Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation
Adoum Djaya MAHAMAT	Permanent Secretary, CONACILSS	Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation
Adoum Ali MAHAMAT	Financial Expert	Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation

UE/EU

Kristalina GEORGIEVA	Commissioner, Intern. Co-operation, Humanitarian Aid & Crisis Response	Commission
Alain HOLLEVILLE	Ambassador, Head of Delegation	Delegation in Burkina Faso
Kim ELING	Cabinet Member of Commissioner Georgieva	Commission
David SHARROCK	Spokesperson of Commissioner Georgieva	Commission
Philippe THOMAS	Head of Section, Food Security, DEV CO C1	Commission
Patrick ILLING	Food Security, Rural Development, Nutrition, DG DEV CO	Commission
Céline LHOSTE	Regional Programme Officer for West Africa	Commission
Zoltan AGAI	Acting Head of Sector, Regional Programmes, EPA Support, EuropeAid	Commission
Jean-Louis DE BROUWER	Director for Humanitarian and Civil Protection Operations	Commission
Jan EJKENAAR	Head of Office, Sahel and West Africa, ECHO	Commission
Daniel WEISS	International Aid Officer, ECHO	Commission
Amadou HEBIE	Programme Officer, Rural Development, Food Security	Delegation, Burkina Faso

UEMOA

Christophe Joseph Marie DABIRÉ	Commissioner, representing the Commission President	Commission
Ibrahima DIÉMÉ	Commissioner, Rural Development, Natural Resources and Environment	Commission
Abdou SEYNI	Resident Representative	Togo
Tchambakou AYASSOR	Director, Agriculture and Food Security	Commission
Seyni HAMADOU	Agriculture and Food Security Expert	Commission
Gilles SANOU	Head of Strategic Planning Unit	Commission
Aly Diadjiry COULIBALY	Programme Officer, Strategic Planning Unit	Commission
Malick DIALLO	Director, Environment and Water	Commission
Iba Mar OULARE	Cabinet Director	Commission
Maria Luisa FERREIRA	Director, Animal and Water Resources	Commission
Moussa DOUMBIA	Programme Officer, Sanitary Food Security	Commission
Ervé Marcel OUEDRAOGO	Programme Officer, Water Resources	Commission
Allassane MOHAMED AG	Director, Communications	Commission

UNICEF

Aboubacry TALL	Resident Representative	Burkina Faso
Jakob WERNERMAN	Expert, Disaster Risk Management	

World Vision International

John SCICCHITANO	Director	
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PRESSE/PRESS

Yempabou OUOBA	Reporter	Agence France Presse (AFP)
Anselme BAYILI	Journalist	BBC
Nayalogo Paul SAWADOGO	Journalist	INRI
Cyr Payim OUEDRAOGO	Journalist	L'Observateur PAALGA
Honoré OUEDRAOGO	Journalist	Le Pays, Burkina Faso
Christian KONE	Journalist	Free-lance



Contacts: sibirijean.zoundi@oecd.org and hamadoun@cilss.bf

Mailing Address	SWAC/OECD 2, rue André Pascal F-75775 Paris, Cedex 16
Office	Le Seine Saint-Germain 12, bd des Iles, building B F-92130 Issy-les-Moulineaux
Tel	+33 (0)1 45 24 92 42
Fax	+33 (0)1 45 24 90 31
E-mail	swac.contact@oecd.org