

10

Years

WAAPP

Outcomes



Background

In response to the renewed commitment by African countries to implement the Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Program (CAADP), the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) in partnership with the World Bank (WB), the Spanish, Danish, and Japanese governments, as well as other international actors established the West Africa Agricultural Productivity Program (WAAPP) in 2007.

WAAPP was designed to make agriculture more productive, sustainable and profitable for small-holder farmers, to improve the conditions of life of consumers through the provision of agricultural products at competitive prices, build a critical mass of researchers for sound, efficient and collaborative research programs and finally to ensure that technologies generated nationally are available regionally.

How is WAAPP Funded?

WAAPP is funded under the Adaptable Programmatic Loan (APL) through the regional desk of the International Development Association (IDA) of the World Bank. However, to benefit from their IDA allocation, countries must have satisfied the eligibility criteria, especially in good governance. In addition, each eligible country must contribute one third (1/3) of its IDA allocation and the World Bank contributes the remaining two-thirds (2/3). To ensure regional coordination, the member countries contribute one-fifteenth (1/15) of their funding to CORAF.

CORAF's Role in WAAPP

ECOWAS has mandated CORAF to coordinate and support regional agricultural research and technology diffusion. This gives CORAF the overall responsibility of coordinating WAAPP in West Africa.

Outcomes of CORAF's coordination role

- The establishment of a competitive regional fund to finance priority research sub-projects;
- Strengthened national agricultural research systems through the training of researchers and the funding of research programs;
- Efficient support to the development of a regional market for agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, and veterinary products;
- The support to National Centers of Specialization (NCoS) which are to evolve into Regional Centers of Excellence (RCoE);
- The promotion of innovation platforms as support to the implementation of the Integrated Agricultural Research for Development (IAR4D) paradigm.

WAAPP Series	Country	IDA (WB)	GFRP (Spain)	PHRD (Japan)	Total (\$US)
WAAPP-1A (2007-2013)	Ghana	15	-	-	15
	Mali	15	-	-	15
	Senegal	15	-	-	15
WAAPP-1B (2010-2016)	Burkina Faso	15	6	-	21
	Côte d'Ivoire	30	6	8	44
	Nigeria	45	6	-	51
WAAPP-1C (2011-2016)	Benin	16.8	-	-	16.8
	The Gambia	7	5	-	12
	Guinea	-	-	9	9
	Liberia	6	-	8	14
	Niger	30	-	-	30
	Sierra Leone	12	-	10	22
	Togo	12	-	-	12
WAAPP2A (2013-2017)	Ghana	60	-	-	60
	Mali	60	-	-	60
	Senegal	60	-	-	60
WAAPP 1C Additional Financing (2018-2019)	Benin	20			20
	Guinea	23			23
	Niger	15			15
	Togo	10			10
Total (\$US)		446.8	23	35	524.8

Sources of funding

Agro-Food System in 2007?

Challenges

Regional Food Gap

Average Cereal Yield

Aging Scientist

Limited Number of Women Accessing Agricultural Technologies

Inefficient Seed System

Weak and Inefficient Research and Extension System

Before WAAPP



20 percent deficit in food needs and rising due to growth in population



Growing gap in major crop yields that is greater than one ton per hectare



Aging research and agricultural extension staff with an average age of 55 years;



Limited access to women (only 15 to 20%) to agricultural Technologies and Innovations



Inefficient seed system with less than five percent of agricultural land covered by quality seed;



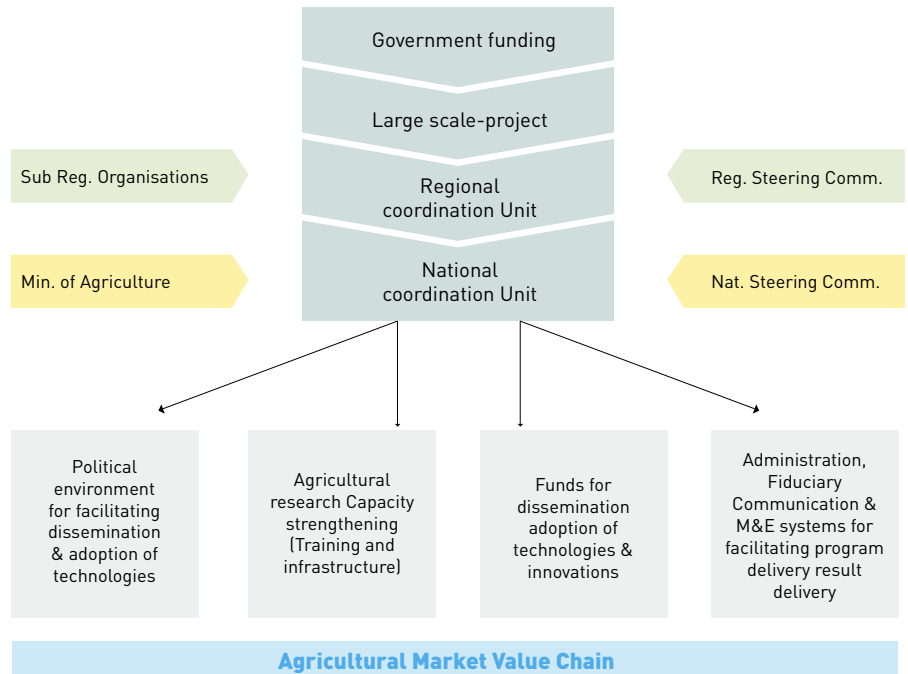
Inefficient research and agricultural extension system.



How is WAAPP Governed?

The program is governed at the national level by a National Steering Committee (NSC) and at the regional level by a Regional Steering Committee (RSC). They serve as the policy-making, monitoring, and supervision bodies of the program. As such, they examine and approve the management documents prepared by the national coordination units of the participating countries and CORAF, including the annual work plans, and budgets, procurement plans, disbursement plans, technical reports, annual financial reports, and annual audit reports.

These bodies, which ordinarily meet twice a year, also intervene in conflict adjudication, especially when the contribution of a participating country is interrupted or involving any other matter, which the participating countries deem necessary. The implementation of the program is ensured by a national management unit at the participating countries' level, while CORAF was mandated by ECOWAS to assume the operation of a regional agency for the execution of the program. Two joint support missions (involving countries, World Bank and CORAF) are organized annually with a regional synthesis meeting at the end of each support mission in the countries and at CORAF.



We want to say to CORAF, WAAPP, WASP and our various partners that they have sown grains that have sprouted and we are watering them so that they can bear fruit and many seeds ”

— **Abdoulaye Sawadogo**
Founder of Nafaso

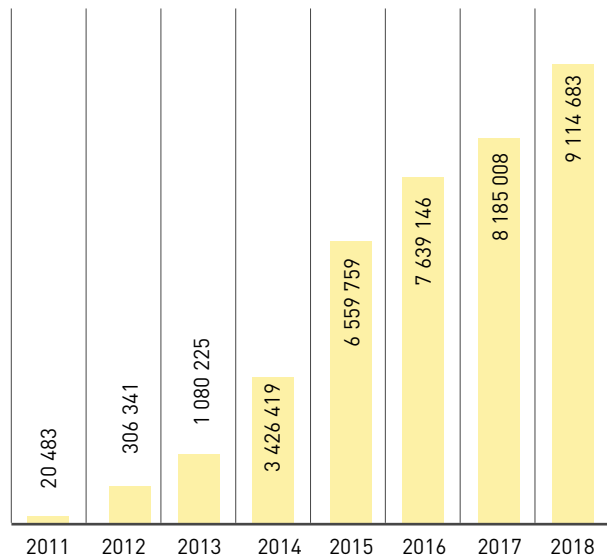
Development Outcomes of WAAPP

Beneficiaries

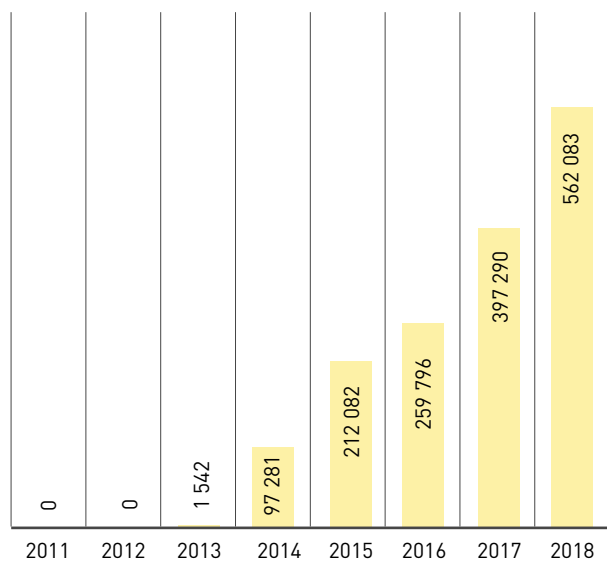
Six million people were targeted at inception in 2008. But the program has surpassed that objective and reached over 9 million people directly. About 56 million more have been reached indirectly in participating countries. Available evidence shows that about four million have been reached by the program representing about 40 percent of total beneficiaries.

ECOWAS

WAAPP is implemented under the strategic guidance of the regional Steering Committee chaired by ECOWAS. The membership is composed of the Permanent Secretaries or Directors of each participating country and regional stakeholders including farmer organizations, the private sector, nongovernmental organizations, and extension services network representatives. The steering committee meets at least twice each fiscal year to review and approval of the draft annual work plan and budget, yearly reports and evaluate progress in the implementation of WAAPP.



Evolution of project total beneficiaries in ECOWAS region

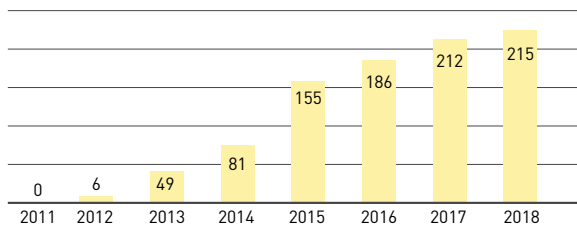


Evolution of project beneficiaries using technologies of the region

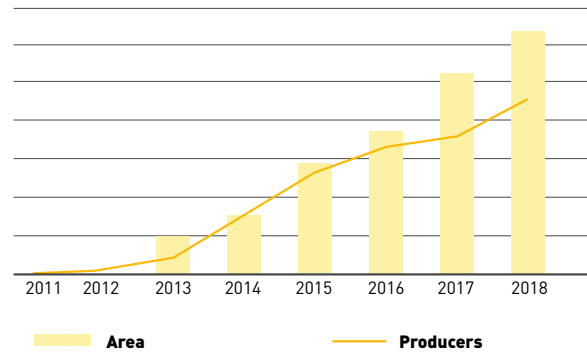


Technologies Generated and Adopted

More than two hundred technologies were released and adopted by almost 4,5 million producers and processors on about 4.8 million hectares.



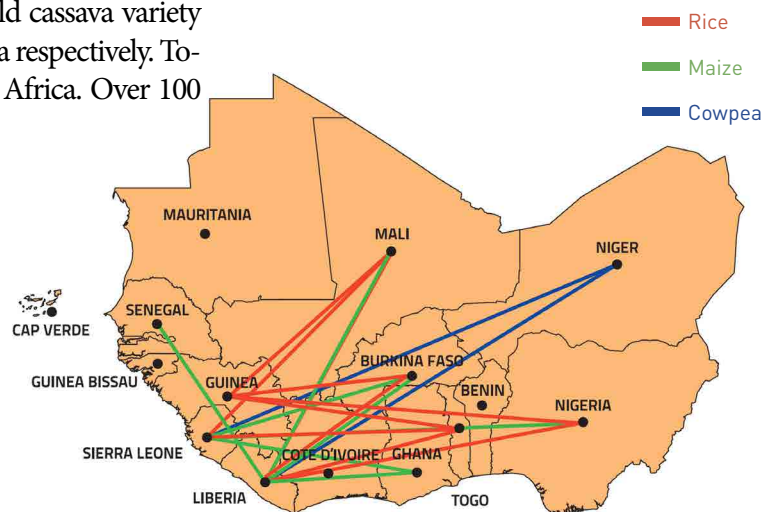
Evolution of Technologies generated



Evolution of number of producers/processors who adopted the technologies and areas covered

Technologies without Borders

The WAAPP has facilitated the trans-boundary exchange and adoption of technologies. Take, for example, the rice seeder, the composite bread technology, and the high-yield cassava variety were initially made in Mali, Senegal, and Ghana respectively. Today, these technologies are found across West Africa. Over 100 technologies crossed borders.



Countries of Supply and Destinations - Rice, Maize, Cowpea



Reduction in Hunger Period and Strengthening Food Security

By increasing the major crops yields between 30% for dry cereals and 150% for rice, fruit, and tubers, the program has had a considerable impact on food security and caloric intake. Caloric consumption rose from 2,777 to 2,964 kcals and the “hunger period” reduced by 28 to 55% according to the commodity. WAAPP has also increased by 34% the economic situation of farmers as well as transformed communities.

Growing Incomes

Average income increased by over 35 percent for over 7million small farmers in the 13 recipients’ countries.

Yield Increase

Average yield increased by about 30 percent for the introduction of improved varieties of millet, sorghum, maize, and fonio.



In 2006, agricultural productivity was on the decline in Africa. Cereal yields, for example, were on average 1,120 kg/ha compared to the global average of 2,067 kg/ha. At this pace, agricultural products from the region could not compete favorably with those in the world markets. Overall, Africa’s intra-regional trade was limited. Food imports were on the increase, and government and private spending on agricultural technology generation, and dissemination were on the decline. Today, the West Africa region has made considerable progress with respect to reversing these trends. ”

— **Dr. Abdoulaye TOURE**
The World Bank Group

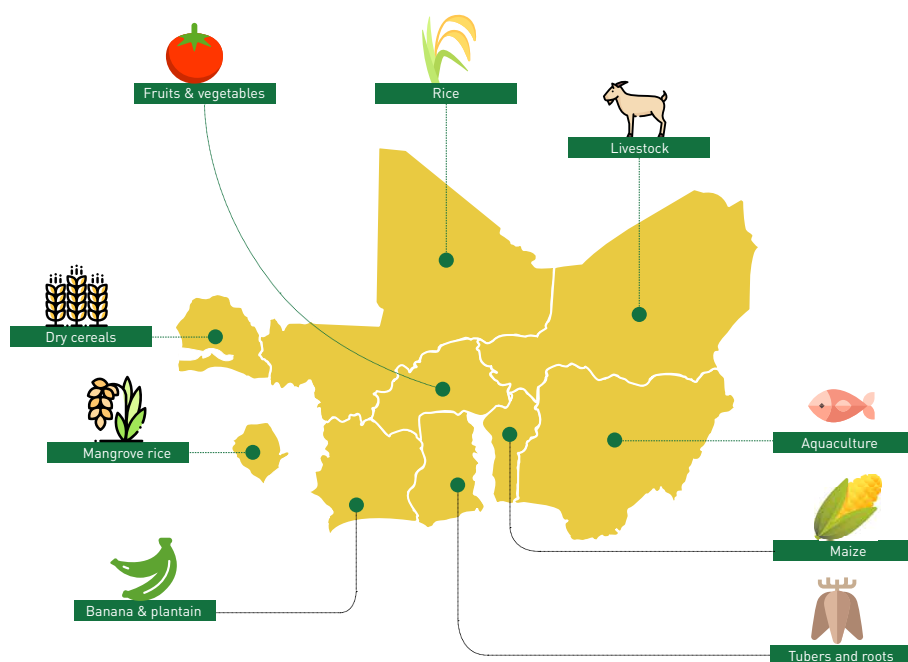


We set up WAAPP to not only increase productivity but to also foster our most cherished value of regional integration through agriculture. Guided by our belief that subsidiarity and complementarity generate greater efficiencies and impact, we handed the regional coordination of the project to CORAF as our trusted technical partner in agriculture research and development. Ten years after, the results of the WAAPP are there for everyone to see. On many counts, WAAPP has even surpassed expectations. ”

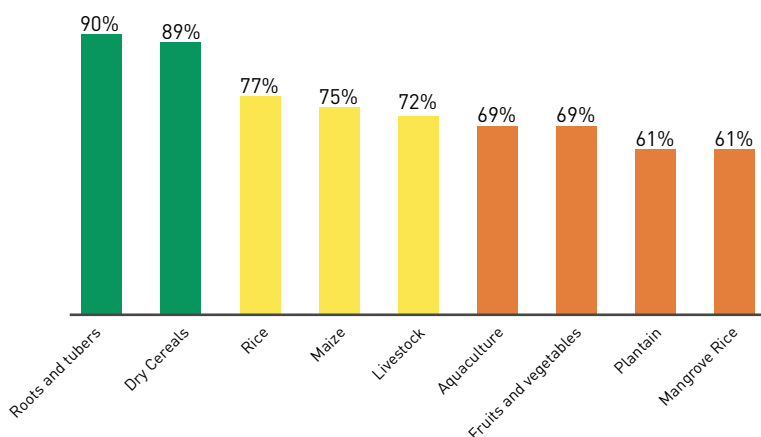
— **His Excellency Sekou SANGARE**
ECOWAS Commissioner for Agriculture, Environment and Water Resources

Regionality a reality

Individual researchers and countries are unlikely to achieve groundbreaking and cutting-edge research needed to unlock the agriculture potential of West and Central Africa nor tackle the common challenges facing the region. The WAAPP set up 9 National Centers of Specialization (NCoS) strategically. These centers lead research in a specific commodity of regional interest. This convergence approach allowed the countries of the region to achieve what no individual system could accomplish. Thanks to this system, the regional centers of specialization generated and disseminated quality technologies and innovations to tackle challenges such as low yields, post-harvest losses, low mechanization, poor seed qualities, etc. Through the adoption of a common results framework, exchange visits, and other mechanisms and tools, the regionality of WAAPP became a reality.



National Center of Specialization (NCoS)

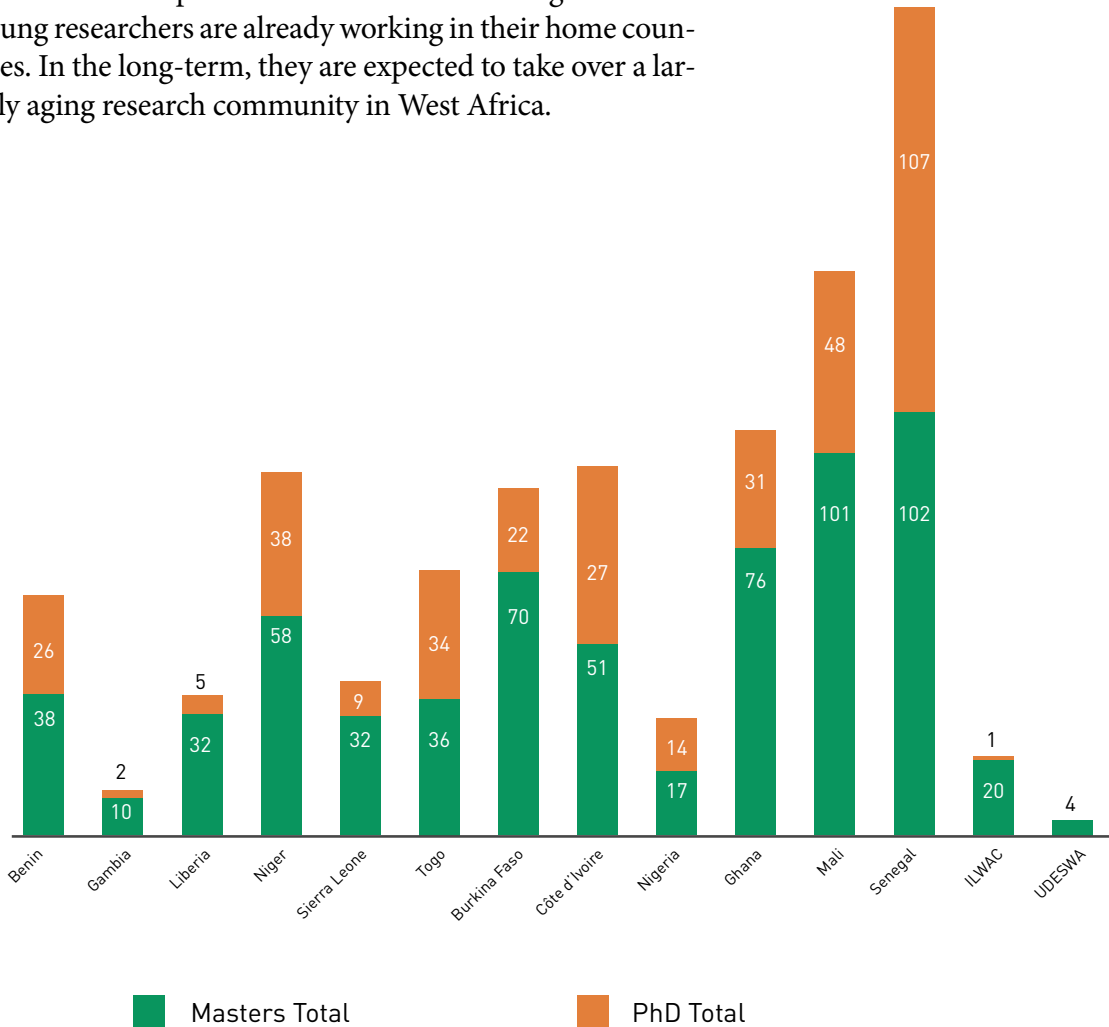


Nine National Center of Specialization (NCoS) on nine priority commodities: Irrigated and rain-fed lowland and upland rice (Mali), Mangrove rice (Sierra Leone), Roots & Tubers (Ghana), Fruit and vegetable (Burkina Faso), Banana and plantain (Cote d'Ivoire), Maize (Benin), Dry cereals (Senegal), livestock (Niger), Aquaculture (Nigeria) established and strengthened to become Regional Centers of Excellence (RCoE) for technologies generation. Two NCoS (Roots & Tuber and Dry cereals) met the RCoE criteria, Three NCoS (Rice, Maize and Livestock) met the Regional Center of Specialization criteria and Four NCoS (Aquaculture, Fruits & vegetables, Plantain and Mangrove Rice) need more investments to be upgraded either RCoS or RCoE



Next Generation of Scientists

More than 1000 Masters and Ph.D. candidates have been trained under the WAAPP. Some of the training was conducted in reputable universities in the region. These young researchers are already working in their home countries. In the long-term, they are expected to take over a largely aging research community in West Africa.

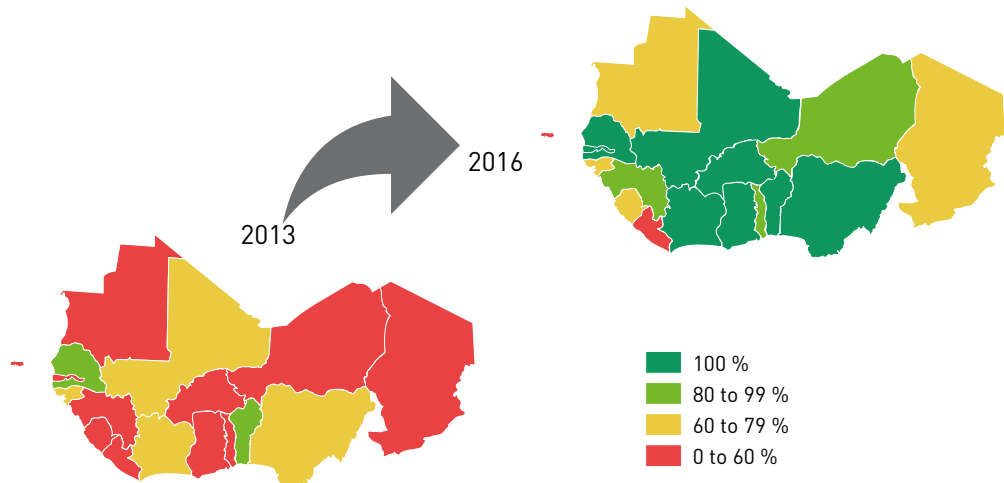


More Than 1021 Young scientist trained to renew agricultural research and development staff



Harmonization of Policies

Without harmonized laws and policies, there would always be discrepancies in the implementation of border and customs laws, procedures cannot become simplified and standardized, and transportation of perishable agriculture goods cannot be faster, safer and more reliable. The WAAPP contributed in the facilitating the harmonization of the seed regulation in West Africa. Trade has been facilitated and access to market eased as a result of the adoption by 17 countries of this common regulatory framework.



Progress in the implementation of the Regional Seed Regulation from 2013 to 2016

The support of WAAPP was essential in helping the West African countries adopt and implement common regional regulations for the registration of genetic materials. In 2013, most of ECOWAS countries were in red situation meaning they were not implementing the seed common regulation. WAAPP and USAID funded West Africa seed programme allowed to turn these countries in green situation meaning they took measures of implementation of the common regulations.



Value Chain Approach

Innovation Platforms (IPs) have mobilized actors of specific value chains in ways that were not feasible before. Each actor performs different but complementary roles in the development, dissemination, and adoption of technologies. Hundreds of IPs have been set up and are now supporting information sharing and adoption of technologies released by the NCoS.

Sustainable Funding



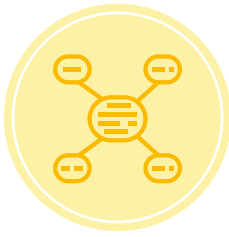
Inspired by the Ivorian agriculture funding model, the WAAPP is looking at replicating this indigenous funding best practice as a way of solving the enduring under-funding challenge. The Inter-Professional Fund for Agricultural Research and Advisory Services (FIRCA) of Côte d'Ivoire relies on professional contributions from producers processing agribusinesses. Over the period 2002-2012, FIRCA mobilized over CFAF 44 billion to finance 395 projects.



Attracting Private sector

Involvement of NGOs and Universities to participate in adaptive research, the regional public good of T&Is,

Creation of Technology Exchange Tool - MITA



Key Lessons learned

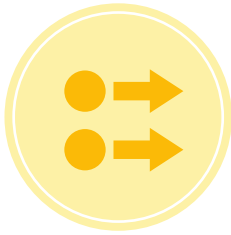
Country ownership

Part of what has made WAAPP novel has been the level of ownership of the project by the countries involved. With enough consultation, the thirteen ECOWAS countries committed to investing in agricultural research for development with facilitation from the World Bank. What this resulted to is that each country's Ministry of Finance allocated part of their country IDA allocation to fund the regional initiative. Besides, each country's Ministry of Agriculture appointed a permanent secretary as chairperson of the national steering committee, and ECOWAS appointed its commissioner for Agriculture, Environment and Water Resources as the Chairperson of the Regional Steering Committee of the program. Finally, the beneficiary countries agreed to pay one-fifteenth (1/15) of their funding to CORAF to effectively fulfill its regional coordination responsibilities.

Regional Coordination



CORAF has played a critical role in project coordination for the region. At the regional level, CORAF has facilitated countries to achieve greater implementation performance through emulation and mutual learning. More specifically, CORAF has: (i) fostered regional and national collaboration and strengthening of agricultural research strategies in selected African countries; (ii) adopted a regional approach to achieving efficiency through specialization, exchange of information and the creation of a common forum among participating countries; (iii) involved multi-stakeholders in the setting of agricultural research priorities; and (iv) built on studies generated by international agricultural research institutions (IFPRI) to set research priorities and foster cooperation among researchers and other stakeholders in developing African agriculture.



Harmonized Implementation

All WAAPP countries used standard approaches and tools in evaluating their progress. There are common results framework, communication strategy, and gender strategy. The guidelines for the establishment of the National Center of Specialization and criteria to grow into a regional center of Excellence are the same for all involved. The Competitive Agricultural Research Grant System (CARGS) has clear guidelines for application, selection, and implementation. Also, in all the countries involved, innovation Platforms were the model for engaging actors, learning and scaling up technology dissemination. This system of sharing experience and results due to peer review and benchmarking mechanisms through commonly agreed performance criteria and rating has been at the heart of the results achieved.

Economies of Scale

Organizing technology, generation and dissemination (TGD) around National Centers of Specialization (NCOS) has helped justify the use of scarce human and financial resources on the one hand, while boosting regional integration on the other side. By using the CARGs grants has broadened TGD in agriculture to involve competencies spanning the research, dissemination and extension areas, thereby providing a platform for value chain stakeholders to bind together and seek market-based solutions to TGD challenges. Countries have embraced their leading role in the generation and dissemination of technologies on specific commodities for the whole sub-region and are working hard to maintain this status. Countries which did not benefit from this regional responsibility are continually making requests for a Center of Specialization.

Networking of Implementing Actors

The WAAPP implementing actors at the regional and national levels collaborate not only in the implementation of the program but also in learning. Networks exist among the project coordinators at the national level, monitoring, and evaluation specialists, communication specialists, gender specialists, environmental safeguard specialists, and fiduciary supervisors. Members of each network are actively interacting and contributing to the implementation of joint activities at the national level.

Healthy Competition Between Countries

By organizing regular regional workshops and bi-annual project supervision meetings to share knowledge, WAAPP defines common goals for the upcoming six-month period. By using transparent and public rating of performance, the model has fostered productive competition and exchange between countries. This approach has proven to be one of the most effective methods of bridging the performance gap among countries.



What is Left?



One of the new buildings of the dry cereals Regional Center of Excellence, Thiès, Senegal

- Getting all Centers of specialization to Achieve the regional centers of excellence status.
- Accelerating the Scaling up and Adoption of Technologies and innovations:
- Full Implementation of Seed Regulation
- Getting More Actors of the Private Sector Involved
- Building the Capacities of Actors
- Building Sustainable Agro-Food System in West Africa



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For more on WAAPP, please visit:

www.waapp-ppaao.org

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